

Third Series, Vol. XXI—No. 28

Thursday, September 19, 1963
Bhadra 28, 1885 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Fifth Session)



(Vol. XXI contains Nos. 21—30)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

Price: Re. 1

CONTENTS

[Third Series, Vol. XXI—September 10 to 21, 1963/Bhadra 19 to 30, 1885(Saka)]

No. 21—*Tuesday, September 10, 1963/Bhadra 19, 1885 (Saka)*

COLUMNS

Oral Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 580 to 583, 586 to 589, 597, 591 and 592	5207—48
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 584, 585, 590, 593 to 596 and 598 to 604	5248—56
Unstarred Questions Nos. 1664 to 1747	5256—5308
Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—	
Reported request by Pakistan for withdrawal of certain officials of the Indian High Commission, Karachi	5308—12
<i>Re</i> : Alleged inaccuracy in statement	5312—14
<i>Re</i> : Alleged breach of privilege	5314—20
Papers laid on the Table	5320—21
Messages from Rajya Sabha	5321
Motions <i>re</i> : Prices of foodgrains etc. and food policy	5322—37
Discussion <i>re</i> distribution of national income	5337—5417
Motion <i>re</i> : Report of U.P.S.C.	5417—50
<i>Daily Digest</i>	5451—56
No. 22— <i>Wednesday, September 11, 1963/Bhadra 20, 1885 (Saka)</i>	
Oral Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 605 to 616	5457—98
Short Notice Questions No. 4	5498—5511
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 617 to 628	5511—17
Unstarred Questions Nos. 1748 to 1817	5517—63
<i>Re</i> : Business of the House	5563—64
Papers laid on the Table	5564—65
Motion <i>re</i> : Report of U.P.S.C.	5565—5629
Statement <i>re</i> : Air crash near Agra	5629—3 ³
Discussion <i>re</i> : sugar situation	5633—5704
<i>Daily Digest</i>	5704—08
No. 23— <i>Thursday, September 12, 1963/Bhadra 21, 1885 (Saka)</i>	
Oral Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 629, 635, 630 to 634 and 636 to 640	5709—49
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 641 to 651	5749—59
Unstarred Questions Nos. 1818 to 1823 and 1825 to 1863	5759—83
<i>Re</i> : Compulsory Deposit Scheme	5783—84
Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance —	
Gold Control Order	5784—5805
Papers laid on the Table	5805—05

Messages from Rajya Sabha	5806—08
Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisement) Amendment Bill laid on the Table as passed by Rajya Sabha	5808
Committee on Absence of Members—	
Sixth Report	5808
Discussion re : Sugar situation	5808—40
Motion re : Report of U.P.S.C.	5840—96
Drugs and Cosmetics (Amendment) Bill—	
Motion to concur in recommendation of Rajya Sabha to refer to Joint Committee	5896—5915
Statement re: Aircrash near Agra	5915—20
Daily Digest	5921—26
No. 24—Friday, September 13, 1963/Bhadra 22, 1885/(Saka)	
Oral Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 652 to 655, 657 to 666, 668 to 673 and 675	5927—71
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 656, 667 and 674	5971—73
Unstarred Questions Nos. 1864 to 1896 and 1898 to 1900	5973—95
Calling Attention to Matters of Urgent Public Importance—	
(i) Judicial pronouncements by Supreme Court regarding filing of an affidavit by a Magistrate relating to transfer of a criminal case	5995—6007
(ii) Reported photographing by Chinese Embassy officials of communist flags on Government property in Delhi	6007—12
Papers laid on the Table	6012
Message from Rajya Sabha	6013
Public Accounts Committee—	
Thirteenth Report	6013
Presentation of petition	6013—14
Business of the House	6014—30
Drugs and Cosmetics (Amendment) Bill—	
Motion to concur in Rajya Sabha's recommendation to refer to Joint Committee	6030—71
Constitution (Amendment) Bill—Introduced (Amendment of article 171) by Shri Era Sezhiyan—	6070—71
Compaines (Amendment) Bill—withdrawn (Amendment of Sections 15, 30 etc.) by Shri P.L. Barupal	6071—92
Motion to consider	6071—92
Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill—circulated by Shrimati Lakshminanthamma	6091—6131
Motion to consider	6091—6131
Amendment to circulate—adopted	6124—31
Constitution (Amendment) Bill—	
(Amendment of articles 136, 226 etc.) by Shri Shree Narayan Das	6131—34
Motion to consider	6131—34
Half-an-Hour discussion re : Indian Missions abroad	6134—48
Daily Digest	6149—54

No. 25—Monday, September 16, 1963/Bhadra 25, 1885 (Saka)

Oral Answers to Questions—

*Starred Questions Nos. 676 to 684 and 686	6155—95
Short Notice Question No. 5	6195—6201

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 685, 687 to 690-A, and 691 to 699	6201—10
Unstarred Questions Nos. 1901 to 1974	6211—54

Calling Attention to Matters of Urgent Public Importance—

(i) Reported photographing by Chinese Embassy officials of Communist Flags on Government property	6254—60
(ii) Reported reconsideration of Compulsory Deposit Scheme	6260—67

Papers laid on the Table 6267—68

President's assent to Bills 6268

Election to Committee—

Indian Central Jute Committee 6268—69

Motion re : International situation 6269—6378

Daily Digest 6379—84

No. 26—Tuesday, September 17, 1963/Bhadra 26, 1885 (Saka)

..

Oral Answers to Questions—

*Starred Questions Nos. 700 to 702, 704 to 710 and 713	6385—6421
Short Notice Questions Nos. 6 and 7	6421—27

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 703, 711, 712, 714 to 719, 719-A and 720 to 727	6427—38
Unstarred Questions Nos. 1975 to 2006, 2008 to 2073, 2073-A and 2073-B	6438—6504
Correction of Answer to Unstarred Question No. 1961 dated 16th April, 1963	6504—05
Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—	
Flood situation in the country	6505—06
Re : Motions for Adjournment and Calling Attention Notices	6506—09
Papers laid on the Table	6509—10
Public Accounts Committee—	
Fourteenth Report	6510—11
Estimates Committee—	
Thirty-eighth Report	6511
Leave of Absence	6512—15
Slum Areas (Improvement and Clearance) Amendment Bill—introduced	6515—16
Motion re : International Situation	6516—6648
Daily Digest	6649—56

No. 27—Wednesday, September, 18, 1963/Bhadra 27, 1885 (Saka)

Oral Answers to Questions—

*Starred Questions Nos. 728, 730, 731, 733, 735, 737 to 740, 742 and 743	6657—98
Short Notice Questions Nos. 8 & 9	6698—6708

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Question Nos. 729, 732, 734, 736, 741, 744 to 753, 753-A and 755	6708—17
Unstarred Questions Nos. 2074 to 2140 and 2142 to 2161	6717—70
Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—	
(i) Reported killing of six Members of Security forces by Naga hostiles; and	6770—75
(ii) Firing by Pakistan troops at Latitilla	6775—85
Re : Incorrect reporting of Proceedings by a Newspaper	6785—88
Papers laid on the Table	6788—89
Message from Rajya Sabha	6789—90
Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions—	
Twenty-sixth Report	6790
Drugs and Cosmetics (Amendment) Bill—	
Motion to concur in recommendation of Rajya Sabha to refer to Joint Committee	6790—6815
Motion re : Allotment of time	6815—22

Constitution (Seventeenth Amendment) Bill—	
Motion to refer to Joint Committee	22—6900
Flood situation in the country .	6,01—18
Daily Digest	6913—26

No. 28—Thursday, September 19, 1963/Bhadra 28, 1885 (Saka)—

Oral Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 756 to 766	6927—65
Short Notice Questions Nos. 10 and 11	6955—72
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 767 to 781	6972—81
Unstarred Questions Nos. 2163 to 2217 and 2217-A	6981—7015
Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—	
Reported inhuman treatment of Indians in China	7015—20
<i>Re</i> : Motion for Adjournment	7020—22
Papers laid on the Table	7022—24
Minutes of Parliamentary Committees	7024—25
Public Accounts Committee—	
Fifteenth Report	7025
Constitution (Seventeenth Amendment) Bill—	
Motion to refer to Joint Committee	7025—41, 7044—7138
Statement <i>re</i> : Starred Question No. 760—	
Ministers' Accounts in Foreign Banks	7041—43
Discussion <i>re</i> NEFA Enquiry	138—48
Half-an-Hour discussion <i>re</i> : Language used on A.I.R.	7148—64
Daily Digest	7165—70

No. 29—Friday, September 20, 1963/Bhadra 29, 1885 (Saka)—

Oral Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 782 to 785, 787, 789, 790, and 792 to 798	7171—7209
Short Notice Questions Nos. 12 and 13	7209—18
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 786, 788, 791, 799 and 800 to 804	7218—25
Unstarred Questions Nos. 2218 to 2273	7225—57
<i>Re</i> : Motion for Adjournment and Calling Attention Notice	7257—58
Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—	
Theft of Gelatine boxes from a wagon from Changasari station yard near East Pakistan border	7258—64
Papers laid on the Table	7265—68
Estimates Committee—	
Replies to recommendations	7268
Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions—	
Minutes	7269
Statement <i>re</i> : Management of public sector industries—laid on the Table	7269
Statement <i>re</i> : Gauhati Refinery	7269—72

<i>Re</i> : Government assurances	7272-73
Discussion on NEFA Enquiry and Motion <i>re</i> : "Our Defence Preparedness"	7273-7334
Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions—	
Twenty-sixth Report	7334
Resolution <i>re</i> : Defence of India Act	7334-71
Resolution <i>re</i> : Pensions for Armed Services	731-7405
Calling Attention to Matters of Urgent Public Importance—	
(i) Food and Sugar situation in West Bengal	7405-14
(ii) Rise in cloth prices in Calcutta	7414-1
Half-an-Hour discussion <i>re</i> : Morris Cars	7415-28
Daily Digest	7429-36

No. 30—Saturday, September 21, 1963/Bhadra 30, 1885 (Saka)

Oral Answers to Questions—

Short Notice Questions Nos. 14 to 18	7437-47
Statement <i>re</i> : Cease-fire on Assam-East Pakistan border	74:8-57
Statement <i>re</i> : Gold Control and Compulsory Deposit Schemes	74:8-66
Papers laid on the Table	7466-67
Committee on Petitions—	
Minutes	7467
Message from Rajya Sabha	7467-68
<i>Re</i> : Appointment of Ministers	7468
<i>Re</i> : Discussion on NEFA Enquiry Report	7468-73
Discussion on NEFA Enquiry and Motion <i>re</i> : "Our Defence Preparedness"	7474-702
Motion <i>re</i> : Committee on Public Undertakings	7603-07
Correction of answer to Starred Question No. 743	7607-08
Daily Digest	7609-10
Resume of the Fifth Session, 1963	7611-14

N.B.—The sign + marked above the name of a Member on Questions which were orally answered indicates that the Question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

LOK SABHA

Thursday, September 19, 1963/Bhadra
28, 1885 (Saka).

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Advances against Warehouse receipts

*756. Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India has modified its directives issued early this year prescribing overall ceiling limit for advances against pledge of warehouse receipts relating to foodgrains (excluding wheat);

(b) if so, the form in which more advances against warehouse receipts will be made available "in the interests of steady and orderly growth of warehousing facilities in the country"; and

(c) the steps taken to avoid the incidence of credit control on the use of new warehouses?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat):

(a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The ceilings for advances have been refixed, so as to permit advances against warehouse receipts to be granted up to the corresponding limits in the previous year, or increased to the extent of the contraction, if any, in other advances. Advances against receipts issued by warehouses which have been established by the Central or State Ware-Housing Corporations on

1289 (A1) LSD—1.

or after the 1st April, 1962 can be granted outside the ceilings.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Keeping in view the imperative necessity for steady growth of warehousing facilities, does the Government think of setting up another financial agency for this purpose?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Just now there is no other new agency to be created. The fact is that as and when more warehousing facilities are being created, efforts are being made that they should not suffer for want of necessary funds. But if it is felt that more funds are required and a corporation or other agency has to be created, it can be considered.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: May I know to what extent the State co-operative banks and the district units, namely, the central cooperative banks linked to service cooperatives are coming to their help?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: This question relates to warehousing facility and advances by scheduled banks...

Mr. Speaker: To what extent co-operatives and others are coming to their help—that is what he wants to know.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: For that, I need separate notice.

Gandak Project

+

*757. { Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri Bishwanath Roy:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the Gandak Project in the Champaran District of Bihar up till 12th June, 1963;

(b) whether it is a fact that due to the Emergency funds earmarked for the Gandak Project have been reduced; and

(c) if so, the amount thereof and the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) A statement containing the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

The alignment of the Gandak barrage had been finalised after conducting the necessary model studies at the Central Water and Power Research Station, Poona.

Preliminary works like the construction of camp buildings, landing ground, telephone lines etc., had been completed. Access road from the railhead at Bagha to the camp site at Bhaissalotan had been completed. Construction of the Power house at the barrage site for supplying electric energy for the construction works is in progress. Construction of the Eastern Guide Bank of the barrage is also in progress.

Work is in progress in several reaches of Tirhut, Saran and Don canals.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Shri K. N. Tiwary: What was the allotment and how much has been been paid this year in 1963 to the Bihar Government for this?

Dr. K. L. Rao: The allotment for Bihar on account of this project in this plan is Rs. 20 crores. Of this, Rs. 3½ crores has been spent so far. This year's allotment is Rs. 79 lakhs.

Shri K. N. Tiwary: Our information from the papers is that the allotment for 1963-64 has not been paid and whatever has been paid is very much short of the original allotment.

What is the view of the Government about this?

Dr. K. L. Rao: It is true that the Bihar Government has asked for an increased allotment for this. They requested for an allotment of Rs. 2 crores. But the Planning Commission has been able to give only Rs. 79 lakhs.

Shri Shashi Ranjan: I would like to know how much amount has been spent so far, what is the progress of the project and whether the progress is up to the schedule or not.

Dr. K. L. Rao: The amount spent so far on the project is Rs. 4½ crores. I am afraid the project is lagging behind due to want of funds.

Shri Shashi Ranjan: By how much is it lagging behind?

