LOK SABHA DEBATES

(THIRD SERIES)

Volume XXXII, 1964/1886 (Saka)

[May 27 to June 5, 1964/Jyaistha 6 to 15, 1886 (Saka)]



Eighth Session, 1964/1886 (Saka)

(Vol. XXXII contains Nos. 1 to 7)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT 'EW' DELHI

CONTENTS

No. 5—Wednesday, June 3, 1964/Jyaistha 13, 1886 (Saha)	Columns
Oral Answers to Questions—	
*Starred Questions Nos. 122 to 132	783—8 20
Written Answers to Questions— Starred Questions Nos. 133 to 151 Unstarred Questions Nos. 309, 310, 312, 313, 315 to 359, 361 to	821-33
380, 380A, 380B, 380C and 380D	83377
Calling Attention to Matters of Urgent Public Importance (i) Collision between 327 UP Passenger and light engine at Rajnandgaon station of South Eastern Railway	878-79
(ii) Reported news about the missing Ilyushin Air-craft	879—81
Paper laid on the Table	881
Forty-fifth Report—presented	881
Slum Areas (Improvement and Clearance) Amendment Bill	881930
Motion to consider, as reported by Joint Committee .	881-925
Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda	881—8 6
Shri J.B. Kripalani	886— 90
Shri Gauri Shankar Kakkar .	890-94
Shri Subbaraman .	894 —98
Shri P.H. Bheel .	899 —90 1
Shri Muthiah .	901 05
Shri S.M. Banerjee ,	905—1 2
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya	912—14
Shri Mehr Chand Khanna	91 4—25
Clauses 2 to 20 and 1	926—28
Motion to pass, as amended	9 28—30
Shri Mehr Chand Khanna	928
Dr. L.M. Singhvi	9 28— 30
	931-1026
	931—1026
	1012—26
Shri Prabhat Kar	93234

*The sign+marked above the name of a Member indicates that the Question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member. 783 (Ai) LSD-1.

		Columns
Shri Balakrishnan		9343:*
Shri D.C. Sharma		935-41
Shri Bade		9414
Shri M.L. Jadhav		94951
Shri Yashpal Singh .		951—58)
Shri Sinhasan Singh		95866
Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhu	uri	96670
Shri Hem Raj		970—74
Shri A.N. Vidyalankar		974 —77 [′]
Dr. M.S. Aney	•	97781
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa		98188
Shri Sarjoo Pandey.	•	. 988— 100
Shri Tulshidas Jadhav 🕠		100406
Shri B.N. Mandal .		1006—09
Shri Shoe Narain .	•	1009—12

783

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, June 3, 1964/Jyaistha 13, 1886 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Police Service for Delhi and Himachal Pradesh

*122. Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the rules framed for Delhi and Himachal Pradesh Police service confine the prospective recruitment to those in the police services of Punjab and U.P. only; and

(b) if so, on what grounds such discrimination against other State Police Services is based?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

According to the provisions of the Delhi and Himachal Pradesh Police Service Rules, 1961, appointments to the Delhi and Himachal Pradesh Police Service at its initial constitution were to be made primarily from among the persons who were holding on 30th March, 1961, a post of Deputy Superintendent of Police in the Union territory of Delhi or Himachal Pradesh. If sufficient number of suitable officers was not so available, appointments to the Service at its initial constitution

could be made from among the persons, who were holding on 30th March. 1961, a post in the State of Punjab or Uttar Pradesh equivalent to that of Deputy Superintendent of Police in the Union territory of Delhi or Himachal Pradesh. It was only this secondary field of selection which was confined to the Police Services of the Punjab and Uttar Pradesh. This restriction of the secondary field of selection to the Punjab and Uttar Pradesh Police Services was made on the consideration that earlier, posts of Deputy Superintendents of Police in the Delhi Police were being manned mainly by Police Service officers of these two States. This method was adopted for the initial constitution only and is not applicable to prospective recruitment.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: I am sorry to say that the statement laid on the Table of the House is more a statement of facts which we are assailing, rather than the reasons which we had sought to elicit

Mr. Speaker: Prospective recruitment would not be affected by that. That is what the statement says.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: That is the answer that has been given. But we wanted to know the reason for writing into these statutory rules a discrimination, which is manifestly a case of discrimination against all those officers who do not belong to the Punjab or U.P. services? What was the reason impelling the Government for writing this discrimination into the statutory rules, against all those officers?

Shri Hathi: It has a historical background. In 1912, Delhi was for all practical purposes considered a part of Punjab . . .

784

Oral Answers

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: But not of UP.

Shri Hathi: So far as the police administration was concerned, the Delhi police were from the Punjab police. That was the position. I am just going into the historical background. That was proving a heavy drain on Punjab. It was, therefore, decided that 50 per cent should be from Punjab and 50 per cent from UP, because Delhi had no police service as such. Then, ultimately, it was decided that even that proportion of 50:50 should be reduced to 25 per cent from Punjab and 25 percent from UP, and the remaining 50 per cent should be from different places.

The constitution of the Delhi police was first made in 1961. At that time, all those who were already working were to be absorbed; mainly, these officers were from Punjab and UP. So, they were to be absorbed. But if any other official was working here, he also was absorbed. Actually, from Rajasthan, there were 2 police officials who were working. One of them was included in the cadre. The other was also offered, but the State could not spare him, and, therefore, he could not be included. Now, the initial stage is over.

As regards the maintenance stage, there i_S no bar and there i_S no discrimination. It is open to anybody, and everybody who i_S qualified throughout the country will be eligible to apply to U.P.S.C.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Without prejudice to my right to ask the second question, may I point out that the question was whether Government had considered the fact that at the time of the initial constitution of this service, there was discrimination . . .

Mr. Speaker: Now, he is prejudicing his right to ask the second supplementary question.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: A_S you please, Sir. But kindly allow me to ask my second supplementary question. But I do not certainly think that you should give your protection to . . .

Mr. Speaker: Now, the hon. Member is arguing it out. He may put his second supplementary question now.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: May I know the actual strength of the cadre as recently enhanced, the number of vacancies and the extent of recruitment that has been made since the initial constitution of this service?

Shri Hathi: I think that the total strength is about 55 DSP's. 24 have been already recruited, and the others are on deputation. If those who are on deputation want to revert, they will revert, and those vacancies will be filled up by open recruitment, and anybody who is qualified could come in.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Till the Delhi Police Service was formed into a separate cadre, may I know whether the seniority of the personnel drafted from Punjab and UP was compiled by the respective States? Or else, what was happening in regard to that?

Shri Hathi: Now, this is a separate service altogether formed for Delhi and Himachal Pradesh. Now, the seniority in service will be based not on the Punjab or UP list, but it will be seniority *inter se* in the Delhi and Himachal Pradesh cadre, and the length of service etc. there will be considered here.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: As regards the personnel already there, and who were from Punjab and UP, may I know whether their seniority list was maintained in the respective States? Or else, what was the position?

Shri Hathi: It was being maintained there.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Is it not a fact that in various States, recruitment at the State level was being confined to the citizens of those particular States, and it was on the advice of the Central Government that it was made open to all citizens of India, and if so, may I know the precise nature of the advice given by the Central Government to the various States and whether they are not departing in violence from that particular advice in this particular case?

Shri Hathi: The Constitution itself provides that there should be no discrimination, on the ground of caste, race, or residential qualifications, etc. Perhaps, the House will recollect that only last month, we had passed a Bill in regard to the Telengana region in Andhra Pradesh, under which protection was given to those areas. Otherwise, there is no discrimination OD residential grounds. Any such qualification that only citizens of a particular State will be entitled is no more there now.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Harish Chandra Mathur's question is different. He wants to know whether it was existing there already, and whether it was in pursuance of some advice from the Centre that it was removed, and in spite of that advice, certain States are still violating that rule?

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: My question was this. On the advice of the Central Government, and very rightly, such regional restrictions were removed. But, here the Central Government are themselves practising a regional restriction by restricting the recruitment to UP and Punjab.

Shri Hathi: Now, that has been discontinued. My hon. friend is right in saying that. We do not want any discrimination on the ground of residential qualifications.

In this particular case, it was not a case of the residential qualification, but people who were already serving here were absorbed in the new cadre. Now, there is going to be no discrimination whatsoever, so far as Deihi is concerned, and anybody who ig qualified can join the service. Shri Ranga: Apart from all other considerations, in view of the fact that Delhi city dominates the so-called Delhi corporation area and it happens to be and continues to grow to be an all-India city with people from all over India, would Government take special care to see that in the recruitment that they make, people from all over India and from a_S many States as possible will be encouraged to become members of this police service?

Shri Hathi: Definitely so; now, it will be open to anybody from any part of India. There is not going to be any restriction in favour of Punjab and UP only; that is gone now.

श्री ग्रोंकार लाल बैरवाः इसमें लिखा है कि दिल्ली की पुलिस सविस में पंजाब ग्रौर राजस्यान के लोगों को लिया जायेगा। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या भिन्न-भिन्न राज्यों में पुलिस को घलग ग्रलग प्रकार की ट्रेनिंग दी जाती है ग्रौर इसमें राजस्यान के लोग क्यों नहीं लिए जाते हैं।

श्वी हावीः ग्रब वह प्रश्न नहीं उठता है। वह तो पुरानी, हिस्टारिकल, बात है।

श्री गुलकान : क्या यह सहों है कि दिल्ली ग्रौर हिमाचल पुलिस सेवा के संगठन के फल-स्वरूप हिमाचल प्रदेश में २२ मई को गरू-ढारा पाउण्टा साहब में दस सिख शहीद किये गए ?

Mr. Speaker: That would not be relevant now. That would be a different thing altogether.

श्वी हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या यह सही है कि दिल्ली और हिमाचल प्रदेश की जा पुलिस है, उसमें और जेल की पुलिस म तन-ख्वाहों और सहूलियतों के सम्बन्ध में काफ़ी अन्तर है ? क्या यह सही है कि जेल की पुलिस से ज्यादा काम लिया जाता है, लेकिन तन-ख्वाह और सहूलियतें कम दी जाती हैं ? में यह मी जानना चाहता ह कि यह फर्क क्याहै। **श्रध्यक्ष महोदयः** इस वक्त जेल में जाने की जरूरत नहीं है।

श्री गुलज्ञनः स्पोकर साहंब, मेरे सवाल का जवाब नहीं मिला है।

ग्रध्यक्ष महोदयः मैंने उसकी इजाजत नहीं दीं है।

श्री गुलशनः क्या दिल्लो पुलिस वहां गई है ?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: It has been pointed out by the hon. Minister that even at the time of the initial constitution of this service, people from other States were also absorbed. May 1 know how the UP and Punjab officers in this service were shown any preference.

Shri Hathi: They were on deputation from different States.

Reforms in Central Administrative Services

*123. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the reforms contemplated for Central Administrative Services;

(b) the outline of the scheme and stage of its consideration; and

(c) whether it is proposed to make services non-transferable to States for all practical purposes?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): (a) to (c). The various aspects of the Central Administrative Pool are still under consideration and it is, therefore, not possible to make any statement about the matter, now.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: There are various reports about the reform of the Central Services, about the suggestion that the administrative pool should go and various other things. May I know the main difficulties and shortcomings which have been experienced by the Government in regard to the administration, which have persuaded them to take up this question? What are the difficulties which they have taken up for removal at the present moment, and at what stage does the matter rest?

Shri Hathi: The whole question is under consideration, but the main outline is that with the industrial development, with the various other programmes, with the heavy burden that is cast upon the administrative officers, and with the sortage of trained personnel—these are some of the difficulties—we are considering how the whole Central Administrative Pool should be further reformed.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know whether the Government is contemplating to reverse the gear and do away with the tenure period and entrenching the Secretaries and Additional Secretaries only in the Central Government and impoverishing the State Governments, whether they have been able to send back any Secretaries or Additional Secretaries during the last five years?

Shri Hathi: That is a suggestion about the tenure question, and in fact, we are considering that very question That is under consideration.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Are they contemplating that at all?

Shri Hathi: We are contemplating that, that is what I said.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The question refers in general to the reforms contemplated in the services Considering that all reforms envisaged in part (a) of the question are intended to promote efficiency in the administrative services, is Government aware that increasing political and partisan interference in the day-to-day administration has tended to sap the morale and efficiency of the services, and if so, what remedial measures are proposed? Shri Hathi: This question relates to the Central Administrative Pool, but the other question also was asked some days back, and that also will have to be considered along with the other reforms.

श्वी विश्वास प्रसाद : ग्रामी मन्वी जी ने कहा कि पर्सोनल की कमी है। तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि इस कमी को मद्दे नजर रखते हुए क्या गवर्न मेंट इस बात को सोच रही है कि स्पेशल रिक्रूटमेंट किया जाये। अगर हां तो कब तक ग्रीर कितने आ दमी लिये जायेंगे ?

श्री हायी : नहीं । रिकूटमेंट से मादमी तो मिलेंगे लेकिन जो कमी है वह एक्सपीरियेंस्ड और टेंड पर्सोनल की है ।

श्वी सरजू पाण्डेय : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि सरकार के सामने जो विचाराधीन सुझाव है, क्या उसमें यह भी है कि प्रणासनिक सेवाश्चों में लोग जनता के साथ कैसा व्यवहार करें । क्या इस के बारे में भी कोई विचार हो रहा है ?

श्वी हायोः जीहां, वह बात भी सोची गई है।

भी यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार के ध्यान में यह बात ग्राई है कि डिस्ट्रिक्ट लेवेल के ऊपर ग्राई० ए० एस० ग्राफिसर्स का नाम जब से जिलाधीश रख दिया गया है तब से उन्होंने काम करना वन्द कर दिया है, क्योंकि ग्राधीश के माने ईश्वर होते हैं ग्रीर जिलाधीश शब्द जो है वह डिमाकेसी की भावना के खिलाफ है। क्या सरकार ने सोचा है कि यह लफ्ज नहीं होना चाहिये ?

ग्राध्यक्ष महोवयः यह सोच लिया जायेगा कि इसको हटाया जाये या नहीं।

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: May I know whether the Government have considered of late the possibility and the plausibility of horizontal transferability in the services themselves, and whether such transferability would be considered conducive to better efficiency?

Shri Hathi: Whether the officers from the various States should come to the Centre, and whether from the Centre they should go to the States these are the questions which are being considered.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: As between the services, not as between the States and Centre.

Shri Hathi: That is also under consideration. I appreciate that point.

+ (श्री दाजी: ~ श्री स॰ ला॰ दिवेदी:	दिल्ली के स्कूलों में दाखिला		
*१२४.२ श्रीमती सावित्री निगम : श्री स॰ चं० सामन्त : श्री सुबोष हंसदा : श्री नवल प्रभाकर :		+ श्वी दाजी: श्वी म० ला० द्विवेदी: श्वीसती सावित्री निगम: श्वी स० चं० सामन्त: श्वी सुबोघ हंसदा:	

क्या **शिक्षा** मन्त्री यह बताने की क्रुपा करेंगे कि :

(क) १९६४–६५ शिक्षा वर्ष में दिल्ली के प्राइमरी, मिडिल एवम् उच्चतर माध्यमिक विद्यालयों में कितने विद्यार्थी दाखिले के इच्छ्क हैं;

(ख) इनमें से कितने प्रतिशत विद्या-थियों को दाखिला मिल गया है अथवा मिल जायेगा ;

(ग) चालू शिक्षा वर्ष में दिल्ली में कितने नये स्कूल खोले जाने की सम्भावना है श्रौर कितने सरकारी तथा गैर सरकारी संगठनों द्वारा ग्रलग-ग्रलग खोले जायेंगे; श्रौर

(घ) क्या दिल्ली के संघ राज्य क्षेत्र के पाठ्यकमों में कुछ परिवर्तन किये जा रहे हैं तथा यदि हां, तो क्या ये परिवर्तन चालू शिक्षा वर्ष से प्रभावी होंगे ? झिक्सा मन्त्री (श्री मु॰ क॰ चागला) ः (क) से (घ). सूचना एकतित की जा रही है ग्रीर सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

[The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.]

Shri Daji: Is the Government aware that after the summer vacations are over, a new rush begins? Will those who want to seek admission in Delhi be provided with schools near their localities?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I want to assure my hon. friend that every effort will be made to see that every student in Delhi will have the facilities afforded to him which are necessary.

श्री झचल सिंहः क्या मन्दी महोदय बतलाने की इत्पा करेंगे कि पूरी इन्फार्मेशन कब तक सुलभ हो जायेगी?

श्वी मु० क० चागलाः थोड़ी बहुत इन्फार्मोशन मेरे पास है।

म्राच्यक्ष महोदयः पूरी कब हो जायेगी।

श्वी मु० क० चागलाः जैसा मैंने कहा, जल्दी ही मैं इन्फामेंशन दुंगा।

Shrimati Akkamma Devi: In view of the fact that there is always a rush for primary admission right from the stage to the higher secondary stage at the beginning of the reopening day, and in view of the fact that private organisations are willing to open some schools to satisfy the needs of the student population, may I know whether Government will not only sanction render adequate such schools, but financial aid to such private organisations?

Shri M. C. Chagla: Yes, Sir. In our country, education is a mixed one, both public and private, and to the extent that proper private schools are going to be opened, every assistance will be given to such organisations. भी क॰ ना॰ तिवारी : प्रभी मन्ती महोदय ने कहा कि पूरी इन्फार्मेशन नहीं है, कुछ है। वह कौनसी इन्फार्मेशन है जो हाउस को दी जा सकती है?

Shri M. C. Chagla: The available information is this: 11,000 additional students have such admission at middle and higher secondary stages in the in Delhi. Over secondary schools 47,000 children in the age group of six to ten years are expected to seek admission. The Corporation has made provision to admit all the children who seek admission at the primary level. They have also made provision for admitting 9.000 additional children in the middle schools.

With regard to the number of new Higher Secondary Schools, 17 middle schools will be upgraded by Government, and six middle schools will be upgraded by private agencies. With regard to middle schools, the Corporation is upgrading 50 primary schools. With regard to primary schools, the Corporation is opening 50 new schools. This is the information available so far.

विल्ली का भावी ढांचा

*१२५. भी प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या गृह-कार्य मन्द्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेगे कि:

(क) क्या दिल्ली के भावी प्रशासनिक ढांचे की कोई रूपरेखा तैयार हो चुकी है ; ग्रौर

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके कब तक यारहो जाने की सम्भावना है ?

गृह-कार्यमन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (थी ल०ना०मिथ): (क) ग्रौर(ख) मामला ग्रभी विचाराधीन है।

[(a) and (b). The matter is still under consideration.] **थी प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :** बार बार इस प्रश्न का उत्तर यह दे दिया जाता है कि मामला अभी विचाराधीन है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि ऐसी कौनसी कठिनाइयां क्रा रही हैं जिनसे इस विषय पर ब्रब रुक ब्रन्तिम निर्णय नहीं हो सका है ।

प्रधान सन्त्री, वैदेशिक-कार्य सन्त्री, झणु शकित मंत्री तथा गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री नन्दा): बहुत दफे इस पर विचार हुआ, मशविरा हुआ, लेकिन जब तक सब तरफ से एक राय नहीं होती तब तक कोई फैसला करना मुश्किल था। जो कुछ अब तक सोचा गया था उसके बारे में पूरी रजामन्दी अभी तक हासिल नहीं हो सकी है।

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि गृह मन्दी जी ने जो दिल्ली के भावी ढांचे के सम्बन्ध में कुछ सम्बन्धित व्यक्तियों ग्रीर संस्थात्रों के प्रतिनिधियों को बुला कर बातचीत की थी, क्या उसमें कुछ गैर सरकारी व्यक्तियों ने इस प्रकार का कुछ सुझाव दिया है कि दिल्लो का सम्भावित ढांचा बनाने के लिये नये सिरे से चुनाव कराये जायें। यदि हां, तो उसके सम्बन्ध में ग्राप के क्या विचार हैं।

श्री नन्द। : इस पर कोई खास विचार करने की जरूरत नहीं समझी गई।

थो सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या वजह है कि सेरकार राजधानी के प्रशासनिक ढांचे में बार बार परिवर्तन करने के प्रश्न पर विचार करती है और इस सवाल को उठाया जाता है।

भी नन्दाः यह सवाल उठा था और इसके लिये यह फैसला हुग्रा था कि इस पर सोचा जाये और कुछ तबदीली की जाये । किस किस्म की तबदीली हो, किस हब तक इसमें कारपोरेशन को नये प्रधिकार दिये जायें, इसके बारे में बातचीत हुई । लेकिन ऐसा माल्म होता था कि अभी सब को एक जगह पर लाने के लिये पूरी तैयारी नहीं है। Shri D. C. Sharma: The public and the citizens of Delhi want an Assembly of the Himachal Pradesh type for Delhi. May I know from the Government what stands in the way of their conceding that legitimate demand of the citizens of Delhi?

Shri Nanda: The hon. Member describes it as a legitimate demand. I do not enter into that question. This matter has been settled, discussed and settled.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I would like to know whether it is a fact that all the political parties, whether Opposition or the ruling party, are unanimous on this question that Delhi's future should be decided and some autonomy should be given. I want to know which parties or persons are standing in the way, and why it is delayed when a definite assurance was given by the late lamented Pandit Gobind Ballabh Pant.

Shri Nanda: That assurance was in terms of expanding the functions of the Corporation, and investing it with larger powers, so that there may be much greater autonomy in its operations. Now, it is on that basis that the talks and the negotiations proceeded. Somehow, it was not possible to arrive at an agreement.

भी जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती: दिल्सी के प्रशासनिक क्षेत्र में पंजाब और उत्तर प्रदेश के कुछ क्षेत्र को लेने के विचार की बाधा तो नहीं है।

ग्रम्यक महोदय ः यह दूसरा सवाल है।

श्वी यु० सि० चौघरी: क्या कारण है जिसकी वजह से सरकार सोच रही है कि दिल्ली के वर्तमान राजनीतिफ ढांचे में परि-वर्तन किया जाये।

श्वीनन्दाः यह तमाम बातें पहले हो चुकी हैं।

श्री बड़ें: क्या यह बात सच है कि स्वर्गीय प्राईम मिनिस्टर जी ने ग्राश्वासन दिया था कि दिल्ली के ढांचे को स्विस कैन्टन्स की प्रकार का रवखा जायेगा, ग्रांर श्वी नन्वाः वह ग्राउट लाइन या स्कीम स्वर्गीय श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू के साथ चर्चा व परामर्श करके तैयार की गई थी; उनसे परामर्श करके हो वहस्कीम बनाई गई थी मगर उसले कुछ भाइयों को सन्तः व नहीं है।

श्वी बड़ें: मेरा तो प्रश्न है कि सन्तोष क्यों नहीं हुग्रा। मन्त्री महोदय ने ग्रभी बत-लाया कि कुछ भाइयों को उससे सन्तोष-नहीं है...

ग्रध्यक्ष महोदय : यह बतलाना जरूरी नहीं है।

Shri Bade: We want your protection.

Mr. Speaker: Exactly, it is I who want protection at this moment.

Shri Bade: Who are the persons who are coming in the way?

Mr. Speaker: I cannot insist on that. Next question.

Indian Education Service

+ Shri Onkar Lal Berwa: Shri Rameshwar Tantia: Shri Dhaon: *126. Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Shri S. C. Samanta: Shri Subodh Hansda: Shri B. K. Das: Shri Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether any progress has been made in bringing an Indian Education Service into existence and if so, the broad outlines thereof; (b), whether the idea has generally been approved by the State Governments; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken in this connection?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) to (c). All the State Governments except Punjab, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra have agreed in principle to the formation of an All India Educational Service. Negotiations with these three States are still in progress. Full details of the Scheme will be worked out after the consent of all the States has been received.

I may amend this answer to the extent that as far as Maharashtra is concerned, I have had talks with the Maharashtra Government and there is every hope that they will accept this in principle. The only question is as to what particular posts from the All India Education Service the Maharashtra Government could be expected to take up and what officers would be posted there. Therefore, actually we are still negotiating with Punjab and Madhya Pradesh.

श्वी ग्रोंकार लाल बैरवा: मैं जातना चाहूंगा कि जिन जित राज्यों ने इस इंडियन एज्वेशन सविस की स्कीम के सान्यता नहीं दी है उन्होंने क्या कोई कारण भी बतनाये हैं कि किस किस कारण से उन्होंने इस मान्यता नहीं दी है ?

श्री मु० क० चागला : जहां तक मुझे पता है पंजाब को और डिटेल्स की जरूरते है। वह यह कहते हैं कि यह एक सर्विस होगी और वह एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव आफिसर्स होंगे या एजु-केशनल आफिसर्स होंगे और इस बारे में पंजाब के साथ डिस्कशन चल रहा है...

श्वी हरि विष्<mark>ज् कामत</mark>ः मध्य प्रदेश की सरकार ने क्या कहा है ?

श्री मु॰ क॰ चागलाः मध्य प्रदेश ने कोई खास प्वाएंट नहीं लिया है लेकिन क्लियर

800

जवाब उनका स्रभी तक नहीं स्राया है लेकिन हमें स्राशा है कि थोड़े समय में सनी स्टेट्स इ.से कबूल कर लेंगी सीर एक इंडियन एजुकेशन सर्विस स्टार्ट हो जायेगी।

श्वी झोंकार लाल बेरवा: इस इंडयन एजुकेशन सविस का गठन किस किस ग्राधार को लेकर किया गया है?

Shri M. C. Chagla: The basis is this. We will have two cadres: educational officers and administrative officers. Some States may accept only administrative officers; others may accept certain educational officers. This will be the broad basis on which the service will be set up.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: May I know whether the Central Government is trying to pressurise the State Governments into accepting this scheme or whether they are really accepting the scheme?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I am glad to say that the State Governments are accepting it without any pressure from the Central Government. We are trying to carry them with us. There is no question of any pressure; it will not be the right expression.

Shri Ranga: May I know whether the terms of pay and allowances would be the same as between the administrative and educational cadre and as between the State and the Central cadre and whether any State which comes into the service for the time being would be free to opt out later on when it chooses?

Shri M. C. Chagla: As I visualise it, there would be no compulsion upon them. A State will say: we want an officer from the Centre and the Centre will provide him. If the State at any stage says "we do not want any officer from this service", I do not know how we can compel them.

Shri Ranga: What about the pay and allowances? Shri M. C. Chagla: This is one of the things we are negotiating, to bring co-ordination between the salary which the All India Education Service officer will get and the State Education Service officer will get. That is one of the difficulties. It needs to be negotiated.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: What is the estimated outlay and size of the proposed education service and what fields and what levels of education is the service likely to cover as visualised by the Education Minister?

Shri M. C. Chagla: We are contemplating joint educational officers, director of public instruction and education, additional director, joint director, senior deputy director of public instruction, deputy director of public education and instruction, assistant director of public instruction and we have tentatively suggested what salaries these officers would get.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: While constituting the All India Education Service, will efficiency alone be taken into consideration or any other consideration will come into play?

Shri M. C. Chagla: For any service, the only consideration should be efficiency, and that should be true of the All India Education Service too.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Is it not a fact that during the British regime the indian Educational Service was discontinued for some reasons and, if sc. whether those reasons have been removed?

Shri M. C. Chagla: We have carried an unforunate past with us in that the British Government never attached importance to education. They thought of education as intended to produce clerks or administrators. We have a different conception of education and we look upon it as an important instrument of national integration and, therefore, it is essential to have an All India Education Service. **थी सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :** इस इंडियन एजू-केशन सर्विस में एज्केशनल ब्रौर ऐडमिनिस्ट्रे-टिव दो प्रकार के कैडर्स बनाये जायेंगे तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव कैडर में कौन कौन सी पोस्ट्स ग्रायेंगी ब्रौर एजुकेशनल कैडर में कौन कौन सी पोस्टस ग्रायेंगी ?

श्री मु० क० चागला : ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव कैंडर में डायरेक्टर्स ग्रौर इसपेक्टर्स ग्रादि रखेंगे जबकि एजुकेशनल साइड में गवर्नमेंट कालि-जेज के प्रिसिपल्स ग्रौर गवर्नमेंट इस्टीच्यूट्स के हैड मास्टर्स हो सकते हैं।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री: जैसा कि अभी शिक्षा मन्त्री महोदय ने बतलाया कि सब राज्यों की सहमति ग्रर्भा नहीं मिल पाई है तो क्या सब राज्यों की सहमति मिलने के बाद क्या इस बात की सम्भावना है कि संसद् के ग्रगले ग्रधिवेशन में इसके लिए जरूरी विधेयक प्रस्तूत किया जा सफेगा ?

श्वी मु॰ क॰ चागला : जैसे कि एक हैल्थ सर्विस बनाने के लिए एक रेजोलूशन की खरूरत थी मैं समझता हूं कि इसके लिए भी पालिया-मेंट में एक रेखोलूशन पेश करने की खरूरत होगी, बिल की खरूरत नहीं होगी ।

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: In the existing all India services, all the officers are on the cadre of State Governments and the Centre draws officers from the State Government cadres. May I know how the outline of the Educational Service is going to be different from the other all-India services?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I agree there; the picture as far as the All India Education Service is concerned is somewhat different from the Central Services. Education is a State subject.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I did not talk of the Central services. I was talking of all-India services such as the Indian Administrative Service. the Indian Police Service, etc. They are all on the cadre of State Services and the Centre draws officers from the State cadre, while the hon. Education Minister seemed to say that they would have a Central service and the States will be provided with officers.

Shri M. C. Chagla: I appreciated the nature of the question. That is why I say to a certain extent the picture seems to be different. But a time may come when we may have an arrangement whereby some State officers may go to the All India Service and the All India service officers may go to the States.

श्वीमती जयावेन काह: मैं यह जानना चाहती हूं कि यह इंडियन एजुकेशन सर्विस बनाने से खास फायदा क्या होगा, इससे हमें क्या लाभ होगा ताकि यह जो डैफ़ीशिएसी है वह पूरी हो जाय ?

श्री मु॰ क॰ चागलाः सबसे बड़ा फायदा तो यह होगा कि इस सविस के बनने से देश में एकता स्थापित करने में मदद मिलेगी और इस तरह देश एक होकर महफ़ूज होगा । एजुकेशन एक इतना इम्पोर्टेंट सबजैक्ट है कि जब तक इसकी एक सविस नहीं होगी तब तक इसका कोग्रारडिनेशन करना बडा मुश्किल है ।

श्वीमती जयाबेन शाह : मैं यह जानना चाहती हूं कि इससे एजूकेशन को क्या फ़ायदा होगा और क्या इससे एफ़िशेंसी में वृद्धि होगी। एकता की बात तो सही है, लेकिन क्या यह कदम एजुकेशन में सुधार के लिए उठाया जा रहा है या मन्य कनसिडरेशन्ज के कारण ?

श्वी मु० क० चागलाः सबसे बड़ी कनसि-डरेशन तो एजुकेशन ही है । ग्रोर एजुकेशन से ही हिन्दुस्तान में ऐक्य हो सकता है ।

Summer Schools for Secondary School Teachers

Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Shrimati Savitri Nigam: *127. Shri Rameshwar Tantia: Shri Onkar Lal Berwa: | Shri Dhaon: | Shri D. J. Naik:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to hold summer schools for secondary school teachers at various places in the country;

(b) if so, when and at which places; and

(c) the total estimated expenditure?

of Education The Minister (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). The National Council of Educational Research and Training and the University Grants Commission in cooperation with the United States Agency for International Development propose to organise 16 Summer Courses for the science teachers of secondary schools in Physics,, Chemistry, Mathematics and Biology from 8th June, 1964 to 15th July, 1964. About the places a statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2921 64].

(c) The total estimated expenditure is Rs. 8 lakhs of which the National Council of Educational Research and Training and the University Grants Commission will bear Rs. 4 lakhs, and the rest by U.S.A.I.D.

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय: माननीय मन्त्री महोदय ने जो वक्तव्य सदन के सामने प्रस्तुत किया है, उससे यह प्रकट होता है कि उन स्थानों के बारे में निष्त्रचय कर लिया गया है, जहां शिक्षा प्रदान की जायेगी। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या इन स्थानों के बारे में निष्त्रचय करते समय प्रान्तों के शिक्षा मंत्रियों ग्रौर विश्वविद्यालयों के उपकुलपतियों से भी सम्मत्ति ली गई है।

श्वी मु० क० चागलाः जों हां। इन सम्मर स्कूल्ज के बारे में फ़ैसला कन्सल्टेशन के साथ हुआ। है। गये वक्त भी ऐसाही किया गया था ग्रौर इस वक्त भी ऐसाही किया गया है।

श्री विक्वनाथ पाण्डेय : जिन ग्रघ्यापकों को शिक्षा प्रदान की जायेगी, क्या उनकी नियुक्ति हो गई है; यदि हां, तो उनकी संख्या क्या है?

Shri M. C. Chagla: Instructors have been appointed. If the hon. Member wants the names, I will give them.

Mr. Speaker: He only wanted to know whether their appointment has been made.

Shri M. C. Chagla: It has been made.

Shri D J. Naik: What will be the criteria for the selection of teachers for training in these summer schools?

Shri M. C. Chagla: The criteria will be determined by the University Grants Commission in consultation with the universities. We select the spot, the instructor and the subject and there are two experts coming from the United States. As far as the Indian teachers are concerned, they will be lent by the universities in consultation with the University Grants Commission.

श्री झोंकार लाल बेरवा ः माननीय मन्त्री जी ने घभी बताया है कि लगभग एक लाख रुपया खर्च होगा। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि कितना रुपया राज्य देंगे झौर कितना रुपया केन्द्र देगा।

श्रीमु० क० चागलाः मैंने जवाब में कहाथाकि चार लाख रुपयाहम देंगे ग्रौर चार लाख रुपयाय्नाइटिड स्टेटस देगा।

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: May I know if these summer schools will be of much use until the syllabus of the secondary schools is revised?

Shri M. C. Chagla: Syllabus may be one of the matters that may be considered. Shri M. Malaichami: Is there any proposal under contemplation of the Government to have such seminars for social services?

Shri M. C. Chagla: We are experimenting with the sciences. This is only the second time that we are doing it. In future we may also try with the social services.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: In view of the great shortage of science teachers, may I know whether the University Grants Commission has considered the question of introducing an integrated course? Otherwise, in this list. I find that there are 16 places which have been selected and each teacher who wants to get integrated training will have to undergo training for many terms and not in one place. May I know whether that aspect of the question is being considered?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I do not think that is the idea of the summer school. The idea of the summer school is to increase the knowledge which the science teachers have and bring them up-to-date both in regard to textbooks, expansion of knowledge in scientific subjects, etc. It is a short course which has been tried in the United States with great success. We tried it last time and it was a great success. I hope it will be a success this time also.

Shri Hari Vishau Kamath: I find the statement lists 16 universities. Why is it that none of the half a dozen universities in Madhya Pradesh finds a place and why has Madhya Pradesh been given the cold shoulder in this scheme?

Shri M. C. Chagla: My hon, friend is wrong. If he looks at the statement, he will find that Jaipur is there.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Jaipur is in Rajasthan. I asked about Madhya Pradesh.

Shri M. C. Chagla: I am sorry; they might get their turn next year. श्वी यशपाल सिंह : क्या इन शिविरों के लिए माध्यमिफ टीचर्ज को कोई खास स्कालर---शिप या टी० ए० ग्राँर डी० ए० मिलेगा, जिससे गर्मी के मौसम में वे ग्रपनी फ़्रैमिलीज के निर्वाह का इन्तजाम कर सकें ?

भी मु॰ क॰ चागलाः मुझे मालूम नहीं है कि कुछ स्पैशल कन्सेशन्ब दिये जाते हैं य नहीं, लेकिन हम यह देखेंगे कि उनको कुछ तकलीफ़ न हो।

Shri Man Sinh P. Patel: May know whether such a short course ~ this nature will give specialisation . the subjects to the teachers and whe ther Government will reconsider th experiment of summer schools?

Shri M. C. Chagla: As I said, it \vdots merely a refresher course. It ma, lead up to something more, but fc the time being, it is only a refreshe course.

Reforms in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

*128. Shri P. K. Deo: Shrimati Renu Chakravartty

Will the Minister of Home Affair be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposa. to have some sort of responsible Government in the Andaman and Nicobar group of islands; and

(b) if so, the broad features thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Minisof Home try Affairs (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) Under article 239 of the Constitution, the Union Territory is administered by the President of India through an administrator designated as Chief Commissioner. No proposal for effecting any change in the existing set up is under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

JYAISTHA 13, 1886 (SAKA) **Oral Answers** 807 Oral Answers

Shri P. K. Deo: In deference to the demand of the descendants of those great revolutionaries and patriots who fought the First War of Independence of 1857 and were settled in those islands, may I know if there has been any proposal to have a selection of their representatives to the Lok Sabha. to the Chief Commissioner's Committee and to the Home Ministry's Advisory Committee on the basis of election?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: I have said that there is no thought of having any change in the present set-up.

Mr. Speaker: He is going out of the purview of the question and wants representation in the Lok Sabha.

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: These islands are represented by a Member of Parliament-Mr. Niranjan Lal.

Mr. Speaker: He says, by election.

Chandrasekhar: He is Shrimati nominated by the President.

Shri P. K. Deo: Taking it for granted that these islands with 3,000 square miles and 60,000 population may not be viable units to have a responsible Government, may I know if there is any proposal to tag on the islands to the nearest State of India, i.e. West Bengal, in view of the fact that there has been so much pressure on land in West Bengal, and also the Calcutta High Court looks after the judiciary in the islands?

Mr. Speaker: He need not give the reasons. Is there such a proposal?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: There is no such proposal.

Shri Mohammad Elias: May I know whether the Government received a representation from many sections of the people in Andaman and Nicobar islands for having representative Government? Recently we had the opportunity of visiting the island and the people are very much critical of the administration there. Has any such representation been received from the people there?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: I do not think there has been any demand from the people like that.

Shri H. P. Chatterjee: Since our over India Constitution extends all and Andaman and Nicobar Islands form an absolute part of India, there the Chief Commissioner is the executive head as well as the judicial head. And since absolute power corrupts absolutely....

Mr. Speaker: Any question to be out?

Shri H. P. Chatterjee: The question is, if it is placed under a Lt. Governor . . .

Mr: Speaker: He is arguing it: I will disallow that.

Shri H. P. Chatterjee: All right; I will ask another question. I want that a public man should be the head there as Lt. Governor instead of an I.A.S. man as Chief Commissioner.

Mr. Speaker: He wants something; what is the question?

Shri H. P. Chatterjee: I will leave this aside and ask another question. The main revenue of Andamans comes from forests.

Mr. Speaker: That is information. Has he any question to ask?

Shri H. P. Chatterjee: Is it a fact that more than Rs. 1 crore of revenue comes from the tropical forests in Andamans? Is it a fact that persons working the forests feel desolate? Is it a fact that unless it is merged with some states say Bengal or Madras the working of the forests will be affected? If it is so, . . .

Mr. Speaker: Now he might sit down.

Shri H. P. Chatterjee: Are there any proposals for its merger with Bengal or Madras?

Mr. Speaker: Though he was standing all along, he did not put any question. Now he has put a question after sitting down. Is there any proposal to have any form of representative government in Andamans?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: There is no idea at present to have any change in the present set-up. Now there is one advisory committee of which the Home Minister is the Chairman. It consists of the Chief Commissioner, the Member of Parliament and the Vice-Chairman of the Municipal Council of Port Blair

Shri Mohammad Elias: But the Member of Parliament is not elected.

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: . . . and five non-official members. In addition to that there is another committee in Andaman islands itself with the Chief Commissioner as Chairman.

Mr. Speaker: Is there any proposal to have any change in the set-up?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: Not at present.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know whether it is a fact that some of the Members of Parliament, who visited recently Andaman and Nicobar islands, have submitted a representation or a sort of memorandum embodying certain burning grievances of the people of Andamans and if so, whether Government have considered them for implementation.

Mr. Speaker: No other grievances are relevant unless they relate to the question of responsible government.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I feel they are relevant.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): 'Yes, some of the Members of Parliament had visited Andaman and Nicobar Islands. The Home Ministry had arranged for that visit. I intend meeting those members to have first-hand information of their 'reactions: I would be discussing the various questions with them.

Shri D. J. Naik: In view of the fact that very primitive people are living in Andaman islands, may I know what welfare activities are being carried on by the administration there?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: A separate question may be put on that subject.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: May I know whether the decisions of the council are recommendatory or mandatory?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: They are recommendatory. It is an advisory council.

श्वी तुलशीदांस जावव : पहले ग्रण्डमान जेल को बहुत बुरे नाम से जाना जाता था तो क्या श्रव गवर्नमेंट ने उसमें कुछ दुरुस्ती की है ?

ग्राघ्यक्ष महोदयः यहां नाम को दुरुस्ती का सवाल नहीं है।

श्री तुलकीदास जाववः मैं नाम की बात नहीं कह रहा हूं, वहां जो बर्ताव किया जाता या वह पहले बहत खराब था।

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if the principle of the representation of the people has been conceded to the people of Andaman and Nicobar islands at any level—local self-government level, Assembly level or at the Union level?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: I have not followed the question.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if the principle of representation of the people has been conceded in these islands at any level—block samiti level, municipal level, Assembly level or parliamentary level—and if not, why not?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: I think at the panchayat and Municipal level it is there. Shri P. C. Borooah: Since this question relates to the setting up of responsible government in Andaman and Nicobar islands, may I know whether any representation has been received from the inhabitants for responsible government?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: We have not so far had any representation.

Oil Concession from Iranian Government

+ Shri Yashpal Singh: Shri Rameshwar Tantia: *129. Shri Dhaon: Shri Bishanchander Seth: Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 315 on the 26th February, 1964 and state the progress made in the negotiations conducted with the Iranian Government for securing oil concessions?

The Minister of Petrolenm and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir): A decision has been taken to apply for a concession in the off-shore areas.

श्वी यशपाल सिंहः इस जवाब सेयह जाहिर नहीं होता कि इसके डिटेल्स क्या हैं और टर्म्स ग्राफ रिफरेंस क्या हैं. और कब तक यह काम शरू हो जायेगा।

Shri Humayun Kabir: We have applied for a concession. Only when the concession has been granted these questions will arise.

श्री यशपाल सिंहः इसमें कितना खर्च होगा ग्रौर कितने फारेन कोलैंबोरेशन की जरूरत पडेगी ?

Shri Humayun Kabir: We have applied for a concession. If this concession is granted, then some money will be required for exploration. Foreign collaboration will also be required. For exploration and produc-783 (Ai) LSD-2. tion, foreign collaboration will be necessary.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: May I know whether the Government is aware how many other applicants there are for concessions and, if so, is there any chance of our securing this concession by virtue of any favourable terms which we are able to put forward?

Shri Humayun Kabir: When the Iranian Oil Company invited applications, at that time we were not eligible, and 20 companies were declared eligible. After that we learnt that the participation of India would be favourably looked upon because Iran has the oil and we have the market. On that basis, we hope that our application will be favourably`considered.

Shri A. P. Jain: Has the hon. Minister exhausted all the possibilities of oil exploration in India and that is why he is going abroad?

Shri Humayun Kabir: No, Sir. We are carrying on exploration in India. In fact, we are expanding and accelerating the exploration in India. But at the rate at which demand is increasing in the country, import for at least the next ten to twelve years seems inescapable, and if imports have to be made it is far better to import the oil which we produce 0117selves than the oil which we huv from others.

Shri A. P. Jain: My question has not been answered. I asked whether he has exhausted all the possibilities in India.

Shri Humayun Kabir: I have answered the question. Imports will be necessary for the next ten to twelve years.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know what amount of crude oil is expected from Iran as a result of this venture and whether oil would be available from the other participants? Shri Humayun Kabir: My hon. friend comes from an oil area and, therefore, he knows that till actual drilling has started nobody can make any absolute forecast; but the general expectation is that the area for which we have applied for a concession may yield roughly about 20 million tons a year.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: May I know whether the exploration as well as the drilling of the area will be done before we can estimate how much oil will be available?

Shri Humayun Kabir: I have just now given the answer to that question.

श्री ग्रोंकार लाल बेरवा: मैं जानना _ चाहुंगा कि ईरान की मदद से ग्रीर रुपये से हम ने ग्राभी तः कितना एक्सप्लोरेजन किया है।

श्री हुमायून् कबीर : ईरान में तो हम पहली दफे जाने की कोशिण कर रहे हैं। उसकी मदद से अभी तक जिमी जगह काम नहीं हुआ।

Industrial Management Pool

	+
	Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:
	Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
	Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
*130	Shri Dhaon:
*130.2	Shri Subodh Hansda:
	Shri Maheswar Naik:
	Shri Indrajit Gupta:
1	Shri Ramanathan Chettiar:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1145 on the 22nd April, 1964 and state:

(a) whether any decision on the abolition of the industrial management pool and the formation of Economic Pool has been taken; and

(b) if so, what are its broad features?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). The whole question of staffing managerial posts in the public sector undertakings, as also the question of an Economic Pool is still under consideration.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: May 1 know what prevented the Government from taking a quicker decision regarding the formation of an Economic Pool instead of the present Industrial Management Pool? What are the reasons for the delay?

Shri Hathi: The Industrial Management Pool exists. The idea of having an Economic Pool in view of the development and expansion of industries in the country was thought of some time back. Whether the Industrial Management Pool and the Economic Pool should be amalgamated or they should be separate, whether there should be one cadre for different industries or a set of industries, all these questions are being considered.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: May I know whether, after the amalgamation of these two pools, Government propose to recruit efficient people from the private sector also?

Shri Hathi: So far as the recruitment of people is concerned, there is no doubt that if we want efficient management efficient people will have to be recruited; but the whole question as to how this pool should be formed is under consideration.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: How many officers are there at present in the Industrial Management Pool and are most of them likely to be taken in the Indian Administrative Service as mentioned in Parliament in answer to a supplementary question asked two months ago?

Shri Hathi: There are about 110 officers now in position in the Industrial Management Pool and the question of absorbing them in the Indian Administrative Service at present does not arise in view of the fact that we are thinking of another service, the Economic Pool, and reorganisation of the whole cadre. श्री क्रोंकार ल.ल बेरवाः जव दो पूलों का एक पूल बनाने जा रहे हैं तो यह एं पूल बनाने का काम िंगी एक कमेटी को दिया गया है या वोर्ड बनाया अग है क्रोर उसके सदस्य कौन कोन हैं ?