Dr. K. L. Rao: According to the original schedule, it is expected the project will be completed by 1968. I am afraid it may extend to 1970 now.

Shri Bhakt Darshan: May I know if there has been any progress on the western side, i.e., the U.P. side, of this river?

Dr. K. L. Rao: There has been no progress. The western canal is yet to be started. It happens that first portion is in Nepal and we are awaiting clearance from Nepal for the land.

Shri A. P. Sharma: What is the reason for the Central Government not complying with the request of the Government of Bihar for increased funds?

Dr. K. L. Rao: It just happened that the finances of this project were being met from the Miscellaneous Development Fund. Therefore, Rs. 6 crores from this project was diverted to meet the increased expenditure on the Kosi project. Just now it has been decided that hereafter central

assistance for this project will be given project-wise and, therefore, it will not be possible for any diversion of funds hereafter.

श्री शिव नारायण क्या सरकार यह बतलाने की कृपा करेगी कि नेपाल से अब तक जो बातें हुईं उनमें क्या प्रोग्रेस हुई है।

Dr. K. L. Rao: We have approached the Nepal Government for acquisition of the land. The money required for the land has been paid to the Government of Nepal. I am expecting that it will be possible to undertake this construction this year.

Shifting of Offices from Delhi

*758. { Shri R. S. Pandey:
+
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Will the Minister of Works Housing and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 17 offices of the Central Government proposed to be shifted out of Delhi have since been shifted; and

(b) if so, the names of such offices and the places to which they have been shifted?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) Out of the 20 offices decided to be shifted out of Delhi, seven offices have since been shifted in part or full.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

Sr. No.	Name of the Office.	Place where shifted.
1.	Oil and Natural Gas Commission.	Mostly to Dehra Dun.
2.	Khadi and Village Industries Commission.	Lucknow.

3. Fertilizer Corporation Mostly to of India. Gorakhpur.
4. National Mineral Development Corporation. Faridabad.
5. Floods and Bridges Directorate of the Research, Designs and Standards Organisation. Lucknow.
6. Bhakra and Beas Dam Designs Directorate. Nangal.
7. Office of the Additional Chief Engineer IV, Central Public Works Department. Nagpur.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : श्रीमन्, मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा कि सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के आफिसों को जो दिल्ली के बाहर अन्य स्थानों में भेजा जा रहा है वह किस उद्देश्य से किया गया था ? ऐसा मकानों की कमी की वजह से किया गया या लड़ाई की वजह से किया गया ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : भ्रम सरकारी दफ्तरों को दिल्ली से हटा कर बाहर ले जाने का सवाल यह बहुत असें से चल रहा है। उसको लेकर काफी बातें और झगड़ा वगैरह भी हो चुका है और काफी डिस्कशन के बाद एक फैसला हमने इस बारे में किया था।

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : यह सरकारी दफ्तरों का स्थान बदलने का क्या कारण था ? मकानों की कमी की वजह से इनको दिल्ली के बाहर भेजा जा रहा है या लड़ाई की वजह से ऐसा किया गया है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मकानों की कमी की वजह से किया गया है।

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा क्या यह सच नहीं है कि आफिसों ने दिल्ली के बाहर जाने से इंकार कर दिया ?

Shri P. S. Naskar: The shifting of offices out of Delhi has not only arisen because of the emergency. This question was before the Government since 1958. There are certain offices which can function well from outside Delhi. Therefore, Government decided to shift such offices which can well function also from outside Delhi.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : कितने आफिस धरे और कितने नहीं गये ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : स्टेटमेंट में वह सब दिया हुआ है ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि जो आफिसेंज यहां से शिफ्ट हुये हैं उन में कितने कर्मचारी थे और कितनों के पास मकानात थे ?

Shri P. S. Naskar: Those details are not available.

Shri Kapur Singh: I am curious to know whether the pre-Independence idea of locating the capital of India somewhere near the centre of the sub-continent has been finally abandoned or is it still under consideration in some form or other?

Shri P. S. Naskar: It does not arise out of this question, Sir.

Shri Kapur Singh: I could not follow the answer, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: He said that it does not arise out of this question. It is about moving the offices with Delhi as the capital.

Shri Kapur Singh: I am talking about the capital, whether eventually it will be shifted out of Delhi?

Mr. Speaker: Would he like to do it after having spent so much on it?

श्री कछवाय : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो आफिसेंज यहां से हटाये गये वे किन किन राज्यों के अन्दर चले गये हैं और उन के अन्दर यहां जितने कर्मचारी काम करते थे,

क्या उतने ही कर्मचारी वहां पर भी काम करेंगे ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : स्टेटमेंट में दिया हुआ है उसको पढ़ने की जरूरत नहीं है ।

Shri Kapur Singh: Sir, I rise to a point of order. Once you have allowed a question, is it for a Minister of the Government to say whether it arises or whether it is permissible or not?

Mr. Speaker: He can draw my attention to it and I have to decide. If I do not agree with him I will call upon him to answer, but if I agree with him I will pass on to another supplementary.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Out of 20 offices desired by the Government to be shifted out of Delhi as yet only 7 partly or completely have been shifted. May I know by what time it will be possible for the Government to shift the remaining 13 offices, which is still a large number, or whether the Government is having a reconsideration of this view?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): The difficulty is that we have to find suitable accommodation wherever we wish to send the offices from Delhi. Suitable accommodation in certain cases is not available. In certain cases the accommodation that we have found has not been accepted by the offices concerned. So, lately, what I am doing is, I am taking up this matter at my level with the Minister concerned and asking him if the accommodation found by me is not suitable whether his office would try and find out some other suitable accommodation in the same place.

Bhakra Power Plant

+
*759. { Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri Balkrishna Wasmik:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have approved the installation of a fifth unit in the Bhakra right bank Power Plant;

(b) whether the fourth unit in this plant has been completed; and

(c) whether necessary foreign materials for the units have been arranged?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The fourth unit is expected to be commissioned in 1966.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Regarding the first part of the question, may I know by what time it would be possible to start the construction work of this unit?

Dr. K. L. Rao: This unit will go into commission in 1967.

Mr. Speaker: When will the construction work start?

Dr. K. L. Rao: There is no separate construction. The place for the fifth unit is already there. We only want the machinery. The machinery will be installed and the generation of power started somewhere in the middle of 1967.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know whether the machinery required for this unit, which was mentioned by the hon. Minister just now will be available in the country or it has to be imported from foreign countries and, if so, by what time we can expect to get them?

Dr. K. L. Rao: The machinery is not available in this country. It is being obtained from Russia under the aid.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: By what time will it be available?

Dr. K. L. Rao: That would be coming by the end of 1966, six months before the commissioning of the plant.

Shri B. K. Das: May I know whether the volume of water available at the dam at present would be adequate for the working of this plant?

Dr. K. L. Rao: It is quite so. The volume of water is sufficient for the installation of this unit. I may inform the hon. Member that at Bhakra the head variation is very great; that is, what we call the variation between the maximum and the minimum, it is as much as 244 ft. So that, a machine with a capacity for 120 mw can only produce 70 mw at the low or minimum level. Therefore, we require more machines than are normally required.

Shri D. C. Sharma: What will be the total output of electricity when the fifth unit is also commissioned and how will it be distributed among the different States that compose the Bhakra Nangal Control Board?

Dr. K. L. Rao: The total amount of power that will be available will be 650 mw, consisting of both right and left wing and the canal system. The distribution of power will be, 15.22 per cent to Rajasthan, 100 mw to Delhi, 10 mw to Himachal Pradesh and the rest to Punjab.

Mr. Speaker: Shri P. G. Sen.

Shri P. G. Sen: My question has been covered.

Mr. Speaker: All Bengali friends are putting questions on Bhakra.

Shri Daji: National integration.

Shri S. C. Samanta: How much of the machinery that will be required for the 4th and 5th units will be indigenous?

Dr. K. L. Rao: Nothing is indigenous; machinery for both the units are being obtained from USSR.

Ministers' Accounts in Foreign Banks

*760. { Shri S. M. Banerjee:
+
Shri Umanath:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the Central and State Ministers are keeping their accounts in foreign banks;

(b) if so, the names of such Ministers;

(c) the amount at their credit; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to seize their accounts?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Only one Minister has declared his foreign currency account to the Reserve Bank of India. Keeping in view the banker-customer relationship, it would not be appropriate to disclose his name and the amount at his credit.

(d) This account has been in existence from a date prior to the introduction of Exchange Control in the country. Maintenance of this account is permissible under the Exchange Control Regulations and the question of seizing it, therefore, does not arise.

Shri Daji: Sir, I rise on a point of order. The only ground on which a Minister can withhold information is "public interest" and the ground mentioned here by the hon. Minister is not "public interest", but banking custom, which has nothing to do with public interest. The banking custom of secrecy is between the bank and the client, and we have nothing to do with it. We, as a sovereign Parliament, have the right to know it unless, of course, public interest comes in the way. And the Minister has not pleaded "public interest" in this case. Therefore, the hon.

Minister is bound to disclose the name.

Shri Tyagi: May I submit that not disclosing the name of the Minister would indirectly be an aspersion on him? Since he had been keeping accounts before he became Minister, I do not think there should be any objection to its disclosure.

Mr. Speaker: The banking traditions must apply between the client and the bank. If the bank does not disclose some information, that is a different matter altogether. But if the bank has given it, and the Government knows it, whether Government can claim privilege for not disclosing it on the ground of banking tradition is a matter on which I would just like to be enlightened (*Interruptions*).

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): The relationship between the bank and the customer is not really based on tradition but on law. The Evidence Act is there as regards the bankers' books and that prevents the bankers from giving the names of customers. Similarly, an analogous provision exists in section 54 of the Income-tax Act and other Acts which prohibits the assessee's income to be given out. It is a secret. The Government have ways of getting this information because we have to get it; but whether we should observe the appropriate rules to which the party who gives the information is subject is, I think, a matter of judgment. I believe and I very humbly submit that we are bound by the same rules in regard to secrecy as the party who gives the information is bound.

My hon. friend has raised a question whether the account that is being maintained is a completely innocuous one. It is not a commercial account; it is an innocuous account. It has been maintained for years before 1917 from which time we have been bringing this provision of disclosure of the account and also repatriation of funds. I might even

mention that I had a very small amount in a foreign bank upto 1961. It was merely intended to cover some subscriptions that I had to pay. I was told that I had to get special permission if I wanted to continue the account. I had closed it in 1948, opened it again in 1948 and then closed it in 1961. I got the money back, some Rs. 700 and odd. These are accounts of this nature, of very small amounts. I would humbly submit to the House that it is better not to break a tradition of this nature. I can give the assurance that this account is such that there is absolutely no commercial implication whatsoever.

Shri Tyagi: In that case the quantum of money deposited may be given without mentioning the name.... (Interruption).

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I would like to know from the hon. Minister, when in this very House in the case of an account of a Member of Parliament, despite all objections from this side of the House, his name was disclosed, why in this particular case, where some Central or State Minister is involved, they are feeling shy to disclose the name.

Mr. Speaker: This is again the same thing.... (Interruption). What I said was that that tradition or law—it is said that there is a definite law on that—is between the bank and the client, and if the Government has got this information from the bank then there ought not to be any objection in disclosing it here. If the Government has got it by other methods or by other means and if the bank has not disclosed it, then, I think, it would be appropriate that the Government also should not disclose it.

Shri Tyagi: May I make a submission? This secrecy clause is for the benefit of the person who keeps an account and not for the benefit of the bank. If the gentleman involved gives this information then there is no objection because anybody can announce that he has got so much

money and the bank would not come in the way. So, I want to know whether this secret is being kept in the interest of the bank or in the interest of the person involved.

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: All cannot stand up simultaneously. Professor Ranga.

Shri Ranga: So far as the amount is concerned, the hon. Minister has said that it is not a considerable amount. Therefore, we need not bother very much about it. But what objection can he possibly have to disclosing the name of the Minister? He has been good enough to say that he had his own account there, though for a small amount.

Shri Tyagi: He has betrayed the bank.

Shri Ranga: He declared it. Specially in view of the other observation that had already been made....

Mr. Speaker: He ought to make this distinction, as Shri Tyagi has said, that it was his own account and he is at perfect liberty to disclose it.

Shri Ranga: The name of the Minister ought to be disclosed because it is not a matter between the bank and the Minister but it is a matter between the Minister and the Ministry and Parliament.

Shrimati Benu Chakravarty: May I submit.....

Mr. Speaker: There are others who had stood up earlier. Shri Daji.

Shri Daji: I submit with great respect that your very good ruling coupled with the reply already given by the hon. Minister clinches the matter. The hon. Minister actually said that he got this information from the bank and that because he got it from the bank he has to abide by the banking rules. Having said that, coupled with your very good ruling, there is no choice and there is no matter for discussion except that the hon. Minister disclose the

name. He has already said that he got the name from the bank and he pleaded that because he got it from the bank the banking rules apply to this House also. You have been good enough to over-rule him and give a ruling. Therefore, my submission is that the matter is now closed and in terms of your ruling the hon. Minister is called upon to disclose the name before the House.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: He has no other choice.

An Hon. Member: It is not the public interest.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: There is no question of clinching the issue. I think I am perfectly right and really, as a matter of precedent, I would beg of you to admit this fact. If I get an information from any institution, I am bound, so far as the secrecy is concerned, by the same rules and traditions by which that institution is bound. That is the submission that I make. Supposing I am prepared to give the name now, I do not want it to be considered as a precedent, because if I get any name from the bank I refuse to divulge it. I do not mind whether it is public interest or whether it is breaking the rules. Now, tomorrow I might bring an amendment to the Income-Tax Act and say, section 54 will not apply. Then, it is a different matter. If we say that the bank has to disclose their names, it is a different matter. So long as the law is there, I beg of you not make this as a precedent. I am quite prepared to divulge the name if that will stop all the controversy.

Shri Ranga: All right, Sir, let them have it their own way. The result will be that every Minister will be under suspicion. That is the difficulty.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: The hon. Member must exercise some restraint when I am speaking.... (Interruption).

Shri Ranga: I am trying to help you.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. This conversation should not be there.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I am sorry. As I said, I would really beg of you not make this as a precedent because it would affect....