श्रो हाथा : कमेटी को दिया गया है।

भो म्रोंकार लाल बैरवा: उस कमेटी के सदस्य कौन कौन हैं ?

श्री हाथोः पहले तो उसमें डिकेंट पिति-स्टरीज के से केटरीज थे उसके बाद एक कैबि-नेट सब-क्षेटो बनी जिसमें कि मिनिस्टर्स हैं। मिनिस्टर विदयाउट पोर्टफोलियो, प्राइम मिनिस्टर नाऊ, ग्रोर डिफेंस मिनिस्टर यह उसके मैम्बर्स हैं।

Shri Ranga: Is it not a fact that this has been hanging fire for a number of years and they are still in the process of coming to a decision? We do not know when it will be. Why should that cause so much delay? There is so much of confusion as between the management and the economic aspect. What is it that they are doing?

Shri Hathi: I may tell him that it has not been so long. The idea for this economic pool was first mentioned by the late Shri Jawaharlal Nehru on the 28th Septmeber 1963 wherein he said:--

"In view of the growth of the governmental activities in the public sector and otherwise, it seems necessary to have a permanent cadre of qualified and efficient officers drawn from administrative and engineering services for furtherance of the Government's economic and industrial policies. I would like you to have a paper prepared dealing with this question for the consideration of the Cabinet."

That paper is ready and, as I said, it was considered and a sub-commit-

tee has been appointed. It is not so very long.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: May I know if Government have received any representations on behalf of the Industrial Management Pool officers to the effect that if they are posted to public sector undertakings, it would mean a loss of career to them and that, therefore, they should be absorbed in the IAS because they feel that they are in no way inferior in qualifications and calibre to IAS officers? Have they received any such representations and are they being taken into consideration?

Shri Hathi: We have received some representation, but it is perhaps based on the apprehension that this Industrial Management Pool is to be wound up. As I said, the whole matter is under consideration and this representation also is being considered.

Policemen Killed by Naga Hostiles

+ Shri P. C. Borooah; Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: *131. / Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Shri Y. D. Singh:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that three policemen had been shot dead and two others injured by the Naga hostiles on the 4th May, 1964 between Maram and Khongneim;

(b) if so, the circumstances of the accident; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). On 4th May, 1964 at about 3 p.m. a Police Column encountered approximately 50 armed Naga hostiles in the area approximately 5 miles East of Maram. Fire was exchanged as a result of which three constables were killed and two wounded. Hostiles' casualties are not known. (c) Efforts to bring the situation under control continue.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether these and other hostilities by the Naga hostiles including attacks on running trains where more than а dozen people were killed and several injured indicate that the efforts of the peace mission headed by Rev. Michael Scott have not been successful and that the law and order situation in Nagaland remains as hazardous as ever before? What other steps will Government take to restore the peace?

Shri Hathi: From these incidents we need not make any inference whether this peace mission will be successful or not. Let us wait and see.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether any efforts have been made to eliminate foreign interference in Nagaland by way of supply of arms and what reply has been received from Pakistan to the Indian protest against this?

Shri Hathi: I have no information about the arms from Pakistan.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: May I know whether these raids by Naga hostiles are more regular than sporadic, and. if that is so, what arrangements Government propose to make in order to give protection and also for ensuring law and order in that part of the country?

Shri Hathi: Strengthening the security of the area.

Shri Swell: Is it a fact that this incident of the 4th May is only one in a series of serious incidents that took place during the last month and that these various incidents are a way of telling by the Naga hostiles to the Government of India that unless and until the Government of India accepts certain terms of agreement for the cessation of hostilities in Nagaland entered into by the peace mission with the hostiles, the situa-

tion would become worse in Nagaland; if so, what are those terms of agreement and what does the Government intend to do about it?

Shri Hathi: I am afraid, this question may be asked of the External Affairs Ministry.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, I rise on a point of order. That day, you remember, Sir, I asked the same question. There were two questions that day-one was answered by the Defence Minister and the other by the External Affairs Minister. Whenever we ask questions about Nagaland, there are three aspects of the question-one is the arms from Pakistan, the other is their activities and the third is the peace mission. I would only request you this that it should be decided once and for all where similar supplementary questions do arise....

Mr. Speaker: I will take that up. I will consider that and decide.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: In the context of the statement of the Chief Minister, after meeting some representatives of the Naga hostiles, how far can they justify this recurrent series of raids which are on the increase?

Shri Hathi: I said that these are incidents from which we need not make any inference.

National Discipline Scheme

*132. { Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda: { Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Discipline Scheme and the Auxiliary Cadet Corps Scheme will be merged together;

(b) if so, the broad features of the scheme;

(c) when this new scheme will be introduced; and

(d) whether this will be made compulsory in all government schools?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) to (d). A Statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

The Government of India had set up a Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. Hirday Nath Kunzru to examine the question of coordination and integration of different schemes operating in the field of Physical Education and Youth Welfare and to avoid duplication and wastage of re-The Committee in its Resources. port submitted to the Government in December, 1963 has recommended inter alia that at the school stage there should be an Integrated Programme' woven into the fabric of the educational system. The Committee has further recommended that the content of such an Integrated Programme should be worked out by a body of experts and that once such an Integrated Programme is introduced, existing programmes under Auxiliary Cadet Corps and National Discipline Scheme should not he continued as separate schemes.

2. The above recommendation of the Kunzru Committee has been accepted by the Government of India in principle. The details of the Integrated Programme' and the modus operandi for its implementation are being worked out.

3. The Integrated Programme is expected to be introduced as early as possible and is likely to cover all Government as well as non-Government Schools.

Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda: It has been stated in the statement that the Integrated Programme is expected to be introduced as early as possible. May I know whether Government has any idea to state as to what specific time they will take to work out this integrated programme and to implement the recommendations of that committee?

Shri Bhakt Darshan: I am sorry Sir, that I cannot elaborate on the reply already given. We are trying our best to prepare an integrated programme. The committee has reported and a detailed programme is being chalked out. We will try our best.

Shri Muthiah: May I know whether this new integrated scheme of physical education contains any positive steps for promoting feelings of national integration and unity and a really national all-India outlook in the minds of schoolboys all over the country?

Shri Bhakt Darshan: May I point out that the syllabus that has now been accepted by the various parties concerned in this affair includes exercise tables, drill and marching, lazium, track and field events, games and relays, gymnastics and folk dances, combatives, hiking and cross-country, instruction and practice in tests, training in our national heritage, practical projects and community singing.

Shri Muthiah: Will the objective be fulfilled?

Mr. Speaker: Whatever is contained there he has read it out; now it is for the hon. Member to infer whether the objective is fulfilled or not.

Shri Man Singh P. Patel: May I know the total number of hours of physical training given to each student and whether it will be increased by this merger of these two schemes thereby giving much more attention to physical education?

Shri Bhakt Darshan: No, Sir; the total number of periods will remain the same, that is, five periods per week.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Perspective Plan of Science

*133. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research is working out an overall perspective plan of science for the next fifteen years based on certain studies of rate of growth and trends of research; and

(b) if so, the details of the plan and the stage at which the consideration rests at present?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir, in so far as the National Laboratories/Institutes etc. under the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research are concerned.

(b) The plan has not yet been drawn up. Details have been called from the various National Laboratories etc.

Letter Published in Italian Paper Regarding West Bengal, Assam and Nagaland

*134. { Shri J. B. S. Bist: Shri S. N. Chaturvedi:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been invited to a letter published in the Italian paper "Il Borghese" in April 1964 giving details of plans by the pro-Peking Communists for an armed revolution in West Bengal, Assam and Nagaland;

(b) whether Government have investigated the authenticity of the letter; and

(c) what action, if any, is proposed to be taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) Yes, Sir. (b) and (c). The investigation is continuing.

Anti-Corruption Bodies in States

*135. Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether all States and Union Territories in the country have constituted anti-corruption bodies;

(b) if so, whether the anti-corruption bodies have started functioning;

(c) if not, which are the States and the Union Territories which have not constituted these bodies; and

(d) the reasons for the delay?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi); (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

All States have had an Anti-Corruption Department or Unit. More recently three States, viz., Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh have set up a Vigilance Commission modelled on the Central one: eight States, viz. Kerala, Mysore, Maharashtra Rajasthan, Assam. Nagaland, Orissa and Jammu and Kashmir have decided to do so; three States, viz., Bihar, West Bengal and Punjab are still considering the matter; and two States, viz., Madras and Uttar Pradesh have for the time being decided to have a different kind of body in place of a Vigilance commission.

Each Union Territory has also got an anti--corruption agency which is however, not of the nature of a Vigilance Commission. The jurisdiction of the Central Vigilance Commission extends to the Union Territories also and in view of this the nature of the arrangements to be made in the Union Territories in this behalf is under the consideration of Government.

823 Written Answers JYAISTHA 13, 1886 (SAKA) Written Answers 824

The eight States which have decided to set up the Vigilance Commissions modelled on the Central one are working out details including the selection of persons suitable for appointment as Vigilance Commissioners. Punjab has initiated action on the proposal and Bihar and West Bengal considering are still the matter. Madras and Uttar Pradesh have set up Vigilance Organisations differing in some respects from the Central one.

Alleged Acquisition of Property by Deputy Finance Minister

*136. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Shri Gulshan:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1051 on the 15th April, 1964, regarding alleged acquisition of property by the Deputy Minister of Finance and state:

(a) whether the Attorney-General has given any advice to Government; and

(b) if so, whether any action is proposed to be taken by Government in the matter?

The Prime Minister, Minister of External Affairs, Minister of Home Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Nanda): (a) Yes.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

Agreement with West German Firms for Chemical Industry

•137. Shri A. S. Saigal: Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an agreement entered into by the Hindustan Organic Chemicals with a consortium of West German Firms has been terminated due to the changed requirements of the Chemical Industry in India;

(b) if so, how far this will affect the production programme of the Industry;

(c) whether there are any projects under construction and if so, which; and (d) what action Government are taking in this direction?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) This has postponed the availability of primary intermediates and the industry will have to depend on imports of these till such time as indigenous production is established.

(c) and (d). Revised programme of production is under consideration.

Border Disputes between States

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia: Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri Dhaon:
Shri Kolla Venkaiah:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state the progress achieved in the task of settlement of border disputes between Maharashtra and Mysore States?

The Prime Minister, Minister of External Affairs, Minister of Home Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Nanda): The matter is under examination.

Removal of Statues in Delhi

*139. {	Shri Bibhuti Mishra: Shri Heda: Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:
	['] Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:
	Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: Shri K. N. Tiwary:
	-

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to remove all the Statues of Britishers from the Capital;

(b) if so, by what time; and

(c) whether similar statucs in other cities of India will also be removed?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri I., N. Mishra): (a) Yes, Sir. (b) Of the remaining eight statues in Delhi, it is proposed to remove three, one by one, during the course of this year.

(c) Removal of Statues of foreigners in the States is the concern of State Governments who have already been requested to take action in the matter in accordance with the policy outlined in the late Prime Minister's statement in the Parliament on the 13th May, 1957.

Bomb Explosion in Jammu and Kashmir

Shri Maheswar Naik: Shri Mohan Swarup: Shri Onkar LAI Berwa: Shri Gokaran Prasad: Shri Prakash Vir Shastri: Shri D. C. Sharma: Shri P. C. Borooah: Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya: *140. < Shri Hem Raj: Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: Shri Rameshwar Tantia: Shri Dhaon: Shri Bishanchander Seth: Shri B. P. Yadava:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a few cases of bomb explosions have occurred in the State of Jammu and Kashmir during the last few months;

(b) if so, the number thereof since the disappearance of the sacred relic from Hazratbal shrine; and

(c) whether investigations conducted into these cases have revealed any sabotage by foreign hands?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). 22 cases of bomb explosions have taken place since the disappearance of the sacred relic of Prophet Mohammad from the Hazratbal shrine near Srinagar on the 27th December, 1963.

(c) Investigations have indicated the strong probability that they were acts of sabotage engineered by Pakistani agents.

Soap Industry

*141. Shri Nath Pai: Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether a review of the soap industry in the country has been made in recent years; and

(b) if so, the extent of foreign capital employed in it and the return by way of profit on it?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan) (a) Yes, in January, 1964.

(b) The industries, including the soap industry, falling within the purview of the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951 are reviewed periodically but not with particular reference to foreign investment.

The soap producing units are also engaged in the production of vegetable oils, vanaspati, cosmetics, etc. As such, separate statistics of foreign capital invested in the soap industry and the return by way of profit on it are not maintained as these are included in the survey under the trade group "toilet preparation". However, it is believed that the two companies, which have a majority of foreign interest and which manufacture soap in addition to other articles, have а foreign capital investment in them of approximately Rs. 5.5 crores.

Rehabilitation of Refugees in Andamans

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: *142. { Shri H. P. Chatterjee: | Shri P. K. Deo:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the target set for the number of East Pakistan refugee families to be rehabilitated in Andamans has been achieved;

(b) the number of refugees settled there; and

(c) whether Government have considered the feasibility of rehabilitating refugees in the Little Andamans, Islands of Neel, Rutland, Baratang and the other adjacent Islands?

The Minister of State in the Minis. try of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): (a) No target is fixed.

(b) 11724.

(c) The feasibility of settling families in all these Islands except Little Andaman has already been considered.

Politics in Research Institutes

*143. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the observation of Stevan Dedijer, a Yugoslav Nuclear Physicist that there is too much politics in Research Institutes of India;

(b) if so, their own assessment of the situation and the nature of politics in the research institutes; and

(c) the action taken in the matter?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Politics in research institutes is no more than in any other normal institution.

(c) I am discouraging politics in educational and scientific institutions.

Higher Secondary Education

*144. { Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated any policy for recasting and improving the pattern of higher secondary education in India; and

(b) if so, the broad features thereof?

The Minister of Education (Shri: M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir, the policy is indicated in the following conclusions reached by the Conference of the State Education Ministers held in April, 1964:

- The schools in all States should conform to a uniform school leaving standard.
- (2) The standard to be so achieved at the end of the secondary stage should be at least the intermediate level of the former 4-year colleges, with provision for appropriate diversified courses.
- (3) A 12-year course of schooling before admission to the degreecourse is the goal towards which the country must work, even though considerations of finance and manpower may not make it possible to implement such a scheme for all States in the immediatefuture.
- (4) The entire education at the secondary stage should be done in the schools; classes such as the P.U.C. started in Universities as a temporary measure should be transferred to the schools as soon as possible in accordance with a phased programme

Education Commission

Shri Yashpal Singh: Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:

*145.] Dr. P. N. Khan: Shri Subodh Hansda: Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda: Shri Bibhuti Mishra:

Will the Minister of Education bepleased to state:

(a) the names of the personnel of the proposed Education Commission if finalised; and

(b) the terms of reference of the Commission?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) The personnel of the proposed Education Commission has not yet been finalised.

(b) The terms of reference have not yet been finalised. But the Commission is expected to enquire into and examine all aspects of education in India, except legal, medical and adult education.

Prohibition

(Shri D. C. Sharma: Shri Prakash Vir Shastri: Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Shri Mohan Swarup: Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: Shri Subodh Hansda: Shri S. C. Samanta: Shri S. B. Patil: *146. X Shri Mohsin: Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda: Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Shrimati Akkamma Devi: Shri N. P. Yadab: Shri Yamuna Prasad Mandal: Shri P. C. Borooah: Dr. L. M. Singhvi:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether report of the Prohibition Inquiry Committee has been considered by Government;

(b) the reactions of the State Governments, if invited; and

(c) the recommendations of the Committee which have been accepted and the steps taken or proposed to be taken to implement the same?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): The Report of the Study Team on Prohibition is under examination in consultation with the State Governments.

Koyali Refinery

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Shri Yamuna Prasad Mandal: Shri N. P. Yadav: Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Shrimati Akkamma Devi: Shri Vishram Prasad: Shri D. D. Mantri: Shri M. R^ampure:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) the progress achieved in setting up the Koyali Refinery in Gujarat with the Soviet assistance:

(b) its production capacity and when the scheme for expansion will come into operation;

(c) the main products; and

(d) whether provision has been made for refining "mixture" of oils from the Kalol and Ankleswar dilfields?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) The civil, mechanical, electrical and allied works connected with the erection of the first one million tonns capacity of the refinery are progressing according to schedule, for commissioning the first phase in early 1965.

(b) The present capacity of the refinery is 2.0 million tonnes and this will be expanded to 3.0 million tonnes by early 1966.

(c) Liquid Petroleum Gas, Motor Gasolene, Solvents, Aviation Turbine Fuel, Superior Kerosene, High Speed Diesel, Fuel oil and other gases.

(d) Yes, Sir.

Free and Compulsory Education

*148. Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) how far 'free and compulsory education has been introduced in the various States and Union Territories in pursuance of Article 45 of the Constitution;

(b) if so, the total amount of finanritories have already achieved the objective envisaged in the Constitution; and

831 Written Answers JYAISTHA 13, 1886 (SAKA) Written Answers 832

(c) whether any special assistance is to be given to the States/Territories which are lagging behind in this respect?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandran): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2922/64].

Text Book Libraries in Colleges

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:
 Shri Daljit Singh:
 Shri Ram Harkh Yaday:
 Shri Baswant:
 Shri Barmeshwar Tantia:
 Shri Dishanchander Seth:
 Shri Dhaon:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the University Grants Commission has formulated a scheme to give financial assistance to the selected colleges in the country for establishing text book libraries; and

(b) if so, the main features of the scheme?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In the first instance, grants will be made by the Commission to about 400-500 arts, science and commerce colleges to enable them to establish libraries for poor deserving students. Rs. 10,000 will be given to a college providing under-graduate courses and Rs. 15,000 to a college conducting post-graduate courses.

Administrative Uniformity

*150. Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have given any further consideration for introducing uniformity in the administrative procedures throughout the country; and (b) if so, the steps taken to evolve or enact a uniform administrative procedure code and the result thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi); (a) and (b). A great deal of uniformity in administrative procedures already exists. But in view of the diversity of local conditions and our federal Constitution, introduction of uniformity in administrative procedures throughout the country has not been a definite objective of the Govern-However, whenever any imment. portant administrative institution is created at the Centre, or any significant improvements in administrative procedures introduced, and it appears that similar institution or procedures could with advantage be introduced by the States with suitable modifications, the States advised are accordingly.

Secondary School Teachers' Demands

Shri P. C. Borooah: Shri Sidheshwar Prasad: Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Shri A. S. Saigal:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1329 on the 6th May, 1964 and state the reaction of Government to the Secondary School Teachers' demands for uniform scales of pay for secondary school teachers all over India and for enforcement of various measures ensuring security of service and pension, health and gratuity benefits to them?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): The demands have been noted, although these are primarily the concern of the State Governments.

Salary scales of the teachers are linked with the general salary structures in the States, so that uniformity of the scales all over India is very difficult. For the improvement of pay scales and conditions of service, including ofd age benefits, I have addressed a personal letter to all the Chief Miniters and offered to bear 50 per cent of the additional expenditure involved.

Compulsory Military Service for Medical and Engineering Cadres

309. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Southern Zonal Council has decided to make rules for four years compulsory military service for medical and engineering cadres; and

(b) if so, the implications and feasibility thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Minis-Affairs (Shrimati trv of Home Chandrasekhar: (a) and (b). The Government of India have decided that a provision should be made in the rules for recruitment of graduate engineers and doctors to posts|services under the Central Government and public undertakings that future entrants shall be liable to serve for a minimum period of 4 years (including the period spent on training) in the Defence Services, or on work relating to defence effort anywhere in India or abroad, if so required. The liability to serve in the Defence Services will be limited to the first 10 years of service, and will not ordinarily apply to graduate engineers above 40 years of age or to doctors above 45 years of age. All State Governments|Union Territories have been requested to adopt similar rules for recruitment to medical and engineering services posts under their control, or under the control of local bodies in the State. This matter was discussed at the meeting of the Southern Zonal Council held on May 11-12, 1964, and the States in that Zone agreed to make necessary provision in their recruitment rules accordingly.

Enquiry-cum -Reception Offices in Ministries.

310. Shri Chuni Lal: Will the Minister of Nome Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that his

Ministry has given directions to other Ministries to set up enquiry-cumreception offices in Ministries and Departments which deal with licences and permits and which are frequently visited by members of the public; and

Written Answers

(b) if so, the main purpose and function of these offices?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): (a) The Ministry of Home Affairs has given such advice.

(b) The main purpose and function of this office will be:

- (i) to furnish information required by the public, and to provide the citizens direct access to the administration, thus making it unnecessary for any one to use improper means for getting information or for approaching the administration;
- (ii) to hear grievances of the public and to take steps to redress them; and
- (iii) to receive complaints of corruption and other malpractices, and to have suitable action taken on them.

Aid to Sanskrit Organisations

312. ∫ Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: ∫ Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to give financial aid to Voluntary Sanskrit Organisations, institutions and pathasalas for 1964-65 under some schemes; and

(b) if so, the total amount of financial assistance proposed to be given?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) Yes, Sir.

835 Written Answers JYAISTHA 13, 1886 (SAKA) Written Answers 836

(b) Rs. 4.00 lakhs, besides Rs. 2.00 lakhs earmarked for Gurukulas.

राष्ट्रीय एकीकरण तथा शिक्षा

```
िश्ची म० ला० द्विवेदीः
श्री सुबोष हंसदाः
३१३.⊀ श्री स० चं० सामन्तः
श्रीमती सावित्री निगमः
श्री दाजीः
```

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री ४ दिसम्बर, १९६३ के ग्रतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ११०२ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सम्पूर्णानन्द समिति ढारा राष्ट्रीय जीवन में भावनात्मक एकीकरण, देश में धार्मिक तथा नैतिक शिक्षा सम्बन्धी नीति निर्धारित करने के बारे में की गई सिफारिशों पर विचार किया गया है ; श्रौर

(ख) यदि हां, ते। सरकार ने उन पर क्या निर्णय किया है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री मु० क० चागला) : (क) सिकारिशों पर अभी विचार किया जारहाहै।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Redress of Public Grievances

315. Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the steps, if any, Government have taken so far to establish an adequate official machinery for redress of public grievances;

(b) the manner in which it is proposed to enlist the assistance of voluntary organizations in this matter; and

(c) the names of the voluntary organisations which Government have in view for this purpose? The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): (a) The official machinery at present available for redress of public grievances is a two-fold one:

- the hierarchy of supervisory and controlling authorities within the department or organisation whose activity, or lack of it, gives rise to a grievance; and
- (ii) the various tribunals of a statutory or non-statutory character to which grievances can be taken in specified categories of cases.

In addition, there is judicial remedy available in cases involving fundamental rights. There is also the democratic procedure of putting questions or raising a debate in Parliament directed towards administrative action, as also the Parliamentary Committees on Government Assurances and on Petitions.

Recently, Government's thinking has been in two new directions. Firstly, for grievances involving corruption and lack of integrity on the part of Government servants, Government have set up the Central Vigilance Commission to inquire into grievances relating to corruption and lack of integrity on the part of Central Government servants, and have advised State Governments to set up similar bodies. Secondly, for other types of grievances, the question of establishing a special machinery suited to conditions in our country is being examined. As a first step, some Departments have designated an officer of adequate seniority to deal with complaints and grievances of citizens having dealings with the Department.

(b) and (c). While Government will welcome assistance from voluntary organisations generally, it has particularly in view the Sanyukta Sadachar Samiti which is a voluntary body composed of representatives of a number of all-India social and religious organisations, and other indivi837

duals. The Samiti will first screen the complaints made to it, and bring to the notice of designated officers in the various Departments, etc. such of the complaints as appear to merit attention.

Model School for Blind Children, Dehra Dun

316. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state the *per capita* expenditure incurred on the trainees of Model School for Blind Children, Dehra Dun run by the Central Government?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): The cost of food per child is about Rs. 35 per month. Every child is also provided free clothing. If the cost of the rent of the building, salary of teachers and other establishment, contingent expenditure etc. is also taken into account, the per capita cost was approximately Rs. 122 during 1963-64.

Indian Scientists

317.) Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Shri R. Barua: Shri R. S. Pandey:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether any agreement has been made between Council of Industrial Research and the Technical Development Directorate that all the projects will be first processed by the Indian Scientists before foreign technicians are invited to assist in their execution; and

(b) if so, the main features of the scheme?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). No such agreement has been made, but following working arrangements have been agreed upon between the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research and the Directorate General of Technical Development:

- The Department of Technical Development may nominate members on the Executive Councils of the National Laboratories Institutes.
- (2) The CSIR may be represented on the various Development Councils|Panels set up by the Department of Technical Development.
- (3) The Department of Technical Development and the CSIR may form Panels which will identify the problems requiring short and long term research, and farm these out to various laboratories and watch their progress.
- (4) The Department of Technical Development and the CSIR may form Joint Committees for the examination of proposals for foreign collaboration, desirability and extent of foreign collaboration if any, and methods of associating Indian research and scientific personnel with such projects.
- (5) The National Laboratories may send project reparts, annual reports, half-yearly reports, bulletins and pamphlets on various research projects to the officers concerned of the Department of Technical Development.

Theft of Cars in Delhi

∫ Shrimati Savitri Nigam; 318. { Shri; M. L. Dwivedi; | Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey;

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state the number of cars stolen and found during the last 6 months in Delhi State?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs_(Shri Hathi): 49 cars were stolen in the territory of Delhi out of which 45 have been recovered.

"Surety System" in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

319. Shri P. K. Deo: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a "surety system" is prevalent in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands which makes it imperative for a person intending to visit the mainland to furnish a surety so that the latter has to pay to Government if there is any due to be realised from the former; and

(b) if so, the reason for putting this impediment on free movement of Indians from one part of the country to the other?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). Settlers brought to the Islands under the Colonisation Scheme have been advanced substantial amounts of loan for their rehabilitation. It came to the notice of the Andaman Administration that a number of settlers left the islands for the mainland without repayment of Government dues. In order to prevent Government from loss, the Administration brought into operation a procedure under which the head of a settler family proceeding to the mainland is required to furnish a surety to the effect that in case the settler does not return to the Islands, the surety would be liable to pay to Government all the Government dues outstanding against the settler.

Hostile Activities of Jarawas in Andamans

320. Shri P. K. Deo: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was any hostile activity of the Jarawas in the Andamans in 1963-64;

(b) if so, the number of casualties; and (c) the step taken to apprehend and punish the culprits?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). As a result of the hostileactivities of the Jarawas, two persons were killed and two persons were injured. An elephant of the Andamans-Forest Department was also injured.

(c) Because of the thick junglegrowth and inaccessibility of the areas, it has not been possible to track downand apprehend the culprits.

Education of Girls

Shri Subodh Hansda: 321. Shri S. C. Samanta: Shri B. K. Das:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any scheme to accelerate the education of the girls of weaker section of the society, particularly of Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes;

(b), if so, the nature of scheme introduced or proposed to be introduced; and

(c) to what educational standard this scheme will be continued?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Under the Centrally sponsored programmes for the welfare of Backward Classes, provision has been made for hostel buildings for girls belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Hostels for girls attached to middle and secondary schools are entitled to grant-in-aid.

In addition, girls as well as boys of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are benefited under the Centrally sponsored programmes of (a) award of post-matric scholarships; and

(b) education schemes for Denotified Tribes.

Arrest of Businessmen in Delhi

322. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to pleased to state:

(a) whether some big businessmen were arrested in May, 1964 in Delhi under orders from Special Police Establishment;

(b) if so, the charges against them;

(c) whether this has any reference to Vivian Bose Report on Dalmia Jain group; and

(d) the reasons for prosecuting them after so many years?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes.

(b) The charges are of criminal conspiracy and commission of offences of criminal breach of trust of the funds and assets of Dalmia Jain Airways Ltd. and forgery and falsification of accounts to avoid exposure of the conspiracy and restitution of the defalcated funds.

(c) Yes. Certain allegations looked into by the Vivian Bose Commission were also the subject matter of investigations by the Special Police Establishment in this case.

(d) The Special Police Establishment could not proceed with the investigation of this case while the matter was pending before the Commission of Inquiry as all the relevant records were in the custody of the Commission. Only after the records were returned by the Commission to the Special Police Establishment about the middle of the year 1963 that the Special Police Establishment could conduct its investigation. The chargesheet was filed in court on 5-5-1964. In view of the magnitude and the complexity of the case investigation could not be completed earlier.

M.Ps' Visit to Andamans

323. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some Members of Parliament visited Andamans and if so, whether they have submitted a report to Government; and

(b) the main features of this report and the action taken by Government thereon?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). The Members of Parliament who visited the Islands recently have not submitted any report to Government,

शिक्षा को समवतीं विषय बनाना

३२४. श्री सिद्धे श्वर प्रसादः क्या झिक्सा मंत्री यह बताने की क्रुग करेंगे कि शिक्षा को समवर्ती विषय बनाने की दिशा में क्या प्रगति हई है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री मु॰ क॰ चागला) : उच्च शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में संविधान के उपबन्धों की जांच करने के लिए शिक्षा मन्त्रालय द्वारा गठित संसद् सदस्यों की समिति, प्रग्य बातों के साथ-साथ, उच्च शिक्षा को समवर्ती विषय बनाने की वांछनीयता, तथा ग्रवांछनीयता, पर विचार कर रही है।

Import of Petroleum Products

325. Shri Subodh Hansda: Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether the import of petroleum products has gone down in 1963-64;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether there will be any improvement in the near future; and

(d) by what time the imports will be fully stopped?

\$43 Written Answers JYAISTHA 13, 1886 (SAKA) Written Answers 844

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) This will depend upon the rate of growth of demand for petroleum products and the extent of increase in indigenous production.

(d) It is not possible to indicate it at this stage. Generally some products remain in short supply and some are produced in excess and exported.

National Research Development Corporation

326. { Shri Subodh Hansda: Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that National Research Development Corporation is running at a loss;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) how many new processes have been found out by this Corporation; and

(d) whether any of them has been utilised by the industry or has helped the industrial development and the number of such processes which have been utilised so far?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Yes.

(b) The National Research Development Corporation, though registered as a Company, is a development organisation, its object being to develop and exploit in the public interest, for profit or otherwise, patents and inventions of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, and other research organisatioins etc. (including the Central and State Government organisations). The Corporation has to incur considerable developmental expenditure and to take greater risks in 783 (Ai) LSD-3.

the interests of development of indigenous know-how than would normally be taken by a purely commercial organisation. The Corporation disbursee 70 per cent. of its income to research organisations and retains only 30 per cent. to meet its administrative and developmental expenditure.

(c) Upto the end of March 1964, 679 inventions had been assigned to the Corporation by various research organisations for development.

(d) Yes; commercial production has been established on 67 patents/processes

Price of Pimpri Penicillin

327. Shri Subodh Hansda: Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the price of Pimpri Penicillin will be brought down very soon;

(b) if so, to what extent; and

(c) by what time?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) to (c). The question of reduction in the sale price of Penicillin and Penicillin products of the Pimpri factory will be examined after the Pimpri factory and other manufacturers have completed their expansion programmes which are under implementation.

Kerosene Properties in a Village Well in Orissa

328 Shri Gokulananda Mohanty: Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a report published on the lst May, 1964 in the Oriya Daily "Projatantra" about the existence of a well with water having kerosene properties in village Turumunga in Keonjhar district of Orissa; and

845 Written Answers JUNE

(b) whether Government have made any enquiries in the matter and if so, with what result?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (b). No information regarding existence of a well with water having kerosene properties in village Turumunga in Keonjhar District of Orissa hag so far been received. An enquiry is being made from the District authorities.

"Letters from China (Numbers 1-10)"

329. {Shri D. C. Sharma: Shri Nath Pai:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the book entitled 'Letters from China (Numbers 1-10)' by Anna Louise Strong published by New World Press, Peking has been forefeited; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The book contains prejudicial reports as defined under clause (7) of rule 35 of the Defence of India Rules, 1962.

Fertilizer Plants at Visakhapatnam

330. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether agreements, providing two loans for the setting up of fertilizer plants at Visakhapatnam have been entered into by the United States Government with a company formed by an Indian-American Consortium;

(b) whether the site for the plant has been selected; and

(c) if so, the programme for the setting up of the plant?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) The parties to whom a licence was granted for the establishment of a fertiliser factory at Visakhapatnam have entered into loan agreements with the Agency for International Development (AID) and Export Import Bank of Washington, for financing the fertiliser plant.

(b) A lease for a suitable area of land in the Visakhapatnam Port Area is under negotiation by the Party with the Visakhapatnam Port Trust.

(c) According to the Schedule indicated by the party, the plant is expected to commence production during the last quarter of 1966.

Marks for Viva Voce Test for LF.S.

331 Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken to reduce the marks for Viva. Voce test for Indian Foreign Service; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) and (b). The question is still under consideration.

Scholarships to Physically Handicapped in. Orissa

332, Shri Rama Chandra Mallick: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications: received from physically handicapped persons of Orissa State for the award of Central Government scholarships during 1963-64;

(b) how many have been granted scholarships; and

(c) the total amount of grant given for this purpose?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) 25. Of these, the Government of Orissa recommended **G** cases and rejected 19:

(b) Six.

(c) Scholarship amount of Rs. 2,870 was remitted during 1963-64.

Indian Students in Foreign Countries

333. Shri Rama Chandra Mallick: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Indian students studying in foreign countries; and

(b) the names of those foreign countries and the number of students in each?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) According to the available information, the total number of Indian students studying in foreign countries as on 1st January, 1963 was 14,213.

(b) A statement, giving the requisite information, is placed on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2933/64].

Action on Vivian Bose Commission Report

334. Shri J. B. S. Bist: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have instituted cases against all persons involved in conspiracy and criminal breach of trust in respect of the funds of erstwhile Dalmia-Jain Airways Limited;

(b) whether it is a fact that some of the persons to whom adverse references had been made in the Vivian Bose Commission report have been left out; and

(c) if so, the reasons for not launching prosecutions against them?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes. The Special Police Establishment Wing of the Central Bureau of Investigation have instituted a case against the persons involved in conspiracy and criminal breach of trust in respect of the funds and assets of Dalmia-Jain Airways Limited. (b) No person to whom adverse references have been made in the Vivian Bose Commission Report in respect of the defalcation of the funds of the Dalmia-Jain Airways Ltd. and against whom prima-facie evidence justifying his prosecution was available, has been left out.

(c) The question does not arise in view of the answer to (b).

Ammonia Plant at Sindri Fertiliser Factory

335. Shri Tan Singh: Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to rafer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 947 on the 8th April, 1964 and state:

(a) the present position regarding the release of foreign exchange required to equip the new amonia plant at Sindri Fertiliser Factory with spare equipment;

(b) the amount of penalty imposed on the company responsible for supplying defective lean gas generators: and

(c) the total loss in production below the installed capacity up till now?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) Foreign exchange required has since been released.

(b) As a penalty towards the delay in delivery and poor performance of the equipments, the contractors agreed to pay Rs. 5,62,500.

(c) While the plant, according to the suppliers, was claimed to be capable of operating for 345 days in the year, it has since been established that due to lack of spare equipments and the necessity to overhaul the operating equipment, it is not possible to get a time efficiency higher than 285 days in a year. On this basis the maximum production attainable is only 58,000 tonnes, per year. The loss of production, due to non-availability of sufficient coke oven gas and lack of spare equipment, comes to approximately 1,27,000 tonnes of ammonia for the period 1959 to March, 1964.

849 Written Answers

336. Shri Mohan Nayak: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state the number of houses constructed for Scheduled Castes in rura! and urban areas in Orissa State during the first three years of the Third. Five Year Plan?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): The information has been called for from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House when received.

Allegation Against Central Vigilance Commissioner

337. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether an inquiry has been made into the allegation that the Central Vigilance Commissioner during his tenure as Chief Justice of the Mysore High Court kept cases pending after he had heard arguments and reserved them for judgement; and

(b) if so, with what result?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). The facts are being ascertained

Panel of Judicial Officers

338. Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have cre-Judicial ated an all-India panel of officers for making appointments of High Court Judges; and

(b) if so, by when such a panel is expected to be formed?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). The Chief Justices oľ High Courts were opposed to the idea of the preparation of such a panel and it was, therefore, decided not to pursue the proposal.

Indian Refinery at Kuwait

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some negotiations are taking place for establishing an Indian Refinery at Kuwait for exploration and production of oil there:

(b) if so, the result thereof:

(c) whether India has got the requisite machinery and plant for establishing a refinery there; and

(d) if not, what arrangements will be made in this behalf?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) There is no proposal to establish an Indian refinery at Kuwait.

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

Seats in Higher Secondary Clases in Delhi

340. Shri Balmiki: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the students who have obtained second division marks in the Delhi Middle School Board Examination held recently and who are interested in science and biology are not provided seats in Higher Secondary Classes; and

(b) the criteria for admitting students in schools for science ciasses with biology?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The admission is given on the basis of marks obtained in the previous examination in English, Mathematics and General Science, and the availability of seats in the schools.

851 Written Answers JYAISTHA 13, 1886 (SAKA) Written Answers 852

Middle School Examinations in Delhi

341. Shri Balmiki: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the pass percentage of middle school examination held in April, 1964 by the Board of Middle School Examinations in Delhi has been extremely poor;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to reduce such large number of failures in future?

The Minister of Education (Shrt M. C. Chagla): (a) No, Sir. The pass percentages in the three subjects in which the examination this year was conducted departmentally were juite satisfactory. These were as under:---

 73%
 64%
70
 85%

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

Foreign Oil Companies

342. { Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have examined the demands of the All India Petroleum Workers' Federation for nationalisation of the four marketing companies—Esso, Caltex, Burmah-Shell and I.B.P.;

(b) how far the expansion of the activities of the Indian Oil Company is being promoted by Government to break the monopoly of foreign companies in marketing and distribution of oil and oil products; and

(c) the extent of earnings of these foreign marketing companies in the shape of profits and what amount is remitted by them outside India per year?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) No such demand has been received. (b) The Indian Oil Company has built large scale tankage facilities at main ports and at important inland points. It has also developed a network of storage depots and large number of dispensing $pump_s$ all over the country. The scales by I.O.C. of all indigenous and imported products have more than doubled between 1960-61 and 1963-64.

(c) Profits earned by the foreign oil companies during 1962 are as under:

 M/s. Esso Std. Eastern Inc.
 52.05 lakhs

 M/s. Caltex (I) Ltd.
 --11.08 lakhs (Loss)

 M/s. Burmah Shell
 154.64 lakhs

 M/s. I.B.P.
 12.84 lakhs

Information for 1963 is not available: A_s regards remittances of pro- $\exists t_s$, M|s. **Esso Standard Eastern** remitted Rs. 142 lakhs during 1962. The break up of profit remittances in respect of other companies is not at present available.

Central Board of Higher Secondary Education

343. { Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Shri P. R. Chakraverti:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to introduce a scheme permitting certain categories of candidates to appear privately at the higher secondary examination conducted by the Central Board of Higher Secondary Education;

(b) whether a scheme of assessment has been introduced in internal examinations and whether it is proposed to be extended to external examinations also;

(c) whether there is any scheme for permitting successful candidates to appear in additional subjects in subsequent examinations; and

(d) whether there is a proposal to permit successful candidates to reappear at the Higher Secondary Examinations to improve their division?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) A scheme of assessment has been introduced in the internal examinations; and at present there is no proposal to extend it to external examinations.

- (c) Yes.
- (d) Yes.

Adult Literacy in Delhi

f Shri Maheswar Naik: 344. { Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey; } Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Directorate of Education, Delhi is going to launch an adult literacy campaign in the capital including the rural areas of Delhi;

(b) the broad features of the scheme and its financial implications; and

(c) whether similar drive is being proposed to be undertaken in the States?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir; but the project will for the present be confined to the rural areas.

(b) Four courses of three months each will be organized during two years. In each course 750 classes will be run, each comprising about 20 adults. The teaching will be done by part-time paid workers who will be trained beforehand. A sum of Rs. 2.92 lacs has been sanctioned for the project.

(c) The matter will be considered after examining the results of the Delhi project.

Restrictions on Movement in Andamans

345. Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Shri H. P. Chatterjee:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in Andamans the fundamental right of free movement guaranteed to citizens in Indian Constitution is restricted; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that if they want to lodge a complaint with the Chief Commissioner they cannot even board the steamer from far off middle and North Andamans to go to Port Blair without permission?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): (a) There are no restrictions whatsoever on the free movement of people in Andamans except that Section 7 of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands (Protection of Aboriginal Tribes) Regulation, 1956, prohibits any person other than a member of Scheduled Tribe from entering a reserved area without a pass.

(b) No, it is not a fact that persons wanting to go or travel from Middle and North Andamans to Port Blair require any permission.

School Education in Andamans

346. Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Shri H. P. Chatterjee:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in Andamans even where a village is populated entirely by Bengalees or Malayaless their children from Class VI are denied their right to pursue their education in the mother tongue;

(b) whether it is a fact that in Secondary Education Hindi medium is compulsory; 855 Written Answers JYAISTHA 13, 1886 (SAKA) Written Answers 856

(c) whether it is also a fact that as a result of this, only a handful struggle upto Class XI; and

(d) whether the Rabindra Bengalee Vidyalaya, Port Blair has been set up to teach Bengali students through their mother tongue, and if so, whether they have applied for financial help?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) to (d). The reguisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Inter-Island Communications

347. Shrimati Renu Chakravartty Shri H. P. Chatterjee:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the measures being taken to develop inter-Island communications in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands and those with the mainland;

(b) whether any jetty is being constructed at Dugong bay; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): (a) Development of inter-island communications: One ship is in the final stages of completion. One launch has been acquired and another two launches are under construction. One powered mooring boat has been constructed and one more mooring boat is under cnstruction. Indent has been placed for the acquisition ി another two ferry vessels.

Development of communications with the mainland: The question of acquisition of a cargo ship is under active consideration. A proposal to acquire a passenger-cum-cargo ship is also under consideration.

(b) No such proposal is under consideration. (c) There is no cargo or passenger traffic to and from Dugong Creek.

Refugees in Andamans

348. Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Shri H. P. Chatterjee:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many refugees sent to Andamans were given loans for horticulture without allotment of lands to them;

(b) whether it is also a fact that they are now being pressed to repay the loans with interest; and

(c) whether the refugees have prayed that the loans given to them may be written off?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): (a) No, Sir.

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

Grazing Fees in Andamans

Shri H. P. Chatterjee: Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether every house-holder owning cattle has to pay a grazing fee in Andamans despite the absence of any grazing ground;

(b) whether a consolidated chowkidari tax of Rs. 2/- is paid by every house-holder;

(c) whether it is a fact that when in a family a son marries, the family comes in for a fresh tax of a like sum; and

(d) whether rent receipts do not show the amount of land, the rent per unit, the number of heads of cattle charged nor the rate of charging the same? The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). Under Rule 49-A of the rules framed under the Andaman and Nicobar Islands (Land Tenure) Regulation, 1926 the following grazing fees, and Chaudhri and Chaukidari fees are recoverable:—

(a) Grazing fees-

- (i) Bullocks, cows, male and female buffaloes over 3 years of age, Rs. 2/- per head per annum in advance on 1st January.
- (ii) Goats and sheep over one year of age, 50 naye Paise per head per annum in advance on 1st January.

(b) Chaudhri and Chaukidari fees---

At the rate of 12 nP. per mensem for Chaudhri and 12 nP. per mensem for Choukidar from each wage earning occupant of a house payable half yearly in advance on 1st January and 1st July.

Under rule 49-B of the said rules bona fide agriculturists are exempted from payment of Grazing Fees in respect of a pair of plough cattle and two milch cows. Grantees or licencees of land, or their bonafide employees resident on the land under grant or licence are also . exempted from payment of grazing fees in respect of cattle owned by them and grazed sololy within the limit of such land. Government grazing land exists all over. Grantees of land and Chaudhris and Chaukidars are exempted from the payment of Chaudhri and Chaukidari fees.

(c) No. Sir.

(d) It is correct that the rent reecipts do not have columns showing details of land, the rent per unit etc. However, details of land held by each tenant are available in Khatunni. The rent rolls prepared on the basis of extent of land, number of heads of cattle etc. are published and the aggrieved persons have a right to represent against inaccuracies in the rolls.

Written Answers

Retirement Age of Government Employees

∫ Shri P. R. Chakraverti: 350. Shri Yamuna Prasad Mandai: | Shri, N. P. Yadab:

Will the Minister of of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of States who have raised the age of retirement of Government employees to 58 years;

(b) whether the Southern Zonal Council took a decision on the matter at its recent meeting; and

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

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) Nine State Governments have so far intimated that they have raised the age of retirement to 58 years.

(b) No Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Correspondence Course for Science Education

ſ	Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Shri Yamuna Prasad Mandal: Shri N. P. Yadab: Shri P. C. Borooah:
351.	Mandal:
	Shri N. P. Yadab:
i	Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi University has started its correspondence course;

(b) whether this new system of education includes personal contact programme;

(c) whether the A.I.R. has agreed to broadcast instructions to students taking courses through correspondence;

(d) how far the possibilities of including Science subjects and B. Ed. course in it have been explored; and

(e) whether any other university proposes to introduce correspondence course?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) The matter is under the consideration of the All India Radio.

(d) The possibilities of including Science subjects and B. Ed. Course in it are yet to be explored.

(e) No proposal has been received from any other university so far.

Schools for Tibetan Children

Shri Yamuna Prasad Mandal: 352. Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Shri N. P. Yadab: Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the number of schools for Tibetan Children started by the Tibetan Schools Society set up by the Union Ministry;

(b) where these schools are located;

(c) whether there is a proposal to start a school at Mount Abu; and

(d) the curriculum followed in these schools and to which university these are affiliated?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) 19

(b) Simla, Musoorie, Darjeeling, Dalhousie, Pachmarhi, Mysore, Tezu (NEFA), 13th Mile-Stone and 17th Mile-Stone in Changlang (NEFA), Ambikapur (Madhya Pradesh), Chandiragiri (Orissa), Sandeo and Pauri (Uttar Pradesh), Kangra and Ladakh. (c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The schools have come upto lower middle standard only, and these will ultimately be affiliated to the Central Board of Secondary Education.