Mr. Speaker: I have heard the Minister.....

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: He is not going to overrule you. You have given a clear ruling.

Mr. Speaker: I can just hear him and he can bring to my notice certain things, as every other hon. Member can. There is no harm in that. I certainly gave this opinion that it should not apply. Ordinarily, it should apply to the bank and the client. If this information had been conveyed by the bank, then there ought not to be any objection taken for disclosing it further. I will require some time and I will consider it. I am not going to just....

Shri S. M. Banerjee: We may be allowed to put some questions.

Mr. Speaker: That I will allow him. (Interruptions). **Shri Ranga.**

Shri Ranga: I want you to keep in mind....

Shri Tyagi: My point is....

Mr. Speaker: Not two at a time. One must sit down when the other has been allowed. I have not called him. **Shri Ranga.**

Shri Ranga: I only request you to keep in mind.... (Interruptions).

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Ranga: I only request you to keep in mind the unfortunate possibility of a number of us beginning

to think which one of these Ministers is responsible for this kind of a thing. Now, that is too bad a thing for the Government itself.

Mr. Speaker: All right. Shri Tyagi.

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: One at a time. How can I allow all of them to speak? Would this thing take the whole of the Question Hour?

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: You have allowed an opportunity to them. I would request you that we should also be given a couple of minutes to speak our mind on this very matter.

Shri Tyagi: My submission to you is that your ruling is perfectly clear and quite all right and very fair. But the secrecy is with the Bank. Is the party who has the account in the Bank also prohibited from announcing how much funds he has? Income-tax rules prohibit divulging of any information, but the assessee can announce it. So, if the Minister himself is willing to get his name announced, there should be no objection to that.

Mr. Speaker: That would be for the Minister. We are considering here the other thing.

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I cannot allow this discussion to go on for an indefinite period. This is the Question Hour. We must proceed further. I have told the Members that I will just consider it. If I find that I have further doubts, then I will put it up before the House and then I will allow an opportunity to Members to say whatever they like. I am not taking any decision just at this moment.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf rose—

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I would like to know the total number of Central

and State Ministers who have their accounts in foreign banks and the total amount at their credit.

Mr. Speaker: He says that...

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: If I have understood his reply correctly, he has stated that only one Minister has declared it. About the accounts of other Ministers, we want to know the position.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: As I said, we can only know of cases which have been declared. Cases which have not been declared we do not know. We can only know of cases which have been declared. As a matter of fact, I know, probably a number of people—not only the Ministers, but also other people—maintain accounts in foreign banks. In this case, one Minister has declared. As I mentioned earlier, if the Chair rules, and it will give a ruling on the other matter, namely whether we should respect the law on the subject or not if Government have information, I am quite prepared to disclose the name of this particular Minister.

Mr. Speaker: Is it implied that I shall give a ruling that the law should not be complied with?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: This particular Minister has authorised me to mention his name.....

Mr. Speaker: I have only said that I shall just see what the situation is. If the law is definite on that, certainly, the hon. Minister should not just say or imply that I shall give a ruling that may go contrary to the law.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I might say that in this particular case, the Minister is willing to have his name disclosed....

Mr. Speaker: If the law is there, how can the House expect me to go against that law? So, that finishes.

the matter. I am willing to look into it. But it was rather not good, I would submit, that the Minister should expect that I shall ever give a ruling that will go against the law.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: He has stated that only one Minister....

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. This is the difficulty that I find here. Members can stand up from their seats, of course, and I shall be careful to watch them, but unless anyone of them is recognised, he should not start speaking.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: On a matter of clarification....

Mr. Speaker: Whether it be clarification or any other thing, we should, of course, have some discipline.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: The hon. Minister has just now said that only one Minister has declared. So, unless somebody declares, he is not in a position to say whether the other Ministers or other persons have accounts or not. Am I to understand that Government have no other source to get this information, unless the person concerned himself discloses it?

Mr. Speaker: The banks do not give it? This is the question which he has put?

Mr. S. M. Banerjee: I wanted to know the total amount, and the total number of the Ministers....

Mr. Speaker: That has been answered already.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I only wanted the total amount; I never wanted to know the names.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister has said that Government know only as much as is declared, and only the name of the person who has declared. How

can he know about other accounts that might be there?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: What is it that he is keeping hidden? He says that he got it from the bank, and the person concerned is willing to have his name disclosed. What is the name that he has got from the bank? How many such names are there?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Some instructions were issued to the Reserve Bank that all those who have got accounts in foreign banks should declare those accounts by a particular date; I believe it was by November, 1962. I want to know whether these Ministers have made declarations before that date or after that date. I also want to know whether Government are aware that there are some Ministers who have not yet declared their accounts in foreign banks, and if so, what action is being contemplated against them.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: It has been ascertained from the Enforcement Directorate that there have been no complaints about illegal maintenance of accounts by any of the Ministers of the Centre or of the States.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: That is not my point. You will kindly protect me. In this very House, when the question was raised about one Member of this House.....

Mr. Speaker: I shall put one question to the hon. Member. He says that the Ministers (and everybody else) were asked to declare if they had got any accounts in foreign banks. Is that right?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Yes.

Mr. Speaker: Government say that only one Minister has declared that he has accounts in foreign banks. What else does the hon. Member want? What does his second question mean?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The second question is clear, namely whether some of them have not declared their accounts. It has been a standing demand in this House that they should declare. Where they had not declared their accounts, may I know whether Government contemplate some action against them? May I also know whether there are Ministers who have not declared as yet?

Mr. Speaker: If a Minister has not declared his accounts and then Government find that he has got accounts in a foreign bank, then alone Government can proceed. If there are no facts or if there is no evidence . . .

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Kindly excuse me, Sir. My question was this. If secrecy is maintained in this way . . .

Some Hon. Members rose—

Shri Tyagi: May I submit . . .

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I am putting my question now. How can the hon. Member rise like this?

Shri Tyagi: I want to ask one question . . .

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. All shall sit down now. Now, Shri S. M. Banerjee.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: My only submission is this that if this sort of secrecy is maintained, then it will be very difficult for us to get any information about the Ministers or other dignitaries.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The hon. Member may now sit down. Shri Daji.

Shri Daji: There is a legal provision for the declaration of accounts in the foreign banks. Have Government any means of ascertaining whether there are deposits in foreign banks, apart from the voluntary declarations by the persons concern-

ed? Are Government adopting any other means to find out whether there are any defaulters?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: The Enforcement Directorate watches correspondence. Cross references are sometimes made in regard to foreign accounts. But I can certainly assure my hon. friend that Government do not have an X-ray eye in this matter.

Shri Kapur Singh: I want to know whether the Government have made any efforts to ascertain whether there exist any benami accounts in foreign banks of the Ministers, Central or State, and also whether there exist the so-called 'zero' accounts in their names or for their benefit.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: As I said, if we have any means of knowing that any individual, no matter what his position is in this country, who has not disclosed the position of his accounts, is operating a foreign account, naturally action is taken. But if I have to go and ask everyone and find out, and check it further in a manner which he has not indicated as to how I could check, I am afraid my answer is that I am unable to answer the question.

श्री राम सेवक यादव : मंत्री जी ने कहा कि केवल एक मंत्री ने बतलाया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिन मंत्रियों ने बतलाया है क्या उन में वे मंत्री भी शामिल हैं जो अब नहीं हैं अर्थात् भूतपूर्व मंत्री ?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Yes, there was at one time another person who was a Minister who had an account which is a permissible account within the permissible figure and also within the rules. He is no longer a Minister.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: What is his name?

Shri Tyagi: Has the hon. Minister taken his colleague concerned into consultation and has that colleague requested him to keep back his name

or has he given his consent to disclose his name?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I have submitted to you that in this particular case, the particular Minister has no objection to his name being mentioned.

Shri Tyagi: Then why don't you mention it?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: As I said, if the point of principle is not raised and this is not made a precedent, I am quite prepared to give the name. I have got it here.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Kosi River

*761. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages affected by the sudden overflow of water through the breach in the Kosi Western embankment in August, 1963;

(b) the nature and extent of damage done;

(c) the steps, if any, taken to render relief to the people affected; and

(d) whether the gap has now been filled?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) The only village affected was Daiwa in Nepal.

(b) There has been no flooding except in a small area of about 50 acres of which nearly 30 acres had standing crops.

(c) For rescue and relief operations, boats, tarpaulins, medicines etc. were kept in reserve and fair price shops with sufficient foodstuffs were arranged by the State Government.

(d) No, Sir.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: What is the number of population affected by this?

Dr. K. L. Rao: The population affected was about 100 people of Daiwa.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: Arising out of the situation caused by this breach, what steps are being taken to prevent further damage?

Dr. K. L. Rao: The embankment along the original alignment as planned in the original project is going to be done.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Prasad: Arising out of the answer to part (d), may I know whether it has been ascertained that this gap which we had this year was just only this year's feature or there is something wrong with the alignment which may cause recurrence of this year after year with consequent damage?

Dr. K. L. Rao: The gap is due to the fact that the embankment was not constructed along the alignment as projected. As I submitted already, the original alignment was a mile westwards. Besides forming the new embankment, we are also trying to take steps to dredge the river and make a channel in the centre of the river course.

Shri Vishram Prasad: May I know whether Government or this Ministry is going to help the affected persons and give them some money by way of compensation?

Dr. K. L. Rao: Actually, it is only a very temporary inconvenience. The water went down in the course of few days. There is no water now at all, and the villagers have gone back. They were just residing on the bank. There is actually no question of any relief or damage.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Is it a fact that while the embankment was still intact, this defect was pointed out by

the people of that area, but no action was taken to repair it?

Dr. K. L. Rao: It is a fact that some time ago. Members of this House thought there would be danger at this spot and they made representations from time to time, but the engineers thought they would be able to take sufficient amount of protective measure. This alignment was forced to be taken up because the Nepal Government was not giving the land for the designed alignment. The engineers thought they could try to fight it out, but it was always known to them that this alignment was not a very suitable one.

Satellite Townships

+

*762. { Shri Maheswar Naik;
Shri Umanath:

Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Union Government have already started work on developing satellite townships away from Delhi to relieve the shortage of office and residential accommodation in the Capital;

(b) if so, the places selected for the purpose; and

(c) the salient features of this development scheme?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) to (c). In Faridabad an area of about 229 acres is available. This was acquired as a part of the development of Faridabad township where a large number of displaced persons have been rehabilitated. This land is being developed at a cost of Rs. 58.10 lakhs. Recently a scheme for the construction of 1,150 houses at a cost of Rs. 38.81 lakhs and another scheme for the construction of office building at a cost of Rs. 138.76 lakhs has been sanctioned. As regards Ghaziabad, it has been decided to acquire about 900 acres of land through the State Government.

Shri Maheswar Naik: May I know whether the scheme involves additional investment beyond the Plan provision, and if so, wherefrom the money is being procured?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): There is an allocation to this Ministry for the construction of houses and offices. In fact, we are asking for a further provision because we have already reached the limit as far as the Plan provision is concerned.

Shri Maheswar Naik: Will not the location of certain Government offices as far away as Ghaziabad and Faridabad preclude the natural development of Delhi, the Capital city, itself?

Shri P. S. Naskar: It will be the other way round.

Shri P. B. Chakravarti: Is it not a fact that in the 1962-63 Budget, Rs. 13 crores have been sanctioned for the construction of houses in Delhi, which is double the amount which was spent in five years previously? Does it prove that that Government has now felt the necessity of not removing the offices to other places?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: The point is this. There is acute shortage in houses and office accommodation in Delhi and some other important cities like Madras, Bombay and Calcutta. I do not want to talk about the past, but it is a fact that we have sanctioned schemes worth Rs. 10 to Rs. 25 crores during the last 10 to 15 months, and still I would like to sanction many more schemes covering expenditure of many more crores.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: May I know if the necessary amenities like drinking water would be made available in the satellite townships before the houses are completed and the people are asked to go and settle there?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: The idea is to have integrated development. As

far as possible, I would not like a single allottee to be caused any inconvenience, but sometimes it cannot be helped, because of the difficulty of water, electricity and sewerage which is there in Delhi.

Shri Kapur Singh: I would like to know whether the basis of solution of this housing problem is the principle "live where you work", or the availability of cheap and easy transport; if the latter, how do Government propose to co-ordinate the transport services with these housing schemes?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: We are only concerned with the construction of houses for Government servants and Government offices as far as this question is concerned and my idea is to have houses near to the place of office as far as possible.

श्री विश्राम प्रसाद : अभी माननीय मंत्री जी ने बताया कि दिल्ली, मद्रास और कलकत्ता जैसे शहरों में मकानों की कमी है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इस तरह की स्कीम क्यों नहीं बनाती कि पहाड़ों पर जमीन डेवलप करे और वहाँ हाउसेज बनाय और वहाँ आफिसेज गिफ्ट करे ?

श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना : जहाँ गवर्नमेंट के आफिसेज होते हैं और जहाँ मुझ जल्दरत होती है वहाँ बनाता हूँ। दो स्कीमों हैं, एक गवर्नमेंट के आफिसेज बनाने की और दूसरी सरकारी मुलाजिमों के लिये मकान बनाने की। इनके अलावा सोशल हाउसिंग की भी स्कीम है, लेकिन उसको स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स की सहायता के अन्तर्गत ही लाया जाता है।

Shri Ranga: Is there no co-ordinated plan in order to see that these satellite townships are built in such places in such a way that people there will have easy access to their places of work and employment? Otherwise, what is the use of taking them

away and building them houses there where they find themselves completely helpless?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: This matter has been fully examined under the Delhi Master Plan. Having examined that we have selected a few satellite townships around and we try to develop each on the basis of the Delhi Master Plan.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether this scheme includes the proposed township that was to be built for those employes who hailed from East Pakistan and if so what progress has been made?

Shri P. S. Naskar: This does not arise out of this question. The hon. Member is referring to the Kalkaji development scheme for the East Pakistan refugees who are living in Delhi and employed here. This scheme is different.

Tibbia College, New Delhi

*763. **Shri Pratap Singh:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ayurvedic and Unani Tibbia College, New Delhi is recognised by Delhi University; and

(b) if not, the action Government proposed to take in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of in the Ministry of Health (Dr. D. S. Raju):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) The Ayurvedic and Unani Tibbia College Board passed a Resolution in its meeting held on the 31st August, 1963 to take necessary steps to get the College affiliated to the University of Delhi. It is understood that the matter is being taken up by the Chief Commissioner Delhi with the Delhi University.

Shri Pratap Singh: Is it a fact that the graduates and diploma holders of ayurvedic and unani systems of medicine, New Delhi are not being registered in the various States of the Indian Union and, if so the reasons thereof?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): No, Sir; there is no such thing..

Shri Pratap Singh: May I know whether the institution may form a Central Council of Indian Medicines and if not what are the reasons?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: I do not see how that arises from this.

Shri K. N. Pande: May I know whether the Ministry has given clearance to the Chief Commissioner to talk with the Delhi University?

Dr. D. S. Raju: Yes, Sir.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if the Ministry has approved the courses of reading and syllabus for ayurvedic and unani systems in this college as they do in the case of colleges that are run according to the allopathic system of medicine?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: The Ministry does not approve the courses for anybody—ayurvedic, allopathic or unani.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: May I know whether Government contemplates encouraging institutions like the Tibbia College to set up universities of their own, or what else do they propose?

Mr. Speaker: That is a different thing.

श्री प्रह्लादाशरी शास्त्री : इस तिब्बिया कालिज के छात्रों ने अभी कुछ समय पहले हड़ताल और प्रदर्शन किये थे । क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि उस समय उन्होंने स्वास्थ्य मंत्री जी को कोई मॅमोरेण्डम दिया था ? यदि हाँ,

तो उसकी मुख्य मुख्य बातें क्या हैं और सरकार उस पर क्या निर्णय ले रही है ?

Dr. D. S. Raju: Yes, Sir; that was about affiliation to the University and the abolition of the night classes. Subsequently that was given effect to and the night classes were abolished.

श्री प्रकाशशरीर शास्त्री : मेरे प्रश्न का आधा भाग यह था कि सरकार का उस पर क्या रिएक्शन है, आपने निर्णय लिया है या नहीं ?

डा० सुशीला नायर : हमारी तरफ से कोई विशेष निर्णय देने का सवाल नहीं है । दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के मातहत कानून के अनुसार एक बोर्ड बना है । वह बोर्ड इस सारे इन्तिजाम को देखता है । उन्होंने यह फैसला किया है कि अगले साल से नाइट क्लासेज नहीं किये जायेंगे, और जहाँ तक कालिज को एफिलिएट करने का सवाल है, जैसा कि मेरे माननीय साथी ने बताया, उसके बारे में कार्रवाई की जा रही है ।

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस कालिज को एफिलिएट करने में आपके सामने क्या दिक्कत है ?

डा० सुशीला नायर : सब से बड़ी दिक्कत तो यह थी कि बरसों तक तो मुकदमा चलता रहा । हकीम अजमल खाँ साहब के बेटे उसको अपनी जायदाद बनाना चाहते थे । सन् १९६१ में आखिर कार वह मुकदमा सुप्रीम कोर्ट से फैसला हुआ । उसके बाद से यह बोर्ड उसको सुधारने की पूरी पूरी कोशिश कर रहा है ।

Dr. Sarojini Mahishi: May I know why the university is delaying the giving of recognition to this?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: It is not possible for me to reply to it, Sir.

Work Studies

+

- *764. { Dr. L. M. Singhvi;
Shri Firodia;
Shri S. N. Chaturvedi;

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to undertake any work studies in the field of administration and whether any programme for the purpose has been drawn up or is being drawn up; and

(b) whether Government proposes to extend any assistance for work studies under non-official auspices?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) Since 1957 the Special Re-organisation Unit of the Ministry of Finance and the Committee on Plan Projects have been carrying out work studies of the Central Government Offices and some public sector undertakings. State Government Offices as well as some autonomous bodies such as National Productivity Council have also been studied. There is a continuous programme of studies of Government organisations.

(b) The question has not arisen.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: May I know what are the results of these work studies carried out since 1957 and whether any of the recommendations made by these studies have been implemented and if any of them have not been implemented?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: This is a continuous process. The Special Reorganisation Unit, from April, 1957 to the end of March, 1963, carried out studies about staffing requirements and the organisational structure of 19 Ministries/departments and 65 other offices. They are suggesting continuous improvements and on which results have also been very satisfactory in the sphere of financial savings.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Sir, before I put my second question, I would request you to direct the Minister to lay this information on the Table of the House because it is a very important one.

Mr. Speaker: He may put the second question now.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: My second question is, certain advice is reported to have been tendered by the Prime Minister for the continuation of these work studies and their utility. May I know whether the Government are aware of this advice tendered by the Prime Minister and whether, in accordance with that advice, the work studies would not be discontinued but would be continued?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: The work studies unit always acts in co-ordination and co-operation with the O&M Division of the Cabinet Secretariat. All the agencies have joint interest in this programme. Apart from that, the devolution of financial responsibility to the various, respective Ministries has also been one of their suggestions which is being implemented. Special cells are being created in each of the Ministries to conduct this work study programme and method.

Shri Heda: May I know whether the studies that have been carried out so far and the studies carried out by the Productivity Council or the National Council of Applied Economic Research have led the Government to formulate certain fundamental or basic factors from which they can judge whether the staff is in excess or not?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Wherever the staff has been found to be in excess, efforts have been made to absorb this excess staff in other departments and offices. Wherever the staff is more in the Ministries adjustment is being done continuously. I would like to inform the House that in reference to this work that has been undertaken, the saving

has been of the order of nearly, or I think more than Rs. 80 lakhs. That is subject to my memory.

Shri Heda: I had asked about the basic factors.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: They have also brought out a blue-book. I think it has been laid on the Table. But in case it has not been laid on the Table of the House, I would make that available to hon Members. In that book they have suggested various measures. Those measures are receiving the continuous attention of the respective Ministries.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know whether the Government on their own initiative have referred to this unit for work study the problems of delay and red-tape in the administration, which are so difficult at the present moment to tackle?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: This unit has been set up by the Government.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: We wanted to know whether these two things have been referred to this unit or not. We want to have an answer, yes or no.

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): I would like to amplify what my colleague has said in this matter. The S. R. Unit that was established in April, 1957—I had something to do with it at that time—keeps in close touch with the Finance Minister and all problem of administration are referred to this S. R. Unit, not merely work study, but also other problems of economy. In fact, I remember that during the last one year and odd that I have been here in a somewhat nebulous position, I had to make use of the economy unit and the O&M division for the purpose of finding out the surplus staff in various ministries, about which I was interested. My colleague has not been able to give the particular figure. The total saving that 1269 (A) LSD—2.

the S.R. Unit has effected has been quite substantial. It is much more than Rs. 80 lakhs. It is not merely a question of reducing the staff in operation, but also preventing an accretion to that staff. A double purpose is being served. The nature of its work becomes, as it goes on, somewhat omnibus, but it covers the whole gamut of Government administration.

Shri Tyagi: May I have an idea of the total expenditure incurred on this organisation of work study along with other study circles that have been organised, which are doing contemporary job?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I require notice.

Shri Ranga: Sir, I wish to draw your attention to the fact that all of us are complaining that we are not able to hear the other side. Either there must be something wrong with those mikes or they seem suddenly to be overtaken by cold and they are not able to raise their voice—not one Minister, but all the Ministers. That is our trouble. It is very difficult to hear them. (*Interruptions.*)

Shri Tyagi: My hon. friend thinks he is all wisdom . . .

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. This is not a question which should excite hon. Members. If there is some defects in the mikes, I will get them examined.

ग्रंशदायी स्वास्थ्य सेवा के चिकित्सा विशेषज्ञ

*७६५. श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पहले ५०० रुपये और उससे अधिक मासिक पाने वाले अधिकारी ग्रंशदायी स्वास्थ्य सेवा के चिकित्सा विशेषज्ञों से सीधा परामर्श ले सकते थे ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि हाल में ही यह सुविधा १२०० रुपये अथवा उससे

अधिक मासिक वेतन पाने वाले अधिकारियों को ही देने का निश्चय किया गया है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस परिवर्तन का आधार क्या है ; और

(घ) इस परिवर्तन के कारण कितने अधिकारी इस सुविधा से वंचित हो गये हैं ।

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नायर) :

(क) और (ख) जी हां ।

(ग) डिस्पेंसरी के डाक्टर के लिखे बिना विशेषज्ञों से सीधे परामर्श की रिआयत को पूरे तौर पर समाप्त करने की दिशा में यह एक कदम है । इस रिआयत से विशेषज्ञों का बहुत समय लग जाता है और इसका फल उन रोगियों को भुगतना पड़ता है जिन्हें सचमुच इस परामर्श की आवश्यकता है । यही नहीं इससे सामान्य चिकित्सक द्वारा रोगियों को जांच करने की गति भी धीमी पड़ जाती है ।

(घ) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा समय सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

[(a) and (b). Yes, Sir.]

(c) This is a step towards the complete withdrawal of concession for direct consultation with Specialists without a reference through the Dispensary doctor. The concession not only creates a congestion on the Specialists' time at the cost of patients genuinely needing it but deprives the normal run of patients from being screened by the General Practitioner.

(d) The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha in due course.]

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन्, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिन कारणों से और जिन परिस्थितियों में इस सुविधा में इन कर्मचारियों को वंचित किया जा रहा है, इन का ज्ञान मंत्रालय को क्या पहले से नहीं

था और यदि नहीं था तो अब कैसे उन को यह ज्ञान प्राप्त हुआ ।

डा० सुशीला नायर : श्रीमान, जब पुराने रिवाज से अर्थात् मैडिकल एंटेडेंस क्लस्स के नीचे सब सरकारी कर्मचारियों को डाक्टरी सुविधा दी जाती थी तो उस समय ५०० रुपये और उस से अधिक मासिक पाने वाला कर्मचारी सीधे विशेषज्ञ के पास जा सकता था । उस के बाद जब कन्ट्रीब्यूटरी हेल्थ स्कीम लागू हुई तो सीधे विशेषज्ञ के पास जाने की सुविधा ८०० रुपये और ८०० रुपये मासिक से अधिक पाने वाले कर्मचारी को दी जाने लगी । अब फिर यह चीज देखी गई, सरकारी कर्मचारियों के सब असांसियेंस से भी सलाह मांगी गई और उस सलाह के अनुसार अब यह सुविधा १२०० रुपये अथवा उस से अधिक मासिक वेतन पाने वाले अधिकारियों के लिये ही सीमित कर दी गई है और आगे चल कर इस को भी मिटा देने का इरादा है ।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमान्, मंत्रणी महोदया ने यह स्वीकार किया है कि आगे चल कर जो १२०० रुपया मानिक या उस से अधिक वेतन पाने वाले उन के लिये भी यह सुविधा समाप्त कर दी जायेगी, तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि देर से देर कब तक यह हो सकेगा ? क्योंकि या तो सब को इस की सुविधा मिले या फिर किसी को न मिले ।

डा० सुशीला नायर : श्रीमन् मैंने पहले ही निवेदन किया कि उस दिशा में यह हमारा एक कदम है । कदम कदम कर के हम आगे बढ़ रहे हैं । सब का अपने साथ में ले जाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं ।

Shri Indrajit Gupta: What is the connection or relation, if any, between the medical requirements of people who have to go to medical specialists and their salary or their income? What I mean is, if exclusion are to be made, why should the exclusions begin from the lower income groups and not from the higher income groups?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: Well, Sir, this is a historical development. This is how the rules are that we are operating. We are trying to correct it. What we would like to do is that the general practitioners should decide whether a patient needs to go to the consultant or not. We are trying to limit the number of direct consultations with specialists as far as possible so that this system that has been going on is corrected and at the same time it is corrected in such a manner that nobody gets upset by it.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : अधिक वेतन पाने वालों को सीधे विशेषज्ञों की सलाह मिलेगी लेकिन कम वेतन पाने वालों को यह सुविधा मुलभ न हो सकेगी, क्या यह व्यवस्था समाजवादी व्यवस्था के अनुरूप है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यहाँ तो उन्होंने ने कहा है कि इस को दुरुस्त करने का वह यत्न कर रहे हैं ।

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know, Sir, if this step is a step in conformity with the socialist pattern of society or in conformity with the pattern of affluent society?

Mr. Speaker: That was the question that Shri Yadav put.

श्री विश्राम प्रसाद अभी मंत्राणि महोदय ने बतलाया कि जिनकी तनख्वाह १२०० रुपया मासिक या उस से अधिक होगी उन को विशेषज्ञों की सीधी सलाह मिलेगी तो इस में जितने मिनिस्टर्स, या जितने उन के सेक्रेटरीज हैं, सब आ जाते हैं लेकिन यह पार्लियामेंट के मँबरान जो कि साल में कुछ ही महीने यहाँ रहते हैं उन को यह सुविधा कैसे प्राप्त होगी ?

Mr. Speaker: Next question—
Shrimati Renu Chakravartty.

Bogus Hundies

†
*764 { Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether a huge amount of black money is circulating undetected by income-tax through bogus hundi operations;

(b) if so, the estimated amount of black money circulating; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) to (c). The Income-tax Department is aware of the device adopted for bringing in concealed income in the garb of Hundi loans. Cases where it is suspected that such a device has been adopted, are subjected to detailed investigation and suitable action is taken to assess the concealed income.

No estimate of such concealed income is, however, available.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: The hon. Deputy Minister has just stated that cases have come to their notice and they have tried to find out the source of the black money. Could I know uptill now how much has been detected and what has been the punishment that has been meted out?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: 213 cases have come forward and from their books it has been seen that secret profits amounting to Rs. 1.67 crores have been evaded through bogus hundies.