Tendentious Atlas

353. Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether an atlas showing the entire State of Jammu and Kashmir in Pakistan territory has been published by a firm in Calcutta and isbeing freely sold there and in other parts of West Bengal; and

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken to prescribe it and prevent its sale?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): (a) An atlas in Bengali entitled "Manchitra Pak Bhoomandal" stated to have been printed at Artine Press Private Ltd. 24, Ripon street, Calcutta-16 and published by Swapan Kumar Ghosh, S.D.& Sons, Calcutta containing some maps showing Kashmir within Pakistan territory was found on sale near Calcutta.

(b) A case under rule 41 of the Defence of India Rules, 1962 read with section 11 of the West Bengal Security of State Act, 1950 has been started by the Government of West Bengal and five persons (3 hawkers, 1 book-seller and one of the Directors of the said Artine Press) have been arrested. 25 copies of the atlas found in possession of the hawker have been seized. The Government of West Bengal are considering the forfeiture of the atlas.

Oil in Jaisalmer

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: 354. { Shri P. L. Barupal: | Shri Pratap Singh: | Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress of oil and gas exploration in Jaisalmer to date; and

(b) whether any time-table has been worked out and if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Geological mapping has been almost completed. Gravity and magnetic surveys have been completed and seismic surveys begun.

(b) The seismic surveys will be carried out for about 2 years more. Structural drilling will be carried out for a period of about one year, and towards the end of that period deep drilling operations started, if necessary.

Oil Production and Refining Targets

Shri Sivamurthi Swamy:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
355.
Shri Dhaon:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri Sham Lal Saraf:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether any target for the production and refining of oil during the Fourth Plan has been finally determined;

(b) if so, at what level;

(c) the broad outlines of the programme envisaged in this regard; and

(d) the outlay for the oil projects envisaged for that Plan?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) to (d). The matter is under discussion with the Planning Commission. ग्रनविक्कृत रूप से मुकान बनाने वालों की भारत प्रतिरक्षा नियमों के ग्राघीन गिरफतारियां

३४६**. श्री नवल प्रभाकर :** क्या **गृह-कार्य** मन्त्री यह चताने की क्रुपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली में ग्रानधिकृत मकान बनाने वाले व्यक्तियों को भारत प्रतिरक्षा नियमों के ग्रान्तर्गत गिरफ्तार कर लिया गया है ; ग्रीर

(ख) यदि हां, तो ग्राब तक की गिर-फ्तारियों का व्यौरा क्या है ?

गृह-कार्यमन्त्रालय में राज्यमन्त्री (श्री हार्था): (क) जी हां।

(ख) भारत प्रतिरक्षा नियमों के लागू होने से ग्रब तक दिल्ली पुलिस द्वारा ४१ व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गये हैं ।

Barabati Raffle

357. Shri P. K. Deo: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have written to the Government of Orissa to put a stop to the Barabati Raffle and other lotteries conducted in the State; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government of Orissa thereto?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The reaction of the Government of Orissa is awaited.

दिल्ली पुलिस के सिपाहियों के वेतन

३४ म. श्री **सजराज सिंह :** क्या गृह-कार्यं मन्त्री यह बताने की क्रपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली पुलिस के सिपाहियों के वेतन गुप्तचर विभाग से कम हैं : ग्रौर

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस भेदभाव के क्या कारण हैं ? गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री श्री हायो) : (क) दिल्ली पुलिस में सिपाहियों ने पदों ने दो वेतन-कम हैं, ग्रर्थात् सिलेक्शन प्रेड (चयन श्रेणी) ग्रीर टाइम स्नेज (साधा-रण वेतन कम); इनमें से पहले वाला दूसरे से ऊंचा वेतन-कम है । गुप्तचर विभाग ने सिपाहियों का वेतन-कम दिल्ली पुलिस ने सिलेक्शन ग्रेड सिपाहियों ने वेतन-कम ने समान है ।

(ख) गुप्तचर विभाग के सिपाहियों की ड्यूटियां दिल्ली पुलिस टाइम स्केल सिपाहियों की ड्यूटियों से ग्रथिक कठिन ग्रौर उत्तरदायित्वपूर्ण होती हैं।

"M. V. Nicobar"

359. Shri Mohammed Elias: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that "M. V. Nicobar" which sails between Madras Port-Blair-Calcutta goes out of order very often and the passengers have to suffer very much; and

(b) if so, the arrangements made for thorough repair of the ship or to replace it b_v another new ship?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). It is true that M. V. Nicobar which is an old vessel develops some trouble or the other. Necessary repairs to the vessel are arranged as and when required. Action is being taken for the acquisition of a cargo vessel. A proposal to acquire a passenger-cum-cargo vessel is also under consideration. These acquisitions involve large foreign exchange which is scarce.

Former Union Ministers

361. Shri Eswara Reddy: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a the number of former Union Ministers and Deputy Ministers serving as advisers to certain enterprises in private sector;

(b) whether they are drawing any allowance or honorarium; and

(c) whether the permission of Government has to be obtained before joining the enterprise?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): (a) to (c). Former Union Ministers and Deputy Ministers are not required to obtain the permission of Government before joining enterprise in the private sector. The information asked for is not, therefore, available.

Awards to sons of Teachers

362. Shri Krishnapal Singh: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a National Award of Rs. 50 P.M. is being given to every son of a teacher who passes the high school examination in the first division;

(b) whether it is also a fact that no such concession is granted to sons of ex-servicemen and the serving personnel of the Defence Forces, who also belong to poor families and serve under difficult conditions; and

(c) if so, whether Government will consider the question of extending this or similar concession to the sons and daughters of ex-servicemen and the serving personnel of the armed forces?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. .C. Chagla); (a) No. Sir. The total number of scholarships is restricted to 500 every year for the whole of India, distributed Statewise in ratio of total number of Primary and Secondary School teachers. The value of scholarship varies depending on the course of study and the means of the parents. Selection of awardees is by the order of merit determined by the percentage of marks in the examination

(b) Children of Ex-servicemen who happen to be school teachers are eligible to compete. Serving personnel are not affected by this Scheme.

(c) The Scheme is already applicable to ex-servicemen who happen to be teachers. Extension of Scheme to serving personnel does not arise.

New Universities

363. Shri Sivamurthi Swamy: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the States which have proposed to start new Universities in their respective areas (State-wise);

(b) which proposals have already been approved by the Central Government or University Grants Commission during 1963-64 (State-wise);

(c) whether there is any proposal to start a Central University at Delhi or in any other State that will impart education with Hindi as the medium of instructions; and

(d) the financial assistance which the Central Government propose to render to the universities referred to in parts (b) and (c) above?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) So far as States are concerned, only one proposal was received in 1963-64 from the Government of West Bengal. A proposal for a university in Pondicherry was also received from the Chamber of Commerce, Pondicherry.

(b) University Grants Commission approved in 1963-64 proposals for establishment of universities in Assam, Goa and Pondicherry during the Fourth Plan period. Proposals in respect of the first two have been received prior to 1963-64.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Neither the Central Government nor the University Grants Commission provide assistance for establishment of State Universities. The Commission pays grants for approved

development projects only after such a University has been established. The question of financial provision for the proposed Universities in Goa and Pondicherry will be decided later on.

Written Answers

Chinese Residents in India

364. { Shri Kapur Singh: Shri P. K. Ghosh:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

 (a), the number of overseas.
 Chinese residents in India holding at present Communist Chinese Passports;

(b) how many overseas Chinese are holding KMT Passports; and

(c) how many overseas Chinese have been declared as 'Stateless'?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): (a) and (c). The information asked for is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

(b) This information is not available a_S KMT passports are not recognised by the Government of India.

Chinese Detenues in Deoli Camp

365. { Shri Kapur Singh: Shri P. K. Ghosh:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state

(a) the number of Chinese detenues in Deoli Camp at present; and

(b) whether it is a fact that some of them have refused to go to Communist China and if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): (a) 553;

(b) Yes, but no reasons have been given by them.

Oil Refinery at Tuticorin

Will the Minister of **Petroleum and** Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a French Oil Company and a Japanese Oil Company have recently expressed their willingness to help setting up a medium-sized oil refinery in Tuticorin;

(b) if so, whether Government of India have accepted their offers and decided to implement the scheme; and

(c) when an oil refinery will start functioning in Tuticorin?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) No, Sir.

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

सेवा-निवृत्त व्यक्तियों की प्राघ्यापक के रूप में नियक्ति

३६७. स्वामी रामेझ्वरानन्वः क्या शिक्षा मन्त्री १⊏ मार्च, १९६४ के ग्रता-रांकित प्रश्न संख्या १२६१ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की क्रुपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कुछ ध्रौर सेवा-निवृत्त कर्म-चारियों ने दिल्ली के स्कूलों में ध्रवैतनिक रूप में ग्रध्यापक ध्रौर मुख्याध्यापक पदों पर कार्य करने के लिये घ्रपनी सेवायें पेश की हैं; ध्रौर

(ख) यदि हां, तो १ मई, १९६४ को दिल्ली के स्कूनों में ऐसे कुल कितने व्यक्ति ध्रघ्यापक और मुख्याघ्यापक के पदों पर काम कर रहे थे ?

शिक्सा मन्त्री (भी मु० क० चायला) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Regional Languages

368. Shri Dharmalingam: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of letters are received by various Ministries of the Government of India in regional languages;

(b) if so, whether action is taken on them;

(c) whether the reply is sent in the same language, English or Hindi; and

(d) whether there is any uniform policy in this regard?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) A few letters are received occasionally.

(b) Yes, where necessary.

(c) and (d). Ordinarily, the reply is sent in English.

Sulphuric Acid

369. { Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

Will the Minister of **Petroleum and** Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) the present consumption of sulphuric acid within the country and how much of it is being produced here and the quantity imported; and

(b) the attempts made to make more and more sulphuric acid available within the country and what sources of supply of raw material have been tapped?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) Consumption of sulphuric acid in India in 1963 was about 560,000 tonnes. All of it was produced within the country and no quantity was imported.

(b) Additional capacity of over 1,000,000 tonnes for sulphuric acid has been licensed and the schemes are in 869 Written Answers

```
Written Answers
```

870

various stages of implementation. The existing sulphuric acid plants in India use sulphur as raw material. All the requirements of sulphur are imported as no sources of elemental sulphur have so far been located in India Sulphur-bearing materials available in India are gypsum, pyrites and sulphurous gases from non-ferrous metal smelters as well as from refinery and other gases. The possibility of production of sulphuric acidisulphur from gypsum has been examined, but under circumstances prevailing in India. it has been found uneconomic. In view of the current low prices for sulphur, even countries like the U.K., that have gypsum-based sulphuric acid plants. are sceptical about the extended application of this method. Large deposits of good quality iron pyrites have been located at Amjhor, in Bihar, and a programme of mining the pyrites on a large scale has been planned by the public sector Pyrites & Chemicals Development Company. The Company is also embarking on a programme for the production of sulphuric acid from pyrites, and has invited tenders for setting up the first 400tonne per day acid plant at Sindri. A developed by Mis. Outoprocess coumpo, of Helsinki, Finland, for the production of sulphur simultaneous and sulphuric acid from pyrites, is also being investigated for adoption in the country. Regarding smelter gases, the Indian Copper Corporation propose to recover about 50,000 tonnes of sulphuric acid from their expanded copper smelter at Ghatsila, in Bihar. Similarly, the zinc smelters at Alwaye, Kerala and at Udaipur, as well as the public sector copper smelter based on Khetri ore, will recover annually a total of about 150,000 tonner of acid. in the next few years.

Exploitation of Poor Students by Booksellers

370 Shri Ram Harakh Yadav: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the practice adopted by the booksellers of Delhi to exploit the poor students specially of medical and engineering classes who cannot afford to purchase the costly course books on the subject by lending books on rent and charging full price as of a brand new book at the end of the academic sessions; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to stop such exploitation to help the students in the matter?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Necessary enquiries are being made through the Delhi Administration and the report of the Administration is awaited.

(b) The question of taking action to stop such practices will be considered after the report of the Delhi Administration has been received. In order, however, to assist Indian students, the Central Government in cooperation with U.S.A. and U.K. are bringing out low-priced editions of textbooks, standard works etc. in all fields.

Merger of I.O.C. and Indian Refineries

371. Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) the stage at which the proposal to merge the Indian Refineries and the Indian Oil Company into one Company stands; and

(b) when a single Company for the purpose is likely to be formed?

The Minister of Petroleum anđ (Shri Humayun Chemicals Kabir): (a) A decision to this effect has been taken and action under Section 396 of the Companies Act, 1956 is under way.

(b) By 1st September, 1964.

Indian Economics and Statistical Services ...

372. Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: Will Minister of Home Affairs be the pleased to state:

(a) when it is proposed to hold a competitive examination for direct recruitment to the Indian Economics and Statistical Services;

871 Written Answers JYAISTHA 13, 1886 (SAKA) Written Answers 87-

(b) the age limit that is proposed to be laid down for appearing in this examination; and

(c) whether any assessment of the vacancies to be filled in the initial stages against quota if any reserved for direct recruitment has been made and if so, what?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) and (c). The matter is under consideration.

(b) Direct recruitment by competitive examination is restricted only to Grade IV of the Indian Economic Service and the Indian Statistical Service. In accordance with the rules for the two Services, the age limit prescribed for direct recruitment to this Grade is 21 to 30 (i.e. a candidate must have completed 21 but must not have completed 30 years of age) with relaxation in the case of candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other special categories in accordance with the special orders issued from time to time by Government.

Pakistani Spy in Hasanabad Camp

373. Shri Y. D. Singh: Shri S. N. Chaturvedi:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Pakistani spy was detected in the Hasanabad Camp of the East Pakistan refugees who was living there under a fake name:

(b) whether it is also a fact that his name is Utihar Rahman and he belongs to Satsir Village in Khulna district; and

(c) if so, whether some documents were recovered from him and the action taken by Government in this regard?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): (a) to (c). Enquiries have revealed that one Atihar Rehman Mula of Belipur,

District Khulna, East Pakistan was detected staying in the house of one Juran Sarkar at Bashirhatt in West Bengal, under an assumed name. He had entered India on 10-5-64 without any travel documents along with some Hindu refugees of his village in East Pakistan for securing employment. No documents were recovered from him and there was nothing to indicate that he was connected with any kind of spying activity. A case under Section 14 of the Foreigners' Act, Section 26 (2) of the Defence of India Rules and Section 11 of the West Bengal Security Act has been registered against him. The case is sub judice.

Persons detained Under Preventive Detention Act and Defence of India Act

874. ∫ Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons detained under the Preventive Detention Act and the Defence of India Act, separately in each State as on the 1st June, 1964; and

(b) the reasons for detention in each case?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): (a) The information is being collected from the State Governments and Union Administrations and a statement will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) The labour and time involved in finding out the reasons for detention in each case from all the States and Administrations will not be commensurate with the results.

Primary Education in Delhi

375. Shri Bishanchander Seth: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry has issued a directive to the Municipal Corporation of Delhi to prosecute the parents who failed to send their children to schools; and

(b) if so, what penalty will be imposed on the parents who do not send their children to schools?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) No Sir; but the Delhi Primary Education Act, 1960, has now come into force under which parents who do not send their children to schools are liable to prosecution.

(b) The penalty is provided in Sections 18 & 19 of the Delhi Primary Education Act, 1960.

National Physical Laboratory

376. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news-item in the Statesman of the 21st May, 1964 captioned "Smoke of Uncertainty in National Physical Laboratory"; and

(b) if so, what are the main reasons for the reported reshuffling in the set-up of the National Physical Laboratory?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir, but there is neither any "uncertainty" nor "trouble" in the functioning of the National Physical Laboratory.

(b) No change as reported in the news-item has taken place but certain proposals of the Director of the 'Laboratory are under consideration of the Executive Council of the Laboratory and its Scientific Sub-Com-.mittee. **Recovery of Bombs in New Delhi**

Shri Bishanchander Seth: 377. Shri Rameshwar Tantia: Shri Dhaon: Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether some bombs and live cartridges were recovered from an unoccupied house in Meena Bagh, New Delhi on the 20th May, 1964; and

(b) the outcome of the investigations made in this regard?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Enquiries are still being made by the authorities concerned.

Inter-State Police

378. Dr. Mahadeva Prasad: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an Inter-State Police machinery is proposed to be set up to launch a sustained drive against gangs of thieves operating in Delhi, Uttar Pradesh and Punjab; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Ilathi): (a) No. Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Gas from Noonmati Refinery

379. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1232 on the 29th April, 1964 and state:

(a) whether a project report has since been prepared for the supply of gas from Noonmati Refinery;

(b) if so, its salient features; and

(c) if the reply to part (a) above be in the negative, by what time it is expected and what action has been taken so far to prepare the report?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Not yet.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Indian Refineries' engineers are working on the preparation of detailed project report. This is expected to be available during June, 1964.

Funds Allotted for Survey Operations

380. ∫ Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: | Shri H. P. Chatterjee:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether lands allotted to the refugees and settlers in the Andamans have often after settlement been found by survey operations to be short of the stated measurement;

(b) whether readjusted rents are always higher than before whereas the productive capacity of land has never been studied by the assessor during harvest; and

(c) whether it is a fact that all prayers for revision are lying unconsidered?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): (a) In certain parts of South Andaman, land after survey in some cases has been found short of the stated area while in many other cases land was in excess. Survey operations are still in progress.

(b) In respect of the colonisation areas where the survey operations have been completed, the readjustment of land has resulted in an increase in revenue, where land was found to be in excess of the stated areas. Assessment of revenue is done 783 (Ai) LSD-4 on the basis of the soil classification in accordance with the rules, and the parties are given opportunity to file objections, if any.

In case where land was found short after survey, land revenue was proportionately reduced.

(c) No, Sir. Each representation is decided on its own merits in accordance with the prescribed procedure.

पुनगंठित सेवा बोहं

िश्री म० ला० द्विवेदोः भौ सुबोव हंसदाः ३८०-क. { श्री स० चं० सामन्तः श्रीमती सावित्री निगमः भी दाजीः

क्या गृह-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की क्रुपा करेंगे कि सामान्य प्रशासनिक पुंज (जनरल एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव पूल) के स्थान पर पुनर्गठित एवं सुघरे हुए सेवा बोर्ड की योजना को कार्या-न्वित करने में क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री हाणी): सेण्ट्रल एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव पूल से सम्बन्धित विभिन्न मामले ग्रभी विचाराधीन हैं, ग्रीर इसलिये इस सम्बन्ध में ग्रभी को वक्तव्य देना सम्भव नहीं है।

The First World Workers' Festival

380-B. Shri A. S. Saigal: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a sports festival for workers, "The First World Workers' Festival" is to be organised in Tokyo during the Tokyo Olympic Games and whether our Government have received any invitation for participation in the festival; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to send separate teams of athletes drawn from various industries?

877 Written Answers

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) Government have no information.

(b) Does not arise.

Seminar of Geologists

380-C. Shri K. N. Tewary: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a seminar of Geologists from various organisations and Universities was held in New Delhi; and

(b) if so, the main subjects discussed and the suggestions made therein?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Presuming that the Question relates to the calendar year 1963, the answer is in the negative.

(b) Does not arise.

Shortage of Dye-Stuffs

380-D. { Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

Will the Minister of **Petroleum and** Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a shortage of quality dye-stuffs for all types of natural and artificial fibres in the country; and

(b) the steps being taken to meet this shortage and how soon it is expected to achieve this objective?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes.

(b) Efforts are being made to meet the shortage by the increased manufecture of intermediates based on indigenous raw materials but the difficulty will continue so long as adequate foreign exchange is not available for import of the necessary intermediates. 12 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MAT-TERS OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

(i) Coll'sion between 327 UP Passenger and a light engine at Rajnandgaon station of South Eastern Railway.

श्री रामसेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : ग्राघ्यक्ष महोदय, मैं रेलवे मंत्री का घ्यान निम्न अविलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के विषय की ग्रोर ग्राहुष्ट करता हूं ग्रौर चाहता हूं कि वह इस सम्बन्ध में अपना वक्तव्य दें :----

"१७ मई, १९६४ को राजनन्द-गांव स्टेशन पर चक्रधरपुर–नागपुर पैसेंजर की एक रेलवे इंजन के साथ हुई टक्कर, जिसके कारण कई व्यक्ति घायल हए।"

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज

खान) : १७-५-६४ को रात के लगभग १ बजकर ४३ मिनट पर जब नं० ३२७ ग्रप सवारी गाड़ी दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे के दुर्ग-नागपुर सेक्शन के राजनंदगांव स्टेशन की ग्रप लूप लाइन पर दाखिल हो रही थी, तो वह लाइन पर खड़े एक खाली इंजन से टकरा गयी जिसके साथ एक माल डिब्बा जड़ा हग्रा था।

टक्कर की वजह से ३२७ ग्रप सवारी गाड़ी के ड्राइवर को सख्त चोट झायी। इसके ग्रलावा १० दूसरे लोगों को मामूली चोटें ग्रायीं, जिनमें ५ रेल कर्मचारी हैं।

रैलवे ग्रौर स्थानीय डाक्टरों ने घायल व्यक्तियों की मरहम-पट्टी की ग्रौर ११ घायल व्यक्तियो में सं म को वहीं छट्टी दे दी गयी। दो यात्रियों ग्रौर सवारी गाड़ी के ड्राइवर को इलाज के लिए राजनंदगांव के सिविल ग्रस्पताल में भेज दिया गया। इलाज के बाद दोनों यात्री जोखिम बन्धनामा (Risk bonds) भ्रर कर सिविल ग्रस्पताल सेंचले गये। १ - ४ - ६४ को घायल ड्राइवर को राजनांदगांव से बिलासपुर रेलवे ग्रस्पताल में भेज दिया गया। मालम हम्रा है कि वहां उमकी हालत में संतोषजनक सधार हो रहा है ।

३२७ ग्रप सवारी गाडी के पिछले हिस्से को पीछे हटाकर ग्रप मख्य लाइन पर लाया गया ग्रीर एक दूसरा इंजन लगाकर उसे सुबह 🗴 बजकर ४४ मिनट पर राजनांदगांव से रवाना किया गया ।

एडिशनल कमिश्नर, रेलवे सुरक्षा, कंस्ट्र-क्शन सर्किल, कलकत्ता दुर्घटना के कारण की सांविधिक (Satutory) जांच कर रहे हैं। उनकी जांच अभी पूरी नहीं हई है।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : ग्रभी तक जो जानकारी हासिल हई है, उसके मताबिक कौन लोग इस दुर्घटना के लिए जिम्मेदार हैं ?

श्री शाहनवाज लां: यह बात एडी शनल कमिश्नर, रेलवे सूरक्षा, मालम करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। अभी तक उनकी एन्क्वायरी पूरी नहीं हुई है।

Mr. Speaker: Ordinarily, only one Calling Attention can be taken on a particular day. But as these are concluding days of the session. I am allowing another.

(ii) REPORTED NEWS ABOUT THE MIS-SING ILYUSHIN AIRCRAFT

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): J call the attention of the Minister of Defence to the following matter of urgent importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon :--

Reported news about the tracing of missing Indian Air Force Ilyushin near Banihal.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence (Shri D. R. Chavan): Sir, the Defence Minister had earlier stated in this House that on receipt of any news about the missing Ilyu-

Attention to Matters of Urgent Public Importance

shin aircraft, he would inform the House. I have to inform the House that a report was received on the 1st of June that the wreckage of an aircraft was sighted by a shephard on the 29th May at a place called 'TRAGAM' about 9 miles South-South-West of Banihal. An Arm patrol as well as the local police have immediately proceeded to the apot and air sorties have also been carried out. However, because of heavy rain and inclement weather, it has not yet been possible to locate the wrecked aircraft, which is reported to be buried deep under heavy snow. But a number of articles belonging to persons travelling in the missing aircraft have been found near the site. We are awaiting further information about the progress in reaching the wrecked aircraft from the party on site.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know whether, apart from this information which we have received, it is a fact that this plane was shot down by Pakistanis and that it was not an ordinary air crash.

Shri D. R. Chavan: We have not got that information. We are awaiting further information about it.

Shri P. C. Borooah (Sibsagar): May I know by whom it was discovered and in what condition the aircraft was found?

Shri D. R. Chavan; I have mentioned in the statement that a shephard found the place, not actually the aircraft which is burried deep under heavy snow. But certain things were found near about that place and that was reported by him.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): May I request you to request the Minister to make a fuller statement on this before the session comes to a close?

Mr. Speaker: If any further information is received, that might be given to the House before we adjourn.

Shri D. R. Chavan: Certainly, as and when further information is available, it will be given to the House.

Shri Joachim Alva (Kanara): Sir, may I ask on a point of information...

Mr. Speaker No. Papers to be laid on the Table.

17:07 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

CERTIFIED ACCOUNTS OF INDIAN INSTI-TUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, MADRAS FOR 1962-63 ALONG WITH AUDIT REPORT

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): I lay on the Table a copy of the Certified Accounts of the Indian Institute of Technology, Madras, for the year 1962-63 along with ' the Audit Report thereon, under subsection (4) of section 23 of the Institutes of Technology Act, 1961. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-2920/64].

12.07 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEM-BERS' BLLS AND RESOLUTIONS

FORTY-FIFTH REPORT

Shri S. V. Krishnamoorthy Rao (Shimoga): I beg to present the Forty-fifth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

12.08 hrs.

SLUM AREAS (IMPROVEMENT AND CLEARANCE) AMENDMENT BILL—Contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up further consideration of the Slum Areas (Improvement and Clear ance) Amendment Bill as reported by the Joint Committee. Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda may continue his speech.

Shri Daji (Indore): What is the time left?

Mr. Speaker: 5 hours were allotted to the Bill. 2 hours and 50 minutes have been taken and 2 hours and 10 minutes remain.

Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda (Visakhapatnam). Mr. Speaker, Sir, in continuation of my speech of last

(Improvement and Clearance) Amendment Bill

evening, I feel that the legislation that is now before the House is something . he form of hugging he loopholes. In my opinion it is not comprehensive enough so as to give wide powers to Government to acquire such slums that are scattered not only in the city of Delhi but all over the country. In this matter. I have a suggestion to make,-I do not know how the hon. Minister will take it-that there should be a legislation put through this House to the effect that all the industrialists will have to build tenements and such other accommodation if they are to continue as the owners or the directors of the various companies. In this connection. I feel that any legislation is not too late. When the Constitution of India which is a sacred Constitution to us could be amended for the good of the country surely legislation in the autumn session could be brought forth by which Government can make it incumbent on all the industrialists. whether they are companies, whether thev are individually responsible for all these factories and mills, that they will have to build such accommodation for the poor workers employed in those mills and factories. This may also have retrospective effect so that all factories and mills which are now in existence will have to come under this legislation by which they will be compelled to make such arrangements so that there will be no further slums. Take, for instance the case of Jamshedpur where I would say, entirely due to the efficient management and foresightedness of Tatas and their forefathers there are no slums and the same is the case with Ahmedabad. We find slums all over the country. In British days there were slums in Calcutta and in Bombay because there were some factories there. But with 17 years of indepdence, slums are even worse now than before. It is a sad commentary on our way of life. We have not been able to tackle this very urgent and a very important problem. It is a necessity in this way that India is a country where industries are growing, and the more the industries we have, the better it will

882

Slum Areas JYAISTHA 13, 1886 (SAKA) (Improvement and 84 883 Clearance) Amendment

be for this country. I do feel that the industries that we shall be having in future should be spread out in the country. We should keep them as far as possible away from the cities so that congestion of people will be the avoided. I can mention to you, for instance, the Pipri dam project and the Renukut project in Mirzapur. These two are very big projects, and there they have provided sufficient accommodation for the workers. This is an example which is worth emulation. I feel that Government may introduce a legislation by which all industrial areas should be as far as possible away from the cities, of course, taking into consideration that they must have railway connections, I do not say that they should be built in wilderness by any manner or means; but even so the farther away they are the better.

These slums are not necessarily on Government-owned land. There may be many private land-owners who are the owners of these slums lands. I think that it would be worth while if in the first instance, Government have the power to send them a notice saying that within a specified period they should have the slums cleared, failing which Government would themselves eject those people, provided also they give some shelter during the building up of the tenements and so on and so forth. I dare say that there may be some excesses in this regard as in all other cases. When certain powers are given, some abuse is bound to take place but the larger good is what we want. The larger good is that Government should take complete action and become masters of the situation. For instance, if the land belongs to the municipality by legislation they should make the municipality straightway get to grips over this matter and see that slums are cleared.

While clearing slums, as I mentioned last evening, I want that as far as possible, a census should be taken on

Bill

an all-India basis to see whether those that dwell in these slums are people genuinely appointed or genuinely employed in industries, companies or shops and so on. I feel that when Government arrive at a certain figure at least when they start getting it done, they may discover that there are thousands of people who are not even employed and yet they have to live on their wit, in other words, steal property, indulge in loot, indulge in murders and so on, because such things do happen. So, it is one of my humble suggestions that in order to cope with this increasing problem, this should be given priority, namely the clearance of slums, because as mentioned by me yesterday and as mentioned by many Members of this House, it is a stigma to allow slums to increase and that too after attaining Independence. One would have thought that with the attainment of Independence, we could straightway have seen to it that there were no further additions to slums. But after the Britishers had left, we find that whereas we had only two or three big cities before which had these slums, now we find numerous cities having more and more slums.

In this connection, I beg to state that in Japan where I was last September, I found that right from Tokyo 10 Osaka. on which route the train runs for 41 hours, a very fast train i ndeed, there were industries all along the railway line. In order that there was no more congestion in Tokyo and Osaka, they put up their factories out into the country. Thus, the country was openedup and the employees also found fresh air there. The same is the case with West Germany which was reduced to ashes in the bombing, and now we find a very prosperous West Germany, because they were able to tackle this very urgent problem by re-building their country. Today, we in West Germany factories find spreading out into the country, flourishing and producing things to a great extent.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member does not seem to give any indication of his having heard the bell ring. I have rung it twice already. He should try to conclude now.

Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda: It is very rarely that I get a chance, and, therefore, I request that I may be permitted one or two more minutes.

There was a recommendation of the Housing Ministers' Conference held at Bhubaneswar in 1961. That Conference had made the following recommendation:

"The Conference recommends that the State Governments may take specific measures for the prevention of growth of slums (i) by preparation and implementation of the Master Plans of the growing towns and cities including the suburban areas; (ii) bv arranging for the settlement of migrants, seeking employment in the new industres, in the areas earmarked for them, (iii) by enforcement of municipal bye-laws and building regulations; and (iv) by prevention of squatting on Government or public lands not required immediately for the purpose for which these are sarmarked.".

I would like to know whether Government have done anything in pursuance of this recommendation or whether they intend doing something in that regard.

In conclusion, I may just mention that one of the things dearest to our revered leader-who has left us and has gone to a better world, if I may say so,-apart from secularism and non-alignment, was that India should be free from slums. That was one of his innermost wishes. I cannot forget that luminous figure that used to walk into this House along with his lieutenant, Shri Muthyal Rao, the Deputy Chief Whip, and then take his seat in the House. I say this with a lump in

(Improvement and Clearance) Amendment Bill

my throat, as I remember very well that it was his wish that India should be free from slums and take her rightful place in the world, so that the foreigners did not look down upon 115.

Shri J. B. Kripalani (Amroha): I am afraid that from the very beginning, we have misconceived this problem of the removal of slums from cities. We have not realised that the condition of the people living in the slums in the cities is much superior to the condition of the common people living in our villages. These people who live in city slums at least get clean water; their streets, however narrow, are lighted, and there is some scavanging done also. We have failed to realise that all these amenities and also the opportunities for work and employment are lacking in the villages.

As a matter of fact, if I may say so, the whole of India is a big slum, and you cannot possibly remove the slums in the cities, for the villages and the rural areas will periodically overcome the cities. You clean a few slums here, new people will come and create other slums. If we have to tackle this problem of slum clearance, we must go to the root of the thing, and not apply these palliatives. These are only quick remedies.

With all his vehemence, with all his anxiety to remove slums from the cities, Shri Jawaharlalji could not affect this problem even in the city of Delhi. Another thing is that our Ministers and VIPs have not been able to clear the slums that exist in their own compounds. They have four or five servants living in their compounds, and each servant has periodically two or three guests. These slums exist in their very compounds, and they are not able to remove them.

I am living in a parliamentary quarter in Canning Lane, and it is a very quiet street. I have yet to see a more filthy street than that. The

886

authorities have provided big dust bins. Very few people put anything in these dust bins, and even when something is put in the dust bins, what happens is that in the morning the dust bins are emptied-by whom?-by rag-pickers and paper-pickers. They strew the whole ground with filth.

And in my street VVIPs are living. There is one man who is an ex-Governor, who is also a Member of this House, and there are several ex-Ministers who recently went out on account of the Kamaraj Plan, which will soon be undone again. They also are living there, and the boss of the Congress in West Bengal is also living in that street, but all these people as soon as they get out of their rooms, go into their cars, and they are whisked away to wherever they want to go. They have no eyes to see the filth in which they are living, and the mosquitoes and flies that are being bred there.

The next street is called Curzon Lane. The Health Minister lives there, but there are on both sides of the road something like footpaths overgrown with grass, but within that grass, because there are some servants quarters on one side of the street, the children commit nuisance in the morning, and the Health Minister is living there. I once told her that all this filth was there, and she said it was the Municipality's affair.

In this city we are living in such conditions, and they cannot be improved. I have seen in my street people just pulling up their dhoti and sitting for making water. I have seen educated people unbuttoning their pants and making water. I have seen in the morning that from every tree branches are cut off for datun. How can the trees grow like that?

I have lived in New Delhi in the days of the British too, and Sir, I suppose you too saw Delhi then. Nobody dared to commit nuisance on the road, nobody dared to break the branches from the trees. Why? Be-

Bill

cause there was fear. Now there is no fear. The law-givers make the law, but they never enforce the law. They think that their duty is done when the law is promulgated; whether the law is carried out in effect or not seems to be none of their business. Such is also the case with our Five Year Plans. Execution is nobody's business. We make laws and laws and we break them.

I have a little experience of America and there the people have great social sense. That, Sir, you must also have seen, because you have been there, and we collided there in America.

Mr. Speaker: Collided?

Shri J. B. Kripalani: I have seen no dog can go on the street without his master-not only without its belt, but without its master. No dog can commit nuisance on the road. They have so trained their dogs that they sit on the commode and do these things. We keep dogs, we never train them.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur); Dogs do not obey their masters here.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: I say that if any dog was found on the street, the man to whom the dog belonged was fined 100 dollars. Every householder has to clean the road in front of his house. If snow has fallen in the night, he must clear it in the morning. Otherwise, if anybody slips he will have to pay very heavy damages. But here we find that new roads have been made, and yet in them there are big holes, and anybody can fall in them. We also know that many people during the rainy season fall into the manholes. We are not living in a civilised society. I have seen that in America even wild flowers growing in the country side where nobody lives are not plucked, and if they are plucked, the people are fined. They have great social sense, yet punishments are so heavy that nobody dare do break the law. Here, Sir, we have

[Shri J. B. Kripalani]

nothing of the sort. We are the freest people in the world. I have never seen anywhere people so free. We are free in the morning to take a lota and commit nuisance anywhere. We are free to make water anywhere. We are free to spread diseases. If our children have bad eyes, the whole neighbourhood should have bad eyes; we will never segregate them nor send them to hopsital. If there is measles or dysentery or chickenpox we must spread it because we believe in equality. Why should our neighbours not suffer what what we are suffering? It is our fundamental right. We bring up our children in ignorance. That also we are free to do. 1 can truly say that I have not seen a country which is more free than India. I do not now why we wanted freedom for this country when we had so much freedom such as exists in no civilised society.

With all these freedoms, we think that by passing the Bill we will be able to eliminate these slums, when the whole of India is a slum! If we do not tackle the problem of the whole of India, its poverty, disease and ignorance, we will never be able to solve it. We think we are civilised. We are a democratic country. In A democratic and civilised countries there are no slums and so we think we too must take up this work. I have always been making forecasts about things that are not very pleasant but unfortunately those forecasts come to be true. We may pass this Bill. But unless we take care of ourselves, unless we know how to govern ourselves, or to quit when we cannot govern, we will not be able, by merely passing this mere Bill, to clear the slums even from this great city where we stay, this capital of India where every second or third day electricity breaks down and water supply is 5 contaminated. We are told to boil water and be careful. If these things can happen in the metropolitan city, the capital of a great country, I think that in undertaking the task of slum-

(Improve	ment and	8
Clearance)	Amendment	Ū
	Bill	

cleaning. We are uselessly wasting our breath and we are uselessly wasting the poor people's money. Thank you, Sir.

थी गौरी शंकर कक्कड़ (फतेहपूर) : स्रघ्यक्ष महोदय, यह बडे दःख का विषय है कि भारत वर्ष को स्वतंत्र हुए १७ वर्ष हो गये लेकिन यह*∦*गंदी बस्तियों की समस्या श्रभी तक क़ायम ही नहीं है बल्कि ज्हां यह देहातों में होती थी वहां ग्रब यह समस्त शहरों में भी पैदा हो गयी है और वहां पर यह बजाय घटने के रोजबरोज बढ़ती ही चली जा/रही है। गंदी बस्तियों का ग्रभी भी क़ायम रहना देश के लिए एक बड़ी लज्जा की बात है। क्या कोई जी नागरिक खुद यह पसन्द करेगा कि वह जाड़ा गरमी बरसात सभी मौसम में एक ही जगह आसमान के नीचे पड़े रह कर श्रपनी जिन्दगी <u>ग</u>जार डाले । श्रीमन, यह एक बहत ही गम्भीर ग्रौर बनियादी मसला है। यह विधेयक जो/इस संदन में प्रस्तूत किया गया है मैं समझता हं कि इनसे गंदी वस्तियों की समस्या का निवारण नहीं हो सकता है । ग्रसल समस्या तो स्रायिक संकट की है । हमारे देशवासियों की एक वहत बड़ी संख्या त्राज म्रायिक संकट का,∕शकार बनी हई है । स्वतंत्र देश के नागरिक इस बात के लिए मजबूर हो जाते हैं कि वे अपनी रोजमर्रा की जिन्दगी इस प्रकार से गंदी बस्तियों में रह कर गजारें।

श्रीमन, यह बहुत बड़ी लज्जा की बात है कि/जब हम ने इस बात का संकल्प किया है कि हम श्रपने देश की श्राधिक व्यवस्था समाजवादी ढंग से बनायेंगे, देश में एक बेलफेयर सोसाइटी स्थापित करेंगे तब देश में इस कदर श्राधिक असमानता चल रही हो । आज हालत यहु/है कि कुछ मुट्ठी भर नागरिक तो इस देश के ऐसे हैं जोकि शानदार महलों में रहते हैं, एयर/ कंडीशंड कोठियों में रहते हैं जबकि दूसरी तरफ़ कराड़ों देशवासी पस्ती की हालत में जिन्टगी गुजार रहे हैं। ईश्वर/ने

890

JYAISTHA 13, 1886 (SAKA) (Improvement and 89 Clearance) Amendment Bill

इन करोड़ों भाइयों को कोई भी अहसास मौसम का दिया ही नहीं है, जाड़ा हो, गरमी इहो, बरसात हो/कोई भी मौसम हो जो उनका रहने का स्थान है वह किसी भी मौसम की ् तबदीली से बदलता नहीं है/ यह एक मजबूरी. वाली चीज आती है ।

श्रीमन्, मुझे याद है कि क़रीब ११-१२ वर्ष हए हमारे स्वर्गीय प्रधान मंत्री श्री जवाहर लाल नेहरू कानपूर तशरीफ़ ले गये थे। जब उन्होंने वहां पर मिल के झेन में गंदी बस्तियां/ देखीं तो एक दम से उन्होंने यह कहा कि मैं तो यह चाहता हं कि इन में अभी आग लगा दी जाय और जगर ऐसा किया जाता है तो मैं बडा प्रसन्न हंगा। प्रधान मंत्री जी के इस ८ कथन का यह असर तो हुमा₀कि मजदूर के लिए क्वार्टर्स बनाये गये मगर उनका दूरपयोग हो रहा है । श्रीमन्, होता यह है कि पहले तो ग्राथिक संकट के कारण स्रोग शहरों में आते हैं क्योंकि वहां पर व्यवसाय बढ रहे हैं और वह यहां पर अर्थ यदा करने के लिए माते हैं तो मजबरन उनको संख्या बढ़ती जा रही है । अगर गन्दी बस्तियां किसी जगह दूर भी की गयीं तो जन्य जगहों पर ग्रौर भी अधिक तादाद में गन्दी बस्तियो **मरू हो जाती हैं। हमारी भारत सर** ⊪ार इस गंदी बस्तियों की समस्या पर गम्भीरता के साथ व्यान देधौर शीघ्र से शीघ्र इसका निराकरण करे / यह एक बडी लज्जा की बात है कि हमारा देश १७ वर्ष की स्वाधीनता भोगने के बाद भी इस समस्या को हल नहीं कर पाया है। आर्थिक विषम त ग्राज भी बहुत अधिक देश में विद्यमान है जोकि कम की जानी बहुत आवश्यक है। जरूरत इस बात की थी कि हम इस के लिए कोई एक विस्तुत विधेयक लाते ताकि देहाती क्षतों में जो गन्दी बस्तियां मौजूद हैं उनकी भी सफ़ाई हो जाती। मझे यह कहने की इजाजत दें कि देहातों में अधिकतर क्षेत्र एसे हैं जोकि गंदी बस्तियों में ही बसे हुए हैं। इसी के साथ साथ शहरों में

जहां कि व्यवसाय बढ़ते जा रहे हैं, नये नये धंधे क़ायम हो रहे हैं वहां पर भी गंदी बस्तियां बढ़ती ही चली जा रही हैं क्योंकि प्राधिक संकट को हल करने के कारण लोग भारी तादाद में गांवों से शहरों की धोर जा रहे हैं ।

यह बड़ी लज्जा की बात है कि इसी दिल्ली के बडे शहर में जोकि पूरे देश की राजधानी भी है, कहीं पर भी किसी डस्टबिन के क़रीब **माप खडे हो जायें तो ग्रापको बह**त से लागरिक एसे मिलेंगे जिनका कि रोज का यह धंधा है कि वे डस्टबिनों की गंदगी को बाहर निकाल कर ग्रीर उसे साफ़ करके उसमें से फटे हए गंदे चिथडे कपडे और कागज ब्यु रह बीन, बीन कर भ्रपना जीवनयापन करते हैं। ऐसी हालत का **देश में मौजद** रहना एक वडी शर्म की चीज है। क्या स्वतंत्रता के यही माने हैं ? क्या एक प्रजातंती श्रीर समाजवादी ग्राथिक व्यवस्था के यही माने हैं कि करोड़ों नागरिक इस प्रकार से पस्ती और भुखमरी की हालत में रहें ग्रीर उनके रहने आदि के लिए कोई भी माकुल व्यवस्था न की जाये ? क्या समाज-वादी व्यवस्था इसी को कहते हैं कि कुछ मुट्ठी भर लोग जितके कि पास महल हैं उनके महल ता रोजबरोज और ऊंचे होते जाते हैं, उनकी एयर कंडाशनिंग की ग्रौर दूसरी सूतिधाएं रोजबरोज बढ़ती जाती हैं जबकि गरीब और भी गर,ब होते जाते हैं ? मैं तो समझता हूं कि एसा होना भारत सरकार के माथे पर एक बडा कलंक है। इतने वर्ष स्वतंत्रता के बीत जाने के बाद भी गंदी बस्तियों की समस्था का हल न होना बड़ा लज्जाजक है। यह एक इस तरह से महज एक संशोधन विधयक को साकर यह बड़ा काम सम्पन्न नही किया ज। सकता है।

जहां तक इस संशोधन विघेयक का सम्बन्ध है मैं ने इस को पढ़ा है। मैं यह समज्ज हूटकि अभी जो कानूनी पेचीदगियां थीं दह इस से हल नहीं की जा रही हैं। श्रीमन्, में

[श्री गौरी शंकर कक्कढ़]

कभी यह मानने को तैयार नहीं हुं कि कोई भी गंदी बस्ती का मकान मालिक प्रपनी तरफ से उनको इस प्रकार सुधारेगा जैसा कि वहां की एयारिटेज करने के लिए कहेंगी । इसके सम्बन्ध में यब भी जो क्लाजज ६ और ७ रखे गये हैं मैं समझता हूं कि जहां तक जनता बी सुविधाओं का ताल्लुक है, उनके रहते जो निकम्मापन पहले चलता था वह ध्रव भी जारी रहेगा । मैं समझता हूं कि इस विधेयक में एसी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए कि एथारिटीज को, ग्रधिकारीवर्ग को, यह ध्रधिकार हो कि वे गन्दी बस्तियों के सुधार के लिए उन को एक्वायर कर सकें, उन को एक्वीजीशन करने में ग्रासानी हो और उन को उन जमीनों या मकानों के मालिकों की राह न देखनी पढ़े ।

इस विधयक में इस बात का भी कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है कि जब किसी गंदी बस्ती का सुधार होगा, तो उस में रहने वाले लोगों की उस गंदी बस्ती का सुधार होने तक की भवधि में कहां पर रखा जायेगा । मैं समझता हूं कि इस विधेयक में यह बहुत बड़ी कमी है, जिसकी भ्रोर माननीय मंत्री जी को ध्यान देना चाहिए ।

सब से गम्भीर बात यह है कि यह व्यवस्था की गई है कि जब किसी गंदी बसती का सुधार होगा ग्रौर उस स्थान पर नये मकान बनाये जायेंग तो वहां पर रहने वाले लोगों से ४ परसेंट--किराया लिया जायेगा । क्या यह बात सोची गई है कि इन गन्दी बस्तियों में रहने वाले लोगों की क्षमता किसी प्रकार से कोई धन देने की नहीं है ? उनकी परिस्थितियां उन को मजबर करती हैं कि वे इस प्रकार से वहां पर रहें। इसलिए ग्रगर उन पर किसी प्रकार का माध्वारी या सालाना कराया या मुल्य बांधा जाता है, ग्रौर उन के पार्थिक संकट को दूर नहीं किया जाता है, तो फिर मुझे यह कहना पडेगा कि यह समस्या का कोई हल नहीं है ।

(Improvement and 894 Clearance) Amendment Bill

भ्रन्त में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि **जब** कभी गंदी बस्तियों के सधार के लिए कोई विधेयक या संगोधन लाया जाये. तो उक्तके साथ साथ इस बात की जांच की जाये ग्रोंर म्रांकड़ें प्राप्त किये जायें कि जो लोग गंदी बस्तियों में रहते हैं या जो लोग जाडे. बरसात ग्रीर गर्मी में---सब मौसमों में---सडक की पटरियों पर ग्रपने बीवी-बच्चों के साथ स्रोते हैं, उन्होंने किन परिस्थितियों में इस प्रकार से प्रपना जीवन बिताना शरू किया । इस प्रकार का जीवन व्यतीत करने के जो **बु**नियादी **घौ**र बेसिक कारण हैं, जिन परिस्थितियों के कारण वे लोग इस प्रकार रहते हैं, उन को दूर करने के लिए भारत सरकार को एक बडा काम्प्रिहेंसिव बिल लाना बाहिए मौर उसने साथ साथ देहाती मौर पहरी क्षेत्रों का भी ध्यान रखना चाहिए।

जहां तक दिल्ली शहर का सम्बन्ध है, सरकार चाहे रोज विघेयक या संशोधन लाये, हम देखते हैं कि प्रगर एक जगह से गंदी बस्ती का सुघार किया जाता है, तो चार जगह नई गंदी बस्तियां बन जाती हैं, क्योंकि जो लोग बहां प्राते हैं, वे प्रायिक संकट का शिकार बने हुए हैं, वे प्ररीव हैं प्रौर वे मजबूरन दन परिस्थितियों में रह कर प्रपना जीवन-निर्वाह करते हैं, लेकिन सरकार उनकी प्रवस्था में सुघार करने के लिए तैयार नहीं होती है ।

मैं समझता टूं कि बो लोग हजारों की तादाद में गंदी बस्तियों में या पटरियों पर रहते हैं, उनके सुघार के लिए सरकार इस विघेयक में कोई रास्ता नहीं निकाल रही है ।

Shri Subbaraman (Madurai): Sir, 1 thank you for the opportunity you have given me to speak on this Bill. Slums are a symptom of our poverty and backwardness. It also shows wan⁴ of social sense, as explained in detail by Acharya Kripalani. It was Mahatma Gandhi who first drew out attention to the clearance of the slums. He lived in his last days, when he came to Delhi, in Harijan quarters. Only after his advice, many local bodies, factories and big institutions began to construct houses for the sweepers Harijans and workers.