Mr. Speaker: Have the cases come forward or have they been detected by any outside agency?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: It is both ways. The Income-tax Department exercises strict vigilance and therefore those cases have either come forward or have been detected. But these cases are under investigation.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: In view of the fact that this is a very large amount, over a crore of rupees, may I know what punishment has been meted out, what

industry is mostly or generally involved in this and in which sector?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: In some cases, people voluntarily come forward and state that they have so much of concealed income on which taxes have not been paid. Then due proceedings for charging assessment and levying penalties are imposed. That is the normal course. But, in some cases, where detections are made by the department which show concealment of income and evading taxation laws, certainly, suitable action is taken to recover the tax and due punishment is meted out to them.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTIONS

“पी” फार्म

S.N.Q No. १० श्री सरजू पांडेय : क्या वित्त मंत्री बहू बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि “पी” फार्म की व्यवस्था इसलिये की गई है कि लोग विदेशों में विदेशी मुद्रा का दुरुपयोग न कर सकें;

(ख) क्या सरकार को यह विदित है कि इस व्यवस्था से विदेशी मुद्रा की चोरी पर कोई असर नहीं पड़ा है;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि जो व्यापारी भारत से बाहर गये हैं और जिन्हें बड़ी मात्रा में विदेशी मुद्रा दी गई है वे इस का दुरुपयोग कर रहे हैं; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो सरकार इस की रोक थाम के लिए क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय म उपमंत्री (श्री ब० रा० भगत) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) जी, नहीं । इन पाबन्दियों से सरकार गैर-जरूरी यात्रा पर रोक लगाने में समर्थ हो सकी है और इस तरह विदेशी मुद्रा की मंजूरी के बगैर की जाने वाली यात्राओं

से विदेशी मुद्रा की जो चोरी हो रही थी वह कम हो गयी है ।

(ग) और (घ). जी, नहीं, हमेशा ऐसा नहीं होता । लेकिन सरकार इस बात से इन्कार नहीं कर सकती कि गलत इस्तेमाल की गुंजाइश नहीं है और जब कभी ऐसे मामले सामने आते हैं, तो मुनासिब कार्यवाही की जाती है ।

[(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. The restrictions have enabled the Government to put a check on unnecessary travel thereby limiting the leakage of foreign exchange which used to occur on account of travel without release of foreign exchange.

(c) and (d). No, Sir, not as a rule. Government cannot however deny that there is no room for misuse and if and when such instances come to light, suitable action is taken.]

श्री सरजू पांडेय : अभी मानीय मंत्री जी ने बताया है कि यह बात किसी हद तक सही है कि कुछ व्यापारी विदेशों में विदेशी मुद्रा का दुरुपयोग करते हैं । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि विदेशों में जो हमारे व्यापारी हैं, क्या उन की देखभाल के लिये किसी तरह की कोई मशीनरी या व्यवस्था बनाई गई है, जिस से इस बारे में जांच हो सके और वे विदेशों में विदेशी मुद्रा का दुरुपयोग न कर सकें ।

श्री ब० रा० भगत : विदेशों में जो हमारे व्यापारी हैं, माननीय सदस्य ने उन का जिक्र किया है । परन्तु उन से यह सवाल सम्बन्धित नहीं है । जो व्यापारी व्यापार के लिये बाहर जाते हैं

कुछ माननीय सदस्य : माननीय सदस्य का तात्पर्य उन्हीं से है ।

श्री ब० रा० भगत : उन को हम विदेशी मुद्रा देते हैं । उस पर खास नियंत्रण है । जब वे वापस जाते हैं, तो उन समय भी हम

उस की जानकारी रखते हैं। जैसा कि मैं ने कहा है, आम तौर से इस बारे में गड़बड़ी नहीं है। अगर दो चार केस ऐसे हों, तो हम बड़ा ख्याल कर के उन की छान बीन करते हैं।

श्री सरजू पांडेय : माननीय मंत्री जी ने अभी कहा कि 'पी' फार्म का इस्तेमाल इसलिये नहीं होता है कि विदेशी मुद्रा की चोरी ज्यादा है। क्या यह सही है कि इस सिलसिले में भूतपूर्व वित्त मंत्री, श्री मोरारजी देसाई, ने श्री भूपेश गुप्त, को एक पत्र में यह लिखा था कि 'पी' फार्म का इस्तेमाल सिर्फ इसलिये किया जा रहा है कि विदेशी-मुद्रा बचाई जा सके, यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में उन का क्या विचार है ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : मैंने यह नहीं कहा है कि यह बात नहीं है (ए) के जवाब में मैंने कहा है, "मैस,सर" मैंने भी यही बात कही है।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I would like to know whether it is a fact that even after the passport is granted, after the invitation has come from the foreign country where it is specifically mentioned that no foreign exchange will be involved and so on even after that, P form has been refused even to Members of Parliament and, if so, in how many cases.

Shri B. B. Bhagat: It does happen in very few cases that even after the passport is granted if it is considered later on that the travel is not in the public interest, foreign exchange is not given or permission is not given.

Shri Daji: Is the Government aware that the Indian Sugar Mills' Association paid Rs. 1 crore to certain members of the American Senate for securing the export quota of sugar and that this has been objected to by the investigating committee of the US Congress; if so, how did they manage to give Rs. 1 crore for this underhand deal?

Shri Ranga: Is it true?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): I am not aware of any such thing happening.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: In view of the fact that travel abroad is now restricted even by the External Affairs Ministry who veto or see as to who is considered worthy of going abroad or not, could I know why after permission has been granted and vetted through the External Affairs Ministry the Finance Ministry comes in and stops people from going for the job for which the External Affairs Ministry have given the okay by stopping the P Form, as was done in the case of the delegation to the World Congress of Women? A great amount of trouble was given to us by Finance.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: If the Finance Ministry had initially the P Form and had subsequently rescinded the permission, it must have been because it had been asked to do so.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: We cannot hear.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: The whole trouble about it is that something is happening on the other side.

Shri Ranga: Speak as you are speaking now.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. There is some other talking also going on. If hon. Members just attend to the business that is being conducted, probably everyone shall be able to hear.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I was accustomed to speak in this House; so, perhaps it is because of age. It does not very much matter to me. I can raise my voice. The hon. Member has asked whether the Finance Ministry had rescinded subsequently a P Form which had been given earlier. The reason might have been, as I said, that they had been asked to rescind the order for security reasons. I do not think the Finance Ministry itself exercises any discretion in the matter.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May I ask him whether he is prepared to make enquiries on this particular point? It was again the External Affairs Ministry which finally had to override it and give us the permission.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I think, I know the case. It is quite likely that the External Affairs Ministry had second thoughts on the matter. If the hon. Member thinks that the External Affairs Ministry should not have second thoughts in the matter, I shall convey it to them.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Absolutely wrong.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: May I know whether it is a fact that the P Form regulations and restrictions are considered in the Finance Ministry in some respects as fantastic and that steps were being taken to modify them to the advantage of the bona fide travelling persons?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: The operation of this is sometimes fantastic. The hon. Member knows the English language and I happen to know it too. I did use that word. What we are trying to do is to see whether we can mitigate these hardships to the extent possible. I think, some steps are being taken towards that end.

Searches conducted by Central Excise and Customs Department at Nagpur

S.N.Q. 11. Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Excise and Customs Department, Nagpur, conducted any searches of the houses of Shri Sriram Durgaprasad at Nagpur and Tumsar very recently;

(b) whether it is a fact that some hoarded gold and other incriminating material were seized from his premises and if so, the details of the seizure;

(c) whether it is a fact that some copies of correspondence with high authorities have also been recovered; and

(d) what action has been taken or is proposed to be taken in this case?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 2586.7 grammes of gold and gold ornaments as well as certain documents were seized.

(c) and (d). Until the investigations which are still in progress are complete, it is not practicable to indicate the nature of the material available or the action that will ultimately be taken in the matter.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I want to know whether it is a fact that complaints were also received by the Ministry regarding malpractices involving foreign exchange and currency hoarding committed by this gentleman and whether that was enquired into and the papers seized.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The documents reveal that certain actions related.

Mr. Speaker: He is not asking about those documents that have been seized now. He wants to know whether any complaints had been received earlier by the Ministry about this gentleman, this very man, that he had been committing some trespasses into the foreign exchange regulations.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Certain complaints regarding under-invoicing were received.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Am I to understand that no papers were seized in the course of this search? I also want to know—I refer to part (c) of my question—whether any correspondence with any authority has been seized in the course of this search.

Mr. Speaker: Now, this is the difficulty. He has said that he is not

able to tell what has been seized so long as that investigation is going on.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: They are examining. I want to know whether they have received any document or a letter or a copy of the correspondence between this gentleman and some authorities.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: No authorities are involved. But certainly there are some letters of correspondence with some other parties. It has nothing to do with some authorities or some persons in high office.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Officials of the Government.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I am not able to say specifically about that.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Have the proceedings during the search or the documents seized during the search disclosed any links with other persons in Nagpur or elsewhere in India, and, if so, do the Government proposed to conduct, to hold, searches and raid those premises as they have done in his case?

Mr. Speaker: When the investigation is going on..

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Links. These documents have been seized. If the action is not taken promptly..

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Investigation will reveal if there are any links. That has to be established.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: If action is not taken promptly and swiftly, the links elsewhere in India will take precautions to see that the documents with them are destroyed or done away with.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: It is very difficult to say at this stage without proper investigation whether....

Mr. Speaker: What he means to say is that enough care should be taken. If the documents that are seized reveal some connection with any links, with other persons, then prompt action might be taken lest

the delay in taking that action might keep them on guard or might warn them and they might just take measures to escape out of that.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: That is a suggestion for action. But I think that is a normal process of Government. Certainly we will take care of that.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: What has he said?

Mr. Speaker: He has said that that is a fine suggestion made by the Member which the Government will take note of.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It is not a mere suggestion.

Mr. Speaker: What does he want now?

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: We want to know whether they have taken sufficient precautions. That is the question. He says, it is a suggestion for action.

Shri Speaker: That is what the Government could say. They must be taking precautions.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Have the papers that have been seized in Nagpur been kept in sealed custody? Nobody should have access to them. Otherwise..

Mr. Speaker: The investigating officer must be taking that care.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The Government should know about it.

Mr. Speaker: Calling Attention notice.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Impact of Taxation Measures

*767. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have examined the impact of taxation

measures and compulsory deposit scheme adopted this year;

(b) the increased revenue that flowed in as a consequence of these taxes and the effect of these measures at various levels and on economy of country; and

(c) whether Government have considered the need for giving relief at any levels?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) The impact of new measures of taxation introduced in any year is always kept under watch and the position is reviewed at the time when the budget proposals for the following year are formulated. The working of the Compulsory Deposit Schemes is also being closely watched.

(b) There has been an increased flow of revenue as a result of the new measures of taxation and increased rates of taxation introduced in this financial year, but it is too early to assess the effect of these measures at any particular level or on the economy of the country as a whole.

(c) The question of making adjustments, if any, in the taxation measures introduced in any financial year is generally considered at the time of formulating the budget proposals for the following year.

Kishau Dam Project

***768. Shri Yashpal Singh:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a dispute between the States of Punjab and U.P. over the proposed Kishau Dam Project; and

(b) if so, the efforts being made to resolve the dispute?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) and (b). Some differences exist between the Governments of U.P. and Punjab regarding the sharing of benefits from

Kishau Dam Project. At present the scheme is under investigation by U.P. The question of shoring of cost and benefits will be considered after the scheme has been investigated and finalised for implementation.

Compulsory Deposit Scheme

***769. Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether some changes are proposed to be made in the Compulsory Deposit Scheme to give certain concessions to the lower income group; and

(b) if so, the broad features thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shrimati Tarakeshwari Sinha): (a) and (b). So far only the Schemes relating to Income-tax payers and employees have been brought into force. Their working is kept constantly under review and necessary changes made whenever justified. A full answer was furnished to the Calling Attention Notice answered on 16th September, 1963.

Brahmaputra River

***770. Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to build an embankment between Kukurakoti Hill and Hatimura near Silghat with a regulating gate to control the flow of Brahmaputra through Kalong;

(b) if so, at what cost; and

(c) the main features of the scheme?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) A proposal in this regard is under investigation by the State Government.

(b) and (c). This information would be available only after the investigations have been completed.

Indus Water Commission

*771. **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the Indus Water Commission which met at Rawalpindi in September, 1963 has recommended any fresh measures regarding the distribution of water; and

(b) what other matters were discussed at the meeting?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) No, Sir. The Indus Waters Treaty 1960 provides for the measures for distribution of supplies of the Indus System of rivers, between India and Pakistan. Within the framework of the Treaty, the two Commissioners appointed by the Government of India and the Government of Pakistan implement those measures and deal with any problems that may arise between the two Governments, in regard to the day-to-day distribution of the supplies in the Rivers.

(b) The important matters among those discussed at the last meeting were:—

- (i) Request by Pakistan that India set up wireless stations for transmitting flood warnings to Pakistan; and
- (ii) Request by India for construction of a drainage syphon-under Fordwah and Siddiqia Canals in Pakistan.

Increase in Pension

*772. **Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken or is in contemplation regarding temporary increase in the case of pensioners drawing Rs. 150 or less a month; and

(b) whether the observations of the Second Pay Commission in this regard have been kept in mind?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) The question of granting an *ad hoc* increase on temporary basis to low-paid pensioners drawing pension upto Rs. 150/- p.m. was considered. Since the proposal involved a considerable financial outlay, it had to be deferred in the context of the present emergency.

(b) The Pay Commission's recommendations regarding temporary increase were separately considered but were not accepted. The *ad hoc* increase referred to in (a) above is not related to Pay Commission's recommendations.

Security Paper Mill

*773. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether work on the security paper mill project is progressing according to schedule;

(b) if so, when it will go into production; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) and (b). The Security Paper Mill was expected to go into production by September, 1964. The commissioning of this project is likely to be postponed by about 8 months.

(c) The main reason is the delay in the award of contract for the construction of the main mill building. In order to avoid the delay involved in calling for tenders, etc. negotiations were carried on, unsuccessfully, with the National Building Construction Corporation to take up the work. Thereafter limited tenders were called twice, but on both these occasions, the response was unsatisfactory. The contract was ultimately placed by negotiation after calling for limited tenders for completion of the work within a period of 15 months from 1-10-1963. The installation of machinery is expected to take about

3 months and production is expected to start from May, 1965.

Displaced Persons in Payagpur

*774. **Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether displaced persons from East Pakistan settled in Payagpur, Bahraich District (U.P.) have been representing for new land for cultivation since land allotted to them is almost unfit for cultivation since 1960 on account of waterlogging; and

(b) whether Government have made any enquiries about their condition and the steps taken or proposed to be taken to remove their grievances?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) Though it may be so, the land allotted to them is fit for cultivation of jute, paddy, sugarcane, etc.

(b) Necessary enquiries have been made but their complaints were found to be baseless because jute and paddy crops have already been grown successfully in this area. However, as a concession, 350 acres of high level land have been procured for allotment to these displaced persons.

Sales Tax on Export Goods

*775. **Shri Yashpal Singh:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have brought to the notice of the State Governments the desirability of refunds or set offs, or rebates of Sales-Tax on export goods;

(b) if so, the reaction of the various State Governments; and

(c) the States which have so far accepted the proposal?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat):

(a) The actual export transactions are not subjected to any sales-tax, whether Central or State. The State Governments were in addition requested to allow exemption from tax levied on the transaction preceding the actual export of the goods.

(b) and (c). The States of Bihar, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal allow concession of sales tax either by way of exemption or rebate/refund of sales-tax or by way of a reduced levy on sales to exporters. No concession is allowed by other States on the transaction preceding the actual export of the goods.

Payment of Salaries to Civilian Staff

*776. { **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri Mohan Swarup:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) Whether facilities for payment of salary, through intimation by the Accountant General, Central Revenue to the Bank, as are now available to military personnel, have been extended to the civilian staff; and

(b) the Ministries which have started working the new scheme and by what period it will cover all departments of the Government?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The scheme has recently been applied to the officers of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and the Indian Audit and Accounts Department. The extension of the scheme to other Ministries will depend upon the experience of its actual working.

World Bank Loan For I.C.I.C.I.

*777. { Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri ... matsingka:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank has recently granted a loan of £30 million to the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India Limited; and

(b) if so, on what terms?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) The World Bank has extended a loan equivalent to 30 million U.S. Dollars only to the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India.

(b) The loan carries a commitment rate of $\frac{3}{4}$ of 1% on the amount remaining from time to time uncommitted in sub-loans to applicants in India. The rate of interest and the amortization schedule are to be fixed, broadly, as and when sub-loans are made by the ICICI to applicants in India; details are given in the Loan Agreement copy of which has been placed in the Library of the House.

Power Supplied from Punjab

*778. { Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri Daljit Singh:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state whether the compromise formula suggested by the Prime Minister with regard to Delhi Administration's dispute with the Punjab Government over the payment of electricity duty for power supplied to Delhi has been accepted by the two State Governments?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): Yes, Sir.

Super Grid in Rajasthan

*779. Shri Rameshwar Tantia: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Rajasthan Government have accepted the Union Government's proposal for the setting up of a power grid system in seven districts; and

(b) if so, the cost outlay of the plan and the allocations made between the Centre and the State?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) A proposal to set up seven Regional Power Agencies in the country was circulated to the State Governments. Comments of Government of Rajasthan have not so far been received.

(b) Such details, will be worked out only after the State Governments agree to the proposal, in principle.

Credit from Switzerland

*780. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Switzerland has agreed to extend long-term credits to India by another 30 million Swiss francs;

(b) if so, how the credit is to be appropriated; and

(c) what are the other terms of the agreement?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) Yes Sir;

(b) The credit will be used for import of capital goods and machinery.

(c) The terms and conditions are the same as those of the earlier credits extended by Switzerland, namely, the rate of interest would be $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent above the official discount rate of the Swiss National Bank and the credit is repayable within a period of ten years commencing from the date of first drawal.

Plague in Southern States

*781. **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to check the plague in view of the fresh out-breaks of this epidemic in three Southern States; and

(b) the number of cases reported and the number of fatal cases out of them?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b). A statement showing the weekly cases and deaths from plague as recorded in the districts of Kolar (Mysore), Chittur (Andhra Pradesh) and Salem (Madras), during 1963 from the week ending 5th January, 1963 to the week ending 31st of August, 1963, is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1768/63]. The statement also shows the corresponding figures for the year 1962. It will be seen that there has been an appreciable reduction in the number of cases of plague in Kolar and Salem which are the main centres.

A team of experts from the National Institute of Communicable Diseases, Delhi, has been deputed to carry out necessary investigations and to assist the State Governments in taking plague control measures.

Retinal Chlorid Degeneration

2162. **Shri Ram Chandra Mallick:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any provision for treatment of persons suffering from Retinal Chlorid Degeneration in India;

(b) if so, the number of such ophthalmologists and the hospitals where such treatment is available; and

(c) if not, the steps being taken to treat these patients?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) to (c). A statement is laid

on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-1769/63]. Information from the remaining States and Union Territories will be laid on the Table when received.

Birgovindpur Project

2163. **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1424 on the 4th April, 1963 and state:

(a) whether Government have since examined the scheme of Birgovindpur Project; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) and (b). The Central Water and Power Commission have examined the Project Report of Birgovindpur Scheme and sent their comments to the Government of Orissa. The State Government's replies to these comments are awaited.

Primary Health Centres in Orissa

2164. **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Primary Health Centres proposed to be opened in Orissa during 1963-64;

(b) the amount allotted for the purpose; and

(c) the total number of Primary Health Centres opened so far in Orissa during the first year of the Third Plan period?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) 42.

(b) Rs. 10.19 lakhs, out of which Central Government, Ministry of Health's share will be Rs. 5.81 lakhs.

(c) Six Primary Health Centres have been opened in Orissa during the first year of the Third Plan period.

Small Savings Certificates

2165. { **Shri Dhuleshwar Meema:**
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state the amount collected during April, 1963 through the Small Savings Certificates in Delhi?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): Rs. 31 lakhs, net, approximately. In addition, Rs. 5 lakhs, net, were collected through the Post Office Savings Bank and Cumulative Time Deposit accounts.

Tribal Settlers in Dandakaranya

2166. **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:** Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state the number of tribal settlers from Koraput district and the extent of land distributed to them in Dandakaranya Project up-to-date?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): 4710 acres of land had been distributed to 807 tribal families upto the 30th June, 1963.

Medical Doses

2167. **Shri Brajeshwar Prasad:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item entitled "one does of medicine to do work of 20" published in the Patriot on the 30th August, 1963; and

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

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) Yes.

(b) In the absence of detailed information it is not possible for the Government to make any observations.

Kidney Stone Solvent

2168. **Shri Brajeshwar Prasad:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news

item entitled "Kidney stone solvent" published in the *Times of India* dated the 1st September, 1963; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to import Hemiacidrin in the near future?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) Yes.

(b) Kidney Stone Solvent (Hemiacidrin) appears to be in an investigational stage and does not appear to be marketed even in the U.S.A. As the efficacy and safety of this preparation has not yet been established, there is no proposal at present for the import of 'Hemiacidrin' in the near future.

Assessment Cases in Andhra Pradesh

2169. **Shri E. Madhusudan Rao:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of assessment cases dealt with and finalised by the Income Tax Officers in Andhra Pradesh during 1961-62 and 1962-63;

(b) the number of cases in which the assessee had gone in appeals against the decisions of Income Tax Officers; and

(c) the total amount to be recovered from the assessee by the Department in Andhra Pradesh as on 30th June, 1963?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House as early as possible.

Rehabilitation of Goldsmiths

2170. **Shri E. Madhusudan Rao:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state the total amount given to each State so far to rehabilitate and help the goldsmiths who have been thrown out of their jobs as a result of Gold Control Order?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): The amounts of the loans granted by the Central Government to the State Governments, in connection with the rehabilitation of goldsmiths who have been displaced as a result of the gold control rules are indicated below:—

	Rs. in Lakhs
1. Gujarat	70.00
2. Kerala	10.00
3. Assam	7.50
4. Madhya Pradesh	15.00
5. Madras	7.46
6. Andhra Pradesh	20.00
7. Mysore	15.00
8. Punjab	10.00
9. Uttar Pradesh	20.00
TOTAL	171.96

Smuggled Diamonds

2171. Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the find of smuggled diamonds worth Rs. 21,36,000 by the Customs Preventive Department in a locker of a Bombay Bank;

(b) whether a Calcutta merchant in whose name the locker stood was convicted by the Presidency Magistrate for smuggling; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to check the contents of the lockers in other banks?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) No, Sir; however, the Bombay Customs authorities seized diamonds valued at about Rs. 235,000 in May 1960, from a locker in the safe deposit vault of a bank in Bombay.

(b) Yes, Sir. The Calcutta businessman concerned was convicted by the Magistrate, 17th Court, Mazgaon, to one year's R.I. and a fine of Rs. 2,000 or six months' R.I. under Section 167(81) of the Sea Customs Act, 1878.

(c) Like other places, lockers may be searched in the circumstances specified in Section 105 of the Customs Act, 1962, i.e. if the proper officer has reason to believe that any goods liable to confiscation, or any documents or things which in his opinion will be useful for or relevant to any proceedings under the said Act, are secreted therein.

Advances made by L.I.C.

2172. Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state the details of advances made by L.I.C. against (i) properties within India (ii) properties outside India and (iii) on personal securities, the realisation of which has become "doubtful" according to L.I.C. Report for 1961?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): The information has been sought from the Life Insurance Corporation and will be laid on the Table of the House when received.

Income-Tax Arrears in Kerala State

2173. Shri A. V. Raghavan: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of income-tax arrears remaining uncollected as on the 31st March, 1963 from Kerala State with reference to each

(b) amount recovered since then; and

(c) steps taken to recover the arrears?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

Quarters for Income-Tax Officials

2174. Shri A. V. Raghavan: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in constructing quarters for Income-tax Officials at Kozhikode in Kerala; and

(b) when the work will be completed?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) In view of the present emergency, it has been decided to postpone for the present the construction of quarters for the Income-tax Officials at Kozhikode.

(b) Does not arise.

Homoeopathic Hospitals in Orissa

2175. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state the nature and extent of Central assistance given to Homoeopathic Hospitals in Orissa up-to-date during the last five years?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): The Central pattern of assistance for the development of Homoeopathy provides for payment of grants to Homoeopathic teaching institutions for upgrading and/or improvement and for conducting research. No grant has been given to homoeopathic hospitals by the Central Government in Orissa or elsewhere.

Small-pox and Cholera in Orissa

2176. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state the nature and extent of Central assistance given to Orissa Government for eradication of Small-pox and Cholera during 1963-64?

Small-pox

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): In accordance with the pattern of Central assistance laid down by the Government of India for the National Small-pox Eradication programme, 75 per cent of the recurring and 100 per cent of the non-recurring expenditure are re-imbursed to the

State Governments by the Government of India.

Central assistance in accordance with the above pattern will be given to the Government of Orissa on the basis of the actual expenditure which the State Government incur on this programme during the current financial year.

A provision of Rs. 10.77 lakhs has been made by the Government of Orissa for the National Small-pox Eradication Programme in that State during the year 1963-64.

According to the existing procedure, allotment of funds is not made scheme-wise but the grant-in-aid is sanctioned at the end of each year for broad groups and categories of schemes. 3/4th of the total Central assistance allocated for a financial year is, however, released in lump-sum ways and means advances to the State Governments in nine equal instalments during the course of the year.

Apart from the above, 54,95,920 dose. of freeze dried small-pox vaccine have been supplied free to the Government of Orissa. Its cost is approximately Rs. 3,94,882.

Cholera

No assistance has been given by the Government of India to the Government of Orissa for eradication of Cholera.

Primary Health Centres in Rajasthan

**2177. { Shri Dhuleswar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Primary Health Centres at present in Rajasthan; and

(b) the number of Primary Health Centres proposed to be opened in that State during 1963-64 and 1964-65?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) 163 on 31st March, 1963.

(b) 1963-64 20
1964-65 20

V.D. Clinics in Rajasthan

2178. { **Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the number of V.D. clinics at present in Rajasthan; and

(b) the number of V.D. Clinics proposed to be opened in that State during 1963-64 and 1964-65?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) No V.D. clinic exists in Rajasthan at present. Facilities are, however, available for treatment of Venereal Diseases at P.B.M. Men's Hospital, Bikaner, Sawai Man Singh Hospital, Jaipur, Mahatma Gandhi Hospital, Jodhpur and Victoria Hospital, Ajmer.

(b) It was suggested to the State Governments, including Rajasthan, to take steps to ensure that the target of at least one V.D. clinic in every district headquarter was reached by the end of the Third Plan period. The Government of Rajasthan informed that due to financial stringency, it was not possible for them to set up any V.D. clinic during the Third Five Year Plan.

Centrally Sponsored Schemes in Rajasthan

2179. { **Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the nature and extent of Central assistance given to Rajasthan for Centrally sponsored Schemes during 1962-63; and

(b) the amount proposed to be given during 1963-64?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) Central assistance to the extent of Rs. 11.87 lakhs as grant-in-aid has been given to the Government of Rajasthan for Centrally sponsored 'Health' Schemes during 1962-63.

(b) An allocation of Rs. 35.06 lakhs has been proposed for payment of grants-in-aid to the State during 1963-64 for these Schemes.

Small-pox and Cholera in Rajasthan

2180. { **Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the nature and extent of Central assistance given to Rajasthan Government for eradication of small-pox and cholera during 1963-64; and

(b) the number of persons who suffered from the above disease in Rajasthan during the same period?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b). Small pox.

Small-pox

In accordance with the pattern of Central assistance laid down by the Government of India for the National Small-pox Eradication Programme, 75 per cent of the recurring and 100 per cent of the non-recurring expenditure are reimbursed to the State Governments by the Government of India.

Central assistance in accordance with the above pattern will be given to the Government of Rajasthan on the basis of the actual expenditure which the State Government incur on this programme during the current financial year.

A provision of Rs. 19.50 lakhs has been made by the Government of Rajasthan for the National Small-pox Eradication Programme in that State during the year 1963-64.

According to the existing procedure, allotment of funds is not made scheme-wise but the grant-in-aid is sanctioned at the end of each year

for broad groups and categories of schemes. 3/4th of the total Central assistance allocated for a financial year is, however, released in lump-sum ways and means advances to the State Governments in nine equal instalments during the course of year.