Minister. Our late revered Prime Nehru also became impatient when he saw the slums and said that the slums should be set fire to. So, any effort taken in this regard is welcome. However much we spend on this, it would not be considered too much. All our energies should be concentrated to clear the slums as early as possible. On the one side we clear slums, but on the other we see new slums are springing up. So, the root cause should be found out and removed. The main reasons are people who live in slums mostly come from rural parts. They do not get employment or proper wages in rural parts. Another thing is, life in cities is costlier. The rent is very heavy and so necessarily they have to live in slums

These slums are the places where all sorts of disease spring up. They not only affect the slums, but also the people living in areas round about. So, in the interest of the whole city, there should be no slum at all. Measures should be taken to rehabilitate the people who are living in slums. Vast areas, rather land in bulk, should be acquired round about the cities. Lay-outs should be drawn up and the lands should be developed. Sanitary and hygienic conditions Roads be provided there. should should be laid out and if there аге possibilities of funds tenements may be constructed. Otherwise, after developing the lands, huts may be raised. More mud houses or thatched huts slums. called not аге alone light and proper If there is no air, then only we call it a

Clearance) Amendment Bill slum. If we provide the sanitary and hygenenic conditions, those mu² houses will not be called slums. At the same time, we should also take

steps, so that people do no move from villages to towns. Amenities as we get in towns should be made available in rural parts also. Constructing houses in rural parts should be encouraged. More loans and grants should be given to the people who want to build houses in the rural areas. We should see that factories. do not come up near the cities they should be as far away from the cities as possible. Similarly, government. offices and educational institutions. should also be far away from the cities.

We find that the municipalities of the cities take some interest in removing the slums and building houses for the people who live in slums. But the slum dwellers ar_e not encouraged to shift to the newly-constructed tenements. Our political leaders should co-operate with the efforts made by the municipalities and governments by advising the slum-dwellers to shift to the newly constructed tenements. For want of co-operation from the public leaders, the local bodies find it very difficult to clear the slums. That is why I make a special mention of that.

In this Bill government have taken powers to clear the slums and reconstruct the houses. They have also taken powers to compel the owners of the lands to clear the slums and construct houses in a way which would satisfy the sanitary conditions. If they fail to do it, government will come forward and do it. Government has also been very careful to see that the owners of lands do not harass the slum dwellers. We see nowadays that people living in slums pay very high or exhoribitant rents. Government want to put a stop to it. So they have said that after the slums are

[Shri Subharaman]

cleared when new houses are built the rent should not be more than six per cent; if the houses are reconstructed, it should not be more than 4 per cent. That is a good provision. Otherwise, owners of land will charge high or exorbitant rents.

A suggestion is made that all lands should be taken over by government and that they alone should construct tenements and lease them. We can do that if funds are available. But, our financial position being what it is, it is not possible to do that in the foreseeable future. Though government have set apart Rs. 10 crores for this purpose, we know that it is a very small amount. So, I would request the government to set apart at least two or three times the amount they have now set apart. When we are finding it difficult to set apart even this much amount, how is it possible for the government to take over all the lands that are necessary to construct houses for the slum dwellers?

Then I would like to make one suggestion. Private capital should be attracted for constructing houses. Of course, we have to see that the private land owners do not harass the slum-dwellers. Since we have now taken the powers under this Bill we can see that there is a proper lay out and the houses are constructed in a way which will satisfy the sanitary conditions. The financial position of the Government being what it is, I feel that private land owners should also be allowed to construct houses.

In cities like Madurai and Madras, we see that if the slums are cleared and lay out alone is done, bigger slums are coming up. So, if the slum cleared area is within the city, tenements alone should be constructed and the area should not be left as open developed area. If it is away from town or city, it is better that we prepare the lay out and parcel the lands and allow the people to construct their

(Improvement and 898 Clearance) Amendment Bill

houses; or, if possible, we ourselves can construct the houses.

There are lots of land belonging to government as well as private people lying vacant. Day after day the cost of land is going up. So, we find it very difficult to invest money on land as we require vast areas of land should be acquired or purchased in bulk now itself even though it is not required immediately. Then we can have a master plan for a lay out and construct houses as and when we have the funds.

Housing shortage is greatly felt not only in big cities but also in small towns and big villages. So, houses should be constructed as early as possible to the utmost extent possible. Recently, Shri R. Venkatraman, the Housing Minister of Madras, had been to Russia and he has issued a statement about the prefabricated houses there. He says that they build houses very quickly in Russia and we can follow that system. Our government should study this scheme and follow it to the extent possible. It will not be possible to copy it as it is; it should conform to our needs and requirements as well as our climatic conditions. So, we should adopt such things as are possible and advantageous in that scheme to meet our housing needs.

Then, all on a sudden, one fine morning we find slums springing up in parts of citles and towns. We should be quick in taking action to remove such slums. Once we allow them to remain there for some weeks it will be very difficult to remove them. At the same time, alternative sites should be found for them. We should set apart sites near towns and cities for accommodating the slum dwellers who may like o go there.

With these few words, I support the Bill.

899 Slum Areas JYAISTHA 13, 1886 (SAKA) (Improvement and 900-Clearance) Amendment

Bill

Shri P. H. Bheel (Dohad): Sir, I have no quarrel over the objectives of the Bill. It is, undoubtedly, essential that our people should be provided with proper shelter and thus their health and happiness safeguarded. That is the primary obligation of the State and with that end in view anything which is done by the government cannot be questioned.

12:59 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

Our big cities like Delhi, Calcutta, Ahmedabad, Bombay and Madras are infested with slums. But why is it so? It is the bad planning of the government which is responsible for this. We tried to concentrate all our industrial enterprises in big cities. Unemployment is a big problem and the Government has completely failed to solve it. Our people in rural areas, instead of sitting idle, have to find some alternative to fill their bellies and so they migrate to urban areas and industrial towns in search of empolyment. If a place cannot hold, let us suppose, more than a million people and if three million to four million people try to migrate there for shelter, it will naturally result in slums and nothing else. People will try to find shelter anywhere and everywhere by the road sides, near the railway stations, near the factories etc. The best thing the Government must do is to industrialise our rural areas so that the rural population will have the employment there itself and they will have no need to migrate to the cities.

That can solve the problem of influx of migrants to the cities to a greater extent.

13 hrs.

The second most important thing that the Government must take into account before they start clearing the slums is to erect cheap and pucca houses. Often our experience has been that the Government starts clearing the slum areas without making adequate arrangements to house the dislodged people. What is the logic in clearing the people from one area without giving them adequate shelter with the result that they camp at some other place in the same town or in some other town because they have no shelter. Moreover, Sir, I am of the opinion that these houses should be erected near the industrial area so that the people are in a position to visit the places of their employment easily without incurring much hardship and heavy expenditure which may be beyond their means. If you provide houses which may be 10 to 12 miles away from places of their employment, naturally they will be hesitant to move to those places. It is for this reason that often Government finds it difficult to persuade the slumdwellers to accept the pucca houses, well-built, in place of juggies which they occupy.

The Bill contemplates that after the slum areas having been developed, the land-lord will be bound to let out the houses to the people previously occupying them. There is no objection to this; but it is sure to create serious confusion and complications. Let us suppose that 50 people are squatting in an open land. Once the land-lord has erected a small bungalow to whom is he going to let it out? It is not clear. Evidently, under the proposed legislation, all the 50 people will be entitled for the particular house which may not be having more than 5 to 6 rooms and if he is forced to let out those six rooms to 50 people, that will amount to serious disputes amongst the dwellers themselves.

Undoubtedly, Sir, I have no complaint so far as the Government at least on paper being liberal in doing something in the interest of the slumdwellers. I do not have with me the statistics, but I know a lot of money has been provided for this purpose. But, one at times is baffied to find that nothing has been done to clear slums from urban as well as rural areas.

[Shri P. H. Bheel]

Sir, if you move in Delhi, in areas like Paharganj, Jama Masjid, Sadar Bazar, Qutab Road, Subzimandi and New Delhi Railway station, you will be convinced of my observations. In spite of our late Prime Minister having taken personal interest in this regard and his personal visit to these areas a number of times with our local leaders, nothing seems to have been done. Those juggies are there and those slum-dwellers are there, as it is. Of course, we have in our memory fresh the forcible removal of thousands of juggiwalas from Purana Quila area. Our Hon'ble Minister wooed them when he needed votes in 1962. But, he became completely indifferent when once he got elected and he was convinced that he was secure at least for five years. Perhaps, some houses will start appearing in 1966 or in the beginning of 1967.

The Minister of Works and Housing (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): May I Interrupt by saying that the allegation which is being made by the hon. member is nothing short of perversion of truth. This is not the first time that this allegation has been made. I go on contradicting it. It is very unfortunate that this allegation is being made and motives are being attributed.

Shri P. H. Bheel: It seems, according to him, investment at this juncture is of no avail. It should be made when the next General Election is nearer.

I, therefore, most humbly submit to this House that let us co-operatively do something to safeguard the health of our people. I do not think any ideology is involved in this.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: How much time the hon. Minister will take for his reply?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: 15, 20 minutes, Sir.

much support the Slum Areas (Impro-

(Improvement and 902 Clearance) Amendment Bill

vement and Clearance) Amendment Bill. The Bill, no doubt, is not comprehensive enough. It is limited in scope to Delhi; but the principles underlying the Bill are applicable to the whole country. I hope the Minister will present a Bill on a future date dealing with slums all over the country. Slum is a common feature of overcrowded cities and towns and heavily industrialised areas. When a large number of industries are concentrated in a particular place, there is a tendency for the slums to grow.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछावय (देवास) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हाउस में कोरम नहीं है ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The bell is being rung—now there is quorum. The hon. Member may continue.

Shri Muthiah: Slums existed in 19th Century England and their miserable conditions have been vividly portrayed by the 19th Century English novelists. Today, in India, we have slums in big cities and towns like Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Delhi and Kanpur. Slums are, I submit a blot on our industrial civilization. It is the duty of a responsible and democratic Government to remove slums and to provide good, decent housing condition to all people, particularly to poor people and to poor workers.

The problem of slums is not a local problem. It is an all-India problem. It is not limited to cities and towns. It is a problem which exists in rural areas, in villages also. In several villages, in the States including Madras State, slums do exist. There are areas in villages where harijans live called cheries in Tamil and these areas are really slum areas because people are herded together; they are crowded at a particular place. Their houses are very small and the conditions of living are not at all good; their standards of life are not quite civilised. They have no approach roads. They do not have good and adequate supply of drinking water. They lack in so many necessary amenities of life. It is the duty of our democratic Government to do away with slums not only in towns and cities, but also in the villages of India.

Our Government, I should say, is doing good work with regard to slum improvement and clearance. The Government is making an effort to improve the slums in Delhi. A party of M.Ps were taken to slum areas in December 1963 Delhi in and were shown round. The Government is making earnest efforts to improve the slum areas in Delhi, to improve the old tenements and to build new convenient tenements for poor people for moderate rents. It has made very good arrangements for transit camps. The new tenements, which have been built have been built with an eve on minimum convenience and comfort. For instance, every tenement built by the Government in new areas for poor people, for poor workers, consists of two rooms one kitchen, one bathroom and one lavatory. The rent charged is only Rs. 13. This is really a great boon to poor people. Slum areas exist in my own town in Tirunelveli and these slums in Tirunelveli are those areas in which the scavangers and sweepers live.

They are most unclean; they are unhygienic and insanitary. The huts are too small for a family of five or six. The scavangers have made repeated requests to the municipal authorities, and the municipal authorities say that they have not got sufficient funds. So, these poor people live most miserably in these too small huts. I request the Central Government to render sufficient financial assistance to the Tirunelveli Municipality so that they may remove those slums.

Now I come to the Bill. The Slum Areas Act was passed in 1956. The Government found some practical difficulties in the working of this Act and therefore they have brought forward this new Bill incorporating some new sections. New section 6A prevents the owner of a slum area from

Clearance) Amendment Bill

erecting any building without the previous permission in writing of the competent authority.

Then, the amendment of section 10 says that the owner of a slum area can redevelop the land only in accordance with the plans approved by the competent authority. Where a slum area has been redeveloped in contravention of the plans approved by the competent authority, the competent authority may by order take steps to redevelop the land himself.

There is a new section in place of old section 19 of the Act. This new section gives real protection to the tenants and therefore it is really welcome. According to this new section. proceedings for eviction of tenants cannot be taken without the permission of the competent authority. This is really welcome in the interests of the tenants; it is very good for the tenants. The competent authority. according to the new section, has to see before issuing the order of eviction whether the tenant to be evicted can find alternative accommodation and, if he is to be evicted, whether the eviction is really in the interest of improvement and clearance of the slum areas.

New section 20A provides for resof premises toration of possession vacated by a tenant before improvesection ment or re-erection. New 20B provides for increased rent for a building improved or re-erected in a slum area. Here the Bill makes certain provisions, but the Joint Committee has made certain fair corrections with regard to the altered rent change proposed in the Bill. The proposed by the Joint Committee is reasonable and fair and it is in the interest of poor slum-dwellers. The change proposed is reduction of additional rent from 71 per cent to 6 per cent for an improved building anđ from 71 per cent to 4 per cent for a re-erected building.

[Shri P. H. Bheel]

I now come to new section 37A. This looks a little controversial. It gives sweeping powers to Government. It bars the jurisdiction of civil courts in respect of matters which the competent authority is empowered to determine under the Act and it bars the issue of injunctions in respect of any step taken by the competent authority in the exercise of the powers given to him.

श्वी स० सो० बनर्खो : गंदी बस्ती क्षेत्र (सुघार तथा सफाई) संशोधन बिल जिस पर कि इस समय हाउस में बहस चल रही है मैं उसके लिए तो मंत्री महोदय को बधाई देना षाहता हूं कि कम से कम उन्होंने कोशिश तो की कि एक ऐसा बिल सदन में लाया जाय जिससे कि जितनी भी गंदी बस्तियां हैं उनकी सफ़ाई हो सके । श्रौर वह जो रोजमर्रा की लोगों की तकलीफें हैं वे दूर हो जायें लेकिन मैं बह मानता हूं कि जब तक एक ऐसा विघेयक इस सदन में नहीं झायेगा कि जिसमें सारे सवालात हल हो सकें तब तक मंत्री महोदय के दिमाग में जो एक तस्वीर है वह शायद धवूरी रह जायेगी ।

गंदी बस्तियां हमारे देश में बहुत हैं म्रौर मुझे ख़याल है कि हमारे पूज्य स्वर्गीय प्रधान मंत्री जी जो कि इस वक्त हमारे बीच में नहीं हैं वे हमेशा इन गंदी बस्तियों के जारी रखने के खिनाफ़ थे। म्रभी बहत से बक्ताओं ने कहा है कि जब पूज्य नेहरू जी कानपूर मये थे ता उन्होंने कहा था कि गंदी बस्तियों को जला डालो। मझे खयाल है कि तक़रीबन **३**०० या ६०० मजदूर उन की गाड़ी के सामने ग्रा गये थे ग्रौर उन्होंने ग्रन्रोध किया या कि ग्राप हमारी गंदी बतिस्यों को कम से कम देख तो लें। गंदी बस्तियों को देखने मे बाद जब बह सभा में भाषण देने के लिए माये तो उन्होंने कहा था कि आख़िर लोग मन गंदी बस्तियों को जला क्यों नहीं देते हैं। हम लोगों ने उन से सकाज किया वा कि

(Improvement and 906 Clearance) Amendment Bill

मगर इनको जला दिया जायेगा तो क्या सरकार उन गंदी बस्तियों की सफ़ाई कर देगी मौर उनको हटा देगी । उसके बाद दुम्रा यह कि उन गंदी बस्तियों को जलाया तो नहीं गया लेकिन म्राज कानपुर में कम से कम ३०,००० या ३४,००० मजदूरों के लिए ऐसे मकानात बनाये गये हैं जिनको कि साफ़ धुयरे मकानात कहा जा सकता है ।

इसी तरीक़े से मुझे खुयाल है कि पूज्य मेहरू जी ने श्री ग्रशोक सेन से इस बारे में कहा था । उन्होंने एक स्लम्स किलएरैंस कमेटी का निर्माण किया या जिसके कि सभापति श्री ग्रशोक सेन थे। जहां तक मुझे **ख**याल है उस कमेटी की रिपोर्ट सन १९४८ या १९४९ में ब्राई थी ग्रौर इस सदन में उस पर बहस भी हई थी। उसकी रिपोर्ट में कुछ ऐसी चीजें लिखी गई थीं जिनमें कुछ तो लौंग टर्म की थीं प्रौर कुछ शौर्टटर्मकी थीं। यह भी उसमें कहा गया था कि हिन्दूस्तान में पांच, छै: शहर ऐसे हैं मसलन दिल्ली, प्रहमदाबाद, बम्बई भौर कलकत्ता, इन के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार भी कुछ आपकी सहायता करेगी । हालांकि उस रिपोर्ट की जिम्मेदारी या उसको अमली जामा पहनाने की जिम्मेदारी इन मंत्री महोदय की न हो तो भी मैं उनसे पूछना चाहूंगा कि उस रिपोर्ट का क्या बना ? वे यह बतलाने की कृषा करें कि श्राखिर उस रिपोर्ट का हन्ना क्या ? क्या वाकई में स्लम्स दूर हो गये? लोंगटमंकी बात तो मैं नहीं कहना चाहता हं लेकिन शौर्ट टर्म की जो उसमें चीजें थीं जैसे नल लगाने, नालियों को पक्का करना, डैनेज को इम्प्रुव करना ग्रीर मेनहोल्स को कवर करना यह छोटी मोटी चीजें भी स्राज तक इन बडे-बडे शहरों में पूरी नहीं की जा सकी हैं।

दिल्ली को भगर भ्राप देखें तो पायेंगें कि एक तरफ को लाखों रूपयों की लाखत

की कोठियां बनती चली जा रही हैं ग्रौर कह बिल्कल रबि सही बात है कि आज इस **देश में** ग्रगर देखा जाय तो ग्राजादी प्राप्ति के बाद जो लखपति था वह करोडपति हो गया ग्रौर जो करोड़पति था वह ग्ररबपति हो गया। जो एक बंगले ग्रौर एक इमारत का मालिक था वह दस आलीशान बंगलों भौर दस भालीशान इमारतों का मालिक हो गया। ेकिन दूसरी तरफ हम देखते हैं कि जिसकी पहले १०० रुपये मामदनी थी माज महंगाई पहले उसकी कमर तोड़ दी है ग्रौर उसकी हैसियत ग्रब घट कर ४० रुपये ही रह गई है। जो इंसान पहले एक मामूली झोंपड़े में रहता था वह फुटपाथ पर उतर माया है मौर जो फूटपाथ पर सोता था वह फ़ुटपाथ से उतर कर बिना कफन के मरघटे को जाने लगा। तस्वीर के दो रुख ग्राज हमारे सामने मौजद हैं। एक तरफ तो आलीशान इमारतें बनती चली जा रही हैं जब कि दूसरी तरफ हम देखते हैं कि करोड़ों लोग फुटपाथ पर मपनी जिन्दगी बसर करने को मजबूर हो रहे हैं । इसी दिल्जी शहर में मेरा अनुमान है, हो सकता है कि मेरी फ़ीगर्स बिल्कुल सही न हों, लेकिन मेरा प्रपना ऐसा प्रनुमान है कि यहां पर तकरीबन कोई सवा लाख मजदूर **ऐसे हैं जो** कि ज्यादातर राजस्थान से झाये है, जिनके पास कोई मकान नहीं है, रहने। को जगह भी नहीं है।

धाचार्यं इपलानी ने घभी जो कहा कि देखवासियों में सिविक सेंस नहीं है, मैं उससे इंकार नहीं करता। मैं इपलानी जी की बहुत इज्जत करता हूं। उन्होंने यह ठीक बात कही है कि हिन्दुस्तान में सिविक सेंस नहीं है। लेकिन सिविक सेंस करेगा क्या जब कि लोगों के पास रहने को मकान न हों। यहीं दिल्ली में ले लीजिये। प्राप्तोक इटेटल जैसी शानदार इमारत बनायी गयी लेकिन जिन कारीगरों घौर मजदूरों ने ऐसी धालीणान घौर खूबसूरत इमारत का निर्माण किया उन के रहने के वास्ते कोई क्वार्टसं 783 (Ai) LSD-5.

ग्रौर कमरे ग्रादि की व्यवस्था नहीं की गयी। जनपथ बनाया गया लेकिन उसके पास मजदूरों के रहने के लायक कमरे नहीं बनाये गये। इसी तरीके से मैं बतलाऊं कि डिफैंस कौलिनी ग्रौर दूसरी कौलिनीज बनी है, वहां पर ग्रालीशान इमारतें बन रही है, ग्रकिटक्चरल ब्युटी में वे बेमिसाल जितनो खुबसुरत बिल्डिंग्स यहां दिल्ली में बन रही हैं उतनी खुबसूरत इमारतें शायद देश में ग्रौर कहीं नहीं बन रही हैं लेकिना जो उन इम। रतों के निर्माता हैं उनकी हालत क्या है। जिस तरह से ताजमहल बनाने वाले कारीगर का बदशाह ने हाथ कटवा दिया था, भाज इन ग्रालीशान ग्रौर खुबसूरत इमारतें बनाने वाले कारीगरों के हाथ तो नहीं काटे जा रहे हैं लेकिन उनकी हालत ऐसी कर दी गई है कि विल्कुल पस्ती में वह म्रपनी जिन्दगी बसर कर रहे है ग्रंतर उनके रहने का कोई। ठिकानाभी नहीं हैं । मैं मंत्री जी स कहना चाहता हूं कि यह जो विधेयक है उसका मैं स्वागत करता हं लेकिन यह जो स्लम्स के रहने वाले हैं उनकी रिहायश का सरकार माकुल प्रबन्ध ग्रवक्ष्य करे। मुझे मलुम है कि मेरे कानपूर शहर में यह स्लम्स **क्यों** हैं। दरग्रसल कानपूर में मिल के पास मजदूर रहना चाहते थे ग्रौर मिल के ठेकेदार बी कि ग्रपने गांवों से शहरों को मजदुर साया करते थे, मिलों में मजदूर सप्लाई करते थे, उन ठेकेदारों ने यह हाते उनके रहने के वास्ते बनाये हुए हैं। ग्रापने देखा होगा कि कोई फलां जमींदार व नवाब का होता है तो फलां किसी दूसरे नवाब का हाता है। यह हाते माज भी स्लम्स एरियाज हैं। इन स्लम्स एरियाज को तोड़ कर छोटे छोटे मकानात बनाये गये। श्रीमन, मैंने बार बार इस सदन में एक चीज उठाई थी भौर माननीय मंत्रीजीने खुद भी जब वह कानपुर गये तो उसको देखा है कि चाहे वह रेफ्युजीज की बस्ती हो, चाहे वह मजदूरों की बस्ती हो, उन्होंने काफी इम्प्रवमेंट करने की कोशिक्ष की है यह बात सही है । लेकिन उन मकानों

Slum Areas

[श्री स॰ मो॰ बनर्जी]

का किराया कितना है ? वन-रूम टेनेमेंट **का---**जिस मकान का एक कमरा **है**, उसका----किराया दस रुपये से लेकर तेरह रुपये तक है। ग्रगर उसमें इलेक्टिसिटी ग्रीर वाटर-**चार्जिज को भी श**ीमल किया जाये, तो वह किराया १६, १७ रुपये पड़ जाता है। जो जजदर किसी स्लम में तीन चार रुपये महीने की कोटरी में रहता था, उसको यह कह कर हटा दिया गया---ग्रोर वह हट गया---क तमको भी जीने का प्रधिकार है, तुम को भी ग्रच्छी गिजा, ग्रच्छी हवा ग्रीर ग्राराम **की** ग्रच्छी ज[्]ह मिलनी चाहिये लेकिन जब वह एक साफ सथरे मकान में गया. तो उसको उस मधान का धिराया १५ इपये - से लेकर १७ रुपये तक देना पड़ता है । इसका नतीजा यह है कि वह उस मधान को ले नहीं सबता है। ग्राज भी कानपुर या फिरोजाबाद में, या ऐसे किसी शहर में, जहां इंडस्ट्रियल हाउसिंग स्कीम के अन्तर्गत मकानात बनाये गए है, लाखों रुपया कि रागे का बाकी है----इसलिए नहीं फि वे लोग किराया देना नहीं षाहते बल्कि इसलिए कि उनमें इतनी हिम्मत नहीं है कि वे यह किराया दे सकें। इसलिए यह कानून बन,या गया है कि जब तक कोई दो महीने का फिराय जमा नहीं करेगा तब तक उसके नाम मधान एलाट नहीं होगा । इसलिए मैं चहता हूं कि उन मकानों का किराया वम होना चाहिए ।

माननीय मंती जी को खयाल होगा कि पूज्य नेहरू जी ने रह कहा था कि इस देश में ग्रव जा मकानात बनें, वे एक कमरे वाले न हों, क्योंकि हमारी फ़ींमली को परिभाषा कोई विलायती परिभाषा तो है नहीं कि बाइफ़ एंड लैफिटिमेट चिल्ड्रन, बल्कि हमारी बूढ़ी मां, पिता, बेवा बहन ग्रीर भाई मी हमारे साथ रहते हैं। एक कमरे के मकान में रहने से दिक्कत यह हो जाती है कि जिसको हम कन्जूगल लाइफ़ कहते हैं, वह नहीं हो सकती है जब तक कि इम बेशमी का सहारा न में।

(Improvement and 910 Clearance) Amendment Bill

इसलिए मैं घ्रदब से कहना चाहता हं कि कम से कम भविष्य में यत-रूम टेनेमेंट न बनाये जायें, बल्कि ट-रूम रेनेमेंट---हो कमरे वाले मकान---बनाये जायें, लेकिन उनका किराया इतना हो, जितना कि लोग दे सकें, वर्ना यह होगा कि मजदूर के नाभ पर ब्वार्टर होगा, लेकिन उसमें कोई बिजिनेसमैन रहेगा, मजदूर के नाम से किराये की रसीद कटेगी, कोई किराया देगा ग्रीर कोई रहेगाः म्रौर स्लम एरियाज की वहीं तस्वीर होगी, जैसी कि कुछ दिनों पहले स्टेट्समैन में खींची गई थी, अर्थात "हाइएस्ट नम्बर आफ रेडियोज इन स्लम एरियाज"। ग्राप सोचें कि ये रेडिय ज कहां से ग्राए । मकान का किराया तो वे लोग दे नहीं सकते हैं। उनके नाम से **प**रची कटती है ग्रौर दूररे ग्रादमी उन मकानों में रहते हैं। हमारे सामने जं मसला है. वह एक बहत सी रियस मत्तला है।

इसके बाद मैं एक दात कहना चाहता हूं, जो कि डाइरेक्टर्ल; इप बिल से सम्बन्धित नहीं है, लेविन मैं उग्मीद करता हं कि माननीय मंत्री जी उस पर ध्यान देंगे । सरकारी कर्मचारी, डिफ़ेंस के कर्मचारी, इंडस्ट्रियल वर्कज, जे कि इंडस्ट्रियल एकट, फैक्टर ज ऐकट और पेमेंट आफ वेजिज एकट के ग्रन्तगंत ग्राते हैं, उन मकानों में नहीं रह सकते हैं। उनको कहा गया कि वे वहां नहीं रह सबते हैं। जो वर्कर्ज प्राइवेट सैक्टर की टैक्सटाइल ग्रौर जुट मिलों में काम करते हैं, वे तो उनमें रह सकते हैं, लेकिन पब्लिक सैक्टर के इंडस्ट्रियल वर्कर्ज उनमें नहीं रह सबते हैं। जें लेग इस वक्त उन मकानों में बसे हुए हैं, उनके लिये मैं माननीय मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देता हं। लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने फ़ैला कर दिया है भौर भविष्य में एक क्वार्टर भी उन को मिलने की गुंजाइश नहीं है।

कानपुर शहर में तकरीबन तीस हजार सरकारी कर्मचारी, डिफ्रेंस के कर्मचारी रहते हैं, जो कि सुबह सात बजे से लेकर शाम के सात बजे तक काम करते हैं, प्रोवर-टाइम काम करते हैं प्रोर सुरक्षा का उत्पादन करते हे लेकिन प्राज उनको वहां पर क्वार्टर नहीं मिल सकता है। उनके बारे में कहा गया है कि बे डू नाट फाल विदिन दि कटेंगरी ग्राफ दि इंडस्ट्रियस वर्कर्ज एज डिफाइन्ड बाई वैम। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जिस कानून के प्रत्तर्गंत इंडस्ट्रियल वर्कर्ज में इस तरह का विभाजन हो, इस तरह की डिस्क्रिमिनेशन हो, वह कानून गलत है।

में माननीय मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूंगा कि वे इन बातों पर विचार करें। हवादार ग्रच्छे मकान बनें, लेकिन उनका किराया इतना होना चाहिये, जिंदना कि वे लोग दे सकें। लेबर कमिश्नर के एक ब्लेटिन में कास्ट ग्राफ लिविंग इन्डेक्स के ग्रांकडे देते हए कहा गया था कि वन-रूम टेनेमेंट इन कानपर इज ऐवेलेबल एट रूपीज ४, ६० नया पेसा। मैं चाहता या कि में लेबर कमिश्नर से कहं कि वह ढंढ कर ऐसी जगह बता दें, जहां पांच रुपये साठ नये पैसे में एक बन-रूम टेनेमेंट मिल जाये. ताकि हम लोग भी उसमें रह सकें। लेकिन वह ग्रसल में मिलता नहीं है । कास्ट आफ लिविंग इन्डेक्स को कम्पाइल करने के लिये बह जो फ़िगर्ज देते हैं, भगर वे सही हैं, तो पांच रूपये साठ नये पैसे से ज्यादा किराया नहीं होना चाहिए ।

माननीय मंत्री जी दिल्ली की स्लम्ज के लिए जो कुछ कर रहे हैं, उस में हम उनकी पूरी सहायता करेंगे । लेकिन मैं चाहता हूं कि उन स्लम्ज से जो लोग उठाये जायें, उनको वहीं बसाने का इन्तजाम किया जाये । जब तक उन मकानों का किराया कम नहीं होगा, तब तक यह स्कीम कामयाब नहीं हो सकेगी ग्रीर उसका जो मकसद है, वह पूरा नहीं होगा ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं उनको दोबारा कट्टुंगा कि वह कलकत्ता की तरफ़ भी देखें।

4 (Improvement and 912 Clearance) Amendment Bill

हावड़ा में दस लाख पापुलेशन जहां रहती है, उसको कुली टाउन कहते हैं। उसकी हालत बहुत खराब है। सियालदह स्टेशन ग्रौर दूसरे स्टेशनों से उन्होंने लोगों को हटाया है। मैंने खुद देखा है ग्रौर मुझे देख कर खुशी हुई है। मैं चाहता हूं कि मंत्री महोदय सारे हिन्दुस्तान में इसी तरह से ऐसे लोगों की मदद करें ग्रौर उनके रहने के लिए मकान मुहैया करें। सिर्फ़ यही काफ़ी नहीं है कि झाड़ लेकर वह उन को साफ कर दें, बल्कि बह उनको दोबारा वसाने का भी इन्तजाम करें। मैं समझता हूं कि वह यह काम कर सकते हैं ग्रौर इस काम में सारा सदन उनकी सहायता करेगा, यह मेरा विश्वास है।

श्री हुक्म चन्द कछवाय : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूं, लेकिन मैं इस के साथ साथ माननीय मंत्री महोदय का घ्यान इस मोर दिलाना चाहता हूं कि पिछली बार उन्होंने कहा था कि जो लोग यहां था कर झुग्गी-झोंपड़ियों में बसे हैं, ये निकम्मे लोग हैं, बाहर के प्राए हुए लोग हैं . . .

श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना : मैं ने कभी "निकम्मा" नहीं कहा है ।

श्री हुक्म चन्द कछवाय : . . पौर जो लोग यहां पर पाते हैं, वे बाद में भपने रिश्तेदारों को भी यहां बुला लेते हैं पौर हम एक जगह झुगियां तोड़ते हैं, तो दस खगह पौर बन जाती हैं।

प्रगर हम थोड़ा विचार करें, तो हम देखेंगे कि वास्तव में उन झुगी-सोंपड़ियों में, गन्दी बस्तियों में, रहने वाले लोग कौन हैं। उन में वे व्यक्ति रहते हैं, जिन्होंने भारत में बड़े बड़े भवनों का निर्माण किया है, बड़ी बड़ी बिल्डिग्ज बनाई हैं, भारत के नागरिकों का बदन ढांपने के लिए कपड़ा तौयार किया है । उन में बुनकर, बीड़ी बनाने वाले, माई, घोबी भौर इमारतें

[श्री हुक्म चन्द कछवाय]

बनाने वाले वसे हुए हैं। ये वे लोग हैं, जिन की श्रामदनी कम है। साठ, ग्रस्सी, सौ भ्रोर हद से हद १४० रुपये पाने वाले लोग ही इन गन्दी वस्तियों में रहते हैं। चार पांच सौ पाने वाला व्यक्ति कभी गन्दी बस्ती में नहीं रहता है।

मैं मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करूंगा कि जिस कारख़ाने या फ़ैक्टरी में वे लोग काम करते हैं, वह श्रीर शासन उस कार-बाने तथा फ़ैक्टरी पर दबाव डालें कि वे ठीक ढंग से उन को बसाने की व्यवस्था भी करें। जहां वे लोग काम करते हैं, वहां ही उन को बसाया जाना चाहिये । ऐसा नहीं होन: चाहिये कि उन को काम करने जी जगह से बीस मील दूर बसाया जाये । इस से उन को बड़ी कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ता है ।

हम देखते हैं कि बड़े बड़े पूरंजीपति ग्राँर पैंसे वाले लोग बड़ी बड़ी चालें बनवा देते हैं ग्रीर उन से किराया कमाते हैं। शासन को मकान-मालिकों पर दबाव डालना बाहिए कि वहां पर जो गन्दगी होती है, उस को वे साफ़ करवायें।

इस के अतिरिक्त मेरा अन्दाजा है कि बो किरायेदार पंद्रह, बीस साल से मकानों में रह रहे हैं, वे उन मकानों की कीमत किराये के रूप में दे चुके हैं। इसलिए उन को किराये की खूट देनी चाहिये। मैं तो यहां तक कहता हूं कि वे मकान उन के नाम पर होने चाहियें, क्योंकि मालिक-मकानों ने जितनी पूंजी लगाई है, वह उन्होंने किराये के रूप में वसूल कर ती है।

माननीय मंत्री जी 8े मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि यह समस्या केवल दिल्ली की नहीं है, बल्कि यह सारे देश की स्मस्या है। सारे देश में इस प्रकार के लोग गन्दी बस्तियों में बसे हुए हैं । इस देश का जो मजदूर वर्ग है, जो ग़रीब वर्ग है, वह भारत की रीढ़ है ग्रौर जब तक देश की रीढ़ मजबूत नहीं होगी, देश की प्रगति नहीं हो सकती है । इसलिए गन्दी बस्तियों की ठीक प्रकार से सफ़ाई कर के उन लोगों के बसाने का उचित प्रबन्ध किया जाना चाहिए ।

कुछ लोग कहते हैं----ग्रौर मैं भी कहता हं---कि जिस देश में ज्यादा पक्की नये .. मकान बनें, उस देश के बारे में यह सोचा जाता है कि उस ने तरक्की की है ग्रौर वह तरक्की कर रहा है । हमारे देश को श्राजादी मिले १७ साल हो गए हैं. लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि हमारे यहां गन्दी बस्तियां ज्यादा से ज्यादा बनती जा रही हैं। हर साल गन्दी बस्तियों को साफ़ करने के सम्बन्ध में बिल लाए जाते हैं। उस के नाम पर पैसा लिया जाता है, लेकिन समझ में नहीं माता कि क्यों उस काम में प्रगति की रफ़तार बहत घीमी है, क्यों उस में बिलाई होती है। मैं चाहता हं कि हम एक पादर्श उपस्थित करें ताकि राज्य सरकारें **भौ**र नगरपालिकायें भी उस ग्रादर्श तक पहुंचने का प्रयत्न कर सकें । राज्यों का तया नगरपालिकाम्रों का ध्यान भी इस भोर दिलाया जाना चाहिये कि **खुब प्रच्छी** तरह से सफाई का काम करवाया जाय **भौ**र जो गन्दगी है उस को ज्यादा देर तक न पड़े रहने दिया जाय । माननीय मंत्री जी ने इस सम्बन्ध में स्लम्ज को हटाने के सम्बन्ध में कुछ प्रयत्न प्रवश्य किये हैं भौर उन को इस काम में सफलता भी मिली है लेकिन मैं षाहता हूं कि भौर जोरों से प्रयत्न किये जायें भौर इस काम में भौर ज्यादा इचि दिखलाई जाय ।

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, we have been discussing all these days the Report of the Joint Committee. As I stated on

Slum Areas JYAISTHA 13, 1886 (SAKA) 915 (Improvement and 916 Clearance) Amendment

the first day, this report is of a unanimous nature except for one minute of dissent. About the reasons advanced by the hon. Member in his minute of dissent I have dealt with them fully and tried to answer every aspect of the minute of dissent.

I am grateful to the hon. Members who have taken part in the discussion. By and large, the underlying idea of the Bill has been appreciated that adequate efforts are being made, by Governments, the Centre as well as the State Governments, to tackle this complex problem, a difficult problem and a human problem. But the general desire is that enough is not being done and more should be done.

Whether we call it poverty, whether we call it the growth of population, whether we call it industrialisation of the urban areas, it is an admitted fact that the number of slums in the country are on the increase. We have to find remedies to see that we try to improve the existing slums, clear them, develop them, and improve them, but we should also see that no more slums are created. In doing so. the economic angle, the financial availability and all other factors have to be taken into consideration if we want to appreciate the problem in its proper and real perspective,

We have been dealing with this problem for about 5 or 6 years now. Schemes worth Rs. 25 to Rs. 30 crores have been sanctioned, covering nearly a lakh of houses. If we make an assessment of the total problem, I am myself prepared to admit that all that has been done is not something about which any Government or any would like to take any Minister credit. According to the Census figures of 1961, the number of urban houses in India is 141 lakhs. The number of pucca houses is 63 lakhs. 78 lakhs are sub-standard and, . unfortunately, the number of houses which are unfit for human habitation comes to nearly 14 or 15 lakhs, Even if we take only urban houses and only

Bill

those houses which are unfit for human habitation, 14 lakhs. and even if at a moderate figure of about 6 thousand, while we build one-room tenements and two-room tenements, plus the cost of land and other civic amenities it would come to Rs. 800 to Rs. 900 crores. I am not talking of the sub-standard houses-their number is very large—but I am only talking of those houses which according to Asoke Sen's Report have been declared as unfit for human habitation.

Shri Himatsingka (Godda): They are in towns.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I am coming to that. My hon. friend reminds me of the rural areas. Now, the figure in the rural areas is as follows. The number of rural houses according to the same census comes to 651 lakhs; number of pucca houses 124 lakhs; and the number of kutcha houses most of which require improving or rebuilding is 527 lakhs. That is the state of affairs in our country.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): The last category described by the hon. Minister is really unfit for human hebitation, that is, the kutcha houses which have to be rebuilt.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: The hon. Member may put it in any way he likes. I do not want to take any credit for it. The facts are there. You have at least 14 to 15 lakhs of houses in the urban areas which are unfit for human habitation. You may place the figure at 5 lakhs or 4 lakhs or 3 lakhs. In terms of money this will run into thousands of crores. As Housing Minister, I have got the Low Income Group Housing Scheme, the Middle Income Group Housing Scheme, a scheme meant for the Government servants, for acquisition of land improvement of rural houses etc., and the total allotment for all the three Plans including this Third Plan is hardly Rs. 300 crores.

As Housing Minister I am very keen and it is my desire that with the support of this House, more funds should be placed at my disposal. But placed as we are, we have got various other things, defence requirements are there and other priority schemes are there. The allocation of funds according to me is very poor and meagre. I took over this Ministry about two years ago and I am grateful to Mr. Banerjee for giving me compliments, for my drive and zest but I must confess, they have been damped. It is very nice of him to have said all that. But then came the emergency. The result was that even the priority that was given to housing came down as the lowest in the list and the State Governments were allowed to divert funds meant for Housing under their Schemes, to various other priority projects and the result has been that even the little that I wanted to achieve could not be achieved.

I have taken up this matter with the new Vice-Chairman of the Planning Commission, Mr. Asoka Mehta. I have written to him. I have told him about it. We may not have achieved much till now, but in the fourth plan, we should see that whatever funds are allocated for Housing, under the fourth plan, there should be a directive that those funds are not diverted to any other schemes. I have taken it up with the State Governments. They have assured me that during the remaining two years of the Third Plan they will try to do their level best in this regard. I have always been an optimist. But my feeling is that if the State Governments do not realise the importance that they should give to Housing under our socialistic pattern of society that this is going to be the third pillar of socialism, then, something more than this shall have to be done. We talk of roti, kapra and makaan. I do not want to talk about roti and kapra. But as far as makaan is concerned, as the Housing Minister, if I am honestly asked to express my opinion, I would say that I am not happy with the results that have

(Improvement and		918
Clearance)	Amendment	<u> </u>
	Bill	

been achieved, and unless I have the strong backing of the House, I am even doubtful whether I shall be able to achieve any substantial result.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Has any comprehensive scheme been ever formulated? What is the total requirement for the housing scheme which the hon. Minister wishes to undertake?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: It runs into thousands of crores of rupees.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: After all, the hon. Minister may tell us the figure.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: It may be Rs. 7000 crores or Rs. 8000 crores or Rs. 10,000 crores? It is a simple question of arithmetic.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Is it? Without explanation?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: If we take the figure as 5 lakhs houses in the rural areas, and if we put the cost of mprovement at Rs. 1000, it comes to Rs. 5000 crores. It is a question of simple arithmetic; it depends upon where you put the figure at, whether it is Rs. 1000 for improvement or Rs, 1500 or Rs, 2000.

Anyhow, I think that there is a certain amount of confusion and misapprehension with regard to this Bill. It has been asked why this Bill is not being extended to the rest of India. I would submit that slum clearance is a State subject, and every State has a Bill of its own. I have brought forward this Bill only for the Union Territory of Delhi.

During the last few years we have been making honest efforts to devise ways and means, firstly to stop the growth of slums in Delhi and secondly to remove the slums that are already there. As a friend of mine quoted yesterday, the population of Delhi, according to the census of 1941 was only about 9 lakhs or even less than 9 lakhs. In 1951, that is, after ten years, it rose to nearly 18 lakhs. In 1961, that is, during a span of 20 years, it rose to 27 lakhs, which is

Slum Areas 919

thrice what it was in 1941. The inflow of population into Delhi, whether it be from Rajasthan or from anv other part of the country, is at the rate of 11 lakhs or 2 lakhs of persons per year. So, the population of this capital is growing and growing very fast. Industrialisation is also taking place. whether it be at Okhla or at Faridabad or Ghaziahad

So, with the growth of population, with heavy industrialisation and inopportunities for creasing employment, whether through industry or through construction programmes, there is a regular and persistent flow of population from the neighbouring areas into Delhi, and it is but natural, and it is evident; if people are hungry and they want food and employment, they naturally have to go to those places where those things are available, and Delhi is one place where those things are available.

If the different aspects of the Bill are properly studied, as is indicated in the Statement of Objects and Reasons appended to the Amendment Bill, it will be clear that there are three important aspects before us. The first is:

"Unauthorised building activity in slum areas will be prohibited."

This is referred to in clause 5. Then, the second is:

"The competent authority will have the power to redevelop a clearance area before this work is commenced by the owner, if it is necessary in the public interest to do so.".

"This is referred to in clause 7. People were apprehensive of one thing, namely that things might not be done properly. The authority or power that Government have sought to take is clearly indicated in clause 7. The third main feature of the Bill is that:

"It will be obligatory on the owners of slums, who take up improvement or re-development work

JYAISTHA 13, 1886 (SAKA) 7 (Improvement and 920 Clearance) Amendment Bill

of their property, to restore possession of the premises to the previous tenants in the improved or re-erected building at a concessional rent;".

This is provided for in clause 12.

Another important feature is:

"Proceedings for the eviction of tenants in the slum areas will not be taken without the prior permission of the competent authority.".

Clause 10 deals with this.

So, in regard to all those aspects which we found were not of a conducive nature or of a deterrent nature. an attempt has been made to bring them into the new amending Bill in a proper form so that we can go ahead with our slum clearance or improvement programme.

In Delhi, up till now, under the slum clearance scheme, we have sanctioned about 40 or 45 projects coverabout 25,000 ing houses, at a cost of nearly Rs. 6 crores. One of the hon. Members, who was a Member of the Joint Committee went round the different areas, and I am glad that he appreciated the good work that was being done by the Delhi Development Authority and the Delhi Municipal Corporation. All the construction programmes undertaken in Delhi are being undertaken bv these two authorities and not directly by the Government themselves.

Another aspect which is perturbing the Members, and very rightly so, is the question of the jhuggi and jhompriwallahs. Frequent references have been made to them. I think that it is legitimate and proper that references should be made to them. The condition in which these jhuggi-and jhompriwallahs are living is a slur on any human society. I once said, and I repeat it in this House that till I took over charge of this Ministry, I looked at the world only from the eyes of displaced persons or refugees, and that was my work, because about a crore of displaced persons were my

[Shri Mehr Chand Khanna]

charge. I had seen the Ashoka Hotel only from outside, but I had never looked at those jhuggi and jhompriwallahs who were living next door to Similarly, it has been rightly it. stated by Shri S. M. Banerjee that big edifices and beautiful houses are built in Delhi. But what about the poor servants or the poor labourers or the poor workers who have to work in these localities? If we have not been able to provide them with proper accommodation, then they have no recourse but to squatting.

While, on the one hand, I concede that adequate arrangements should be made to provide alternative accommodation as near to their places of work as possible to the 60,000 squatters in Delhi, on the other hand, I do not agree with the suggestion that we should have no final or crucial date. After all. Delhi has its limitations. Delhi has its own areas. The boundaries, geographical and otherwise, of the State have been clearly defined. If we are to allow alternative accommodation to every squatter who comes and squats even today or tomorrow, then my honest feeling as a Minister and even as an administrator is this that we shall not be able even to solve the problem of these 60,000 families. They are living certainly in subhuman conditions.

I admit and concede that everyone who squatted in Delhi on Government land before June-July, 1960, when a census was taken, should be provided with alternative accommodation before he is removed. This is a policy declaration. I even go further and say that if anyone of them has been left out inadvertently, it is my duty to see that his bona fides are properly looked into, any evidence that he wishes to produce is looked into and his case does not go by default simply because he did not happen to be there on the day when the census was taken. I am prepared to go to that extent, but I refuse to go beyond that. It is not that I have no sympathy with the

(Improvement and Clearance) Amendment Rill

newcomers, but I feel that unless this problem is frozen, we shall never be able to tackle it. And with a view to tackle this problem, we have made a provision of nearly Rs. 10 crores. We are going ahead with the scheme. I may give you the figures. In the last two or three years, we have developed plots, sanctioned plots of 80 square yards to the extent of 5,508. Of these, 4,720 have been completed and allotted, And 15,430 plots of 25 square yards have been sanctioned, of which 8,619 have been completed. In this good task that we have undertaken, it is my honest wish and desire that, if I continue in office. WR should complete this work. The idea is not what is being said by some of our friends. Some of them even came and squatted outside my house a few days ago, holding demonstrations and meetings. The policy of the Government is that every squatter who is enumerated in the census or who can prove his case that he was inadvertently left out, will be given a plot of 80 square yards. We are giving 25 square yards to start with, because we want to tackle the problem, to come to grips with the problem. Today, no jhuggi-jhompriwala has got more than 12 to 15 square yards. I am prepared to go with my hon. friend who spoke last and spoke very vehemently to any jhuggi-jhompri colony. You will find no jhuggi-jhompri more than 10'x15'. We have given them these 25 square yards today, so that we remove them from those unfortunate surroundings, unsocial surroundings, as Shri Banerjee stated, and take them to an area which we are trying to develop.

श्री हकम चन्द कछवाय : पिछले साज दो महीने में साढे चार हजार झुग्गियां तोडी गईँ।

श्री मेहर चन्द लागा : मैं ग्राप से हिन्दी में बतलाऊं, शायद मेरी अंग्रेजी तकरीर को ग्राप ने समझा नहीं । मैं वह झग्गी तोडता

6₂₃ JYAISTHA 13, 1886 (SAKA) (Improvement and 924 Slum Areas Clearance) Amendment Bill

हं जिस में रहने वाले को मैं बसाने के लिये दूसरी जगह ले जाना चाहता हं, श्रौर में हर एक उस इन्सान को, जिस ने दिल्ली में झुग्गी झोंपड़ी बनाई हुई है सरकारी जमीन पर ग्रौरजून, जुलाई, १९६० से पहले से जिस का नाम दर्ज है, ⊏० गज जमीन दूंगा । माज २५ गज दूंगा, कल ५० गज दूंगा । पगर गलती से किसी का नाम रह गया है ग्रौर वह सबत दे दे, तो उस के मामले को भी देखने के लिये तैयार हं, ग्रीर उस के साथ भी वही सलूक करूंगा जो दूसरे के साथ करता **ह**ं। लेकिन एक चीज याद रखिये, ग्रौर वह यह है कि मैं हमेशा के लिए खुला निमंत्रण नहीं दे सकता कि दिल्लीका दरवाजा खुला हुमा है, जो भी जब चाहे झाये, ग्रौर जिस को भी मेरे भाई कहीं से ले प्रायें, उस के लिये हम बन्दोबस्त करें । यह तो कौई गवर्न मेंट नहीं कर सकती। ग्रगर हम को यह काम ग्राग्रे बढ़ाना है तो कहीं न कहीं तो हदबन्दी करनी डी पडेंगी।

श्री हकम चन्द कछवाय : फिर से सर्वे करनी चाहिये ।

श्री मेहर चन्द खुन्ना : साहब, सर्वे किया है। भगर आप का नाम रह गया है तो मुझे बतलाइये, मैं देने के लिये तैयार 🖸 । लेकिन मैं जुन, जुलाई, १९६० से भागे षाने वाला नहीं हुं। ६०,००० कून**बे** हैं। कभी ग्राप ने यह भी सोचा कि वह जमीदार मुनीरका के, वह जमींदार जो दिल्ली के देहाती हैं, क्या उन की जमीन ले कर हमें उन को देनी चाहिये, जो नाजायज तौर पर दिल्ली में ग्राये भौर दूसरों की जमीनों पर बैठे हैं। हमें उन का भी तो खयाल करना है। भाष को हालत यह है कि मगर मैं किसान की जमीन लेता हूं तो किसान को कहो कि मेहरचन्द को गाली दें, ग्रौर ग्रगर इन को उठाते हैं तो कहते हैं कि वह मुझे गाली दें । इस से काम नहीं चलेगा । यह जो सवाल है वह हमदर्दांना सवाल है, इन्सानियत

का सवाल है. हयुमत सवाल है, इस मैं 🕻 मारा और आप का झगडा नहीं होना चाहिये । झगड़ा होगा अगले एलेक्शन में, भगर भगवान ने जिन्दा रक्खा ग्रीर हम खड़े हुए तो देख लेंगे। अभी भी तो आये, बडे जोर से आये, कोई पिछले दरवाजे से नहीं आये । एलेक्शन लड़ा है । हारा हग्रा एलेक्शन जीता है। हर रोज ताना देना कि में ने यह इकराः किया और वह इकरार किया यह बात गलत है। इसलिये इस नग्ह की बात नहीं चलेग़ी । षह खोटा सिक्का ग्राप का कभी चलने वाला नहीं है। मैं पहली बार सियासत में नहीं ग्राया हूं। मैं ने फ्रांटियर में बहत से एलेक्शन्स लड़े हैं। एक वक्त ग्रा गया था कि मेरे सामने चुनाव के लिये कोई ग्राया नहीं करता था। इस तरह की भूली भटको **बातों में जाने से कुछ नहीं बनेगा । मा**प-कहते किस से हैं। हम ने लिया कुछ, नहीं, हिन्दुस्तान को कुछ दिया ही है। शरणार्थी बन कर ग्राये, सब कुछ छोड़ा, त्याग किया, लेकिन गिला नहीं है क्योंकि मैं भगत सिंह की तरफ भी देखता हं जो फांसी के तख्ते पर चढा। जलियांवाला बाग में जो मरे. बह भी मेरे भाई थे। मैं ग्रब मंत्री बना तो। इस में कुछ नहीं है। यह दोस्त मा कर हमेशा कहते हैं कि मैं रिहबिलिटेट हो गया । ठीक है, इस के सिवा भौर क्या हो सकता था। सोलह वर्ष हुए, नेहरू युग में, नेहरू गवर्न मंट में काम करने का मौका मिला, इस से ज्यादा क्या कोई ग्रौर चीज हो सकती है इम्सान के लिये । तं। मैं खुश हूं, लेकिन इस तरह की गलत बातों से कुछ नहीं बनेगा।

Now I will deal with only one or two suggestions. A suggestion has been made that it should be obligatory on an industrialist who sets up a factory that he must provide adequate industrial housing. A second suggestion has been made that even an industrial cess should be imposed. The suggestion has not been made for the first time. The suggestions were made some time ego, and I took up this matter very earnestly with the

925 Slum Areas

[Shri Mehr Chand Khanna]

Ministries concerned. The response has not been very encouraging, but I assure the House that I shall take up both these matters once again, because my feeling is that if we are to avoid creation of new slums, it is highly imperative that all the industrialists who set up industries must provide adequate housing for the industrial workers.

Shrì Sham Laj Saraf (Nominated-Jammu and Kashmir): Under the law they are supposed to do it now. With regard to medium and large scale industries, they are supposed to have colonies.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: But the advice that I have received is quite the opposite. You are a former Industries Minister from Jammu and Kashmir, I know it, but that is not the information that has been given to me. I may be entirely wrong.

Another question is about prefabricated housing. The Hindustan Housing Factory is doing remarkable work, and I am taking up the matter. One of our delegations has been abroad to certain countries, and we are thinking of sending another to Russia and some other countries too. If I am to take the cue from the Housing Minister of Madras, I think it is high time that I myself went to Russia and had a look at those houses. I think you will not grudge it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Not the old, but the new prefabrication.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: These are some of the points that have been made.

I am grateful once again to the House that they have given support to this amending Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill to amend the Slum Areas (Improvement and Clearance) Act, 1956, as reported by the Joint Committee, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Clauses 2 to 9. There are no amendments.

The question is:

"That Clauses 2 to 9 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 9 were added to the Bill.

Clause 10-(Substitution of new section for section 19)

Amendment made:

Page 5, line 16,-

for "1963" substitute "1964" (3)

(Shri Mehr Chand Khanna)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That Clause 10, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 10, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That Clauses 11 to 17 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 11 to 17 were added to the Bill.

Clause 18—(Amendment of section 36)

Amendment made:

Page 9,---

for lines 26 to 31, substitute-

""(2) The Central Government may, by notification in the 927 Slum Areas JYAISTHA 13, 1886 (SAKA) (Improvement and 928

Official Gazette, direct that any power exercisable by the Administrator under sub-section (7) of section 10, section 15, section 20 and section 30 may, subject to such conditions, if any, as may be specified in the notification, be exercised also by the Chief Secretary or by such other officer as may be mentioned therein.", (4)

(Shri Mehr Chand Khanna)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That Clause 18, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 18, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That Clauses 19 and 20 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 19 and 20 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1-(Short Title and Commencement)

Amendment made:

Page 1, line 4,---

for "1963" substitute "1964"

(Shri Mehr Chand Khanna)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question 19:

"Clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill. Clearance) Amendment Bill

Enacting Formula

Amendment made:

Page 1, line 1,-

for "Fourteenth" substitute "Fifteenth" (1)

(Shri Mehr Chand Khanna)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Enacting Formula, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The Enacting Formula, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The Title was added to the Bill.

14 hrs.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: Sir, I move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

I will give Dr. Singhvi five minutes.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: That is actually diluting the importance of the third reading, almost wiping it out from the procedure.

In extending our full-throated support to this amending Bill we have only pledged ourselves a new to the task of clearing slums in this country.

[Dr. L. M. Singhvi.]

In doing so we have certainly not approved of the complacency with which the Government had proceeded in the matter so far. It is a welcome piece of legislation and this House would certainly like to ensure that no obstacles and impediments exist in the way of slum clearance. But I am sorry to say that so far there is no adequate, earnest, collosal and mammoth effort on a nation-wide scale to clear the slums in this country. I would invite the attention of the House to a widely reported visit of our late Prime Minister to the shackle township in Dairy Kishenchand where a disastrous fire destroyed a few lives and much property. So great was his abhorrence and so deep was his distress that he immediately said: If this goes on it appears that you will never solve the problem of slums; you will take ages." He said he had no patience with the kind of procedural delays which killed all good decisions under which the Government often finds shelter. It would be a fitting tribute to the memory of the late Prime Minister and his deep concern and passionate plea for the amelioration of the conditions of the poor in our country if we could see to it that the abolition of the slums is done quickly and we had a comprehensive plan for the clearance of slums and we also set up a separate dynamic and powerful authority with ample resources for the purpose of clearing the slums in this country. It appears that for some time it was the plea of the Government that the slum-dwellers would not move away from their hovels as if they had a deep-seated attachment to squalor and filth. I am sure that Government realises that unless they can give alternative housing which is adequate, which is near enough to their place of work or in the alternative they provide them with suitable and cheap means of transport, it is not possible for the poor people to move to houses that may be built for them. I hope the Government would do something immediately for elearing the Capital of the growing

(Improvement and 930 Clearance) Amendment Bill

slums. The hon. Minister circulated a note which is very promising and it paints a rosy picture of what is to come. I wish him god-speed in the realisation of these plans and we hope they come to fruition. But it seems the present allocation of funds is hardly enough to implement the plans. The Housing Minister should come to this House with a comprehensive plan about resources needed for solving; this problem and ask the House with courage and conviction to give him the resources he needs. Mere paper plans would not solve the problem. The inefficiency of the State Governments or civic bodies should not be allowed to be an excuse for the slow-moving machinery. It is in this particular context that I suggest a strong and efficient administrative wing which would arrest the march of slums and tackle the problem of slum clearance on a war footing.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I will take a few seconds only. In view of what has been stated, I propose to do two things: after the Bill had been enacted intoan Act by both Houses of Parliament. I shall send a copy of this Act to all the State Governments as a model to see if they could adopt what we are doing in Delhi. Secondly, I propose tocall a meeting of the Housing Ministers and also some mayors of leading municipalities to impress upon them the necessity of having a scheme which would deal with the work of removal of slums on an urgent war footing as had been suggested now.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question: is:

"That the bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

14.07 hrs.

PREVENTION OF FOOD ADUL-TERATION (AMENDMENT) BILL

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, While moving for referring this Bill to the Joint Select Committeee, may I, with your permission, correct what is printed here. Instead of 30, it will be 33 Members, 22 from Lok Sabha and 11 from Rajya Sabha. Two names may please be added, Shri Shiv Charan Gupta and Shri Prabhu Dayal Himatsingka to the names printed here.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: She may move the motion.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954, be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 33 members, 22 from this House, namely: Shri K. L. Balmiki; Shri Sonubhau Dagadu Baswant, Shrimati Jvotsna Chanda; Shri N. C. Chatterjee; H. H. Maharaja Pratap Keshari Deo; Shri Shiv Charan Gupta; Shri Prabhu Dayal Himatsingka; Shri Tulshidas Jadhav; Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath; Shri C. M. Kedaria; Dr. Mahadeva Prasad; Shri Yamuna Prasad Mandal; Dr. G. S. Melkote: Shri Gokulananda Mohanty; Dr. D. S. Raju; Sardar Ranjit Singh; Dr. Sarojini Mahishi; Dr. C. B. Singh; Dr. P. Srinivasan: Shri U. M. Trivedi; Shrimati Vimla Devi, and the Mover and 11 from Rajya Sabha;

that in order to constitute a sitting of the Joint Committee the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of members of the Joint Committee;

that the Committee shall make a report to this House by the first day of the next session;

that in other respects the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Parliamentary Committees shall apply with such variations Prevention of Food 932 Adulteration (Amendment) Bill

hoor to

and modifications as the Speaker may make; and

that this House recommends to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do join the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of 11 members to be appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The motion is now before the House.

Shri Hari V:shnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): The hon. Minister is not making any speech?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: She will reply at the end.

Shri Prabhat Kar (Hooghly): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, so far as this motion is concerned, it is good that efforts are now being made to see that a proper machinery is set up to punish the persons who attempt to adulterate things. The Government expects that there will be improvement in the situation by simplying putting inspectors instead of local authorities.

I do not know how this is going to change the whole atmosphere. The Statement of Objects and Reasons itself says that the administration of the Act during the last about eight years has revealed that the machinery provided by the Act is inadequate. It is also being admitted here that there are "increasing tendencies to indulge in adulteration." What do we find? Most of the persons who adulterate food go unpunished. I do not know why the Government has not considered taking stern action, because according to us, this adulteration of food is nothing but a cold-blooded murder not only of individuals, but of the community and the whole nation. Those who commit murders may do so under the influence of various psychological factors. But those who adulterate food do it with a cool brain, with a view to doing harm not to an individual, but to the whole society.

93I

[Shri Prabhat Kar]

The only increase in the punishment that has been suggested under clause 7 amending section 17 of the principal Act is that there is some increase in the fine and a few months' increase in the term of imprisonment. I suggest that the Select Committee should consider providing for sterner punishment for those who adulterate food.

Secondly, it has been found often that it is mostly the retail shopkeepers who are punished and the big fry, the wholesalers, are allowed to go scotfree. In Calcutta, we have seen that none of the wholesalers, the big merchants who adulterate food, have been arrested. No search has been made in Bara Bazaar and other places. But only the smaller people who purchase foodstuffs from the big merchants are arrested and small punishments are inflicted upon them. We want that the Government should take serious measures and in doing that the machinery must operate in such a way that no influence is brought upon the inspectors, because we find that those who adulterate food and sell it have got influence. Today, I would say that the corruption is so rampant that it is very difficult for the small honest people who really want to catch those persons who commit this crime. Unless the Government is determined to root out this corruption, those persons will not be arrested and adulteration of food will continue unabated.

It is good that now an amendment is being made and some changes have been suggested like some increase in the punishment. So far as the Bill is concerned, it is welcome. The Select Committee must go into the matter fully and with the experience gained in all these years, the Select Committee should improve upon the Bill and provide for such deterrent punishment that no one will dare to indulge in food galuteration. Other-

of Food Adulteration 934 (Amendment) Bill

wise, if you simply provide for a fine of Rs. 2,000 or Rs. 3,000, these persons who make huge profits by selling adulterated food will commit the crime and pay the fine. So I suggest that a sterner punishment should be considered by the Select Committee, Also, the machinery should be such that those persons who adulterate food may not be able to drive away the inspectors by exercising some influence and they may not be able to go scotfree. These are my suggestions to the Select Committee and I hope the Select Committee will consider this problem thoroughly, because every family suffers by adulteration of food. It is a serious problem. I hope the Select Committee will consider this aspect and increase the punishment.

Shri Balakrishnan (Koilpatti): Sir. today adulteration has become very common. Adulteration is deliberately made not only in food articles but in every article by putting some substitutes, without any care whatsoever for the health aspect. Most of the diseases are due to adulteration of the food articles and the contamination of foodstuffs. The food articles in cities are being sold in the open in an exposed condition. In Delhi itself, in places like Chandni Chowk and Daryaganj and in other places, you can see hundreds of vendors selling eatables keeping them exposed in the open air. You can see flies and other insects sitting on the food articles. The people in the city do not have any hesitation to purchase these food articles.

Even old boiled fish and old mutton are being sold in many places. It is said that bad meat is the cause for tuberculosis and old fish are responsible for many allergic diseases. But unfortunately the health authorities and the municipal authorities are not taking any actoin to prevent the sale of such things. I want some action 935 rrevention JIAISIHA 13, 1880 (SAKA) ot rood 936 Adulteration (Amendment)

to be taken to prevent such articles being sold in the open. In this respect the rural people are better than the town people. It is not because the rural people look at it from the health point of view, but they think this is a pollution-eating things which are sold in the open. But the town people do not feel like that and without any hesitation, they purchase and eat things from the bazaar.

adulteration, I Regarding have heard that sambar powder hre curry powder are being adulterated with brick powder. Animal fat is being used to adulterate butter and ghee. I remember that a few years ago a committee of experts Was appointed to find out a suitable colouring material for colouring vanaspati to prevent its adulteration. I do not know what the result of that committee is.

In Madras State, the price of soap nut powder has been going up because it is being exported to other States where there is no prohibition. It is said that soap nut powder is being mixed with toddy by the toddy vendors so as to produce more foam in the toddy. So, they are importing soap nut powder from Madras State for this purpose. So, the price of soap nut powder is going up and our people are suffering because we are accustomed to taking bath daily and oil bath every week and we are not able to get soap nut powder. Similarly, in Madras. I have noticed many people are putting lime powder while cooking rice, which is very dangerous to health. It is very necessary to prevent all such things. So, I support the Bill.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I welcome this Bill for more reasons than one. This shows the sensitivity of the social conscience of our Health Minister that she has found time to bring forward this Bill. But my question is this: does this Bill go far enough? Will this Bill solve the problem? Will it stop food adulteration? Will

Rill

it put a curb on the activities of those persons who are guilty of this heinous social sin? I agree with the hon. Member who preceded me when he says that food adulterators are social assassins. If somebody wants to murder me, I would not mind because it would be quick death: it will be more or less physical death. But adulteration means slow death. It is the insidious poisoning and debilitating of our system which is brought about by this kind of food adulteration.

As the hon. Member from Madras said, we all know that food adulteration is with us everywhere. I do not know if there is any article of food which is not liable to be adulterated. I am told that pepper can be adulterated; so also powder. Ghee is adulterated; chillies are adulterated; our flour is adulterated. There is some kind of stone which is found the State of Rajasthan which İn when grounded, powdered and boiled along with milk gives thicker consistency to milk. A gentleman who once came to see me told me that this stone-I forget the name of the stone-is having very brisk sale all over India. All milk vendors are purchasing that stone and mixing it with milk because if the milk has been boiled along with the powder of that stone it gives the milk a thicker consistency.

I ask this question. What is the position of the citizen of free India today? The air that he breathes is polluted on account of the industrialisation of this country, the food that he gets is adulterated and the water that he gets, from Delhi at least, is adulterated-as my hon. friend, Shri Kamath, once put it, that the Joint Water and Sewerage Board is living up to its reputation by mixing water with a good quantity of sewerage.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You have a good memory.

Shri D. C. Sharma: So that, the water that we drink is not pure. I

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

think the Indian citizen is living in very, very dangerous circumstances and something has got to be done to safeguard his health, to protect him from all these kinds of insidious things.

I know the Health Ministry is conscious of this problem. This question has been dealt with by the Central Health Council. Doctors know all about it. Not to speak of the medical authorities, I think every citizen knows about it. But will this deterrent punishment prevent this kind of anti-social crime which is going on in our country on a very big scale, in the retail shops, in the factories and among the wholesale dealers? With all humility I would suggest that even though the penal provisions of - this Bill are going to be tightened and made more stringent, I feel that they fall wide of the mark. I think six months, two years or three years is nothing. I think these persons should be dealt with in the same way in which a murderer is dealt with.

Shri S. S. More (Poona): Floggiag.

Shri D. C. Sharma: They are more tricky murderers than the usual kind of murderers.

Shri Sinhasan Singh (Gorakhpur): Confiscate all their property.

Shri D. C. Sharma: So, I think the distinction between the first offence, second offence and the third offence should be abolished. I think we should make the committer of the first offence liable to a punishment of seven years along with a fine of at least Rs. 2,000. If that is done, perhaps it will put fear of God in the heart of the malefactors who vend this kind of adulterated stuff. But if the hon. Minister is very eager to keep these three categories of malefactors, it should be done in some other way. I do not know what these categories mean. I think a wrong-doer is a wrong-doer. A wrong-doer in the first instance is a wrong-doer; in the second instance, he is a habitual wrong-doer; in the third instance he is an incorrigible wrong-doer. So, it is better that we nip the evil in the bud and give the wrong-doer a big dose of punishment so that he does not think of doing it again. I feel that this graduated scale of punishment is not going to plug the holes in the administration of this Bill.

Secondly, I am glad that the food inspector is going to be upgraded. So far, the food inspector was an employee of a municipality and he was a prey to all kinds of influences.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Sir, on a point of order. I am sure you will agree that my hon. friend, Professor D. C. Sharma, who is making an interesting speech, deserves a quorum in the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The bell is being rung......Now there is quorum. He might continue his speech.

Shri D. C. Sharma: It is good that the food inspectors are going to be upgraded. It is good that they are being taken out of the jurisdiction of the municipalities and local selfgovernment authorities. It is very good that they are going to be placed under the State Government.

One of the drawbacks of legislation at the Centre is this, that we legislate in the best possible interests of our nation and our legislation is good very often but the implementation of the legislation is left in the hands of somebody else. It is like producing a baby and not owning it. It is like producing a baby and giving it away to somebody else, and asking somebody else to father that baby. I have read some books. Some godfathers seem to be good godfathers and some godfathers prove to be very ineffective godfathers. So far as the relationship between the Centre and the States is concerned in

the implementation of these Acts, I think nobody can deny that the States have proved to be very indifferent guardians of the noble intentions of the Central legislature. They have been found to be very tardy in implementing these things. They have not had their heart in implementing these things. They think that they are holding somebody else's baby and that they need not bother about it.

I shall leave this problem to the Joint Committee. They should find some ways for it.

There is a phrase here 'centralisation of administration'. I think we should deal with this problem not in a piecemeal fashion but on a war footing. We should deal with this problem as we deal with the defence of our country, the defence of our border, or the defence of the integrity of the country. This problem has to do with the defence of the human body and the human mind. And therefore the Joint Committee should see to it that this service is centralised and that these food inspectors are given some kind of role which has to do more with the Centre than with the States. They should be under the Centre, directly under the Centre if possible, and not under the States as is contemplated in this Bill.

An Hon. Member: How will it work?

Shri D. C. Sharma: It does work, it can work. We have so many services here which are lent to the States, and we can lend the services of these food inspectors to the States, and they can be directly responsible Unless you do that, to the Centre. nothing is going to happen.

The other point is this. Take the case of major ports, airports customs stations and railway stations; these are under the Centre. If these are under the Centre why not this thing be under the Centre? Big cities, municipal towns, can be under the 783(Ai) LSD-6.

of Food Adulteration (Amendment) Bill

influence of the Centre, if not every village or small town whose population is two thousand or three thousand.

Shri Himatsingka (Godda): Is it suggested that the States do not want to prevent adulteration?

Shri D. C. Sharma: I think you do not understand what I am saying; and you will never understand what I am saying, because one of your theses about it is this that I get up and I try to run down the capitalists. I do not run down the capitalists, that is the benevolent capitalists, but I do run down the stupid capitalists. those who do not understand what I am saying. Sir, I am not referring to that gentleman but I am speaking in general terms. Airports major ports, customs stations are all under the Centre. (Interruption). Have you read this Bill. You went about getting your name in the Joint Committee and you have not read the Bill. I have read this Bill, as well as the original Act.

. Sir, as I was saying, major ports, airports, customs stations, railway stations, they all are under the supervision of the Centre. If they are under the supervision of the Centre, why not big cities like Delhi, Amritsar, Calcutta and Bombay be under the Centre; why not all these sizable towns be brought under the supervision of the Centre? This can happen. If necessary, we will change our Constitution. Nineteen times we have amended it and for a twentieth time we can amend it, with your goodwill.

Sir, I want to make two or three observations so far as the clauses are concerned. I am glad that one comprehensive phrase has been used here, namely, "in the interests of public health" But I would submit very respectfully that this "interest of public health" is a good but a general and vague phrase. It should he slightly defined in the rules.

Again, I wish to say that there is a loophole provided in this Bill to

940

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

the vendor. He can easily get out of it. The provision here runs thus: "A vendor shall not be deemed to have committed an offence pertaining to the sale of any adulterated or misbranded article of food if he proves that he purchased the article of food" and so on and so forth. This clause 8 has four sub-clauses, and I think these four sub-clauses provide the loopholes. I hope all these loopholes will be plugged, so that nobody, no fish can get out of this net-and there is an abundance of such fish.

In the end I would say that this is a good Bill. But, Sir, as you know, the way to hell is sometimes paved with noble intentions. This is a Bill of noble intentions. But I hope it will not lead us to the hell of adulteration but will lead us to the heaven of purity of food, to the heaven of good health of our citizens, to the heaven of resplendant, radiant health for the citizens of India, whether they live in cities like Calcutta or in towns like Jhansi and Gurdaspur, or in small villages of which India has so many lakhs.

With these words I commend this Bill for the acceptance of the House.

श्री बड़े (खारगौन) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय शासन की ग्रोर से यह जो खाद्य प्राप्तिश्रण रोक (संशोधन) बिल सदन के सामने लाया गया है उस के लिये मैं मंत्राणी महोदया का ग्रभिनन्दन करता हूं ग्रीर इस संशोधन विषेयक का स्वागत करता हूं । हालांकि यह काफ़ विलम्ब से ग्राया है तो भी बैटर लेट बैन नैवर के ग्राधार पर मैं इस का स्वाबत करता हूं । पिछले दो साल मं इस तरह का बिल लाने में कितनी ही बार इस पालिया-मेंट में चर्चा हो चुकी है । यह ठीक है कि ग्रब सरकार इस को हाउस के सामने लायी है । चूंकि यह बिल सेलेक्ट कमेटी के पास जा रहा है इसलिए मैं इस के विभिन्न क्लाजेज पर विचार न करते हए दरग्रसल में यह परिस्थिति उत्पन्न क्यों हुई उस का विश्लेषण करूंगा।

फुड ऐडल्ट्रेशन प्रयति खाद्य पदार्थी में मिलावट भारत में स्वतंत्रता प्राप्ति के परचात् भी हो रही है त्रौर प्रगर उस का परसेंटेज निकाला जाय तो पता घलेगा कि स्वतंत्रता प्राप्ति के परचात् से उस का परसटेज कहीं ग्रधिक बढ गया है ।

"According to the Annual Report of the Food Adulteration Act of 1958 the percentage of adulteration varied from 15.9 to 66.7 per cent in different States and the all-India average stood at 29.1 per cent."

हिन्दूस्तान स्टेन्डर्ड नामक समाचारपत्र में इस प्रकार का समाचार छपा था । उस का मख्य कारण यह है कि शासन की व्यवस्था बराबर नहीं थी, लक्ष्य बराबर नहीं था। लोकल बौढीज को यह कार्य दिया गया था। उसमें फड इंस्पैक्टर्स रक्खे गये थे। ऐनालिसिस करने के लिए एक लेबोरेटरी होती थी लेकिन ऐनालिसिस के लिये उस लेबोरेटरी में जरूरी स्टाफ़, इस्ट मेन्टस और साइटिस्टस नहीं होते थे जिस के कि कारण काम नहीं हो पाता था । वहां पर एक मैजिस्ट्रेट रहता था ग्रौर पंच लोक पंचायतनामों के लिये गी रहते थे लेकिन जब फुड इंस्पैक्टर के पास जरूरी टूल्स ही न हों तो वह क्या कर सकता है। उन को कोई ग्रधिकार नहीं रहता था। वह जब गांव में जाते हैं ग्र**ीर गांव में जब** पंच लोगों को बुलाते हैं तो यह पंच ग्राने को तैयार नहीं होते हैं । लेबोरेटरी को हालत जैसा मैंने बतलाया वहां पर पर्याप्त व्यवस्था का ग्रभाव होता है। मैं एक, दो जांच के केसेज के बारे में बतलाता हं जिन की कि रिपोर्ट मैंने देखी है, कोर्ट में वे आये थे, वह मेरे केसेस नहीं थे, एक दूसरे वकील के के मध्य प्रदेश में । एक लेबोरेटरी में एक सैम्पूल

943

जांच के लिये भेडा गया था। ग्रव उस की जांच क.ना तो दूर रहा रिपोर्ट यह ग्राई है, खवा या मावा के बारे में रिपोर्ट है कि :---

"Fungus growth has developed over it and the sample is giving foul smell; hence it is rejected."

इसी तरह से एक दूसरा जांच का केस जोकि दहीं का था झौ जोकि रीवां की लेबोरेटरी में जांच के लिये भेजा गया था उस बारे में लेबोरेटरी वालों ने यह रिपोर्ट दी है : ---

"The coll curd cannot be analysed due and want of certain chemicals a.ej appliances. As the sample cannot remain in good condition for a long time, hence it is rejected."

इस तरह से लेबोरेटरीज की हालत चलती है। तीन, तीन हजार सैम्पूल जांच के लिए वहां एक महीने में जाते हैं लेकिन चुंकि लेबोरेटरीज़ में जरूरी स्टाफ़ ग्रौर इक्विपमेंट वग्रैरह नहीं रहता है इसलिये बड़ी मुश्किल **से के**वल २०, ३० या ३५ इस तरह कै सैम्पुल्स की जांच कर के उन का विश्लेषण कर के भेज पाते हैं ग्रौर बाक़ी के सैम्पल रिजैक्ट कर के भेज दिये जाते हैं। इसी कारण सब खाद्य पदार्थों में मिलावट हो रही है । हमारे यहां जो ग्राउंडनट आयल मिलता है, उस में भी मिलावट रहती है। यहां पर तो मस्टर्ड ग्रायल इस्तेमाल किया जाता है, लेकिन हमारे यहां मुंगफली का तेल या भईमंग का तेल इस्तेमाल किया जाता है। उन में व्हाइट ग्रायल ग्रौर दूसरे पटार्थ मिलाए जाते हैं। जब किसी रिटेलर से सैम्पल ले कर विश्लेषण क लिये भेजा जाता है और उस में मिलावट पाई जाती है, तो कम्पनी को नहीं पकड़ा जा सकता है, क्योंकि कम्पनी कहती है कि हमारे यहां से तो शुद्ध माल गया था, यह सैम्पल तो रिटेलर से लिया गया

है । रिटेलर कहता है कि हम तो यह माल होलसेलर से लाए हैं, हमें इस के बारे में कुछ पता नहीं है ।

944

इसलिए सिलेक्टर कमेटी को इस बात पर विचार करना चाहिये कि ग्रगर किसी वैजीटेवल घी में या तेल में मिलावट पाई जाती है, तो कम्पनी को लायबल समझा जाना चाहिये। ग्रगर कम्पनी को लायबल नहीं समझा जाता है, तो फिर यह कानून किसी काम का नहीं है।

इस बिल में जो व्यवस्थायें की गई हैं, वे बहुत श्रच्छी हैं। इस में ज्यादा सजा देने की जो व्यवस्था की गई है, उस से भी मैं पूरी तरह सहमत हूं। इस समय स्थिति यह है कि जो व्यक्ति मिलावट का अपराधी पाया जाता है, वह पांच, पच्चीस या तीस रुण्या जुर्माना दे कर छूट जाता है। हम यह भी देखते हैं कि ग्रव्वल तो पंच लोग कोर्ट में आने के लिए तैयार नहीं होते हैं और ग्रगर वे मा जाते हैं, तो वे कोर्ट में भा कर बदल जाते हैं।

ग्राज सारे हिन्दुस्तान में मिलावट हो रही है। मैं इस क दो चार उटाहरण ग्राप के सामने रखना चाह्ता हूं। दिल्ली में भसाले में साडस्ट (लकड़ी का भूसा) मिलाया जाता है। ऐसे कई केस यहां पर पकड़े गये है।

आइस बनाने में रद्दी पानी का उपयोग किया जाता है, लेकिन उस को चैंक नहीं किया जाता है। शासन के सामने बहुत इफ़ा ऐसे केस लाए गए। इस बारे में आश्वासन भी दिये गए, लेकिन इस प्रकार की मिलावट को रोकने में अभी तक सफलता नहीं मिली हे। मैं समझता हूं कि इस का कारण यह है कि इस समय फूड इंस्रौक्टर को बहुत कम पगार मिलती है। माननीय मंत्री जी ने

[श्री बड़े]

२६ ग्रगस्त, १९६३ को एक जगह यह वक्तव्य दिया :---

"I know Food Inspectors who possess cars and you could well imagine from whence the money came."

फड इंस्पैक्टरों ग्रौर लैबोरेटरीज में काम करने वाले एनालिस्टस के करप्ट होने का कारण यह भी है कि जब कोई सैम्पल विश्लेषेण के लिये किसी लेब)रेटरी में भेजा जाता है. तो बडे बडे कैपिटलिस्ट ग्रौर पंजीपति रिश्वत देकर उस सँम्पल को बटलवा देते हैं। इस लिए यह ग्रावश्यक है कि सैम्पल के साथ कम्पनी का नाम न दे कर कोई नम्बर दिया जाये । कम्पनी का नाम होने से लैबारेटरी के एनालिस्टस को रिश्वत देने ग्रौर उन को करप्ट करने का ग्रवसर मिलता है । यदि मध्य प्रदेश का कोई सैम्पल हो, तो उस को विश्लेषण क लिये दिल्ली भेजना चाहिये ग्रौर ग्रगर दिल्ली का कोई सैप्पल हो, तो उस को मध्य प्रदेश या बम्बई भेजना चाहिये। ऎसा करने पर ही लैबोरेटरीज में ठीक विश्लेषण हो सकेगा ।

इस के अतिरिक्त आज-कल हभारी लैबोरेटरीज वैल-एक्विप्ड नहीं हैं। इस बारे में बहुत चिल्लाहट मचाईँ गईं। एक समाचार-पत्न में यह लिखा गया :---

"Corrupt officials, poor laboratory facilities and inadequate law are the major factors responsible for perpetual adulteration of food articles in the capital.

The inadequate and poorly staffed laboratory of the Corporation is also proving a big hurdle. It takes from a fortnight to a month to test a sample.

There are only six laboratory Assistants—too few to cope with the work. Housed in a small room in Town Hall, the laboratory is overcrowded. The Corporation plan to build a laboratory at the junction of Rajpur Road-Mall Road with modern equipment is in cold storage."

मुझे मालूम नहीं है[ं] कि इस समय क्या स्थिति है । मैं चाहता हूं कि माननीय मंत्री जी इस सदन को बतायें कि राजपुर रोड पर जो लैबोरेटरी बनाने का इरादा था, क्या वह कोल्ड स्टोरेज में पड़ा ढुग्रा है या उस को बाहर निकाल कर वह लैबोरेटरी तैयार हो रही है ।

जिन को मरचेंट्स अुग्कु उँथ, मृत्यु के व्यापारी, कहा जाता है, याद सरकार ने दर-ग्रस्ल उन पर कुछ नियंत्रण रखना है, तो उस को इस सम्बन्ध में कड़ी कार्यवाही करनी होगी। जो जोन्ज तैयार किये जायेंगे, वह एक बहुत सुन्टर विचार है, लेकिन ग्राखिर में जो व्यवस्था की गई है, वह मेरी समझ में नहीं ग्राई है। फ़िनांशल मेमोरेंडम में कहा गया है :---

"To co-ordinate the work of the Food Inspectors appointed by the Government and Central the State Governments and for the rigorous enforcement of the provisions of the Act and the rules made thereunder, a separate unit at the Centre and five zonal offices in the country are proposed to be established. The expenditure involved on account of the appointment of Food Inspectors by the Central Government and the setting up of the Central and zonal offices, is as indicated below".

माननीय मंत्री इस पर थोड़ा प्रकाश डालें कि ये पांच जोनल म्राफ़िसिज देश में कहां कहां स्थापित किये आयेंगे । इस कं म्रतिरिक्त क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार की म्रोर से फूड इंस्पेक्टर नियक्त करने से ड्यूल गवर्नमेंट तो शुरू 947 Prevention

नहीं हो जायेगी ? एक तो केन्द्रीय सरकार क फूड इंस्पैक्टर होंगे, एक मध्य प्रदेश गवर्नमेंट क इंस्पैक्टर होंगे ग्रीर एक इन्दौर कार्पो-रेशन के फूड इंस्पेक्टर होंगे । क्या इन फूड इंस्पैक्टरों की तीन श्रेणियों में आपस में लड़ाई तो नहीं शुरू हो जायेगी ? जोन्ज की क्या कल्पना है, यह मेरी समझ में नहीं गाया है ।

क्लाज ५ (iii) में कहा गया है :--

In sub-section (7), for the words "as far as possible; call not less than two persons to be present at the time when such action is taken and take their signatures", the words "call one or more persons to be present at the time when such action is taken and take his or their signatures" shall be substituted.

में समझता हूं कि "एज फ़ार एज पासिबल" शब्द जरूर होने चाहिएं, क्योंकि उन से ही कोर्ट में मुकदमे सफल होते हैं । ग्रगर ये शब्द नहीं होते हैं, तो फूड इंस्पैक्टर पर बहुत बड़ी जवाबदारी हो जाती है । ग्रगर ला मिनिस्ट्री ने ये शब्द निकालने के लिए कहा है, तो यह दुर्भाग्य की बात है । ये शब्द न रहने से फूड इंस्पैक्टर की स्थिति बहुत खराब होती है । पुलिस और एक्साइज का इंस्पैक्टर तो एरेस्ट कर सकता है । ग्रगर फूड इंस्पैक्टर के पास भी एरेस्ट करने की ताकत होती, तब तो ठीक था । ये शब्द होने पर फूड इंस्पैक्टर कह सकता है कि जो कुछ सम्भव था, वह मैं ने कर दिया है । इसलिए मैं समझता हं कि ये शब्द कायम रहने चाहिएं ।

वेस्ट बंगाल में घ्राटे में मिलावट करने का क्या दुष्परिणाम हुआ, यह मैं घाप को पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूं :---

"In the middle of last year, for instance, there were large outbreaks of paralysis in West Bengal and Assam believed to have

AKA) of Foo**d** Adulteration (Amendment) Bill

been caused by wheat contaminated with insecticide. Then the country was shocked by large scale drug adulteration. Shri Sanjiva Reddy, Chief Minister of Andhra, said in the State Assembly that "more than half of the medicines" available in the market were spurious. Calcutta and Bombay markets were swamped by spurious substandard and adulterated drugs."

ग्राज हिन्द्स्तान में सिनेमा ग्रौर होटल बहत पापलर हैं। देश के गांव गांव में मोटर-स्टैंड पर होटल भौर खोम्चे वाले हैं। मैं ने देखा है कि कई होटल और हाकर्ज चाय में मीठा रंग डालते हैं, क्योंकि उस से कलर ज्यादा होता है। वे लोग चाय के ऐसे नाम रखते हैं : मद्रासी, देडया, झघा, झादि । इन्दौर, मध्य प्रदेश, में चाय में मीठा रंग डालना भी ग्राफ़ेंस करार दिया गया है, लेकिन फिर भी वे लोग मीठा रंग डालते हैं । इसलिए ग्रावश्यकता इस बात की है कि फुड इंस्पैक्टर्ज के द्वारा होटलों में स्वच्छता ग्रौर क्लीनलीनैस रखने की व्यवस्था की जाये। सिलेक्ट कमेटी को भी इस पर विचार करना चाहिए कि चंकि जनता की हैल्य शासन के हाथ में है, इसलिए साधारण जनता जिन स्थानों पर ग्रधिक जाती है, प्रयात सिनेमा और होटल प्रादि, वहां पर स्वच्छ ग्रौर शुद्ध खाद्य पदार्थों का उपयोग किया जाये । हम देखते हैं कि होटल ग्रौर हाकर्ज चीप मैटीरियल को इस्तेमाल करते हैं । इस बात का ध्यान रखना चाहिए कि वे श्रद मौर साफ खाद्य पदार्थ अपने यहां रखें।

बाकी बातों पर सिलेक्ट कमेटी में विचार होगा । इस बिल में कुछ बातें बहुत सुन्दर रखी गई हैं । पनिशमेंट की जो व्यवस्था की गई है, वह बहुत प्रच्छी है । प्रगर इस से भी ज्यादा पनिशमेंट की व्यवस्था की जाती, तो यह सदन उसको मन्जूर कर लेता । केन्द्रीय सरकार जो जोन्ज बना रही है मौर घपने फूड इंस्पैक्टजं नियुक्त कर रही है, वह प्रच्छा है, लेकिन जब तक हमारी लेबारेटरीज प्रच्छी

948

[श्री बड़े]

भौर वैल-एवित्रण्ड नहीं होंगी, तब तक ये सब काम व्यर्थ होंगे। मैं समझता हूं कि हर एक जोन में लगभग सात म्राठ लेबारेटरीज होनी चाहिएं।

लेबोरेटरीज में से एक का मुझे पता है जिस में एक महीने में तीन हजार के करीब सैम्पल गये थे

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member has already spoken about it; he is repeating it.

श्री बड़ें: मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि लेबोरेटरीज में अगर ग्राप अच्छे साइंटिस्ट नहीं रखेंगे, उनकी पगार नहीं बढ़ायेंगे और साथ साथ इंस्पैक्टर्ज की भी आप पगार नहीं बढ़ायेंगे, तब तक जितने भी एक्ट ग्राप चाहें बना सकते हैं, जितने भी कानून चाहें पास करवा सकते हैं, लेकिन उन से कोई फायदा नहीं होगा ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri M. L. Jadhav. I would request hon. Members to take 10 minutes each.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Three hours have been allotted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There are a large number of Members who want to speak. This is to give chance to as many as possible.

Shri M. L. Jadhav (Malegaon): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the measure that is before the House. In every day practice we find that in major articles of daily consumption there is adulteration, whether it is milk, ghee, vanaspati, oil, chilly powder or some other things find which are of every day use. I that this Bill seeks to have more punishment for the culprit and tries to have more punishment for the second and the subsequent offences

Of course, the idea behind the Bill to have more punishment is a nice one; but, I am afraid, unless and until efficient machinery is there to detect the crime, to see that the crime that is committed is brought to light, unless and until that machinery is more vigilant and is more efficient, simply because the punishment is increased, it may not serve the purpose.