Apart from the above, 75,03,500 doses of freeze dried small-pox vaccine have been supplied free to the Government of Rajasthan. Its cost is approximately Rs. 5,39,126.

During the year 1963, from January to 3rd August, 2975 cases with 561 deaths have been reported from Rajasthan.

Cholera

No assistance has been given by the Government of India to the Government of Rajasthan for eradication of Cholera.

No incidence of cholera has been reported in Rajasthan during 1963.

'Watches in Foreign Post Parcels'

2181. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi Customs Authorities recovered 2960 watches worth about Rs. 3,75,000 from foreign post parcels said to contain steel cutlery on the 20th April, 1963;

(b) if so, the action taken in the matter; and

(c) the number of cases during the current year so far in which such articles were recovered from foreign post parcels?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) Yes, Sir. The case was, however, detected on 19th April, 1963.

(b) Five persons suspected to be involved in this case were arrested and subsequently released on bail. The case is under investigation.

1269 (Ai) LSD—3.

(c) Sixteen such cases have been detected during the period from January to July, 1963.

Vaccination Programme

2182. Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Committee appointed by the Union Ministry to evaluate the small-pox vaccination programme in the capital has suggested the establishment of a special squad to undertake this work;

(b) whether the Committee pointed out that brick kilns, labour camps and jhuggies are extremely vulnerable spots;

(c) what other recommendations have been made by the Committee to facilitate eradication and to protect the capital from small-pox before the next transmission session begins; and

(d) how far the corporation has carried out the suggestions of the committee?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b). Yes.

(c) A statement showing the recommendations made by the Assessment Committee is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1793/63].

(d) The Delhi Municipal Corporation is taking suitable action to implement all the recommendations of the Committee. Including the staff appointed in the Flying Squad consisting of 15 Vaccinators and 3 Vaccinating Inspectors, the Corporation has employed additional 65 Vaccinators and 13 Vaccinating Inspectors for intensifying the campaign.

National Savings Central Advisory Board

2183. Shri Bibhuti Mishra: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that National Savings Central Advisory Board

has set up a standing committee to examine the arrangements to be made for conducting Central and State publicity for National Savings, including Compulsory Savings and other related matters; and

(b) if so, the recommendations of the Committee?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Committee is expected to advise the Chairman on the various matters placed before it from time to time. The Committee does not make any formal report. In its meeting of 8th July 1963, the Committee dealt with *inter alia* the publicity grants to be placed at the disposal of the State Governments, the type of publicity to be conducted in the States and at the Centre for popularising the Savings Movement, notably the Post Office Savings Bank.

Arrears of Rent of Government Buildings

2184. Shri R. S. Pandey: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of arrears of rent due from tenants of Government buildings in Delhi/New Delhi as on 1st July, 1963; and

(b) the number of cases under litigation to recover the rent arrears from the tenants of Government accommodation?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) The position is as under:—

Period	Assessment Arrears outstanding as on 1-7-1963	
	Rs. in lakhs	(Rs. in lakhs)
Period ending 31-3-1961	1,645.76	23.80
During 1961-62	180.97	11.61

(b) 332.

Shortage of Medical Practitioners

2185. Dr. Ranen Sen: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in order to meet the shortage of medical personnel, the Government had made a scheme to register unqualified medical practitioners with ten years experience under the Medical Registration Act; and

(b) if so, the progress made so far?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b). No. The correct position is that the Government of India had prepared a Draft (Model) Bill to prevent unqualified persons from engaging in the practice of any system of medicine. The Bill *inter alia* provides for registration of persons who have been in regular practice as a practitioner of any system of medicine for a period of not less than 10 years before the date of the enforcement of the Act. The Bill was considered by the Central Council of Health at its meeting held in Jaunary, 1959, and on the recommendation made at the meeting a copy of this Draft (Model) Bill was forwarded for the consideration of the State Governments and Union Territories.

Thermal Power Units in Assam

2186. Shri P. K. Deo: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether a major thermal power unit is proposed to be constructed in the Garo Hills of Assam;

(b) the estimated cost and the power potential of the project; and

(c) when it is likely to be commissioned?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) to (c). A scheme for installation of a thermal power station of 2X30 MW capacity at Nangwalbibra (Garo Hills) was

sanctioned in December, 1962, with an estimated cost of Rs. 780 lakhs. The Assam State Electricity Board was also authorised to invite tenders for one of the generating units. Subsequently, the Board proposed that a gas turbine power station of 2X12.5 MW units might be set up at Gauhati in lieu of one 30 MW unit sanctioned for Nangwalbibra. This is under consideration. The first unit of the Nangwalbibra power station was scheduled to be commissioned in the last quarter of 1965-66. The proposed gas turbine power station at Gauhati can be expected to be commissioned early in 1965.

Homoeopathic Advisory Committee

{ Shri S. C. Samanta:
2187. { Shri B. K. Das:
 { Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the number of times the Homoeopathic Advisory Committee met and advised the Government since 1956; and

(b) the details of research work done since 1956 and the names of Institutes or Bodies?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) The Homoeopathic Advisory Committee has met ten times since 1956.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-1770/63*].

Drinking Water Board

2188. Dr. Mahadeva Prasad: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have constituted a Drinking Water Board for rural areas;

(b) if so, the terms of reference thereof; and

(c) who are its members and when are they expected to finish the work?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) Yes.

(b) The terms of reference of the Drinking Water Board are:—

- (i) to discuss with the State Governments the measures for processing their rural water supply schemes with a view to overcoming difficulties of procedure and administrative handicaps and to suggest appropriate machinery for their implement;
- (ii) to provide liaison between the State Governments and the Central Government with regard to the implementation of the rural water supply schemes;
- (iii) to advise the Central Government regarding action to be taken by them;
- (iv) to do all such things as may be possible and necessary to assist the expeditious implementation of rural water supply schemes, especially in the scarcity and difficult areas.

The Board may also take up similar work relating to urban water supply with the approval of the Central Government at a later stage.

(c) The present composition of the Board is:—

1. Shri Balvantray Mehta—Chairman.
2. Shri R. Morarka M.P.—Member.
3. Shri Gian Prakash, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Health—Member.
4. Shri N. V. Modak, Consulting Engineer, Bombay—Member.
5. Shri S. Rajagopalan, Deputy Director, General (PHE)—Member-Secretary.

Fans in Quarters for Class IV Employees

2189. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme for provision of fans in quarters for Class IV Employees has been abandoned or indefinitely postponed; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chanda Khanna): (a) and (b). The proposal to provide ceiling fans in quarters for Class IV Employees has not been agreed to. Instead, the employees may now take loans for the purchase of table fans.

Dearness Allowance to Pensioners

2190. Shri Bibhuti Mishra: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 969 on the 23rd May, 1962 and state:

(a) the names of various State Governments who have allowed temporary increase in pensions;

(b) the names of those State Governments who have not been able to allow temporary increase;

(c) the steps so far taken by the Central Government to persuade those State Governments who have not been able to allow temporary increase; and

(d) the reasons advanced by State Governments in this connection?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) and (b). The information is not available.

(c) and (d). The employees of the State Governments get pension, temporary increase according to the rules framed by the State Governments. The Central Government have no jurisdiction over the employees of the State Governments. Therefore, the question of taking any steps in the matter by the Central Government does not arise.

Government Colony, Nagpur

2191. Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether any school or bazaar has been started in the Katol Road, Government Colony, Nagpur where 500 families of Central Government staff shifted from New Delhi in 1958;

(b) whether it is a fact that the residents are charged for street lighting; and

(c) the reasons for not handing it over to municipality?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) No, but two plots of land meant for the construction of a school and a shopping centre have been handed over to the Municipal Corporation, Nagpur.

(b) Yes, a nominal monthly charge of 50 nP. to 70 nP. per flat is charged.

(c) The Municipal Corporation, Nagpur has not been able to take over the street lighting so far, for want of settlement of certain points with the Nagpur Electric Light and Power Company.

Ex-P. Block Shopkeepers

2192. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the 'P' Block shopkeepers were shifted to other shops on the ground that the shops in 'P' Block were to be demolished;

(b) whether it is a fact that an assurance was given to these shopkeepers that their preference for various localities for the purpose of alternative allotment of shops would be ascertained before actual allotment;

(c) whether an assurance had also been given to these shopkeepers that they will have to pay the same rent for the new shops allotted to them as they were paying for their shops in 'P' Block; and

(d) if so, the reasons for charging higher rents from those shopkeepers in various colonies?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) It was constructed as a temporary market.

(b) Shops were allotted in Nanakpur, Andrewsganj and Srinivasapuri where these were available at the time.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

Safdarjang and Willingdon Hospitals

2193. { Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Daji:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the number of patients who were transferred to Safdarjang Hospital, New Delhi, from Willingdon Hospital due to non-availability of beds during the second week of August, 1963, and the number of patients who died.

(b) whether the casualty department of the Willingdon Hospital did not give emergent first aid to those patients who were transferred to Safdarjang Hospital and died there during the said period; and

(c) if so, the action taken by Government against the casualty staff of the Willingdon Hospital who did not give emergent first aid?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) One.

(b) Emergent first aid treatment was given to the patient.

(c) Does not arise.

Bombay Car Firm

2194. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Bombay Car firm was recently raided by Officers of the Central Enforcement Directorate;

(b) if so, the name of the firm;

(c) charges against the firm; and

(d) whether prosecution has been launched against it?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) Yes, Sir. The Bombay and Calcutta offices of a company dealing in cars were searched recently by officers of the Enforcement Directorate.

(b) and (c). The case is still under investigation. It would not, therefore, be proper to disclose the name of the firm or other particulars at this stage.

(d) No prosecution has been launched so far.

Bogus "Blood Bank and Research Institute"

2195. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a bogus organisation run under the name of "Blood Bank and Research Institute" with the active help and advice of Government Health officials was found to have fraudulently purchased a number of refrigerators and cheated a number of firms dealing in such fridges; and

(b) if so, whether Departmental inquiries have been conducted into the allegations and if so, the stage at which these inquiries stand at present?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b). It is not a fact that the Blood Bank and Research Institute was being run with the active help and advice of Government officials. The allegations against the said organisation are being investigated by the Special Police Establishment. No departmental inquiries are, therefore, being conducted into the allegations.

Macleod and Co.

2196. { Shri Umanath:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Messrs. Macleod & Co. of Calcutta have expressed their inability to pay off the fine of Rs. 22½ lakhs recently imposed on them for under-invoicing; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take in the matter?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) Fine and penalties totalling Rs. 17,01,500 (and not 22½ lakhs) were imposed on M/s. Macleod and Co. They have preferred an appeal under Section 128 Customs Act and have requested that pending decision on the appeal, the recovery of the said amount of fine and penalties should not be enforced. They have offered to furnish guarantees or other security covering approximately the entire amount involved.

(b) The matter is under consideration. Section 142 of the Customs Act provides the necessary powers for enforcing the recovery of penalties.

Drainage System in Government Colonies

2197. Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the drainage system in some of the Government residential colonies in the capital has been found to be grossly defective;

(b) if so, the steps being taken to rectify the defects;

(c) whether it is a fact that the rectification of defects is being delayed due to certain differences between the C.P.W.D. and the Delhi Corporation; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the proposed remedy for resolving the differences?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) to (d). Civic services, including drainage, in Government colonies are provided by the C.P.W.D. generally to the requirements of the local bodies. On completion, these are handed over to the local body concerned. The local bodies sometimes feel that the drainage, etc., suffer from certain deficiencies. In order to obviate any delay in the rectification

of the alleged deficiencies, it has been decided that the local bodies should take over the services immediately on completion; a joint inspection of the engineers of the C.P.W.D. and the concerned local body should be arranged and the deficiencies, if any, should either be made good by the C.P.W.D. or rectified by the local body at the cost of the former.

Overtime Allowance

2198. Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of expenditure incurred by the Central Government on the payment of overtime allowances to the office staff working in the Secretariats of the Ministries during the last four years, Ministry-wise;

(b) whether, after the enforcement of revised rules on the subject, there has been a considerable increase in the expenditure under this head and/or in the needs for late duties; and

(c) if so, whether Government have examined the causes thereof?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it becomes available.

Staff Cars

2199. Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of staff cars maintained by the Central Government Ministry-wise; and

(b) the total expenditure on their purchase, maintenance and petrol during the last two years?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) and (b). The requisite information is being collected from the various Ministries/Departments and will be laid on the Table of the House when ready.

Sales Tax on Hosiery Goods

2200. { Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether trade representatives in Delhi have represented for the abolition of sales-tax on Hosiery goods from Delhi; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government thereon?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) Yes Sir,

(b) The question is under consideration.

दिल्ली के आयुर्वेद तथा यूनानी बोर्ड का रजिस्ट्रार

२२०१. { श्री अ० प्र० सिंह
श्री कछवाय

क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली के आयुर्वेद तथा यूनानी बोर्ड के रजिस्ट्रार ने कुछ चिकित्सकों को बिना रजिस्ट्रेशन शुल्क के रजिस्ट्रार किया है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि कुछ चिकित्सकों से शुल्क ले कर उसे बोर्ड के हिसाब में नहीं दिखाया गया;

(ग) क्या उसी रजिस्ट्रार ने चिकित्सकों के प्रार्थना पत्रों पर, जो डिग्री प्राप्त करने के संबंध में थे, गलत नोट दे कर बोर्ड को धोखा दिया और उसी के आधार पर उन चिकित्सकों को डिग्री मिल गई, जो अवैध थी; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने उस रजिस्ट्रार के खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही की है और यदि हां, तो उस का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नायर)

(क) से घ,) यह आरोप लगाया गया है कि

दिल्ली के आयुर्वेद तथा यूनानी बोर्ड के भूतपूर्व रजिस्ट्रार ने बहुत सी अनियमिततायें की हैं। दिल्ली प्रशासन इन आरोपों की जांच कर रहा है तथा कानूनी कार्यवाही का प्रश्न विचाराधीन है। रजिस्ट्रार की सेवायें समाप्त कर दी गई हैं।

Smallpox Eradication in Kerala

2202. Shri P. Kunhan: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether any financial assistance has been given to Kerala Government for implementing Smallpox eradication programme in the state;

(b) if so, the total assistance given so far; and

(c) the progress made so far in implementing the eradication programme in the State?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b). In accordance with the pattern of Central assistance laid down by the Government of India, 75 per cent. of recurring and 100 per cent. of non-recurring expenditure are re-imbursed to the State Governments by the Government of India.