I am happy that these food inspectors will not be with the local bodies any longer and that they are going to be with the provincial governments now. Even the Central Government is going to appoint these food inspectors so that they can be independent. I may appeal to the Minister that not only these food inspectors should be independent but, at the same time, they should be paid adequately. Thev should not feel that doing even their own work they should be tempted to accept something which may adulterate their own work. Persons who are going to detect adulteration should be above suspicion and corruption and they should be kept at such a level that they will not be tempted to do something which is dangerous for society.

Adulteration of food is a social offence. It plays with the lives of the people. What do we find in Bombay and in Surat now? We find that hundreds of lives have been lost because of gastro-enteritis or some other disease Doctors say that it may be mainly due to food adulteration or some such thing. That is playing with I feel, that human life. Therefore, more inspectors should be appointed and these food inspectors should be given adequate powers. A sufficient number of them should be appointed so that they may do their work more diligently and efficiently.

From the facts and figures given by the committee that was appointed to find out the extent of food adulteration I find that food adulteration is from 18 to 90 per cent. If adulteration 951 Prevention

is to the extent of 90 per cent, if sawdust is to be mixed with chilly powder, supari and other articles of daily consumption, I think, that is playing with human life. Such things should be checked; otherwise, that may endanger the health of the society. If the health of the society is going to be affected, then the offender should be brought to book.

There are instances where poor persons are brought to book and big merchants or big persons are let off. That sets a bad example and creates a bad impressin on society, that is, that some influential person may commit a crime and is let off. I feel that the machinery should be such that it should try to check the evil of adulteration.

I am happy that the Bill is going to the Joint Committee. I am sure, the members of the Joint Committee would apply their mind properly and see that this evil of food adulteration is checked and the offenders are brought to book properly.

With these remarks i support the measure that is before the House.

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस बिल को पेश करने के लिए मैं स्वास्थ्य मंत्री जी को बहुत मुबारिकबाद पेश करता हूं । देश को इस बिल की जरूरत थी । लेकिन इस बिल में जो खामियां रह गई हैं, उनकी तरफ मैं ग्रापका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं ।

एक तो यह कि जो ड्युभ्रल सिस्टम आफ इंस्पैक्टर्ज है, यह धागे जा करने आप की सारी की सारी व्यवस्था को खराब कर देगा । स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स के इंस्पैक्टर्ज होंगे, आपके होंगे, अलग अलग कंट्रोल होगा, इससे एडल्ट्रेशन नहीं एक सकेगा । इस बिल के झाब्जैक्ट्स एंड रीजंज में बताया गया है :

"Under the Act, the power to appoint food inspectors vests with

AKA) of Food g Adulteration (Ameridment) Bill

the State Governments except at major ports, air ports, customs stations and railway stations. The common practice followed by the State Governments 's to appoint the Inspectors of local authorities as Food Inspectors. For the proper enforcement of the Act, it is considered necessary that the Central Government also should have power to appoint Food Inspectors."

मैं अर्ज करता हूं कि "प्रालसो" की जगह "ग्रोनली" कर दिया जाये । जव यह कर दिया जायेगा तो दिक्कत नहीं रहेगी । स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स के इंस्पैक्टर प्रौर सैंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के इंस्पैक्टर काम नहीं कर सकेंगे । ग्राज यहां पर कांग्रेस गवर्नमेंट है, प्रान्तों में कांग्रेस गवर्नमेंट है, समाजवादी गवर्नमेंट है लेकिन फिर भी पी॰ एस॰ पी॰ वाले जोकि ग्रपने ग्राप को भी समाजवादी कहते हैं, ग्रापके साथ मिल कर काम नहीं चला सकते हैं, ग्राप ग्रौर पी॰ एस॰ पी॰ वाले मिल करके काम नहीं चला सकते हैं तो स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स ग्रौर सैंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के इंस्पैक्टर्ज मिल करके किस तरह से काम चला लेंगे (इंटरप्शंब)

एक माननीय सदस्य : ग्रापका क्या हाल है ?

श्री यशपाल सिंह : हम जिस दिन पावर में ग्रायेंगे तो रातोंरात एक हो जायेंगे। उपाध्य महोदय, मेरी बात को सुन कौन रहा हैं ? यहां पर तो कोई भी मिनिस्टर नहीं हैं।

उपाःध्यक्ष महोदय : डिप्टी मिनिस्टर हैं, ब्राप बोलें ।

श्री प्रोंकार लाल बेरवा (कोटा) : वे सुन नहीं रहे हैं, ग्रापस में डिसकशन कर रहे हैं ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : सब से ज्यादा जरूरी बात यह है कि यह सारा काम सैंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के मातहुत आये । दूसरा मेरा निवेदन यह

[श्री यशपाल सिंह]

है कि यह जो बार लेवेल की बात कही जाती है, यह न कही जाया करे । बार बार कहा जाता है कि फुड एडल्ट्रेशन के मामले को वार लेकेल पर डील किया जाये । वार लेवेल इस देश में कहां हैं। यह सरकार, यह कमज़ोर सरकार, यह बुजदिल सरकार मपनी भूमि का ३८,००० वर्गमील दिये बैठी हैं ग्रौर उस इलाके को वार लेवेल पर काम कर के वापिस नहीं ले सकी है, ग्रागे नहीं बढ़ सकी है और अगर कहीं इस एडल्टे-शन के मामले में वह वार लेवल पर चली तो इसमें और भी ज्यादा धांधली होगी । इस मसले को मनुष्यता के नाम पर, हुयमैनिटी कै नाम पर, इंसानियत के नाम पर हल किया जाए, इस चीज को खत्म किया जाए । इस देश में वार लेवेल है कहां ? कल ही प्रश्नोत्तर काल में बताया गया था कि पाकिस्तान ने हमारे एक गांव पर कब्जा कर लिया है लेकिन हमारी सरकार उनको नोट ही इस के बारे में लिख रही है, उनका तो झंडा लहग रहा है, हमारी सरकार प्रोटस्ट ही कर रही है । वार लेवेल पर नहीं, कनुष्पत्व के ग्राऊंड के उत्पर, मनुष्यत्व की बात को ले करके, ह्यूमन ग्राउंड के उत्पर इस चींज को खत्म किया जाना चाहिये । जब तक सख्ती नहीं की जायगी यह काम नहीं चलेगा । ग्राप कानून तो बना देते हैं लेकिन उस पर अपल ठीक तरह से नहीं करते हैं, दूसरी जो जरूरी बातें होती हैं करने की उनको नहीं करते हैं । जब तक कोटोजेम की मिलें देश यें हैं ग्रौर कोटोजेम दूध में डाल करके घी बनाया जाएगा ग्राप इस मिलावट को रोक नहीं सकेंगे । जिस कोटेजेम को मिला कर कंघी बनाया जाता है, उस कोटेजेम को ही ग्राप बन्द कर **दें,** उन मिलों को ही बन्द कर दें जहां कोटे**जे**म बनता है तो यह मिलावट भी नहीं हो सकेगी। इसलिए जरूरत इस बात की है कि जिन मिलों में कोटोजेम बनता है उन मिलों को बग्द करके वहां पर मिलिट्टी ट्रेनिंग सेंटर्ज बोले जायें। जब ऐसा होगा, जब इस तरह

की बातें होंगी तब जा कर यह मामला हल होगा, बर्ना नहीं होगा । रग डालने से तो मामला हल नहीं होगा क्योंकि ला वर्क्स झार वाइ्बर देन ला मेकर्स । ग्राप रंग डालेंगे तो वह ऐसा रंग बना लेंगे जिससे कुछ पता ही नहीं चलेगा। मिल मालिकों के ग्रपने हबकंडे-होते हैं । वह ऐँसा रंग बना लेंगे कि जब ग्राप कै सामने आयेगा तो रंग दिखाई देगा **ग्रौर** उसके सामने ग्रायेगा तो रंग दिखलाई नहीं देगा। मिल मालिक जो हैं वह इस तरह से आपके काब में नहीं आयेंगे। जब तक आप यह कानून नहीं बनायगे कि आप की जो कोटोजम और डालडा की मिलें काम करती हैं उन को खत्म करके दूसरी चीजों की मिलें कायम की जायें, तव तक यह चीज रुकनेः वाली नहीं है ।

15 hrs.

इसके ग्रलावा सबसे ज्यादा जरूरी कदम जो सरकार इस वक्त उठाये वह यह है कि इसका बनना ही बन्द हो जाये । रंग हमने बहुत से देखें हैं लेकिन वह करामद साबित नहीं हुए । हमने एक ताला देखा । ताला इसलिये बनाया गया था कि चोर न ग्रायें । जब चोर ग्रायेगा तो इत्जाम यह किया गया कि घंटी बजे । चोरों ने ऐसी सूरत निकाल ली कि मालिक खोलता है तो घंटी बजती है ग्रीर चोर खोलता है बजती ही नहीं । तो रंग डालना ज्यादा खतरनाक साबित होगा । इसका जड़ मूल से नाश कीजिये, जैसे कि दूसरे देशों में नाश किया गया है ।

इसके साथ साथ यह जो देहली मिल्क स्कीम का दूध है उसका ताल्लुक ग्राप से तो नहीं है, लेकिन दुनिया के स्वास्थ्य के साथ इसका ताल्लुक है। यह जो दूध है वह पैंचिश पैटा करता है, खारिश पैदा करता है। जो दूध बुलन्दशहर से, राजस्थान से, श्रलीगई से ग्राता है वह पूरे ७२ घंटे बाद एम० पीं० क्वार्टर में पट्टंचता है और जनता की तो इतनी बरी हालत है कि छः छः दिन बाद उसको ँदेते हैं जब कि दूध के विटामिल्स मर जाते हैं, दूध की लाग रह जाती है। इसके लिये ग्राप कानुन बना कर नई दिल्ली की कोठियों में गाय और भैंस पालने की इजाजल दीजिये । दिल्ली में कृतिया पाली जा सकती है, लेकिन काननन उनमें रहने वारा गाय ग्रौर भैस नहीं पाल सकता । इसके लिये कानन बनाया जाना चाहिये **ग्रौर** इसकी इजाजत दी जानी चाहिये । अगर आप चाहते हैं कि ४०० मील से दूध आये, १,००० मील से दूध ग्राये, ग्रमरीका से डिब्बों में भर कर दध ग्राये तो क्या इस से देश स्वस्थ रह सकेगा । हर्गिज नहीं रह संकेगा । आज कानपर शहर में ३६ परसेंट इन्सान ऐसे हैं जिन के ग्रन्दर तपैदिक के कीटाण गैदा हो चके हैं । इसलिये अगर इस कानुन को ग्राप को ठीक से लाग करना है तो इसको स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के हाथ में न छोडिये क्योंकि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की ग्रपनी पार्टीवाजी से, ग्रपनी कुर्सी के लिये लडने से ही फर्सत नहीं है ।

गांधी जी ने "यंग इंडिया" में लिखा था कि जो सजा जाली रुपया बनाने बाले को दी जाती है वही सजा घी में मिलावट करने वाले को दी जानी चाहिये । जो जाली घी बनाता है वह जाली रुपया बनाने से ज्यादा संगीन जर्म करता है, इसलिये उसको जेल में डाला जाये । वह ग्राप से ज्यादा होशियार है । इसलिये सरकार का काम यह है कि इसको इन्सानियत की प्राइंड पर खत्म करे । वह लोग इतने चालाक हैं जिसका टिकाना नही है। मैंने चांदनी चौक में देखा कि एक बहुत बड़ी दूकान है, सैकड़ों ग्रादमी वहां पर आते हैं । उस दूकान का मालिक बहत बड़ा ग्राटमी है, लखपति है । वह कह रहा था कि में पानी डाले उसकी ग्रीलाट मरे, प्राहकों के सामने कह रहा था कि जो दूध में पानी डाले उसका बच्चा मरे, उसका बेटा मरे। मैंने अलाहदगी में जा कर उससे

पूछा कि यह क्या मामला है, इतना प्रचार क्यों कर रहे हो । उसने कहप् कि मैं ग्रापने नौकर से पानी डलवाता हूं, इसलिये ग्रागर मरेंगे तो उसक बच्चे मरेंगे, मझे कोई खतरा नहीं है । इसीलिये मैं कहता हं कि "ला बेकर्स ग्रार वाई बर देन ला मेकर्ग" ।

ग्राज सख्ती की बड़ी जरू रत है। जो भी गडवडी करे उसको सामने खडा करके हाथ कटवाये जायेंगे. उसको गोली मारी जायेगी. तभी यह खत्म हो सकेगा, वर्ना यह खत्म नहीं हो सकता । यह जो डएल इन्सपेक्टरशिप है इसे खत्म किया जाना चाहिये । इसके साथ साथ सरकार का चाहे जितना भी गड ईंटशन हो. चाहे जितनी उसने कोशिश की हो, लेकिन जो हमारा पडाँसी मल्क है, जो हम से ही पैदा हम्रा पाकिस्तान है उसमें हमारे मल्क का सवा हिस्सा भी डालडा भौर कोटोजम इस्ते-माल नहीं होता है। सरकार को इसके लिये कुछ न कुछ करना पडेगा। कुछ ग्रागे बडना पडेगा । सिर्फ कानून पास करने से कुछ नहीं होता । इसके लिये कोई सक्रिय कदम उठाने पडेंगे ।

"उद्यमेन सिघ्यन्ति कार्याणि न मनोरथः" खाली मनोरथ से कुछ नहीं हो सकता, शेख-चिल्ली के मन्मूबे से कुछ नहीं होता । कार्य उद्यम से सिद्ध होगा । सरकार का उद्देश्य चाहे जितना ग्रच्छा हो, लेकिन जब तक इन ब्लैक मार्कैटिंग्रर्स को ग्रौर मनाफाखोरों को सजा नहीं दी जायेगी, जो कि फुड एडल्टरेशन करते हैं, लाखों करोड़ों रुपये पैदा करते हैं उनको दण्ड नहीं दिया जायेगा. उन के हाथ नहीं कटवाये जायेंगे, तब तक यह मसला हल नहीं हो सकता । आज सबसे ज्यादा जरूरत इस बात की की है। जो आटा ग्राज ग्रा रहा है उसमें क्या क्या मिलता है इसको देखिये, उसमें मछली का आटा तक मिलाया जाता है, दू सरी गन्दी चीजें तक मिलायी जाती हैं। उसकी जांच के लिये सरकार एक केन्द्र स्यापित करे झौर बजाय इसके कि छोटे छोटे:

[श्री यशपाल सिंह]

दूकानदारों को पकड़ा जाय, जिनकी मिलें हैं, कारखाने हैं, जिनकी फैक्ट्रियां हैं, जो कि गन्दगी उछालते हैं, उनको ऐसा करने से रोका जाये । उनकी मिलों पर पहरे डाले जायें त्रौर उन मिल मालिकों को जेल में डाला जाये जो कि इस देश के स्वास्थ्य के साथ खिलवाड़ करते हैं।

ग्राप ख्याल कीजियेे यह दिल्ली शहर है। एक आदमी दिल्ली स्टेशन पर उतरता है, बहर से ग्राधा है, बम्बई से माता है, विलायत से माता है तो स्टेशन पर जो लोग सबसे पहले पहुंचते हैं वे ऐसे लोग होते हैं जो कहते हैं कि हम कलाकार हैं । मैंने पूछा कि कलाकार का क्या मतलब है तो कहा हम नाचना गाना करते हैं । हमारी संस्कृति में कलाकार का मतलब यह नहीं है। इसका मतलब है जो करेक्टर का निर्माण कर सके । जो मनुष्य के चरित्र को उज्जवल कर सके वह कलाकार होता है । दिल्ली हिन्दस्तान का कैपिटल है लेकिन यहां पर ग्राज जवान पैदा नहीं होते. बहादर पैदा नहीं होते तेजस्वी पैदा नहीं होते । यहां पर चार तरह के लोग पैदा होते हैं। चार कैटेगरीज हैं। एक कला-कार. दसरे ग्रदाकार, तीसरे नकलकार ग्रौर चौथे बेकार । इन चार कैटेगरीज में दिल्ली को कैपिटल खत्म हो जाती है। जवान पैदा नहीं होते, बहादूर पैदा नहीं होते । इसलिये मैं चाहता हं कि सरकार ग्रागे बढे, राजु साहब ग्रागे बढें, डा० सुशीला नायर ग्रागे बढें। ग्रागे बड कर हम गांव गांव ग्रौर शहर शहर में गश्त लगायेंगे तभी हमारा काम हो सकेगा । जितने भी इन्सपेक्टर्स काम करते हैं जो कि २०० ६० लेकर ग्रसल को नकल और नकल को ग्रसल कर देते हैं ऐसे इन्सपेक्टरों स यह काम चलने वाला नहीं है। जो काम आप करने का है उसे दूसरे लोग नहीं कर सकते । जो काम जनरल के करने का होता है उसे वौकीदार नहीं कर सकता, इसलिये सरकार इस काम को हाथ में लेकर ग्रौर ग्रयोजीशन पार्टीज से भी इस काम, में मदद ले । हम लोग सन, मन, धन से सरकार की सहायता करेंगे ।

दिल्ली आज देश का कैपीटल है, जनतन्त्रवाद का मन्दिर है, इस मन्दिर में हम बठे हैं । यह जम्हरियत का मन्दिर है इसमें डालडा ग्रौर कोटोजम आये यह शर्म की बात है। हम लोग जो रिफ्रेंशमेंट के लिये जाते हैं तो हमको क्या मिलता है। हम को डालडा ग्रौर कोटोजम का समोसा मिलता है और चाय का पानी मिलता है। ग्राप ख्याल कीजिये, हमारे यहां ग्रोरिजिनल थिकिंग कैसे कायम हो सकती है । क्या हम इस तरह से कोई कंस्ट्रक्टिव काम कर सकते हैं । नहीं कर सकते हैं । म्राज सब से पहले कानन यह बनाया जाये कि पार्लियामेंट में कोटोजम ग्रौर डालडा नहीं घस सकेगा। दूसरे दिल्ली को जो देश की कैपिटल है, पाक किया जाये, उसमें से ऐडल्टरेशन को खत्म किया जाये ग्रौर तीसरा काम यह है कि सारे देश में से इसे साफ किया जाये । यह टैस्ट है । श्रगर हमारे स्वास्थ्य मन्त्रालय ने यह काम कर लिया तब हम डिजर्व करेंगे कि इस देश के निर्माण करने वाले कहलायें ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का अनु-मोदन करता हूं और निवेदन करता हूं कि इस में जो खामियां हैं उनको दूर किया जाये।

सिंहासन सिंह : ग्गी उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी कल हमारे मनोनीत प्रधान मंत्री ने कांग्रेस पाटी की मीटिंग में एक उस वक्तव्य में उन्होंने वक्तव्य दिया । बडी ग्रच्छी बात कही । उन्होंने कहा कि हमारे देश का ग्राथिक ढांचा समाजवाद पर ग्राधारित हो, यह निश्चित हो चुका लेकिन प्रश्न यह है कि उस को अपमल है। में लाया जाये । प्रश्न है तेजी से. जल्दी से ग्रौर ईमानदारी से उस को इम्प्लिमेंट करने का। यह प्रश्न सारे देश के सामने है। कानून में संशोधन करने से या सजा की तादाद बढा देने से इन्स्पेक्टरों की संख्या के बजाये नगरपालिकाग्रों की संख्या बढा कर राज्य के बजाय केन्द्रीय सरकार के मधीन

कर देने से क्या यह इम्लिमेंट् हो सकेगा, कानन का उपयोग हो सकेगा। मैं सरकार ग्रदब के साथ जानना चाहता हूं कि ग्रब तक जो फड ऐडल्टरेशन ऐक्ट रहा है उस के अन्दर उस ने कितनी कामयाबी हासिल को। सरकार को रिपोर्ट में है कि सजा की कमी के कारण उस के अन्दर कामयाबी नहीं हई है। ग्राप ने फिगर्स दिये हैं ग्रौर बतलाया है कि क्यों ग्रमेन्डमेंट करा रहे हैं। उस के अन्दर आपने लिखा है कि लोगों की राय है कि सजा बढाई जाये। श्राव तक जो सजादी वह दो वर्षकी थी । लेकिन उत्तनी सजाके ग्रन्दर भी कितने मकदमे चलाये गये। किस परसेन्टेज में बाजार में बिकती हई ग्रागद्ध चीजों को शुद्ध करने में सफल हुए । ग्रागर ग्राप की ग्रसफलता हई तो क्या उस का कारण है। क्या ग्राप के पास कोई ग्रांकडे हैं कि कितने मकदमे चले। ग्रागर ग्राप देखें तो जो ग्राप के इन्स्पेक्टर हैं उन के मकानात जरूर दो चार बन गये होंगे, उन की जमीन ले ली गई होंगी। उन का हर एक दुकान से दस रुपया, पन्द्रह रुपया, बीस रुपया, जैसी भी दुकान हो, बंधा रहता है। श्रब ग्राप जो केन्द्रीय इन्स्पेक्टर मकर्रर करने जारहे हैं, उन का भी बंध जायेगा।

एक माननीय सदस्य : उन का ज्यादा बंद जायेगा ।

श्री सिंहासन सिंह : हां, उनका ज्यादा बंध जायेगा। तो इन्स्पेक्टरों के मुकर्रर कर देने से उनका केन्द्रीयकरण कर देने से, प्रदेशीकरण कर देने से क्या हमारे यहां चीजें शुद्ध मिलेंगी। श्राज हालत तो यह बन गई है कि इस देश में शुद्धता के नाम पर केवल शुद्ध शब्द ही रह गया है श्रीर दूसरी कोई चीज शुद्ध नहीं रह गई है। दुकानों पर लिखा रहता है कि यहां पर शुद्ध घी बिकता है जब कि वास्तव में उस तथा- कथित शुद्ध घी में डालडा मिला होता है ग्रौर पता नहीं ग्रौर क्या क्या मिला हन्ना होता है। उचित तो यह होता है कि इस के बजाय ग्राप कोई ऐसा कानन लाते कि शद्ध शब्द का लिखनाही बंद हो जाता। हम देखते हैं कि पवित भोजनालय यह शब्द लिखे होते हैं। मेरा कहना है कि उस में से यह पवित शब्द को मिटा दीजिये ग्रौर खाली भोजनालय लिखिये। ग्रंग्रेजी में ठीक हो होटल या रेस्टोरेंट लिखा रहता है वहां यह प्योर शब्द नहीं लिखा जाता है। यह जो ग्राप के यहां पवित्न और शद्ध ग्रादि शब्द लिखे जाते हैं हैं तो यह शब्द के नाम पर धोखा हो जाता है। कहीं भी माप चले जायं. भ्रपने घर में देख लें. भ्राप यही पायेंगे । प्राइवेट दूकानदार मुनाफे के खयाल से शद्ध के प्रशद्ध कर के बेचते हैं लेकिन सरकारी तंत्र जो कि खाद्य पदार्थों का काम करते हैं वे भी इस बीमारी से ग्रछते बचे हैं । अभी हमारे माननीय नहीं मित्र श्री यशपाल सिंह ने ठीक ही बतलाया कि सरकारी तंत्र द्वारा इस सदन के अन्दर जो दुध, घी ग्रौर दही आदि मिलता है ग्रौर बाहर के लोगों को भी सप्लाई किया जाता है वह भी शुद्ध नहीं मिलता है। क्या उसके द्वारा लोगों को यह चीजें शद्ध सप्लाई की जाती हैं? सरकारी तंत्र ारा जो इन चीजों की सप्लाई की जाती है ो उस का इंस्पेक्झन कौन करेगा ? मंत्री करेगा. सेक्रेटरी करेगाया कौन करेगाया उसका मैनेजर यह इंस्पेक्शन करेगा ? दिल्ली मिल्क सप्लाई वालों द्वारा यह जो दूध दिया जाता है, ग्रखबार में मैं ने पढा कि कई जगह दूध में मक्खी मिली, कीडे मिले । पेपर में निकला है कि विटामिस की कमी को ोवाइड किया जा रहा है तो दूध में विटामिस की ो कमी हो जाती है तो क्या उन विटाभस की कमी को यह मक्खियांौर इसैक्ट्स को डाल कर पूरा किया जाता है ? इसैक्ट्स डालने से दूध विटेमिनाइज्ड ो जाता है या नहीं हो जाता है यह तो मंाणी महोदय_ा

[श्री सिंहासन सिंह]

खुद एक डाक्टर हैं वह इस बारे में ज्यादा समझ सकती हैं । बहरहाल मेरा कहना यह है कि सरकार के द्वारा जो ीजें वितरित होती हैं वह लोगों को गढ़ मिलती हैं या नहीं उसकी उचित देख रेख का प्रबन्ध इस सरकार को ग्रवश्य करना चाहिये ग्रन्य ा लोगों का विक्वास पबलिक सैंक्टर में से उठ जायेगा ग्रगर पबलिक सैक्टर जो कि इन चीजों को वितरित करता है उस पर लोग उंगली उठाते रहे तो फिर ध्राप प्राइवेट सैक्टर को बिलकूल कंट्रोल न कर पायेंगे । कंट्रोल करने की ग्राप की मंशा भी नहीं मालम होती है। जो आप सजा बढ़ा रहे हैं हर जगह लिखते हैं फाँर रीजेंस ट बी रैकार्डेंड वह ६ महीने की सजा कर सकते हैं, ग्राप उस को दो वर्ष के लिए बढा रहे हैं. चार वर्ष के लिए बढ़ा रहे हैं ग्रर्थात ग्रौफेंस करते जाने की सहलियत दे रहे हैं। पहला जर्म कर लिया तो ६ महीने, दूसरा कर लिया तो डेढ वर्ष ग्रौर तीसरा कर लिया तो तीन वर्ष ग्रौर चौथा जर्म कर लिया तो ४ वर्षकी सजा भी दी जा सकती है। जैसे जैसे ग्रपराध करने का नम्बर बढता जायेगा वैसे वैसे सजा भी बढाते चले जा रहे हैं। भला ऐसे भी कोई कानन बनता है ? इस तरह से तो आप कानन को प्रोंग्रैसिव बना रहे हैं। मेंने पैनेल कोड मंगा कर देखा। उसमें एक बार ग्रापराध करने के बाद दूसरा श्रपराध करने के लिये केवल एक दफ़ाहै ग्रौर वह ७४, दफ़ाहै। उसमें यह बतलाया गया है कि जो भ्रपराध किया जाता है ग्रगर उसे दुबारा किया जाय तो सजा दुगनी हो जायेगी अर्थात लाइफ इम्प्रजनमेंट हो तो डैथ पैनालिटी हो जाय लेकिन यह ग्रापने खुब क़ानुन बनाया है कि वहीं ग्रपराध एक बार, दो बार, तीन बार और चार बार करने पर उसके हिसाब से सजा बढायी चली जायेगी । जर्माना बढाने का प्राविजन रख कर तो ग्राप एक तरह से अपराध करते जाने का ग्रवसर लोगों को

प्रदान कर रहे हैं । मजिस्ट्रेट को इस का ग्राधिकार दे रहे हैं कि वह <mark>फ</mark>ौर रं।जंस टबी रेकार्डेंड वह ग्रगर चाहे तो मैक्सिमम न देकर मिनिमम देसकेगा। इस तरह से तो ग्राप मजिस्टट को भी करप्ट करने जारहे हैं। इसके द्वारातों वह चोथे ग्रीफैंस वाले को भी ६ महीने की सजा दे सकता है जब कि स्रापकी मंशा है कि चंधे स्रौफेंस करने वाले को ४ वर्षया ६ वर्षकी सज़ा मिले । कोन रीजंस होंग्रे जिनमे कि मजिस्ट्रेट को यह ग्रधिकार ग्रापने सजह नम देने का दिया है ? यह चीज़ बिल मे साफ नहीं है। मैं उस समिति मे नहीं हं लेकिन जो उस समिति के सदस्य हैं उनसे मेरा ग्रन्रोध है कि कानून में इस चीज को वाजे कर दें। ग्रगर कानन ही ग्रशद्ध होग्रा तो फिर शद्धना कहां से लायेंगे? इसलिए पहले तो हमारा प्रयत्न यह होना चाहिये कि जो कानन हम बनायें उसमे लुपहोल्स न हों और वह साफ़ और शुद्ध कानुन हो । मंत्राणी महोदया स्वयं एक डाक्टर हैं, उनको स्वास्थ्य की हर बात की जानकारी है। सन् १९५४ में फुड एड-ल्टेशन एक्ट पास हम्रा था। उस अवसर पर बडी लम्बी चौडी बहस हई थी ग्रौर उसके द्वारा बडी श्राशायें की गई थीं कि लोगों के शद्ध भोजन ग्रादि मिल सकेगा लेकिन वह आरशाएं अभी तक भी परी नहीं हो पा रही हैं। सर्वव मिलावट काः जोर है। मिलावट के कारण भ्रष्टाचार बढ रहा है । सरकार को ग्रपने भी जिम्मेदार श्रफसरों को इस बात के लिए मजबर करना चाहिये कि वे ईसानदारी ग्रीर सख्ती के साथ ग्रपने कर्त्तव्य को निबाहें। ग्रगर ग्रधिकारीगण सख्ती के साथ ब्लैक-मार्केंट ग्रीर मिलावट करने वालों के साथ पेश ग्रायें तो कोई कारण नहीं है कि उनकी हरकतें बंद न हो जायं। चीनी के बारे में हम ने देखा कि चीनी बाज़ार मे यकायक गायब हो गई, जनता को चीनी मिलना,

of Food Adulteration

(Amendment) Bill

या साल भर में इसको देखें कि उन्होंने कितने केसेज का चालान किया ग्रौर उन का नतीजा हम्रा । कितने केस उनके क्या द्वारा पकडेगये ग्रौर उनका जा कर क्या नतीजा हन्रा । ग्रगर किसी इंस्पेक्टर की फ़ाइल को ग्राप देखें तो ग्रापको पता चलेगा कि कहीं मुश्किल से किसी गरीब शख्स को उन्होंने पर्कडा होगा, किसी धनी मानी को कभी उन्होंने नहीं पकडा होगा। उन्होंने किसी होलसेलर या मैनकैस्टरर को नहीं होगा । ग्राप के पास ग्रांकडे पकडा होने चाहिये कि ग्रापके इंस्पेक्टर्स ने कितने होलसेलर्स ग्रौर मैनुफैक्चरर्स को प्रासीक्युट किया। उनके सम्बन्ध में में जानता ह ग्रापके पास कोई ग्रांकडे नहीं होंगे। ग्रापके ग्रलबत्ता कुछ एसे ग्रांकडे ग्रवश्व पास होंगे कि एक गरीब छोटा दुकानदार **जो** क अपनी द्रकान पर बीड़ी बेचता है उसे इस्पेक्टर ने सिलावट के ग्रारोप में पकड लिया है ग्रौर उस पर यह जुर्म लगाया गया कि वह मिलावट वाली चीज बेच रहा था। लेकिन उन्होंने किसी बडे ग्रादमी को जो कि थैली मार सकता है उसको पकड़ा नहीं होगा । ग्राप इस कानून को इम्प्लीमेंट कराने के लिए दो तरह के इंस्पेक्टरर्स मत बनाइये । चाहे ग्राप सेंटल इंस्पेक्टर रखिये चाहे प्राविशियल इंस्पेक्टर रखिये लेकिन दोनों को मत रखिये । दो इंस्पेक्टरों ग्रर्थात सेंटल ग्रौर प्राविशियल रखने से ग्रापस में एक बेकार में तनाव पैदा होगा, उनके काम का ऐरिया डिफ़ाइन करना होगा ग्रौर बेकार में दोनों में ग्रापस में फर्क बढेगा । जाहिर है कि सैन्टर के इंसपैक्टर की पे ज्यादा होगी ग्रौर प्रदेश के इंस्पेक्टर की पे कम होगी। सेंटर वाला ग्रच्छी नजर **से देखा जायेगा क्यों**कि वह बड़ा इंस्पेक्टर है ग्रौर प्रदेश का छोटा इस्पेक्टर होगा। इसलिए यह छोटे ग्रौर बडे इंस्पेक्टर का भेदभाव एक ही नगर में मत रखिये ग्रौर यह दो तरह के इंस्पेक्टर मत रखिये । यह बडे इंस्पेक्टर साहब हैं इनके अधिकार

मक्तिल हो गया, किसी भी दुकान पर आप चले जाइये यही जवाब मिलेग कि चींती नहीं है लेकिन यहां के एडमिनिस्टेटर ने एक सख्त क़दम उठाया ग्रीर ग्रखबार में उन्होंने चीनी बिक्रेताग्रों को चेतावनी दी कि ग्रगर उन्होंने दो दिनों के ग्रन्दर ग्रन्दर सारी छिपी हई चीनी बाहर नहीं निकाल दी तो उनकी दुकानों घरों ग्रौर गदामों ग्रादि की तलाशी ली जायेगी ग्रौर उनके विरुद्ध कडी कार्यवाही की जायेगी । एडमिनि-स्टेटर के इस सख्त क़दम ग्राँर ग्रखबार में चेतावनी निकालने का फल सामने दिखाई देने भी लग गया है। मैं स्वयं बतलाता हं कि ग्रमी परसों जिस दूकानदार ने मुझे कह दिया था कि उस के पास चीनी नहीं है ग्राज इस चेतावनी के बाद जब मैंने चीनी को पूछवाया तो उसने कहा कि मैं अभी चीनी भेजता हं। एडमिनिस्टटर की यह चेतावनी काम कर गई है कि ग्रगर दो दिन के भीतर भीतर चीनी के दूकानदारों ने अपनी होई की हई चीनी को बाहर नहीं निकाला तो उनकी दुकानों, गोदामों ग्रौर घरों की जबर-तलाशी ली जायेगी । इस लिए दस्ती सवाल आज कानन बनाने का उतना नहीं है जितना कि उसके। मस्तैदी ग्रौर ईमानदारी के साथ इम्प्लीमेंट करने का है।

पेनैल कोड में दफ़ा २७२ से २७३ तक फूड ऐडलट्र झन के सम्बन्ध में है। पुराना १९६० का कानून चला आर रहा है, कोई नया कानून नहीं बन रहा है। कानन काफ़ी बने हुए हैं। प्राज जरूरत उन पर सख्ती से प्रमल कराने की है। देखा यह जा रहा है कि हम जितने कानून बनाते गये, बढ़ाते गये करण्शन उतना ही बढ़ता गया और उसका कारण जैसा मेंने बतलाया नान इम्प्लीमेंटशन का है। आप अपने इंस्पेक्टरों की मालीं हालत को देखें कि कहीं उनकी हैसियत उनकी पे के हिसाब से कहीं ग्राधिक बढ़ी तो नहीं हुई है। उन के काम की आप जांच करें और हर छटे महीने 965 Prevention

[श्री सिंहासन सिंह]

ज्यादा है, इनका भाव ज्यादा है और यह छोटे इंस्पेक्टर हैं यह कम पर ही मान जायेंगे. इस तरह की गडबडी पैदा होने की गुंजाइण मत रखिये। यह भी कानन ग्राप पास कर लें लेकिन जरूरत ग्राज काननों को इम्प्लीमेंट करने की है। मैं डा० सुशीला नायर से अपील करना चाहता हं कि वे इस बात की प्रतिज्ञा कर लें कि कम से कम इस दिल्ली नगर में ६ महीने के ग्रन्दर ग्रन्दर वह ऐसा इंतजाम कर देंगी जिससे कि लोगों को शुद्ध चीजें खाने पीने ग्रादि की मिल सकें और यह मिलावट का रोग यहां खत्म हो जाय । मंत्राणी महोदया से को इस के लिये ब्रुत धारण करना होगा ग्रौर थोड़ा कष्ट उठाना होगा। केवल कानुन बनाते जाने से ग्रौर हमारा साधुवाद लेने भर से काम नहीं चलने वाला है।

इस बिल की दफ़ा १४ में श्राप ने यह भी प्राविजन रक्खा है कि ग्रगर कोई यह कह देवे कि हम नहीं बेचेंगे, फ़लांना बेच रहा था, उसको ले श्राया जाय तो हम छुट जायेंगे । इस तरह से डिफेंस का मौका भापने अभियक्तों को दिया है। मेरा कहना है कि यह डिफेंस का मौका मत दी-जिये। पैनेल कोड में डिफेंस बतौर ऐक्स-प्शंस के दिया है। यहां आप डिफेंस का मौकान दीजिये। यह काम हम वक़ीलों के ऊपर छोड़ दीजिये । हम जैसे करना होगा उनको डिफेंस कर लेंगे लेकिन श्राप श्रपनी तरफ़ से उनको डिफेंस का रास्ता बतलाइये । जैसा कि ग्रभी कल मत माननीय श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री ने पालिया-मेंट के कांग्रेसी मैम्बरों के सामने कहा कि वह इम्प्लीमेंटेशन की तरफ ज्यादा ध्यान करेंगे. वह देखेंगे कि देश से ग़रीबी दुर हो, चीन से ग्रपने प्रदेश को पुनः वापिस लेने के लिए अगर यद्ध अनिवार्य हो गया तो उस के लिए तैयारी करेंगे. वहां में ग्रापनी स्वास्थ्य मंत्रिणी महोदया से यह श्रपील

करूंगा कि वे इस मिलावट के रोग से झौर स्वास्थ्य की बिगाड़ने वाली तमाम ग्रसामा-जिक शवितयो से लड़ाइ करें ग्रन्यथा यह एक के बाद एक कानून पास करते जाने से कुछ नहीं बनेगा और सिवाय सटन का समय नष्ट होने के झौर कुछ भी नहीं होने बाला है ।

Tridib Kumar Shri Chaudhuri (Berhampur): I am afraid I cannot join in the chorus of welcome that to this Bill. It has been accorded passes my comprenension how a Government which keeps this Bill pending for two or three sessions and comes with a solemn declaration in the Statement of Objects and Reasons could bring foward such a supercilious and tinkering measure and ask us seriously to commit this measure to A Joint Committee of both the Houses, in order to properly streamline the working of the Act.

As a matter of fact, the provisions of the Bill are such that the declared objectives would not be achieved at all. What are the major objectives? They are only two and are stated in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, firstly that the penal provisions should be made more deterrent, and secondly that there should be centralisation of the administration of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act. I make bold to say that neither of these two objectives can be secured by the provisions of the Bill as they have been formulated.

We are told that the Central Council of Health at its meeting held in October, 1960 recommended that the penal provisions of the Act should be made more deterrent, and the services of the food inspectors instead of being left to remain under the loca; authorities should be provincialised. Here, we only find that power is taken

13.18 4.5

under clause 4, for the Central Government to appoint some inspectors. Really, if Government had taken the recommendations of the Central Council of Health with anv degree of seriousness and accorded to them the importance that they deserved, thev should have looked to section 9 of the existing Act and especially to rule 8 of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules prescribing the qualifications for food inspectors. Α lot of things was said on this point by other hon. Members. Thev had pointed out how much of money these food inspectors had earned illegally, how many of them had built houses and purchased cars and so on. As regards their qualifications, unless we prescribe proper qualifications for the food inspectors, and unless WA appoint such people as can generally supervise the administration in 8 central manner whether on a State basis or on an all-India basis, howsoever deterrent the punishment may be or the penal provisions may be, nothing will be achieved. In rule 8 to which I have just referred, we find that a person shall not be qualified for appointment as food inspector unless he is a medical officer in charge of the health administration of a local area. Every municipality and every corporation has a medical officer in charge or a health officer or some such officer, and he can be appointed as a food inspector. He is generally a graduate in medicine or a licentiate in medicine, But sub-rule (3) of these rules is important, because it makes the appointment open to the holder of a qualification in sanitary science, registerable as an additional qualification by the State medical councils. By virtue of this rule, a class of very low-paid officers has been created who are known all over the country as sanitary inspectors. It is really the sanitary inspectors who have been charged with the administration off. the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act. When you vest the power to enforce these penal provisions in the hands of these people, you can easily imagine how the cadres of this inspectorate get corrupt. I would submit

of Food Adulteration (Amendment) Bill

that we must have properly qualified men who must have been trained in nutrition science, or who must be at least graduates in chemistry, if not in medicine in every case, and there must also be proper centralisation not only on the State basis but also on the all-India basis. I do not mind if the local bodies and panchayats in the rural areas appoint sanitary inspectors, but there should be some kind of supervisory staff over them, either from the side of the State Government or the Central Government, but unfortunately, we find that no such provision has been made in the present Bill. So, what is the use of merely increasing the punishment?

Shri Bade: He is the inspector of the sweepers.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: He does so many other things also. But he has power in his hands to send a man to prison if he likes. My hon. friend Shri Bade knows as a lawyer how in thousands of cases in the mofussil courts, these cases under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act are bailed out . . .

Shri Bade: And fail miserably also.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:.... and how the administration fails miserably in enforcing these penal provisions. So, it is no use merely increasing the punishment. Some attention should be given to the question of prescribing proper qualifications also. The hon, Minister should consider whether she cannot take up this thing and see 'that proper and adequate qualifications are prescribed for these food inspectors as will prevent any unqualified person on a very low salary being employed as a food inspector. That aspect must be guarded.

Now, I come to the penal provisions, contained in clauses 7 and 8 of the Bill, which relate to sections 16 and 19 of the parent Act. Government perhaps feel that because the punishment has been made more deterrent, the defence allowed to the accused should be somewhat lenient. Clause 8 provides that the following defence

[Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri]

should be available to the accused ' vendor, namely that he did not know and could not with reasonable diligence have ascertained that the article of food was adulterated or misbranded. I wonder whether this term with reasonable diligence' had been properly vetted by the Law Ministry and by other people competent to pronounce an opinion on these things. This phrase will at once open the door wide open for escape. It is almost an escape clause.

Shri Bade: The word 'diligence' is a very loose word.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: Both the words 'diligence' and 'reasonable' The are such. word 'reasonable' makes it justiciable. As regards 'diligence', we have not defined this Jerm in the parent Act. I wonder how the draftsmen of the Law Ministry could have passed this expression in the Bill. I hope that the Joint Committee will look into the whole thing and redraft it properly.

I have another caveat to enter The regarding the penal provisions. punishment may be made more deterrent, but the point is one of implementation and enforcement of the provisions. Unless you do that, nothing will be achieved. I say this in all seriousness because I happen from West Bengal. The first Chief Minister of West Bengal in independent India is widely believed to have lost his job because he set about making a determined drive against food adulteration. The storv goes that he caught in Burra Bazaar area three truck loads of tamarind powder which was used for mixing with atta flour. Within a month of the day the search was made, he lost his job. Even the Statesman, the representative of British imperialist interests was forced to comment that a good man had gone. So, do not get away with the idea that by merely taking the power of appointing inspectors by the Central Government, you are going to achieve anything. The whole

Act should be re-examined to see how the administration part of it is properly centralised in the sense in which the Planning Commission asked you to centralise the administration of the Act. Unless you do that, nothing will be achieved. I hope the Government, if not in this Bill, at least in some subsequent Bill, will take care of that aspect of the matter.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What time will the hon. Minister take for reply?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: About 20 to 25 minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: She will be called at 4.40.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: We began at 2.20 I think.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We began at 2.05.

श्री हेमराज (कांगडा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो विल मंत्री जी ने पेश किया है उसका सब ने स्वागत किया है। वह स्वागत योग्य जरूर है, परन्तू जिस समय हमने १९६४ में ऐक्ट पास किया था उस समय यह ग्राशा की गई थी कि इस ऐक्ट के पास हें जाने के पश्चात देश में जो खाद्य पदार्थ होंगे वे हमें अच्छी हालत में मिल सकेंगे । ग्राज हालत यह है कि ऐसा मालुम पड़ता है कि मर्जबढता गया ज्यों ज्यों दवा की । हम ने एकट पास किया लेकिन उसके बाद जो भी हमारे खाने की चीजें हैं उनमे मिलावट बढ़ती गई। इसके लिये भी सरकार ने दो इलाज हमारे सामने रखे हैं । एक इलाज तो यह रखा कि इसको सेंट्रलाइज कर दिया जाये ग्रौर दूसरा इलाज उन्होंने यह रखा कि इस वक्त जो सजायें लोगों को दी जाती हैं वे बढा दी जायें । लेकिन जैसा मझ से पहले वक्ताग्रों ने कहा यहां हालत दरग्रसल यह है कि आप सजाये भी बढा दें, ग्राप सेंट्लाइज करने के लिये भी कह रहे हैं लेकिन सेंट्रलाइज करते 971 FIEVENIUM SIMISINA 10, 1000 (SARA) OF FOOD (Adulteration (Amendment))

करते आप इस का वाइफर्केशन कर रहे हैं। आपका प्लेनिंग कमिशन आप से कह रहा है कि इसको सेंद्रलाइज कर दिया जाबे । आप आषा हिस्सा इसका सेंट्रलाइज करना चाहते हैं और आषा हिस्सा स्टेट पर छोड़ना चाहते हैं।

यहां पर जब भी स्टेट के मुताल्लिक कोई जित्र ग्राता है तो सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट कहती है कि यह काम तो स्टेट गवर्नमेंट का है, हम क्या कर सकते हैं, स्टेट वाले जानें । इस में जिम्मेदारी किसी की नहीं रहती । या तो किसी चीज की जिम्मेदारी सेंटर ले ले या पूरी जिम्मेदारी स्टेट पर छोड दे । ग्रगर आप को अपने ऊपर जिम्मेदारी लेनी है तो स्टेट की जिम्मेदारी हटा दीजिये श्रौर श्रपने ऊपर सारी जिम्मेदारी ले लीजिये ताकि ग्राप सं पूछने वाले हम रहें कि जो ऐक्ट ग्रापने पास किया था उसका इम्प्लिमेंटेशन कैसा चल रहा है। वर्नों हम को ग्राप की तरफ से एक जवाव मिलता है कि यह हमारी जिम्मेदारी नहीं थी, यह स्टेट की जिम्मेदारी थी। इसलिये मैं समझता हूं कि प्लैनिंग कमिशन ने जैसा रिकमेन्ड किया है, जिसको ग्रापने ग्रपने स्टेटमेंट ग्राफ ग्राव्जेक्ट्स एंड रीजन्स में लिखा है, ज्वायेंट कमेटी को मान लेना चाहिये कि ग्राप को पूरा ग्रख्त्यार होना चाहिए। इसकी जिम्मेदारी सेंटल गवर्नमेंट पर होनी चाहिये, इसको स्टेट के ऊपर नहीं छोड़ना चाहिये ।

15.34 hrs.

[SHRI SONAVANE in the Chair]

दूसरी बात जो हम आज देख रहे हैं वह यह कि कोई भी चीज हो वह वग़ैर मिलावट के नहीं है । आज ग्राप ने शुगर का कंट्रोल करके रखा हुआ है, कीमतों पर कंट्रोल करके रखा हुआ है, लेकिन आज जो शुगर पंजाब के गांव गांव में जा रही है वह इतनी बारीक होती है कि जिसका ठिकाना नहीं है और उसमें रेत होती है । ग्राप उसको 783 (Ai) LSD-7. Adulteration (Amendment) Bill

दूष में डालिये तो थोड़ी देर के बाद उसमें जो कुछ होता है वह बच रहता है ग्रीर ग्रापको नीचे बैठा हग्रा मिल जायेगा चाहे ग्राप की शुगर हो, चाहे तेल हो जो कि कोल्ह से निकलता है, उसमें भी मिलावट कर दी जाती है। उससे मौतें हुई हैं शिमले में, कुछ सालों में ऐसा जिक है। इस किस्म की चीजें खुब चलती हैं। जिस वक्त १९४४ में यह ऐक्ट चल रहा था पार्लियामेंट में, उस वक्त भी मैंने म्रजं किया या कि ऐट दि सोसं, जहां से चीज चलती है, इसको पकड़ने की कोशिश की जाये। म्राप वहां से इसको पकड़ने की कोशिश नहीं करते. लेकिन जो छोटे छोटे ग्रादमी हैं, जो छोटे दूकानदार हैं उनको पकडने की कोशिश करते हैं ।

मैंने एक दफे एक क्वेञ्चन भी किया था कि ग्रापका जो सन् १९४४ का ऐक्ट है उसके मुताविक दो तीन सालों के फिगर्स बतलाइये कि ग्रापने रिटेलर्स के कितने चालान किये हैं ग्रौर उन में से कितनों को सजायें हई हैं श्रीर होलोसेलर्स श्रीर मिलग्रोनर्स जो हैं, उन में से कितनों के चालान हुए ग्रौर कितनों को सजाये हईं। माप की तरफ से इस तरह का जवाब ग्राता है कि चुँकि फिगर्स कलेक्ट नहीं हो सकते इसलिये मेरा सवाल ऐडमिट नहीं हो सकता । अगर आप समझते हैं कि यह देश की हेल्थ का माला है तो क्या ग्राप इसके लिये सख्त से सख्त सजायें देने के लिये तैयार हैं। जहां ग्राप स इसके बारे में सवाल किया जाता ग्रीर फिगर्स मांग़े जाते हैं तो ग्राप उनके फिगर्स कोक्ट न करके कहते हैं कि चुंकि इसमें खर्च बहत ग्रायेगा इसलिये उनको कलेक्ट नहीं किया गया ।

ग्राज तो सब जगह पर इन्स्पेक्टरों का राज हो चुका है । ग्राप देखिये कि ग्राज इन्स्पेक्टर कितने हैं । दूकानदार लोग भी कहते हैं कि ग्राप जरा इन्स्पेक्टरों की गिनती तो रूर लीजिये । वेंट्स इन्स्पेक्टर है, फूड इन्स्पेक्टर है, काइम्स इंस्पेक्टर है, [श्री हेमराज]

सेल्स इंस्पेक्टर है। जितने भी दूकानदार हैं उन को सब इंस्पेक्टरों को देना होता है कुछ न कुछ, वर्ना दूसरे रोज वे ग्रा कर बैठ जाते हैं । इस इंस्पेक्टरों के राज को भाप को खत्म करना चाहिये । इतने ज्यादा इंस्पेक्टरों की जरूरत नहीं है । लेकिन इंस्पेक्टरों की तायदाद इतनी ज्यादा है कि छोटे से छोटे दूकानदार को देते देते ग्रपना घर खाली कर देना होता है । मैं ग्रजं करना चाहता हूं कि ग्रगर ग्राप सेन्टर के जिम्मे इस को रखना चाहते हैं तो सेन्ट्रल इंस्पेक्टर रखिये । स्टेट गवर्नमंट के जिम्मे इस को न छोड़िये ।

फिर जो म्रापने क्लाज ५ रक्खा है, मैं समझता हं कि उसमें यह जरूर होना चाहिए - कि जिस वक्त म्राप किसी का चालान करें उस वन्त जो लोकल श्रादमी हों वह जरूर डाजिर हों ताकि वह कह सकें कि हमारे सामने पह चीज की गई थी। मैं समझता हं कि इस में "ग्रैल''का लफ्ज रहना चाहियें। जो लोकैलिटी के ग्रादमी हों, म्यजिसिपैलिटी वगैरह के या गांव के उनको वहां होना भाहिए । ग्रगर ऐसा नहीं होता तो कोई भी चीज ठीक होने वाली नहीं है। जैसा श्री सिंहासन सिंह ने कहा, चाहे छोटे पटवारी हों, चाहे इन्स्पैक्टर हों, अगर उनके घरों को ग्राप देखेंगतो पायेंगकि उनके घरों में सभी कुछ मौजद है। म्राज म०० २० या १,००० रू पाने वाले के घर में भैंस नहीं पल सकती, वह रेडियो नहीं रख सकता, लेकिन जो ५० र० पाने वाला इन्स्पेक्टर है उसके यहां रेडियो जरूर होगा, उसके यहां भैंसें जरूर पली होंगी। जहां तक एड िंगनस्टेशन का सवाल है. भ्राप सस्त से सख्त कानन बना ली-जिए लेकिन वह चलने वाला नहीं है । करप्शन इतनी दूर तक चल गया है जिसका ठिकाना नहीं है। लेकिन उसको किसी तरह रोकना ममकिन नहों हुआ है। मेरे साथी श्री सिंहासन सिंह जी भी वकील हैं ग्रौर मैं भी एक छोटा सा वकील हं, लेकिन अगर कानन के लिहाज

से देखा जाए तो साफ मालम होगा कि यहं के कानन पोथियों में ही पडे रहते हैं, उन पर कोई ग्रमलटरामट नहीं होता । जो कान गंग्रे जों के वक्त में थे उनका ग्रमलदरामट ग्रच्छा चलता था, इसलिए पुलिस को डर था कि हमने कोई खराब काम किया तो सजा मिलेगी। लेकिन श्राज तो मालम होता है कि कोई कानन ही नहीं है। यहां से कोई पकड़ो गया कि टेलीफोन आ जाता है कि भाई यह तो हमारे **पाटमी है, ग्रौर वहां चालान खत्म हो जात**ा है। मैं समझता हं कि बीमारी नजदीक की नहीं है, यह बड़ी दूर की है। इसमें तो ग्राप को एक सेंटलाइज्ड ऐडमिनिस्टे शन रखना होगा ऐसा सैंदलाइज्ड ऐडमिनिस्टेशन जोकि पार्लियामेंट के सामने जवाब देह हो । ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए जिसके लिए कि ग्राप कह सकें कि चंकि यह स्टेट का मामला है इसलिए हम दखल नहीं दे सकते । मैं समझता हं कि श्रगर उस लिहाज से श्राप इस कानन को बनाते तो ठीक रहता लेकिन यह जो आप एक छोटा सा अमेंडमेंट बिल लाए हैं यह काफी नहीं है। इसको ग्रगर ग्राप ने सेलेक्ट कमेटी को ही देना था तो पुरा एक कम्प्री-हैंसिव कानून लाते और सैंट्रलाइज्ड ऐडमिनि-स्टेशन का लिहाज करते हए इसको और म्रधिक वसीय करके फिर ग्रापको इस कानुन को पॉलियामेंट के सामने लाना चाहिए था। मैं इन शब्दों के साथ ग्रापने यह जो ग्रमैंडिंग बिल पेश किया है उसको सपोर्ट करता ह लेकिन मैं ग्राप से प्रार्थना करना चाहता ह कि इसको ग्रौर वसीय करने के बारे में सेलेक्ट कमेटी में गौर करें वरना देश में यह जो बीमारी भयकर रूप में फैली हुई है वह दूर होने वाली नहीं है। वह एक ही सूरत में दूर हो सकती है कि इस की जिम्मेदारी आण भ्रपने ऊपर ले लें। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का स्वागत करता हं ।

Shri A. N. Vidyalankar (Hoshiarpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, like other friends although I am supporting the Bill, I am doubtful whether it will succeed in its purpose. In fact our thinking is on the same routine lines. We are providing for more deterrent punishments and instead of allowing local authorities to exercise power of appointment of inspectors, now WP will assume those powers. But does our experience show that the inspectors working under the Centre are working very vigorously, successfully and honestly? Is the Central administration such that no one can question or doubt its capacity and purpose? The whole House is worried about this. We want improvement and efficiency in our administration. even T expect now that our Health Minister just as our Home that he Minister has promised within would root out corruption two years, would effectively deal with the problem of adulteration. It is a social problem; it cannot he rooted out merely by making laws. By centralising administration I am afraid, adulteration would also he concentrated around the Centre. Those who are small producers now indulged in acts of adulteration. Now people this will be done by bigger who could function at a central level. In Ramavan it savs:

जस जस सरसा वदन बढावा, तासु दिगुण कपिरूप दिखावा ।

Just as the demon extended its form Hanuman also extended his body not only to match hers but in double proportion. By this centralisation, adulteration would also be centralised and it will assume similar proportions and similar scale. That is not the solution of this problem.

श्री श्रोंकार लाल बेरवा : हाउस में इस समय कोरम नहीं है ।

Mr. Chairman: The Bell is rungnow there is quorum.

Shri A. N. Vidyalankar: We should arouse public conscience and public

of Food Adulteration (Amendment) Bill

opinion. We have not made any efforts to do that. We have to educate the people. Democracy depends upon education of the people. Our people should be prepared to fight against this evil of adulteration. Government and people should fight corruption and adulteration. How many publications have been brought out for this specific purpose by the Health Ministry? How far public support had been obtained. How far have they appointed local committees? You go on appointing inspectors. My friends have already talked about the inspectors. People know what these inspectors are. One of the hon. Members stated here that each inspector gets every month his fixed money quota from each shop. What have we done to prevent this? You should have done something to prevent this. In this capitalist society, everybody works with profit motive. The present problems are inherent in a capitalist society. Unless we adopt very strong measurers and methods, the problem cannot be solved. This is not the proper way. I agree with what Mr. Hem Raj has stated.

In 1954 I was also a Member of this House and in the Select Committee on this subject I also made some contributions. At that time also we were told that after this Bill was passed everything would be improved but our expectations had been belied and we succeeded. Government have not should be firm and they should do something. Some other method should be applied.

Instead of appointing an inspector, I would say that public men should be given authority and power to dispose of complaints. Just as honorary magistrates used to be appointed. Respectable local people like mayors, presidents of municipalities, etc. should be given power and authority to deal with complaints of adulteration summarily. In such a way, you will be associating the public with this and then only your legislation would be successful.

977 Prevention

[Shri A. N. Vidyalankar]

At present mostly the retailers are challaned Often they get these things from the wholesalers and manufacturers who are not touched. Only the retailers are touched. Some, times the retailers complain that inspectors pick up samples from their shops and thev were challaned. Even if they sold packed articles and revealed that they had received such articles from the manufacturers. nobody cares to enquire from the manufacturer or the wholesaler. Generally the retailers are not responsible. So. I submit that genuine people should be given all protection. Only those who are real culprits should be challaned. But your inspectorate will not succeed in doing this. As I said, the inspector raj cannot save us. In a democracy, the whole people should be vigilant. The spirit of vigilance should be created among the public. That side is being neglected in our administration. The public education should not he The association of neglected. the public with the administration can alone solve the problem. Neither your legislation nor your Inspectorate would be able to do much. You may Dass this amending Bill and thereafter you may go on changing the law but your expectations are not going to be fulfilled through this process.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on this Bill. I am glad that Dr. Sushila Nayar has been able to find time to introduce this Bill in this session. She is the Minister of Health and nothing contributes to health more than food. As regards production of food, I do not hold her responsible for it; it is the responsibility of some other Minister, the Minister of Agriculture. But she is responsible for whatever little food is there to meet the hunger of millions of the people in this country. At least that food should be pure. That responsibility she has to take up and discharge.

My hon. friend, Prof. Sharma began his speech with the statement, "Would this stop adulteration?" I only want to give him this reply: No Bill by itself does anything at all. That is one thing. Secondly, the motion before the House is for referring the Bill to a Joint Committee. It is the duty of the Joint Committee to find out if there is something wanting in the Bill and to make it more effective and more practical. The Joint Committee should make a proper recommendation. This Bill is simply for referring the Bill to the Joint Committee. I am glad that Dr. Sushila Nayar, the Minister of Health, has not come with a motion to get this Bill passed hurri-She has given edly by the House. enough time for the members of the Joint Committee to look at the various points and make it more effective. It is the duty of the Members of the Joint Committee to take this opportunity to furnish the country with a be not a mere measure which shall law on paper but an effective measure. They should try and bring out a measure which shall be a contribution to the solution of the problem before the country.

Reading the statement of objects and reasons, I found two things, which are very important. It says that the machinery provided by the old Act is inadequate and therefore the results that were expected of the old Act have not come. Now the object is to see that an adequate machinery is provided to carry out the measures provided The second object is by the law. that punishments which have been provided in the old Act were found to be not very effective, and so more deterrent punishments are to be recommended. I was told that some of those persons who indulge in adulteration are fined a few rupees. They make such huge profits by adulteration, and a fine of a few rupees is, therefore, a very easy thing for them to pay off and carry on the nefarious profession. So, for an offence of this kind, the punishment must be very deterrent.

In fact, I might say that I look upon the adulteration of food as serious an offence as poisoning of food. What is

It is to introduce into adulteration? food some substance which is not food and ask the people to take in the name of food something which is not food. It is really poisoning of food. That is the gravity of the offence. Without food, no man or woman can live. So, adulteration of food is an offence against every man and every woman. So, considering the enormity of the offence, the punishment should be more deterrent.

But the thing which struck me most is that the Bill proceeds from certain recommendations. That is very good. that The recommendations indicate the local bodies have not been able to implement the old Act, and therefore, it is no use keeping the power of implementing this measure in the hands of the local bodies wholly. Then the recommendation of the Planning Commission is that the whole thing be think it is a centralised I verv affair. In this House, most serious of the Members are champions of defact, the district centralisation. In councils, the panchayats and all these things have come in because it is believed that it is decentralisation alone that can give the real content to the democracy for which we stand. Yet, those who have experience of the working of these local bodies feel that this is a responsibility which cannot be kept solely in their hands. That is an important thing which we have always to bear in mind. This important work, the proper carrying out of which concerns the life and health of the people of the country, cannot be left in the hands of those bodies which are concerned only with the administration of a very small region. We cannot entrust them with the implementation of a measure, the proper carrying out of which, the administration of which concerns the life and health of the whole nation. So, I want that the changes that are proposed here are such as to keep the implementation of this Bill free from the hands of the local bodies.

16 hrs.

Then, coming to the question of entrusting this work to the State Gov-

SAKA) of Food y Adulteration (Amendment) Bill

ernments, not only in this matter but as regards agricultural reform, land reform and other matters for which we consider the State Government to be the proper body to be entrusted with the complaint has always been that we have not reached our target because of want of co-operation, proper help and assistance from the various State authorities. Therefore. we find decentralisation has not been a success in such matters. It has not resulted in real effective work for the good of the people. Bearing all these facts in mind, so far as the working of this Act is concerned, I think it should be left to a service of inspectors, properly educated and trained. imbued with a sense of responsibility and supervised by the highest body in the country, namely, the Central Government. If that is done, if they are chosen by the Central Government and they are properly trained, there is a chance of this Bill slowly working and eliminating the evil of adulteration. That is the submission that I have to make.

Here I will narrate my experience. When I was a boy, coming out of the college, in the year 1913-14, I was thinking of good public life, patriotism and all that sort of thing. My countrymen were preparing, as patriotic people of every country should, for the independence of our country. One day it so happened that I had to go to a particular place, which was the place of my father in law. On the way, I had to stop at an intermediate place. I stopped there with a friend. He took me to the market. Since there was a crowd in the shop. we could not talk there and he took me behind. There I found 10 to 12 women sitting and making some kind of selection_s of small stones, big stones and so on. I came out and asked my friend what it was for. Then he told me the story. There is a small stream, on the banks of which are found small, white tiny stones. They collect them. What do they do with them? They take them to the market and categorise them according to their The best kind of rice in size

980

[Dr. M. S. Aney]

Vidarbha comes from there. In that market they mix these stones in every gunny bag of good rice and it goes to the mofussil as the best rice. I was surprised to hear that. He could not say how it is allowed or permitted but he said, that is a regular business. I was told that it is a universal practice, there is hardly a merchant who does not know something like that.

This is a national calamity which should be put a stop to by the sternest measures possible. So, the administration of it should be left in the hands of honest, loyal and patriotic citizens. If you do it, I am sure before long the inspectors will be in a position to corner these people and in course of time destroy them.

श्री ग्रोंकार लाल बेरवा : सभापति महोदय, यह जो खाद्य थटार्थों में मिलावट को रोकने के बारे में बिल ग्राया है, इसका मैं समर्थन करता हं। लेकिन मैं समझता हं कि इस मामले में सब से पहले दोष सरकार का ही है। जनता स**्कार के दिखाए हए प**थ बर चलती है। जब से आजादी मिली है तब से मिलावट का ही बोलबाला है। यह रोग बढ़ता ही जा रहा है। मैं मंत्राणी महोव्या से एक बात पूछना चाहता हूं। स्राज से माठ नौ महीने पहले इसी टिल्ली शहर में एक लाख तेरह हजार रुपए की पिसी हई हल्दी जोकि निलावटी थी, पकड़ी गई थी, फैक्ट्रीज के ग्रन्टर पकडी गई थी। उसको खाने से आदमी बीमार हो जाता था ग्रौर चक्कर माकर गिर जाता था। यह चीज ग्रखबारों के ग्रन्दर भी ग्राई थी। उस वक्त यह कहा गया था कि इसको फिंकवा टिया जाएगा, इसको द्रकानों में नहीं बेचने दिया जाएगा। उस हल्दी का क्या हम्रा है, यह मैं पूछना चाहता हूं। उसको ग्रगर यमुना नदी में बहा दिया जाता तो ग्राज नदी का पानी नीला नहीं, पीला नजर ग्राता । लेकिन ऐसा नहीं किया गया। उसको न फिंक बाया गया क्रौरेन ही नदी में बहाया गया। वही हल्दी दिल्लीकी जनता को खिलाई गई जिसका बहुत बुरा ग्रसर लोगों पर पड़ा। यह सब कुछ हों गया लेकिन हमारी मंत्राणी जी के कानों पर जूंतक न रोंगी।

मिलावट बन्द करों का नारा सब से पहले हमारी सरकार लगाती है लेकिन सब से पहले मिलावट वह खुद करती है, वह मिलावट करना सिखाती है। तब यह मिलावट का रोग कैसे दूर हो सकता है। सोने में तांबा यह घरती है, तब मिलावट कैंग रुक लकती है। जब यह खुद मिलावट करती है तो क्या इस पर भी कोई जिम्मेदारी नहीं ग्राती है। जब यह लोगों को खुट मिलावट करना सिखाती है तो यह कैसे ग्रपनी जिम्मेदारी से बच सकती है?

जब कभी कोई छापे भारे जाते हैं गरीब प्रादमियों की दूकानों पर ही मारे जाते हैं । जो दूकानटार मूंगफली का तेल बेचता है या कोई ग्रौर चोज बेचता है, उसको छापा मार कर पकड़ कर ले जाती है । यह बड़े दूकान-टारों की दूकानों पर छापे नहीं मार सकती है क्योंकि उनके द्वारा इसको चुनाव लड़ने के लिए रुपया मिलता है । ग्रगर किसी फैक्ट्री के मालिक ने चन्टा नहीं दिया तो डिब्बा गोल है । वहीं पर यह छापे मारती है जहां पर तेल, तम्बाकू ग्रादि विकेता है, छोटे दूकान-टारों की दूकानों पर ही यह छापे मारती है ।

इन्स्पैक्टर्ज का हाल क्या है, इसको भी भाप देखें। यह मैं मानता हूं कि इन्स्पैक्टर्ज को इतनी तनख्वाह मिलनी चाहिए कि वह प्रपना तथा ग्रपने बाल बच्चों का पैट पाल सके। लेकिन होता क्या है? उच्च ग्रधिकारी सांठगांठ किए रहते हैं ग्रौर सांठगांठ कै कारण ही सारा भ्रष्टाचार होता है। एक कहावत है। इंद्र साज बाजा क्या विगड़ा, बिगड़ गये सब साज हमारी गति उलटी भई कैसे झाज उलट गया सब राज हमारी गति झाज यह हो गई हैकि जिस

काम को ग्रन्छा समझ कर करते हैं, उसके ही बुरे नतीजे निकलत हैं। ग्राज हर जगह पर मिलावट है, हर वस्तु में मिलावट है। चीनी को ही ग्राप ले लें। इसकी तीन क्वालि-टीज होती हैं, ए, बी ग्रांर सी। तीनों के ग्रलग ग्रलग रेटस हैं। देते तो सी क्वालिटी की चीनी हैं लेकिन रेट बी का लगा करके लोगों से वसूल कर लिया जाता है।

एक बहत बडी मिलावट है जिसकी बात मैं प्रापको बतलाना चाहता हूं। टेक चन्द कमेटी की रिपोर्ट प्रकाशित हई है। उसने कहा है कि एक साल के मन्दर १३० करोड रुपये की शराव बिकती है। इसमें से ७२ करोड रुपये की शराब तो सरकार बेचती है ग्रौर ४८ करोड रुपये की शराब बनावटी बिकती है जिसे जनता पीती है। गरीब ग्रादमी उसके पी करके मारा जाता है, मजदूर वर्ग मारा जाता है। खाली स्पिरिट पिलाई जाती है उसको । इंस्पक्टर जो होते हैं बे ऊपर से दबे होते हैं। एक एक शराब वाले की दुकान से दस दस ग्रौर बीस बीस हजार रुपया इलैक्शन लडने के लिए लिया जाता है। जब इस तरह से उनसे चन्दा लिया जाता है तो कैंस उनके खिलाफ कोई एक्शन लिया जा सकता है ? स्वास्थ्य मंत्राणी जी हिम्मत करें तो मेरे साथ कोटा चलें जो राजस्थान म है। वहां पर मैं उनके कितनी ही दुकानें ऐसी पकडवा दंगा जहां पर कि वाली स्पिरिट बिकती है t দ্যাত **ग्रहमदाबाद** की यही हालत हे, बम्बई की यही हालत है, जहां पर कि बाली स्पिरिट विकती है ग्रौर हमारी सरकार हाथ पर हाथ रख कर बैठी रहती है। वह कहती है कि मिलावट नहीं होनी चाहिये लेकिन मिलावट हिोती है। ग्रगर

किसी को दंड भी दिया जायेगा तो क्या होगा। ग्रगर किसी ने मिलावट करके 9.000 रु० पैदा कर लिया ग्रीर उसमें से १०० रु० दे भी दिया तो। उसका क्या बिगडा । वह ग्रौर ग्रागे भी चलेगा। ग्रापनेतीन क्वालिटीज लिख दीं जिनमे **दंड** दिया जायेगा। मगर ग्रगर एक इन्सान ने १०.०√० रु० की चोरी की ग्रौर १.००० रु० दान कर दिया तो इसको क्या कहा जायेगा? यह चीज दंड में तो शामिल नहीं हे!गी, यह तो पुण्य के म्रन्दर शामिल होगी । यह हमारी सरकार है, जो बडे बडे पंजीपति हैं, मुनाफाखोर हैं उनको प्रोत्साहन देकर, जनता का खन चसवा कर घन्दे वे' रूप मे उन से पैसे लेती है। वह उनको इंड कैसे देसकती है? कभी नहीं देसकती **भौर बेचारे इन्स्पेक्टरों** को बदनाम करती है. मौर कहती है। क उनको पकडा जाये।

एक नाननीय सदस्य : न्या किया जाये ?

भी शोंकार लाल बेरवाः सरकार चन्दा लेना बन्द कर दे। ग्रगर वह घन्दा लेना बन्द कर दे तो किसी सेठ की हिम्मत नहीं होग़ी कि वह मिलावट करे। लेकिन यह तो सेठों से दबी हुई सरकार है, वह उनको पकड़ कर क्या करेगी ? ग्रगर किसी को पकड़ेगी तो किसी नमक, तेल मिर्च वाले को पकड लेगी।

यहां पर लेवोरेटरीज का हाल यह है कि प्रगर किसी लेवोरेटरी में केई चीज टैस्ट के लिये भेजी जाये तो दूसरा फौरन पहुंच जाता है कि साहब यह केस तो हमारा है। मिनिस्टर साहब का सन्देश पहुंच जाता है कि सब कुछ सही सलामत बना देना धौर लेबोरेटरीज में सही सलामत सब बना दिया जाता है। फिर लेबोरेटी के अन्दर तीन तीन वर्ष तक टैस्टस के निर्णय नहीं आते है।

Dr. Sushila Nayar: Sir, I strongly protest against the hon. Member saying that the Minister sends word that this case is his. Either he should

986

[Dr. Sushila Nayar]

prove it or these words should be struck off. It is completely unwarranted.

Shri Priya Gupta (Katihar): There are many things which cannot be proved officially

श्वी शोंकार लाल बेरवा: मैं कई तरह के प्रूफ बतला सकता हूं जिनमें तीन तीन साल में एक्स्पेरिमेंटस के निणंय प्राते हैं। जब कोई जा कर वैलियां खोल देता है तो गलत निणंय ग्रा जाता है ग्रीर वैलियां नहीं मिलती है तो निणंय सही होता है। मैं जाना चाहता हूं कि क्या वजह है कि तीन तान साल के लिये निणंय का इन्तजार करना पड़ता है।

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member should not cast aspersions on the judiciary.

श्री झोंकार लाल बेरवा : मैं जुडीशियरी के लिये नहीं कहता । मैं कहता हूं कि लेबोरटरीज के ग्रन्दर जब हम टेस्ट करने के लिये कोई मिलावट की चीज भेजते हैं तो उसका निर्णय ग्राने मे बड़ी देर लग जाती है । ग्राखिर कोई लिमिट तो होनी चाहिये कि तीन महीने में, छ: महीने मे, किसी तरह से निर्णय ग्रा जाये । क्या कारण है कि तीन तीन साल तक मामला पड़ा रहता है । लोग इन्तजार करते रहते हैं कि कोई देने वाला झाये तो वह निर्णय भेजें । इसलिये मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि निर्णय जस्दी से जल्दी मंगाया जाये ।

दूसरी बात ग्रापने यह रखी कि यह इंस्पेक्टर राज्य सरकर के प्रवीन होंगे या केन्द्रीय सरकार के ग्रधीन होंगे । ग्रापको चाहिये कि एक तरीका तलाशी वर्गरह का रखिये । ग्रागर केन्द्राय इन्स्पेक्टर जायेगा तो राज्य वाला कह सकता है कि स्टेट की हद के ग्रन्दर तुम तलाशी नहीं ले सकते । इसी तरह से केन्द्रीय इन्स्पेक्टर राज्य को इन्स्पेक्टर को कह सकता है ! इस तरह से झगड़ा होगा। यह बात इसरी है कि सौदा हो जाये झौर रुपये में वारह ग्राना माठ ग्राना चार ग्राना कूछ तय हो जाये। मेरा कहना है कि जब तक निष्पक्ष जांच नहीं होग. तब तक मिलावट दूर होने वाली नहीं है । म्राज सब जगह मिलावट ग्रौर काला बाजार जारी है। शहद की जगह असली शहद नहीं मिलत। उसमें चीनी की चाशनी मिला दी जाती है। घी के मन्दर दालडा चल ही रहा है। इसको रोकने के लिए कई सालों से प्रयत्न हो रहा है लेकिन कहते हैं कि रंग ही नहीं मिलता है लेकिन सारे फैक्ट्रियों के जो मालिक हैं वे कांग्रेस के एलेक्शन को चलाते हैं इसलिये सरकार को रंग नहीं मिलता। रंग मिलने में कोई दिक्कत नहीं है। हमारे यहां इतना विज्ञान है जो सारे रंग बतलाता है लेकिन रंग मिलाने कौन देता है । इसलिये मेरा निवेदन है कि जब तक यह परम्परा चलती रहेगो तब तक बडी बडी फैक्टियों को प्रोत्साहन मिलता रहेगा ग्रौर जो गरीब दूकानदार हैं वे इसी तरह से मारे जायेंगे।

और आपको भिलावट को मिटाना है तो इसके लिये पूरा प्रयत्न करना पड़ेगा। भभी कुछ समय हुआ कंट्रोल हुआ गेंहूं का। दूकानदारों ने क्या किया। जो काली मिट्टी का कंकड़ होता है वह गेंहूं में मिलाना शुरू कर दिया, एक मन में पांच सेर। पांच सेर का दाम हुआ २ रु०। अगर उन्होंने इस तरह से २४ मन बेचा तो उनके पास ४६ रु० ग्रा गये। इस तरह सं मिलावट होती है। समाने पुलिस खड़ी रहे, इंस्पेक्टर खड़ा रहे, कुछ नहीं कहता। वह कैसे बोलेगा क्योंकि उन दूकानों से तो चन्दा बंघा हुआ है, गये भौर ले आये। अगर उनकी जांच हो तो प्रफसरों के पास पैसा आये तो कहा स आये।

ग्रब आगप देखिये कि एक कमेटी बनाई गई भ्राब्टाचार को रोकने के लिये । जिस का नाम है भ्राब्टाचार श्रायोग । ग्रब देखिये कि उसमें क्याताह। मैं ग्रक्सर रेलवे में जाता रहता हं। देखता हं कि लोग गाडें के पास ग्राते हैं कि देखो भाई. दस सवारियां हमारी हैं, यह बम्बई तक चलेंगी । दस सवारियों का कितना किराया हो गया। ग्रगर उन सवारियों का किराय गार्ड ग्रपनी जेव में रखे तो फिर बिजिलेंस कमिशन से क्या होगा। यह बिजिलेंस कमिशन तो उसी तरह से है कि एक राजा साहब एक सेर मक्खन ोज खाते थे ग्रौर पाव भर भंग का घोटा लगगते थे। मक्खन देने वाले ने सोचा कि राजा साहब तो भंग के नशे में मस्त हैं. पाव का तीन छटांक मक्खन कर दो. इसके बाद भ्राधा पाव कर दो। इस तरह से भ्रष्टाचर बढता रहा । एक दिन राजा साब कुछ होश में ग्रा कर सोचने लगे कि मैंने मक्खन खाया या नहीं। ग्रोठों से हाथ लगाया तो पता चल कि खाया तो है। उसी तरह से हमारी सरकार भंग के नशे में मस्त है और जो उसके चाटुकार हैं वे खाने पीने में मस्त हैं।

मेरा निवेदन है कि यदि ग्राप को भ्रष्टाचार को खत्म खरना है तो हर मामले की निष्पक्ष जांच होनी चाहिये ग्रीर उसका रेजल्ट भी लेवोरेटरीज से जल्दी मांगा जाये।

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): Mr. Chairman, before you call the next speaker may I make a small submission? The hon. speaker who has just now finished has made certain observations which call for action and which cannot be allowed to go unchecked. Previously he spoke about lice creeping round the ears of the hon Minister. That may be allowed to pass. But later on he said that the hon, Minister of Health herself interferes by way of corrupt practices in the tests of laboratories. Either these remarks should be withdrawn or they should be proved by way of evidence to be produced here on the floor of this House or they should be expunged.

Bill Mr. Chairman: He did not refer to the hon Minister by name He made a general remark.

98 8

Shri Kapur Singh: If it is a general remark, that is all right.

श्री सरज् गाण्डेय (रसड़ा) : सभापति महोदय, कुछ सदस्यों ने इस बात पर जोर दिया है कि देश में खाद्यान्न में मिलावट हो रही है। इसमें कोई दो रायें नहीं हैं। इस सदन में कोई ऐसा सदस्य नहीं है जो इस पक्ष में हो कि इसको न रोका जाये। हां रोकने के लिये-जो रास्ते ग्रपना गये हैं उनमें मतभेद है। कुछ लोगों ने सुझाव भी दिये हैं और माननीय मंत्री जी को बधाई दी गई है कि वह इस बिल को यहां लाई । उनका विचार है कि इस विल के पास हो जाने के बाद सारा मामला ठीक हो जायेगा। कुछ लोगों ने कहा है कि इस से कुछ नहीं होगा। मेरा तो यह कहना है कि मैं समझ नहीं पाता कि इस विल को सपोर्ट करूं या ग्रपोज करूं। यह एक ग्रजीव सा बिल है और इस तरह के विल सदन में ग्राते रहते हैं।

यहां पर कानून पहले से मौजूद है तथा माननीय सिंहासन सिंह ने कहा कि ग्राप रिपोर्ट दे देते हैं हम ने इतने लोगों को सजायें दीं। ग्राप ने कहा कि हमने चीनी में मिलावट रोकी लेकिन कौन सी चीज है जिसमें ग्राज तक मिलावट रक सकी है इस कानून के बनचे के बाद। एक ग्रादमी ने कहा कि मुर्गी के ग्रंडों में मिलावट नहीं होती। मैंने सोचा कि चलो इसको देखें। मालूम हुग्रा कि मुर्गी के ग्रंडों में कछुग्रा का ग्रंडा मिलाया गया। हद हो गई। ग्राप कुछ करा दें, मिलावट रक नहीं सकर्ता। गैरम्सकिन है।

हमारे भाई श्री यशपाल सिंह ने कहा कि दांत के बदले ग्रांख निकालो, दांत के बदले दांत निकालो । लेकिन समाज यह भो करकं देख चुका है ग्रीर ग्रपराध नहीं रुका, वह बढ़ता चला गया। जब तक पूंजीबादी ढांचा समाज में मौजूद रहेगा तब तक दूनिया

[श्री करजू पाण्डेय]

की कोई ताफत प्रपराध को नहीं रोक सकती । प्रगर ग्राप इस चीज की बुनियाद को ठोक करेंगे तभी कुछ हो सकता है । दूर जाने की बात नहीं हैं, इस लोक सभा के सदस्यों के होटल में मिलावट होती है । ऊपर चले जाइये तो देखिये कि शशो राम के होटल में लोग मुफ्त दावतें खाते हैं ग्रीर हम लोगों को मिलावट की चीज खानी पड़ती है । ग्राप घर घर में देख लोजिये । जो दूध मिलता है, जो घी मिलता है वह दूध ग्रीर घी मक्खन निकाला हुग्रा मिलता है । संस्कृत की एक छोटी सी कहावत है कि इस समाज का चरित क्या है । उसमें कहा गया है :

जगत कतापिवोभिक्ष भूतां वासो निकेतनः बो संसार का कर्ता है वह भिखारी है ग्रौर महलो में भूतों का वास है। भूतों के डेरों में कौन सा कानून है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी स निवेदन करूंगा कि वे नाराज न हों। स्रभी एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि टेलिफोन पर खबरे दी जाती हैं। ग्रगर इस को साबित करने का मौका ग्राया तो वह भो किया जायेगा। मगर इसको सुनता कौन है। कौन सी ऐसी पार्टी हैं जो इस तरह स ग्रपराधों को देखती है । हम लोग लोक सभा के सदस्य हैं । मिलावट हो रही है लेकिन हम पूछ भी नहीं सकते कि कहां क्या हो रहा है। ग्राप को कोई अख्त्यार नहीं है, कोई पावर नहीं है। इस लुट को रोकने के लिये जरूरी है कि समाज के बुनियादी ढांचे को बदलने का प्रयत्न किया जाए । हमारे जनसंघ के सदस्य ने कहा कि मिलमालिक ही सारे करप्शन की जड़ हैं। अगर वह इस की जड़ हैं तो आप को ईमानदारी यह है कि पूंजीवाद को हटाने का प्रयत्न कीजिये । आईये मैदान में । मैं कांग्रेसी भाइयों से भो कहता हूं कि वह बड़े अन्लमन्द भो हैं ग्रौर उनका शासन भी है, वे क्यों नहीं पू जीवाद को खत्म करते । पू जीवाद को खत्म करने का यह मतलव नहीं कि म्राप उन लोगों को ही खत्म कर दें। लेकिन जब तक ग्राप उनके हाथों से उत्पादन के साधनों को नहीं छीनेंगे तब तक गैरसुमकिन है कि यहां पर मिलावट रुक सके ।

क्षी सिहासन सिंह : दिल्ली मिल्क स्कीम सरकार के हाथ में है ।

श्री भरजू पाण्डेय : यह बिल जो हमारे सामने रखा गया है सिर्फ उसके सम्बंध में मेरा यह कहना है। यह किसी व्यक्ति की बात नहीं है।

श्री सिंहासन सिंह : दिल्ली मिल्क स्कीम बिल्कुल सरकार के हाथ में है। उसमें मिलावट हो रही है। तो पूंजीपति की होने में ग्रौर सरकार की होने में क्या फर्क है।

श्री शरजु पाण्डेय : वजह यह है कि लोगों की मनोभावना व विचार नहीं बदले इसलिये हम देखते हैं कि प्राइवेट सैक्टर में तो गड़बड़ भौर सब तरह की बेईमानी चलती ही है लेकिन पब्लिक सैक्टर भी बखता नहीं बचा है क्योंकि लोगों के विचार नहीं बदले हैं । ग्राखिर इस सरकार में ग्राज कौन लोग बैठे हुए हैं ? इस सरकार में वही पूंजीपतियों के लड़के हाकिम व श्रफसर बने बैठे हैं जिसके कि कारण हम पब्लिक सैक्टर में भी कोई ख़ास फर्क नहीं देखते हैं । म्राज ने दिन नया किसी गरीब आदमी का लडका सरकार में जा सकता है ? क्या कोई गरीब ग्रादमी का लडका हाकिम व अफसर बन सकता है ? क्या गरीब का लड़का ग्रच्छी ग्रौर ऊंची एजुकेशन पा सकता है ? इसलिये केवल नाम बदल देने से वह चीज़ प्राइवेट सैक्टर में नहीं चल रही है अपितुपब्लिक सैक्टर में चल रही है कोई फर्क नहीं दिखाई पड़ता है क्योंकि विचार तो जिम्मेदार लोगों के वही पूराने हें ।

हम देखते हैं कि रेलवे होटलों को जब से सरकार ने अपने हाथ में लिया है उनका बुरा हाल हो रहा है 4 उनकी हालत ख़राब करके रुप दी है । गोश्त उनमें ऐसे पकता है जैसे बादाम का हलवा । हम खाने के लिए चिल्ला कर रह जाते हैं, उसके लिए घैटी बजाते हैं लेकिन कुछ नहीं बनता, कह दिया जाता है कि खाना नहीं है, जाइये । प्राइवेट हाथों में जब इनका इंतजाम था तो ऐसा नहीं होता था क्योंकि उनको मुनाफ़ा कमाना होता था. प्राइवेट ठेकेदार जव उसका इंतजाम सम्हालते थे तो चंकि उनको पैसा लेना होता था, मुनाफ़ा कमाना होता था इसलिए वह हम लोगों को सलाम करते ये भौर झट से खाना लाकर देते थे लेकिन ग्रब कोई पर्वाह नहीं करता है । इसलिये खाली किसी चीज का इंतजाम सरकार द्वारा स्वयं चलाना ही पर्याप्त नहीं होता बल्कि हमें लोगों के उन पुराने विचारों को भी बदलने की जरूरत है। इस देश के सामाजिक और <mark>प्रा</mark>थिक ढांचे <mark>को तब</mark>दील किये वगैर भ्रष्टाचार दूर नहीं हो सकता है । ग्रगर जंगल में किसी ग्रादमी को बहत ग्रस के लिए छोड दिया जाय तो वह बंदर बन सकता है । इसलिये म्रावश्यकता इस बात की है कि हम जिस समाज में रहते हैं उसके माहौल को बदलें, लोगों की उन पूरानी जहनियतों को बदलें तभी जाकर यह चीजें हो सकती हैं।

इस कानून में इंसपेक्टसं लोग बनाये गये हैं भौर दूसरे ग्रौर भी बनाये जा रहे हैं । लेकिन मेरा कहना है कि इससे तो फ्रष्टाचार ग्रौर बढ़ेगा ही । मैं भ्राप का बतलाऊं कि इन इंसपेक्टर्स लोगों ने नाक में दम कर रखा है । यहां बाजारों में ग्राप जाइये, यह इंसपैक्टर्स लोग तेल सूंचते फिरते हैं, छोटे छोटे टट्युंजिया दुकानदारों को हर तरह से हैरस करते फिरते हैं, कहते हैं कि क्या बात है तुम्हारा तेल ठीक नहीं है ग्रौर उस तरह से नाजायज तौर पर रक्में ऐंठ लेते हैं । मिलावट का कानून ग्रापने बना दिया भौर बन ग्राई इन इंसपैकटरों की जोकि इन छोटे छोटे बनियों भौर दुकान-दारों से यह कह कर कि तुम्हारी ग्रमुक ग्रमुक चीज में मिलावट है उनको परेशान Bill करते हैं ग्रौर वह ग्रपना पिंड छुड़ाने के लिए उनकी जेवें गर्म करने को बाध्य होते हैं ।

मैं ग्रापको अपने जाति ग्रन्भव के ग्राधार पर बतलाना चाहता हूं कि सरकार ने एक क़ानून यह बनाया कि कोई ग्रादमी मरे हए जानवर को जिबह न करे। लेकिन इंसपैक्टर साहब ने उनको कह दिया कि तीन सेर बढिया गोश्त मेरे घर पहंचा दो फिर तुम वेफिक होकर चाहे घोडे, गदहे किसी भी जानवर को जिबह करके उसका गोश्त भपनी दुकान में भर कर बेचो कोई तुम्हें पूछने वाला नहीं है । कहने का मतलव यह है कि इस तरह से यह इंसपैक्टर्स लोग भ्रष्टाचार करते फिरते हैं । इसीलिए मेरा झाप से यह कहना है कि स्राप इंसपैक्टरों की फौज को पैदा मत कीजिये क्योंकि इससे मल्क में भ्रष्टाचार ग्रौर बढेगा । लुट ग्रौर बढेगी इसलिये ग्रौर ग्रधिक इंसपैक्टर्स लट को बढाने के लिये पैदा मत कीजिये।

यह ग्रमेंडमेंट बिल सेलेक्ट कमेटी को जा रहा है और मैं चाहंगा कि मैम्बरान इस पर ब्रच्छी तरह से गौर करने इसमें ब्रावश्यक मुघार करें ताकि इसमें जो मौजुदा लुपहोल्स हैं वह हटा दिये जांय ग्रीर भ्रष्टाचार करने की गंजाइश कम हो जाय । श्री सिंहांसन सिंह ने मैं समझता हं कि ठीक ही कहा है कि इसमें पहले श्रीकेंस के लिए, दूसरे श्रीकेंस के लिए, तीसरे ग्रौफेंस के लिए ग्रौर चौथे म्रौकेंस के लिए सजायें थीडी थोड़ी बढ़ा कर रखी गयी हैं मानो लोगों को एक से अधिक बार जर्म करने का मौका दिया जा रहा हो । दूसरे इसमें मजिस्ट्रेट को यह ग्रधिकार दिया गया है कि ग्रगर किसी ने चौथी बार भी मौफेंस किया है तो मजिस्ट्रेट ग्रगर चाहे तो वह ग्रपने जजमेंट में रीजंस रेकार्ड करने उसको उसके हिसाब से काफ़ी कम सजा भी दे सकता है । जाहिर है कि इस प्राविजन के रहने से मजिस्ट्रेट भी भ्रष्ट होंगे । वह कोई न कोई वजह तलाश कर ही लेंगे ताकि लोग

99**2**

श्री सरजु पाण्डेय]

सज्रांन पायें ग्रीर इस तरह से भ्रष्टाचार ग्रीर ग्रधिक पनपेगा ।

में यह निवेदन करूंगा कि बुनियादी बात तो यह है कि इस बिल को लाने की मेरी समझ में कोई जरूरत ही नहीं थी धौर जो ग्राधिकार ग्राज ग्राप के पास वर्तमान कानून के मुताबिक हैं वही काफ़ी हैं। सबसे ज्यादा जरूरत तो इस बात की है कि जो मशीनरी ग्रापकी काम करने वाली है उसका सुघार कीजिये।

सुनने में प्राता है कि पहले जमाने में यहां के राजा लोग रात में भेस बदल कर शहर में घमा करते थे ग्रौर प्रजा का हालचाल लिया करते थे । वैसे सामंतशाही ग्रौर शहन-्रशाही वडी खराब थी ग्रौर उनको देश में से जाना ही चाहिए था लेकिन उनकी इस चीज की हमें सराहना करना पडेगी कि वे राजा. महाराजा ग्रपनी प्रजा की खोज खबर इस तरह से भेस बदल कर लिया करते थे ग्रौर इससे उनको ग्रसलियत का पता चलता था । राजा विकमादित्य के बारे में कहा जाता है कि वह रात में भेस बदल कर शहर में घुमा करता था और सच्ची हालत का पता लगाता था। हालांकि ग्राज देश में प्रजातंत्री सरकार क़ायम है ग्रौर यह शासन देश में समाजवादो समाज की स्थापना के लिए वचनबद्ध हे तो भी देखने में यह आता है कि हमारे मिनिस्टर्स लोग जहां चले जाते हैं, बहां उन इलाकों में एक तूफान सा खड़ा हो जाता है, उनके म्रागे पीछे पुलिस वालों, ग्रामसेवको, सेक्रेटरीज ग्रौर पटवारियों ग्रादि ग्रमलेदारों की एक ग्रच्छी खासी फौज चलती है ग्रौर परिणाम यह होता है कि जनता से ग्रापका ग्रसाक्षात्कार सही मायनों में संभव नहीं हो पाता है। जरूरत इस बात की है कि मिनिस्टर्स महोदय ग्रपने ग्रागे छि चलने वाली इस फौज फट्टे को हटायें ग्रौर गांवों में स्वयं घुम कर जनता से बात करके उनकी सही हालत का पता लगायें। ग्राज हो यह रहा है कि डिस्ट्रिक्ट मजिस्ट्रेट घर में सोता रहता हैं। उसे इस बात की कोई फिक नहीं कि इलाक़ों में ग्राग लगी है कि नहीं। सारी ग्रपनी मशीनरी को ग्राप टाइट करें ग्रौर यह देखें कि वे ग्रपने कर्त्तव्य का मुस्तैदी के साथ पालन करें । मिनिस्टर्स लोग स्वयं गांबों में घमना शरू करेंग्रौर रात को भेस बदल कर जनता की सही हालत ग्रौर उनकी कठिनाइयों का पता लगाने की कोशिश करें तभी अवस्था सूधर सकती है ग्रौर भ्रष्टाचार बन्द हो सकता है । लेकिन मुश्किल तो यह है कि हमारे मिनिस्टर्स लोग महलों से निकलने वाले नहीं हैं । केवल एक ने बाद एक कानन बनाते जाने से काम नहीं चलने वाला हैं। पहले जहां स्टेट का इंसपैक्टर घुस लेता था वहां ग्रब सेंटर का इंसपक्टर भी घस लिया करेगा। एक भाई ने ठीक ही कहा है कि इससे भ्रष्टाचार में ग्रौर वृद्धि ही होगी । जहां पहले मिलावट तीन माने होती थी वहा मब मिलावट माठ माने हो जाने वाली है । घसखोरी बढ जायेगी । इसलिये मेरा निवेदन है कि इस बिल की कोई जरूरत नहीं है। ग्रगर ग्राप वाकई में भ्रष्टाचार को रोकना चाहते हैं तो बुनियादी चीजों पर श्रमल कीजिये श्रौर देश के नैतिक बल को ऊंचा उठाइये । इसके लिए म्राप को स्वयं ग्रागे बढना पडेगा, कष्ट उठाना पडेगा ग्रौर सब के सामने अपना एक ग्रादर्श उपस्थित करना पडेगा ।

"महाजनो येनगतः सपन्यः ।"

जाहिर है कि ग्रगर मिनिस्टर्स लोग प्रष्टाचार करेंगे तो नीचे के ग्रादमी भी प्रष्ट होंगे । ग्राप को लोगों की सच्चे मानों में रहनुभाई करनी पड़ेगी । इसी के साथ मेरी ग्राप से पुनः यह प्रार्थना है कि इस इंसपैक्टरों की फौज को ज्यादा मत बढाइये ।

श्री तुलझीदास जाधव (नादेड़) : सभापति महोदय, यह संशोधन विधेयक जोकि हाउस के सामने ग्राया है उसको सपोर्ट करने ूँ के लिए मैं खड़ा हुग्रा हूं । ग्राजकल हर एक चीअ में मिलावट का बोलवाला है ग्रीर इस कारण लोगों को कोई भी चीज शुद्ध मिलनी दूभर हो गयी है । लोगों को इस कारण बड़ी तक्लीफ़ होती है । चूंकि फूड ऐडल्ट्रेशन ऐक्ट, १६४४ के रहते द्रुए यह मिलावट की बीमारी बढ़ती गयी इसलिए यह जरूरी समझा गया कि जो ऐक्ट में मशीनरी है उसको ग्रीर ग्राधिक ऐडीक्चैट बनाया जाय ग्रीर तदनुसार कुछ ऐक्ट के प्राविजंस को रिवाइज करना जरूरी समझा गया ग्रीर यह ग्रामेंडिंग बिल लाना पड़ा । पहले जहां ऐक्ट में यह लिखा या :---

"With a view to preventing outbreak or spread of infectious diseases

वहां ग्रब उसके बजाय यह लिखा जा रहा है :--

In the interest of the public health"

यह जो शब्दों की तबदीली की जा रही है। यह ठीक हैं, पहले स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स लोकल एथारिटीज से इंसपैक्टर्स को बतौर फुड इंसपैक्टर्स से मुकर्रर किया करती थी। लेकिन इस मिलावट की बढ़ती हुई बीमारी को पूरी तरह से रोकने से लिये यह जरूरी समझा गया कि ऐडमिनि-स्ट्रेशन का सेंट्रलाइजेशन किया जाय और इस ग्रयोंडेंग बिल से द्वारा सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट भी फुड इंसपैक्टर्स नियुक्त करने जा रही है। इस तबदीली से लिए मैं मिनिस्टर महोदय को धन्यवाद देता हं।

16.27 hrs.

[MR. DEPETY-SPEAKER in the Chair] हमें इसी के साथ-साथ यह देखना है कि आख़िर यह ऐडल्ट्रेजन क्यों होता है ? जैसे कि यहां लिखा हुआ है कि कोई एक चीज मंहगी होती है और दूसरी कोई एक चीज सस्ती होती है तो जो मंहगी चीज होती है [वह सस्ती चीज में मिला कर बेची जाती है । यमलावट का इसी के साथ एक दूसरा कारण यह भी है कि जब कोई चीज बाजार से गुम हो जाती है तो वह चीज सस्ती चीज में मिला

कर लोगों में बेची जाती है। ह़स मिलावट ग्रौर भ्रष्टाचार को रोकने के लिये केवल कानुन बनाने से ही काम नहों चलने वाला है बल्कि सरकार को देश में ग्रावश्यक खाद्यान्न का उत्पादन करने का भी प्रबंध करना चाहिये ताकि डिमांड के ग्रनुसार सप्लाई कम न पड़े । म्रब होता यह है कि जब कोई चीज बाजार में गुम हो जाती है उसकी कमी पड़ जाती है तो चुंकि लोगों की गरज बावली होती है इसलिये वे उसके लिए चोरवाजारी में ग्रधिक पैसे देकर खरीदते हैं ग्रौर दूसरे वह चीज शद्ध भी उनको नहीं मिल पाती है म्रौर वह मिलावटी मिलती है । इसलिये मेरा कहना है कि स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय के अलावा दूसरे भी जो भी डिपार्टमेंट्स हैं जैसे कि फुड डिपार्टमेंट है जिसका कि इससे सम्बंध आता है उन मंत्रालयों को भी इस बात का ख्याल रखना है कि ग्रावश्यक खाद्यान्न की वस्तुओं का ग्रभाव न होने पाये, उनका उत्पादन ग्रधिक मात्रा में किया जाय ताकि बाजार में उनकी कमी न पडने पाये ग्रौर उनके गम होने ग्रौर उनमें मिलावट की जाने की नौबत न ग्राने पाये। जहां यह ग्रमेंडिंग बिल पास किया जाना ग्रावश्यक है वहां यह भी ग्रावश्यक है कि देश में प्रोडक्शन बढ़े ग्रौर इसके लिए इस मंत्रालय के भ्रतिरिक्त दूसरे जो सम्बद्ध मंत्रालय हैं वे भी इसके लिये प्रयत्न करें। ऐसा होने से यह ऐडल्देशन कम होगा। बस मुझे इतना ही कहना है ।

श्री भू० ना० मंडल (सहरसा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो प्रीवेंशन आफ फुड ऐडल्ट्रेशन (ग्रमेंडमेंट)बिल लाया गया है, मैं समझता हूं, कि इस संशोधन से हमारा मकसद पूरा होने वाला नहीं है । जो जांच इस सम्बंध में की गई है ग्रीर उसकी शिफारिश के ग्राधार पर लोगों की जो धारणा है कि यह संशोधन हो जाने से, शायद स्थिति में सुधार होगा ऐसी समझ भूल है । प्रीवेंशन ग्राफ़ फुड ऐडल्ट्रेशन ऐक्ट, १६४४ को ग्रमेंड करने के लिए यह जो बिल लाया गया है

[श्री भू० ना० मडल]

उसके पास होने के पहले ग्रभी की जो राजनीति है उसमें भी तबदीली लाने की जरुरत है। ग्राज ग्रधिकांश लोगों को यह मालूम नहीं है कि हिन्दुस्तान का शासन किन के हाथ में है । ऊपर से देखने में तो मालुम पड़ता है कि शायद कांग्रेस पार्टी के हाथ में इस देश का शासन है, कूछ माने में यह सही भी है, लेकिन, देश का शासन, सही मायने में, ग्रगर किसी के हाथ में है तो वह इस देश के मनाफ़ाखोरों के हाथ में है। जब तक यह शासन उन मनाफ़ाखारों के हाथ में रहेगा ग्रौर शासन मनाफाखोरों के हाथ में तब तक रहेगा जब तक मनाफ़ा-खोरी यहां पर ग्राधिक क्षेत्र से बिल्कूल मिट नहीं जायगी, तब तक कांग्रेस पार्टी को उन के एजेन्ट की तरह काम करना पड़ेगा। चंकि खाद्य में बरी चीजों की मिलावट रुक नहीं सकती है। बहुत गड़बड़ी बढने पर उस को मनाफ़ाखोरों के एजेन्ट की तरह काम करना पड़ता है, इसलिए उस का नतीजा यह होता है कि जब लोगों का प्रैशर पडता है. तो सरकार की स्रोर से गडबडी मिटाने के लिये कुछ विधेयक लाया जाता है ग्रौर वह इस हाउस में पास भी हो जाता है, लेकिन उस का इम्प्लीमेंटेशन नहीं हो पाता है, क्योंकि इम्प्लीमेंटेशन करने वालों में जो ईमानदारी ग्रौर हिम्मत होनी चाहिये, वह हिम्मत सरकार ग्रपने ग्रन्दर बटोर नहीं पाती है।

इस के अतिरिक्त देश के मुनाफ़ाख़ोरों के पास ऐसी आर्थिक शक्ति है, जिस से वे गवर्नमेंट के नीचे के इंस्पैक्टरों को अपने कब्जे में कर लेते हैं। अगर इंस्पैक्टर ग़लती करते हैं, तो प्रशासन के जिन लोगों पर इंस्पैक्टरों की निगरानी करने की जिम्मेदारी है, वे भी अपनी ड्यूटी पूरी नहीं कर पाते हैं। वे स्वयं तो निगरानी कर नहीं पाते हैं और प्रशासन में उन के ऊपर जो मिनिस्टर ई, वे उन लोगों से निगरानी करवायें, ऐसी बात भी नहीं हो पाती है ।

इस प्रकार प्रशासन के जो तीन भाग हैं: एक, नीचे के कर्मचारी ; दूसरे, उन कर्मचारियों के ऊपर उन के काम को देखने वाले ग्रौर तीसरे, गवनंमेंट के मिनिस्टर सब के सब प्रशासन के लिये बेकार हो जाते हैं। ग्राज इस देश में नीचे के कर्मचारियों, उन की निगरानी करने वालों ग्रौर मिनिस्टरों में, ग्रर्थात् प्रशासन के तीनों भागों में, इतनी शक्ति नहीं है कि वे ग्राज की परिस्थिति में हिन्दुस्तान के मुनाफाखोरों के ख़िलाफ़ कोई ऐसी सख़त कार्यवाही कर सकें, जिस से मिलावट की यह बीमारी दूर हो।

भार कमंटी ने रिपोर्ट दी थी कि इस देश में ऐसा कानून बनाने की जरूरत है, जिस से फूड की एडल्ट्रेशन रुक सके । उस के मुताबिक कानून भी बना, लेकिन उस कानून के बनने के बाद भी स्थिति में कोई सुघार नहीं हुआ । हाल ही में १९६१ में जो रिपोर्ट निकली है, उस में भी कुबूल किया गया है कि कानून बनने के वावजूद स्थिति में कोई सुधार नहीं हुआ है और इस सम्बन्ध में उस में कुछ सुझाव दिये गए हैं । उन्हीं सुझावों के मुताबिक यह एमेंडिंग बिल लाया गया है ।

मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि उस रिपोर्ट में जो रिकमेंडेशन्ज की गई हैं, भले ही वे कुछ मानों में सही हों, लेकिन ग्राज देश में जो परिस्थिति है, उस में वैसा एमेंडमेंट होने पर भी कोई फ़ायदा होने वाला नहीं है। इसलिए ग्रगर इस देश में कुछ करना है, तो कांग्रेस पार्टो को, जो कहती है कि हम को हिन्दुस्तान में समाजवाद कायम करना है, सब से पहले देश से मुनाफ़ाख़ोरी को ख़त्म करना पड़ेगा।

ग्राज देश में जो इस ढंगका भ्रष्टाचार फैला हुग्रा है, वह इतनी दूर तके चला गया है कि लोगों के जीवन के साथ खिलताड़ हो रहा है। ग्रगर सरकार इस फ्रब्टाचार को रोकना चाहती है, तो उसे पूरी ईमानदारी के साथ समाजवाद के रास्ते पर चलते हुए मुनाफ़ाख़ोरी को बिल्कुल खत्म करना षाहिये। उसी ग्रवस्था में इस प्रकार के कानून सफल हो सकते हैं।

इसलिये मैं चाहता हूं कि मंत्री महोदय इस कानूत को वापस ले लें । वह इस बात पर विचार करें कि देश की वर्तमान परि-स्थितियों के मुताबिक खाद्य में मिलावट रोकने वाले कानून की सफलता के लिये पूर्व शर्त के रूप में क्या कार्यवाही करनी चाहिये । संयोग से अब एक नई सरकार बनने जा रही है, जिस के नेता ने कहा है कि हम समाजवाद कायम करने जा रहे हैं । यो तो कांग्रेस पार्टी पहले से यह नीति कुबूल कर चुकी है, लेकिन अब तक जो कुछ काम हुआ है, उस से ऐसा नहीं मालूम पड़ता कि सही मानों में उस नीति पर अमल हो रहा है ।

जो नया रेजीम त्रा रहा है, उस की ग्रोर से सही माइनों में मुनाफ़ाख़ोरी खत्म करने के रूप में त्रगर समाजवाद क़ायम करने की कोशिश हो, तो उस के बाद ही इस देश को इ.स. तरह के कानून से लाभ हो सकता है, ग्रन्यथा यह प्रयास बिल्कूल बकार है।

भी झिव नारायण (बांसी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं ग्राप का बड़ा ग्रनुगृहीत हूं कि ग्राप ने मुझ बोलने का समय दिया। मैं ने ग्रभी ग्रपने विपक्षी मित्रों को सुना। ग्रभी एक सोशलिस्ट भाई ने समाप्त किया ग्रौर उन के क्रिब्ल जनसंघ के एक सज्जन ने ग्रपना व्याख्यान दिया।

श्री ग्रोंकार लाल बेरवाः मेरा नाम बेरवा है ।

श्री शिव नारायण : मुझ खुशी है कि वह सदन में मौजूद हैं । इस देश के पूंजी- Bill तिपयों के विषय में उन्होंने बड़ा बविला मचाया। मैं हिस्ट्री का एक स्टुइंट हूं ग्रौर मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इस मुल्क में गिन-गिना कर २२ ग्रादमी कैपिटलिस्ट कहलाते हैं ग्रौर दो सौ करोड़ रुपये पर उन का डामि नेशन है। लेकिन इस का जिम्मेदार कौन है?

उपाध्यक्ष महोदयः यह ग्रलग बात है। माननीय सदस्य बिल के बारे में बोलें।

श्री शिव नारायण : मैं एडल्ट्रेशन पर मा रहा हूं । बिजिनैसमैन इसके जिम्मेदार हैं । उन्होंने कहा है कि ब्लैक मार्केंटिंग होती है ग्रीर कांग्रेस पार्टी ने बड़ा पैसा लिया है । एडल्ट्रेशन के जिम्मेदार जनसंघ के विजिनैसमैन हैं । जो बड़े बड़े लोग एडल्ट्रेशन करते हैं, वे जनसंघ के लोग हैं । नब्बे परसैंट लोग ग्राप को ऐसे मिलेंगे ।

श्री ग्रोंकार लाल बेरवाः इस का इस बिल से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है।

श्री बृजराज सिंह (बरेली) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जनसंघ के लोग बिजिनैस करते हैं, माननीय सदस्य को इस का प्रमाण देना होगा, वर्ना ग्राप इन शब्दों को एक्सपंज कर दें।

श्री शिव नारायणः मैं प्रमाण देता हूं।

श्वी ब्लराज सिंह :इस का क्या मतलब है कि जनसंघ के लोग बिजिनैस करते हैं ? क्या कांग्रेस के लोग बिजिनैस नहीं करते हैं ?

श्री झिव नारायणूः बनिया क्लास उसमें है। जनसंघ के नेता बड़ें बड़े पैसे वाले नोग हैं ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य बिल के बारे में बोलें ।

श्री **शिव नारायण**ः मैं बिल के बारे में कह रहा हूं। इस मुल्क में हर पार्टी वाले [श्री शिव नारायण]

पैसा पाते हैं। इसलिए ऐसा आक्षेप करना "मुनासिब नहीं है। इस हाउस में ऊंची बात कही जाये श्रौर ग़लत बातें न कही जायें। श्रगर मैं पैसा लेता हूं, तो माननीय सदस्य भी लेते हैं।

एक माननीय सदस्य ः इन्होंने कुबूल कर लिया ।

श्री बृजराज सिंह : यह क्या ग्राग्युंमेंट है कि मैं लेता हं, तो ग्राप भी लेते हैं ?

श्री शिव नारायण : मैं गवर्नमेंट से दरख्वास्त करूंगा कि एडल्ट्रेशन के बारे में निगरानी कड़ी की जाये । चूंकि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने देखा कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स इस काम को ठीक तरह से नहीं कर पाई हैं, इसलिए जसका इन्टरफ़ीयरेंस हुआ और इसलिए मंत्री महोदय यह एमेंडिंग बिल लाई हैं। ग्राज जरूरत इस बात की है कि हमारे मित्र इस बारे में सोसायटी में प्रीच करें। केंवल गवर्नमेंट ही र सपांसीबल नहीं है। गवर्नमेंट की जिम्मेदारी है। जिम्मेदारी मैं आंढ़ता हूं। इसीलिए गवर्नमेंट यह एमेंडिंग बिल लाई है।

मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि एक ही डंडे से सब को हांकना ग्रौर यह कहना कि सब चोर .हैं, हमारे सब ग्रफ़सरान को चोर कहना, .मानने वाली बात नहीं है। यह ग़लत बात है। हमारे पास ग्रच्छे से ग्रच्छे ग्राफ़िसर भी .हैं ग्रौर ग्रच्छे से ग्रच्छे लोडर भी हैं। मुल्क में बहुत ग्रच्छे ग्रच्छे लोग हैं।

एक माननोय सदस्य ः खराब कोई नहीं है ?

श्वी <mark>शिव नारायण : ख़</mark>राब भी हैं, लेकिन एक डंडे से सब को हॉकना कि सब चोर हैंं, यह मानने वाली बात नहीं है।

इस्पैक्टरों की बात कही गई है । मैं मानता हूं कि इस्पैक्टर लोग गड़वड़ करते हैं । सरकार स्पैक्ष्ल सी० झाई० डी० के द्वारा उन का काम देखे ग्रौर पता लगाये कि कौन गड़बड़ करता है। हम किसी को बख़्शने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं।

प्रगर भगवान् चाहेगा, तो ६ तारीख से हिन्दुस्तान में एक नई गवर्नमेंट बनेगी, जिसके नेता ने एलान किया है कि हम सोशलिज्म पर चर्लेंगे। वास्तव में सोशलिज्म ही हमारा मिशन है। हमारे माननीय मित्रों को उस में सहायता देनी चाहिए और मदद करनी चाहिए ।

जहां तक एडल्ट्रेशन का सम्बन्ध है, उसमें गांव ग्रौर शहर, पढ-लिखे ग्रौर जाहिल, सब शामिल हैं। श्राज गांवों में शुद्ध दूध नहीं मिल रहा है । मैं डाक्टर साहब से ध्रपील करता हूं कि वह इस कानून को सख़्ती से कार्यान्वित करें, जिस से मल्क में शुद्ध दूध मिले ग्रौर दूसरी चीज भी शुद्ध ग्रौर साफ़-सूधरी मिल सकें । मैं फ़ारेन कन्ट्रीज में रहा हं। वहां पर पैसा खर्च करने से कोई भी चीज **गुद्ध ग्रौर श्रच्छी मिल सकती है । ग्रगर** बाजार में नकली, ग़लत ग्रौर मिलावट वाली चीजें मिलती हैं, तो देश की नाक कटती है। ग्राज जरूरत इस बात की है कि हमारी गवर्नमेंट स्टेबल रहे---ग्रौर वह स्टेबल है----ताकि देश को जो भी चीजें मिलें, वे शुद्ध ग्रौर स्वास्थ्यवर्द्धक हों ग्रौर इस प्रकार देश का कल्याण हो ।

डा॰ सुझीला नायर : श्रीमन्, सिवाये एक दो सदस्यों के सब ने इस बिल का स्वागत किया है । इस के लिए मैं सदन की ग्राभारी हूं ।

श्रीमन्, जनसंघ वाले कहते हैं कि यह बिल वापस लो ग्रौर सोशलिस्ट कहते हैं कि यह बिल वापस लो ।

श्री बड़ें : हम ने नहीं कहा है कि इस बिल को वापस लिया जाये ।

Adulteration (Amendment) Bill

इस तरह से करने से क्या होगा । इनके कहने वे मुताबिक तो सारी की सारी ज्युडिशरी खराब हो गई। ये समझते हैं मिनिस्टर ने मैसेज भेज दिया ग्र.र उन्होंने मान लिया । जब इनको इस बात पर पकडा गया ग्रौर सभापति महोदय ने कहा कि ग्राप यह क्या कर रहे हैं, क्या कह रहे हैं तो ये उठ कर कहने लगे कि नहीं साहब, एनैलेसिस जिन लेबो-रेटरीज में होता है वहां मैसेज भेज देते हैं। इनको यह मालुम नहीं है कि कानन के अन्दर एनेलेसिस के बारे में अपील के लिए एक ग्राल इंडिया लेबोरेटरी कलकत्ता में और जिस किसी को शिकायत हो, वह कह सकता है कि एन लेसिस ठीक नहीं है ग्रीर वह भेज सकता है एनेलेसिस ग्रपील के लिये। बहां पर वह एनेलेसिस करके अपनी शिकायत की सुनवाई कर सकते हैं, परीक्षण दूरुस्त करवा सकता है। वे कहते हैं कि दिल्ली में यहां पर कोई हल्दी मिलावट वाली पकड़ी गई थी ग्रौर मंत्री के कान पर जुंतक नहीं रेंगी (इंटरप्शंज) ग्रव हल्दी दिल्ली में ही नहीं कई जगहों पर मिलावट वाली बिकती है । ग्रब मंत्री हर जगह जाकर उस हल्दी को दूरुस्त नहीं कर सकता है । मैं जानना चाह**ती** हं कि इनके कान पर कितनी जुंरेंगी, इन्होंने क्या काम किया, क्या ये सदस्य महोदय बता सकते है

श्वी ग्रोंकार लाल बेरवाः ग्राप दिल्ली में रहती हैं और मैंने दिल्ली की ही मिसाल दी है ।

डा॰ सुझी स्ता नायर : ग्राज यह कानून हमको क्यों लाना पड़ रहा है ? पहले कानून मं लिखा है कि कम से कम दो इंडीपेडेंट विटनैसिस होनी चाहियें साथ जाने के लिये । दो विटनैसिस साथ जाने को तैयार नहीं होती हैं । तो ग्राज कानून चलाने वाले कहते हैं कि साहब इन से ही कई केस फेल हो जाते हैं, इस वास्ते हमकी इजाजत दे दो कि दो हो सकेंगे तो हम दो ले जायेंगे,

श्री क्रोंकार लाल बेरवाः हम ने इस बिल का समर्थन किया है।

डा० स्वजीला नायर : ग्रौर वे दलील न्या देते हैं ? कहते हैं कि नई सरकार आ रही है। मैं कहना चाहती हं कि नई सरकार की उनको क्या फ़िक है। यह तो हमारी सरकार है-हमारी थी, हमारी है ग्रौर हमारी रहेगी। हमारी सरकार जो नीति चलाती म्राई है, जब से हिन्द्रस्तान आजाद हुआ है सतरह बरस पहले तब से जो नीति चलाती आई है, उस नीति पर, जवाहरलाल जी की नीति पर हमारी सरकार कायम है । जो कार्यक्रम जवाहरखाल जी ने बनाया था, उन्होंने जो कुछ कहा था उसको हम ग्राग़े बढा रहे हैं। यह कांग्रेस की सरकार व्यक्तियों पर ग्रवलम्बित नहीं है, विचारों पर ग्रवलम्बित है, ग्रादर्शें पर ग्रवलम्बित है । उन ग्रादशों को हम निभाते ग्राये हैं, निभाते जायेंगे । इन लोगों की गालियों से हम डर नहीं जायेंगे । क्या बातें करते हैं ये ? समझते नहीं हैं बात को । कानून इन्होंने पढ़ा नहीं है । इनको मालूम नहीं है कि कानून में क्या है। बड़ी लम्बी चौडी बातें करके, गालियां निकाल कर ये समझते हैं कि कुछ इनकी दलीलों में सार ग्रा जायेगा, जोर ग्रा जायेगा । नवा कहते हैं ये ? कहते हैं कि मिनिस्टर सन्देशा भेजते हैं कि यह हमारा ग्रादमी है इसको बख्श दो, यह हमारा नहीं है, इसको पकड़ लो (इंटरकांज)

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Shall I rise on a point of order? She should reply to the debate.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. She is replying. Irresponsible statements cannot be made.

डा॰ सुझोल। नायर : मैं यील्ड नहीं कर रही हूं । इनके मिनिस्टर्ज पर प्रटैक 783 (Ai) LSD-8.



[डा॰ सुशीला नायर]

लेकिन एक भी हो। जाये तो। भी कानून के लिये काफी है। तो। वह आ ज हम कानून ला रहे हैं।

इसी प्रकार से ये कहते हैं कि छं।टे **ग्रादमियों को क्यों पकड़ते हो । यही तो** दू:ख की बात है कि जब पकड़ने कोई आता है तो कोई हिमायती पहुंच जाता है छोटे का श्रीर कोई पहुंच जाता है बड़े का । पाप है सो पाप है। छोटे ने किया तो पाप है, बड़े ने किया तो पाप है। जिस किसी ने किया उसको पकड़ा जाना चाहिये उसको पकड़ने में इन लोगों की मदद होनी चाहिये। ग्रगर ये शुद्ध चीजें खाना चाहते हैं तो इनको मदद इस काम मे करनी चाहिये। बात कर देना ग्रासान है लेकिन उसको करना मुझ्किल है । खाने पीने की चीजें ऐसी हैं जो हर एक जगह पर, देहात से लेकर शहर तक, **छो**टो से छोटी ग्रोर बड़ी से बड़ी जगह पर बिकती हैं । इनकी मिलावट रोकने के प्लिये किसी माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि नैतिक स्तर ऊंचा होना चाहिये । मैं इस बात को बिल्कुल मानती हूं। नैतिक स्तर ग्रवश्य ऊंचा होना चाहिये । लेकिन नैतिक स्तर सरकार के हुक्म सं ऊंचा नहीं होता है। नैतिक स्तर ऊंचा करने के लिये हम में से एक एक जो कई लाख का प्रतिनि-निधित्व करता है, उसको ग्रपनी जिम्मेदारी समझनी होगी, इस जिम्मेदारी को उठाना होगा, काम करना होगा ।

मुझे ग्रपना एक ग्रनुभव है । मैं दिल्ली राज्य में स्वास्थ्य मंत्री का काम करती थी ।

श्री ग्रोंकार लाल वेरवाः साभू समाज को यह काम देदो ।

डा० सुत्रीला नायर : उस समय एक सज्जन मेरे पास ग्राये ग्रीर उन्होंने कहा कि एक केस क्या, मैं प्रपने बन्चे की कसम खाकर कहता हूं कि कितने ही कि पकड़वा दूंगा, मैं दूध, घी आदि की किवल व करवा कर रहूंगा । उनके साथ हमने इस्पेक्टर भेज दिया ग्रीर कह दिया कि जहां ले जाना चाहों ले जाग्रो । थोड़े ही दिनों में उन्होंने कितने सारे केस पकड़वा दिये ग्रीर काफी सारी दुरस्ती हो गई । इस प्रकार से हर एक जगह पर ग्रगर एक दो या चार केस लोग भी ऐसे हों जो कमर कस कर कहें कि हम जाने को तैयार हैं, हम मदद करने को तैया क है तो काम हो सकता है ।

इंस्पैक्टर्ज के बारे में बहुत कुछ कह। गया है। इंस्पैक्टर्ज ग्रच्छे भी हैं, बुरे भी हैं । एक जगह पर एक ही इंस्पैक्टर के जिन्दगी भर रहने से गड़बड़ी होती है, उसमें तकलीफ होती है। ग्रगर वह ग्रच्छा है तब तो बहुत ग्रच्छी बात है लेकिन ग्रगर बुरा है तो उसकी कड़ियां बन जाती हैं। इस दृष्टि से हमने सिफारिश की स्टेट गवर्नीमेंट्स को कि तबादला हो सके, ऐसी उनकी नौकरी रखो, ताकि ग्रगर कोई खराबी होती भी है, तो उसको दुरुस्त करने का मौका मिल सके । उनकी पोस्ट को ट्रांस्फरेबल करने के लिये, स्टेट सर्विस में रखने के लिये उनको कहा, बजाय इसके कि उनको म्यूनिसिपल सर्विस में रखा जाये, क्योंकि म्युनिसिपल सर्विस में होगा तो वही रहेगा। यह काम तो करना स्टेट गवनंमेंट्स को है, जिनकी इच्छा होगी या जिनमें शक्ति होगी, वे करेंगी । लेकिन हमने इस विधेयक में कुछ ग्रपने सैंट्रल इंस्पैक्टर रखने की .तजवीज रखी है ताकि जोनल बेसिस पर जाकर इम्प्लेमेंटेशन कैसा हो रहा है, इसको देखा जा सके, उस में जो मदद हो सकती है, वह मदद कर सकें।

इसमें क्या बुराई है, इसमें क्या कोताही हुई कि जिसके लिये तलखी से ग्रौर नाराजगी से मेरे कुछ भाई बोले । यहां तक कि मर्यादा ही जन्होंने छोड़ दी। हम इस सदन में बैठते हैं तो मर्यादा रखर्नी चाहिये ग्रौर मर्यादा के अन्दर रह कर ही काम केंब्ला चाहिये। अगर मर्यादा के अन्दर रह कर कोई बात कही जायेगी तो उसका असर हमारे दिल पर होगा, हम उसकी कद्र करेंगे, उसको अमल में लाने की कोशिश करेंगे । ग्राप गाली देंगे और मर्यादा छेड़ कर बोलेंगे तो जाहिर है कि हम समझेंगे कि गुस्से में वे आकर कह रहे हैं, मालूम नहीं घर में शायद बीवी से लड़ करके आए हैं, कोन जानता है कि सारा गुस्सा हम पर ही निकाल रहे हैं

श्वी **बुजराज सिंह :** गाली कौन सी दी गई है । जगर कोई दी गई हो तो रिकाड पर होगा । गाली कहना

श्री प्रोंकार लाल केरवाः मेरी बीबी नहीं है ।

डा० जुशीला नायर : ग्रगर माननीय सदस्य ने भाषण नहीं सूनें तो मैं इसकी जिम्मे-दार नहीं हूं। यहां पर बैठ कर श्रगर वे सभी भाषण सूनते तो उनकी समझ में आ जाता कि कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने क्या कहा है। ग्रगर वह चाहते हैं तो सदन का समय लेने के बजाय, बाद में जा कर **सारा** रिकार्ड पढ लें और सब कुछ उनको पता चल जायेगा कि कि उने क्या कहा और जो भाषा इस्तेमाल की वह अन्चित थीं या नहीं थी। मेरा ऐसा विश्वास है कि शान्ति से भ्रगर वह पढेंगे तो वह स्वयं ही कहेंगे कि वह भाषा उचित नहीं थी । लेकिन उसको मैं **छो**ड देती हं ।

श्वी बुजराज सिंह : यदि गाली दी गई है तो हम उसके लिये माफी मांग सकते हैं। लेकिन गाली क्या दी गई, यह तो बता दें। उस गाली को एक्सपंज भी किया जा अकता है ।

श्री क्रोंकार लान बेरवा ः बड़ी झुद्ध हिन्दी में मैंने प्रपनी बात कहीं है । डा॰ सुझीला नापर : मैंने इनकी सब बातें शान्ति से सुनी हैं। लेकिन ग्रब वह मेरा जवाब तक नहीं सुनना चाहते हैं। यह बडी मुश्किल की बात है।

एडल्टेग्रन को रोका जाए, यह उन की इच्छा है, हमारी भी इच्छा है, हर एक की इच्छा है । इस काम में जितनी मदद सदस्य दे सकते हैं उतनी देंगे तब तो काम ग्रच्छा चलेगा लेकिन ग्रगर खाली एक वाद विवाद में पडेंगे तो जाहिर है कि काम ठीक नहीं चल सकेगा। में यह पानने को तैयार हु कि खाली कानून से काम नहीं होता है, कानन को श्रमल में लाने से काम होता है। मैं यह भी मानती हं कि कानन को ग्रमल में लाने के लिये लैबोरेटरीज ज्यादा होनीं चाहियें। यह वात भी सहीं है कि उन में ज्यादा ग्रच्छा इक्विपमेंट होना चाहिये ।हम ने सब राज्य सरकारों को इस बारे में पत्न लिखे हैं ग्रीर हम इस काम में उनकी जितनी मदद हो सकती है कई जगहों पर करने की कोशिश करते हैं ताकि काम सच्छा हो सके । हमारी जो सेन्टल लेबोरेटरीज है जिस में कि मपील वगैरह हो सकती है उस को हम ने इतना सुधार दिया है कि महीने के ग्रन्दर जो हजारों वहां पर स्पेसिमैन जाते हैं, उन की रिपोर्ट उसीं महीने में चली जाती है और एक महीने से ज्यादा धगर कोई केस रह जाते हैं तो उन की रिपोर्ट हमारे पास माती है जिस से कि उस की वजह देख कर के उस को समय समय पर दरुस्त किया जा सके।

किसी माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि ये गांव में घूमें तब इन को पता चले। ये तो महलों में रहते हैं इन को कैसे पता चल सकता है। जिस तरह से महल में मैं रहती हूं उसी तरह वे महल में माननीय सदस्य भी रहते हैं। मैं एक एम॰ पी॰ के क्वार्टर में बैठी हुई हूं, ये भी वही बैठ हुए हैं। मैं कहना चाहती हूं कि इन्होंने तो शायद एम॰ पी॰ के क्वार्टर का फर्नींचर भी लिया हुआ होगा, लेकिन मेरे पास तो वही बॉस का फर्नींचर है जो पहले से 1009 Prevention

[डा॰ सुशीला नायर]

था। मैं ने तो वह फर्नीचर भी नहीं लिया है। मेरे महल ग्रौर इन के महल में किसी तरह से भी कोई फर्कनहीं है (इटरप्यंज) ।

श्री शरजु पाण्डेय : ऐसा नहीं कहा (Interruption).

डा० सुझीला नायर : जब गांवों में भूमने की बात की जाती है तो मैं प्राप के द्वारा यह कहना चाहती हूं कि इन को तो दो जन्म लगेंगे उतने गांवों में भूमने को जितने गांवों में मैं भूमी हं।

यह क्या जानते हैं गांवों को । यह यहां बैठ कर बात करना जानते हैं, ग्रौर हम को तो काम करना है । हम राज्य में बैठेंगे तो भी काम करेंगे ग्रौर राज्य के बाहर बैठेंगे तो भी काम करेंगे । करते ग्राये हैं ग्रौर करते रहेंगे ।

श्वी २४० मो० बनर्जीः यह क्या बात है। स्राप को पांच जन्म लग जायेंगे ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर ।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, you should protest. What is this language? She cannot use this language. The difficulty is that you cannot follow Hindi.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Is she entitled to use that language?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

डा० सुशीला नायर : उन को कोई अधिकार नहीं है कि ऐसी बातें करें कि आप हिन्दी नहीं समझते हैं। आप हिन्दी समझते हैं ग्रीर उन के बराबर समझते हैं। मैं कहना चाहती हुं......(इंटरप्शंज)।

श्री स॰ मो॰ बनर्जी : ग्रव ग्राप इसका फायदा मत उठाइए। ग्राप हमारी मोग्रज्जिज बहन हैं, लेकिन जो चाहें वह ग्राप नहीं कह सकतीं।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : ग्रार्डर, ग्रार्डर ।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Then you can allow any language.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. She must be heard now.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Does it mean that she can say anything she likes?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Nor can you say anything you like.

Shri S. M. Manerjee: Sir, I rise on a point of order.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. There is no point of order.

Shri S M. Banerjee: What is this "Order, order"?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I say there is no point of order.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): Sir, he is rising on a point of order.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What is the point of order?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: My point of order is this. Right from the beginning of her speech—her sentiments must have been injured; but that is a different matter—she has been saying in Hindi

इन सज्जन को दो जन्म लग ब्रायेंगे। Even now she said: इन सज्जन को दो जन्म लग जायेंगे। No Honourable, no Member

An hon. Member: It is not unparliamentary.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: There are many things in this world which are not unparliamentary. But, after all, we expect better behaviour from a Minister.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Sajjan is not unparliamentary (Interruptions). IOII Prevention JYAISTHA 13, 1886 (SAKA) of Food IOI2 Adulteration (Amendment) Bill

डा० सुझीला नायर : इस में कोई गलत बात नहीं, कोई बुरी बात नहीं । जितना मैं घूमी हूं, उतना वे नहीं घूमे । श्री बनर्जी स्वयं हिन्दी प्रान्त से ग्रा कर हिन्दी नहीं समझते इस पर मुझे बड़ा दुःख होता है. बड़ा ग्रफसोस होता है ।

श्वी स॰ नो॰ वनर्जीः म्राप को पांच जन्म लगेंगे समाजवाद को लाने में ।

डा॰ सुझीला नायर : यह गड़बड़ी करते हैं तो मेरा कहना है

Shri Sham Lal Saraf (Nominated— Jammu and Kashmir): Sir, I want your guidance on one point. The hon. Minister has stated, and it is a fact, that all her life she has been working in the villages. Actually, she visited hundreds of thousands of villages and suppose she tells me that, जितना वह

घूमी हैं उतना घूमने में मुझे दो जन्म लग जायेंगे I will readily accept it. I have nothing to say against it.

Shri Brij Raj Singh: Not I.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: If Shri Brij Raj Singh does not accept it, that does not mean it is not a fact.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. In any case, I have not upheld that point of order.

डा० सुशीला नायर : प्रगर दो में नहीं, एक जन्म में वे घूम सकते हैं तो बड़ी खुशी है। मुझे इस के लिये कुछ कहना नहीं है, लेकिन मुझे ऐसा लगा कि बह कठिन होगा। लेकिन जो भी हो, कहने का प्रर्थ यह है कि जो बात यहां पर कही गई उन में से कोई विशेष सुझाव निकला नहीं, ऐसा मुझे लगा। कहते हैं कि पांच जोनल प्राफिसेज कहां कहां होंगे। यह मैं इस समय तो नहीं कह सकती हूं। पांच जोनल प्राफिसिज की बात हम ने प्रब तक सोची है। कहां कहां पर बे रक्खे जायगे, कैसे कैसे उन को हम डेवलप कर सकेंगे, यह हम देखते जायेंगे जैसे जैसे श्रागे बढ़ेंगे ।

किसी ने हाकसंकी प्राब्लेम के बारे में कहा कि जिस खाने पर मक्खियां बैठती हैं ऐसा खाना लोग बेचते हैं। यह सही है। मगर कानून बना कर मक्खी बैठी हुई खुराक लोग न खायें. इस को रोकना कठिन है। इस के लिये हेल्य एजूकेशन चाहिये, प्रपना सिविक सेन्स चाहिये। इस के लिये जितनी कोशिश हो सकती है हम कर रहे हैं।

मंडल साहब ने तो कहा कि उन को प्रशासन ही बदलना है । तो वह तो जब चुनाव प्रायेगा उस समय बदल सकें तो बदल लें । प्रगले चुनाव तक हम यहां बैठे रहेंगे प्रौर यथाशकित अपना काम करते जायेंगे । सेवा करते जायेंगे । किसी ने पूछा कि हम ने कितने प्रोसिक्यूशन्स किये हैं, कितने कंविक्शन्स किये हैं, तो मैं बतलाऊं कि सन् १९६२ में ४६.०३२ प्रोसीक्यूशन्स द्रुए प्रौर उन में से ३२,१४४ को सजायें मिलीं ।

और सूझाव है एक तरफ से कि सजा ज्यादा हो दूसरी तरफ से कि कम हो । तो जब ज्वांइंट कमेटी के सामने यह बिल जायगा तब उन की बुद्धिमत्ता के अनुसार इस में जो भी दरुस्ती या परिवर्तन करने की द्रा**उ**क्यकता लगेगी, वह उस में संशोधन कर सकेंगे। उस के बाद यह विधेयक यहां पर फिर ग्रायेंगा ग्रौर माननीय सदस्यों को जो कुछ कहना होगा वह कहेंगे और जिस प्रकार का विधेयक वह चाहेंगे, बनायेंगे । आखिर यह सदन सब से ऊपर है। इस सदन के हाथ में है विधेयक को पास करना । वह चाहे तो पास करे ग्रौरन चाहेतो न पास करे। निकाल देना हो तो निकाल दे, सजा बढ़ानी हो बढ़ायें, घटानी हो घटायें। हमें जो भी मनासीब लगा माननीय सदस्यों की बातें सुन कर, पार्षि-यामेंट ग्राँर जनता की बातें सून कर, उस के अनसार हम ने कोशिश की हें संशोधन करने को. ताकि विधेयक को हम जितना म्रच्छा

[डा॰ सुकीला नायर] कर सकते हैं उतना ग्रच्छा करें, जितने लूप-होल्स हम प्लगकर सकें करें।

यह विधेयक जो सदन के सामने है उस का इम्प्लिमेंटेशन सारे देश में केन्द्र के द्वारा हो यह मझे बहत सम्भव नहीं लगता, क्योंकि इस का इम्प्लिमेटेंशन देश के कोने कोने तक होना है. किन्हीं चन्द जगहों पर होना नहीं है। किसी ने पूछा कि फुड इन्स्पै-क्टर्स की क्वालिफिकेशन्स क्या हों, इस को भी प्रैसकाइब करना चाहिये । इस के लिये प्रिवेंशन ग्राफ फड ऐडलटरेशन के द वें रूल में रास्ता रक्खा गया है। इस के म्रलावा एक कमेटी है. एक स्टैटटरि कमेटी है प्रिवेंशन <mark>ग्राफ फड एंडल्टरेशन एक्ट में । उस ने ए</mark>क सब-कमेटी भी बिठाई है ग्रौर उसमें इंस्पैक्टरों की क्यालिफिकेशन्स के बारे में ग्रौर ग्रधिक विचार किया जा रहा है। ग्रौर उन को जितना सुधारा जा सकता है, जितना अच्छा किया जा सकता है. उतना किया जायगा । जितनी भी धारायें इस संशोधन विधेयक में रक्खी गई हैं वह सब इसी लिये रक्खी गई हैं कि हम एडल्टरेशन को जितनी जल्दी रोक सकें. रोकें। यहां पर कोई डएल कंट्रोल की बात नहीं है। इम्प्लिमेंटेशन रहेगा स्टेट ग्रथारिटीज के साथ लेकिन ग्रगर कुछ हमारे यानी केन्द्र के इन्स्पैक्टर वगैरह रहेंगे तोवे उन की मदद कर सकेंगे। इस के अलावा जो एडल्टरेशन वाली चीजें एक स्टेट से दूसरी स्टेट में झाती हैं उन के सम्बन्ध में स्टेट की हदबन्दी के कारण जो कठिनाइयां समय समय पर पैदा होती है, केन्द्र के इंस्पैक्टर उन को भी दरुस्त कर सकेंगे।

इस दुष्टि से यह विधेयक सदन के सामने आया है। जैसा मैं ने शुरू में कहा, करीब करीब एक दो माननीय सदस्यों को छोड़ कर सभी ने इस का स्वागत किया है और इस के लिये मैं सदन की बहुत ग्राभारी हूं। मैं आशा करती हूं कि जो ज्वाइंट कमेटी सदन नियक्त कर रहा है वह बहुत ध्यानपूर्वक जो भी सुझाव माननीय सदस्यों ने दिये हैं उन को देख कर, जो भी ट्रिस्सी करने की श्रावश्यकता होगी वह करेगी और श्रपनी रिपोर्ट सदन के सामने भेजेगी।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954, be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 33 members, 22 from this House, namely: Shri K. L. Balmiki Shri Sonubhau Dagadu Baswant; Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda; Shri N. C. Chatterjee; H. H. Maharaja Pratap Keshari Deo; Shri Shiv Charan Gupta: Shri Prabhu Dayal Himatsingka; Shri Tulshidas Jadhav; Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath; Shri C. M. Kedaria; Dr. Mahadeva Prasad; Shri Yamuna Prasad Mandal; Dr. G. S. Melkote; Shri Gokulananda Mohanty; Dr. D. S. Raju; Sardar Ranjit Singh; Dr. Sarojini Mahishi; Dr. C. B. Singh; Dr. P. Sri-Shri U. M. Trivedi: nivasan: Shrimati V. Vimla Devi, and Dr. Sushila Nayar and 11 from Rajya Sabha:

that in order to constitute a sitting of the Joint Committee the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of members of the Joint Committee;

that the Committee shall make a report to this House by the first day of the next session;

that in other respects the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Parliamentary Committees shall apply with such variations and modifications as the Speaker may make; and that this House recommends to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do join the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of 11 members to be appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee."

Bill

The motion was adopted.

17 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, June 4, 1964/Jyaistha 14, 1886 (Saka).

GMGIPND-LS II-783 (Ai) LS-17-6-64-967.