In accordance with this pattern, the Government of Kerala was eligible to get Central assistance for the year 1961-62 and 1962-63 as indicated below:

	Total expenditure incurred	Central assistance
	Rs.	Rs.
Recurring	9,64,519	7,23,389
Non-recurring	2,02,679	2,02,679
		9,26,068

In addition to this, 38,89,000 doses of freeze dried smallpox vaccine received from the USSR as gift have also been supplied to Kerala State. The cost of that vaccine amounts to Rs. 2,79,425. Besides this the UNICEF has supplied 2 deep freeze cabinets, 5 refrigerators and 5 mega-mikes free to the State of Kerala.

(c) The total number of vaccinations performed are as under:

Primary vaccinations:	6,15,151
Revaccinations	52,29,345
Total:	58,44,496

N.D.F. Collection in Kerala

2203. **Shri P. Kunhan:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the amount so far collected in Kerala for the National Defence Fund; and

(b) the total expenditure incurred by the State Government in this respect?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) Rs. 184.34 lakhs.

(b) Rs. 35,756.

तिब्बिया कालेज, नई दिल्ली

२२०४. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :
(क) क्या यह सच है कि पीछे तिब्बिया कालेज, नई दिल्ली के छात्रों ने प्रदर्शन और हड़ताल की थी:

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि बार-बार अधिकारियों के पास अपनी मांगें उन्होंने भेजीं और उन की ओर से कोई अनुकूल उत्तर न मिलने पर ही उन को यह मार्ग अपनाना पड़ा है; और

(ग) छात्रों की मुख्य मुख्य मांगें क्या हैं, और उन्हें पूरा करने के सम्बन्ध में क्या निर्णय लिये गये हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नायर) :

(क) तिब्बिया कालेज के छात्रों ने अगस्त, १९६३ में तीन प्रदर्शन किये किन्तु हड़ताल नहीं की।

(ख) इस बारे में कोई सूचना नहीं है

(ग) मुख्य मांगें इस प्रकार हैं :—

(१) कालेज को दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय से सम्बद्ध करना; और

(२) रात्रि कक्षाओं को बन्द करना,

तिब्बिया कालेज बोर्ड ने कालेज को दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय से सम्बद्ध करने का निर्णय कर लिया है। बोर्ड ने अगले सत्र अर्थात् १९६४-६५ से रात्रि कक्षाओं में भर्ती बन्द करने का भी निश्चय कर लिया है ?

Flood Control Schemes in Kerala

2205. { **Shri Pottekkatt:**
Shri A. V. Raghavan:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Kerala have furnished the details of the flood control schemes which they propose to take up in 1963;

(b) if so, the details of the schemes with reference to each district;

(c) the reaction of the Central Government thereto; and

(d) the amount sanctioned and the amount spent so far?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) and (b). A statement showing details of the flood control schemes which the Kerala Government propose to carry out in 1963-64 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. LT-1771/63].

(c) and (d). There is a plan allocation of Rs. 12 lakhs for flood control works in Kerala State in 1963-64. Plan assistance will be admissible on all the approved schemes. No information on the progress of expenditure on these schemes has been received.

दिल्ली में रेडियोघाफरों के लिये प्रशिक्षण पाठयक्रम

२२०६. श्री श्रीकारलाल बेरवा क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में २ सितम्बर, १९६३ में रेडियोग्राफरों का प्रशिक्षण पाठ्यक्रम चालू हो गया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस में कितने रेडियोग्राफर भाग ले रहे हैं ;

(ग) इन को क्या क्या सुविधायें दी जायेंगी;

(घ) इस में कितने विदेशी और कितने भारतीय नागरिक हैं; और

(ङ) क्या यह आयोजन सरकार की तरफ से किया गया है ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नायर) :

(क) जी हाँ। एक प्रशिक्षण पाठ्यक्रम ३ सितम्बर, १९६३ में प्रारम्भ हो गया है।

(ख) ६।

(ग) प्रत्येक चुने गये उम्मीदवार को ६० रुपये मासिक छात्रवृत्ति दी जानी है।

(घ) सभी भारतीय हैं।

(ङ) जी हाँ। यह व्यवस्था दिल्ली प्रशासन ने की है।

स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं के महानिदेशालय का पुस्तकालय

२२०७. श्री कछवाय क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगी कि :

(क) स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं के महानिदेशालय के पुस्तकालय की पुस्तकों की पिछले दस वर्षों में कितनी बाग जांच-पड़ताल की गई है;

(ख) कितनी पुस्तकें लापता थीं और

(ग) इस में सरकार को कितना नुकसान हुआ है ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नायर) :

(क) स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं के महानिदेशालय के पुस्तकालय की पुस्तकों की जांच-पड़ताल पुस्तकालय में ही होती है और वह इस प्रकार होती है :—

जब कभी किसी विषय की कोई ग्रन्थ सूची तैयार की जाती है तो उस समय पुस्तकालय के सूची पत्र में दी गई सभी पुस्तकों, पत्रों, प्रतिवेदनों तथा ग्रन्थ सामग्री की जांच की जाती है। पिछले १० वर्षों में ३०० विषयों की लगभग १००० ग्रन्थ सूचियां तैयार की गई हैं

“भारतीय पुस्तकालयों में चिकित्सा सम्बन्धी पत्रों के संघीय सूची-पत्र” के पंच वर्षीय पुनरीक्षण के समय पुस्तकालय के सारे पत्रों की जांच की जाती है। पत्रों की जांच पीछे १९५५ और १९६० में की गई थी

(ख) लापता २

वृष्टे खाते में २

(ग) इन चार पुस्तकों की कीमत २१० रुपये (दो सौ दस रुपये) है।

स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं के महानिदेशालय में पुस्तकाध्यक्ष

२२०८. श्री कछवाय : क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं के महानिदेशालय के पुस्तकालय में ग्रेड १ एवं ग्रेड २ पुस्तकाध्यक्ष के कितने पद हैं

(ख) इन में से कितने पद अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित आदिमजातियों के व्यक्तियों के लिए रक्षित हैं; और

(ग) वास्तव में इन जातियों के क्या कोई व्यक्ति इन पदों पर काम कर रहे हैं या इन रक्षित पदों को आरक्षित करा लिया गया है ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नायर) :

(क) ग्रेड—१—एक पद

ग्रेड—२—चार पद

(ख) ग्रेड—२—दो पद, एक अस्थायी और एक स्थायी; अनुसूचित जातियों, अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के व्यक्तियों के लिये रक्षित है

(ग) इन पदों पर कोई अनुसूचित जाति आदिम जातियों का व्यक्ति काम नहीं कर रहा है। इन जातियों का कोई उपयुक्त व्यक्ति

मिलना सम्भव नहीं हुआ है इसलिये अस्थायी रक्षित पद को अर्क्षित मान लिया गया है

Power Supply in Bihar

2209. Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the manner in which the supply of power in North Bihar compares to the supply of power in South Bihar; and

(b) the proposal to remedy the existing conditions of short supply of power in North Bihar?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) Both North and South Bihar are at present facing power shortage conditions. The shortage in South Bihar will be eliminated in 1964-65, with the commissioning of the Pathrathu Thermal Station and availability of more power from the DVC. The position in North Bihar will begin to improve only in 1965-66.

(b) The power shortage will be progressively over-come with the commissioning of the following generating sets at Barauni Thermal Power Station.

2x15 MW in September|October, 1963.

15 MW in December, 1964.

2x50 MW in 1965-66.

Soil Erosion and Soil Conservation

2210. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of catchment areas in different States through which rivers Sutlej, Beas, Ravi, Chenab, Jehlum and Sindh pass;

(b) the steps taken by the Centre for the coordination and cooperation of the different States for soil conservation and checking soil erosion in these area; and

(c) the money earmarked for the purpose during the Third Plan and the amount spent during the first two years of the Third Plan?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) to (c). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

Political Slogans on Currency Notes

2211. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether any cases of inscription of political slogans on currency notes have come to the notice of Government; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) and (b). Two notes of the denomination of Rs. 10|one of Rs. 2 and one of Re. 1 inscribed with the D.M.K. slogan in Tamil "Dravidanad for Dravidians" were presented at the Madras office of the Reserve Bank of India between September and November, 1962.

Laboratory for Agmark

2212. Shri Rameshwar Tantia: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any proposal from the Medical Relief and Public Health Committee of the Delhi Municipal Corporation regarding the setting up of a laboratory dealing with Agmark;

(b) if so, the decision taken by Government thereon; and

(c) the manner in which it will contribute to the guarantee of the hygienic conditions of food stuffs?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) to (c). The Government have not received any proposal from the Delhi Municipal Corporation regarding the setting up of a laboratory dealing with "Agmark". It is,

however, understood that the question regarding the setting up of a separate unit dealing with Agmark of food stuffs manufactured in and around Delhi, with a view to ensuring the quality of food stuffs, is under the consideration of the Delhi Municipal Corporation.

Foreign Loans

2213. **Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the amount due for repayment to foreign creditor countries and the date when such amounts fall due;

(b) the amount of interest payable on foreign borrowings every year from 1959 onwards; and

(c) the scheme, if any, for discharging the liability?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1772/63].

(b) The amount of interest paid during 1959-60 to 1962-63 and estimated interest payments during the remaining period of Third Plan on loans from foreign countries is shown in the statement below.

STATEMENT

(Rs. crores)

Period	Amount of interest paid/ to be paid*
1959-60	10.02
1960-61	17.38
1961-62	26.48
1962-63	36.09
1963-64	49.91*
1964-65	57.81*
1965-66	63.01*

*Estimated

(c) Arrangements have been made to ensure that the instalments of repayment of the principal of the various loans and the interest are paid to the various countries, as and when they fall due.

Income Tax Circle

2214. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Narsinghpur District, Madhya Pradesh is included within the 'C' Ward Income Tax Circle, Jabalpur;

(b) whether there is a proposal to transfer the same from Jabalpur to Sagar;

(c) whether representations have been received opposing such a move; and

(d) if so, whether they have been considered and with what result?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Reallocation of certain areas of 'C' Ward to other circles, was considered.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The representations were duly considered. Narsinghpur District continues to be in Income Tax Circle, Jabalpur. The only change is that instead of being under Income-tax Officer, C-Ward, Jabalpur, it will now be under Income-tax Officer, Additional 'A'-Ward, Jabalpur.

Tawa Multipurpose Project

2215. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether work on the Tawa Multipurpose Project, Hoshangabad in Madhya Pradesh is progressing according to schedule;

(b) if so, when it will be commissioned; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The work has been slowed down due to paucity of funds occasioned by the National Emergency.

All India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta

2216. Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that revision of pay scales in accordance with the recommendations of the Pay Commission continues to be withheld in the case of several doctors employed in the All India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether a final decision in the matter is being taken and will be communicated without delay to the persons concerned?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) The revised scales of pay in respect of all the posts at the All India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta, have been notified in the Gazette of India except in the case of the following posts:—

- (i) Field Instructor.
- (ii) Rural Medical Officer of Health.
- (iii) Assistant Medical Officer.
- (iv) School Medical Officer.
- (v) Lady Medical Officer.
- (vi) Technical Supervisor.

(b) and (c). The scales of pay in respect of the above mentioned posts have not been revised either because the posts were sanctioned on West Bengal Government scales of pay or proposals for the revision of the

scales of pay were not made earlier on account of the posts being vacant. Fresh proposals in this behalf have since been received by Government and the scales of pay will be revised shortly and the persons concerned informed accordingly.

Ghaggar Floods

2217. Shri Karni Singhji: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state where the matter stands with regard to the permanent solution being found for the Ghaggar Nali floods in the Ganganagar District of Rajasthan?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): The Union Ministers for Irrigation and Power accompanied by the Ministers concerned in the States of Punjab and Rajasthan and senior officials of the Government of India and the two State Governments, inspected on 13th and 14th September 1963, some of the flood control works in progress and the areas affected by the floods in the Ghaggar river. The problem is under intensive study to formulate measures for a permanent solution.

प्राथमिक शिक्षकों को स्वास्थ्य शिक्षा

२२१७-क. श्री भ्रोकारलाल बेरवा : क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगी कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने प्राइमरी स्कूलों के ३० शिक्षकों को स्वास्थ्य प्रशिक्षण देने की योजना बनाई है;

(ख) क्या यह प्रशिक्षण पाठ्यक्रम राज्यों में भी चालू करने की योजना है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो कब तक; और

(घ) इस योजना पर कितना व्यय होगा ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नायर) :

(क) जी हां। स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं के महा-निदेशालय के केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य शिक्षा ब्यूरो में प्राइमरी स्कूलों के ३० शिक्षकों के लिये २ सितम्बर, १९६३ से एक प्रशिक्षण पाठ्यक्रम चलाया गया है और यह १ अक्टूबर, १९६३ तक जारी रहेगा।

(ख) और (ग). इस समय चल रहे प्रशिक्षण पाठ्यक्रम के पूर्ण होने के बाद राज्य स्वास्थ्य शिक्षा ब्यूरो और शिक्षा विभागों के अध्यापकों और कर्चारियों के लिये एक दूसरा अल्पदायि प्रशिक्षण पाठ्यक्रम चलाने का विचार है, जो अपने प्रशिक्षण की पूर्ति के बाद अपने अपने राज्यों में इसी प्रकार के प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम चलाने के योग्य हो जायेंगे।

(घ) अनुमान है कि इस समय चल रहे प्रशिक्षण पाठ्यक्रम के संचालन पर ४२०० रुपये की राशि खर्च हो जायेगी। अन्य पाठ्यक्रमों पर होने वाले खर्च का ब्यौरा तैयार किया जा रहा है।

12.07 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED INHUMAN TREATMENT TO INDIANS IN CHINA

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): I call the attention of the Prime Minister to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

"The reported inhuman treatment meted out to the Indians living in China by the Chinese authorities."

The Prime Minister, Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): There are at present 27 Indians in China. Most of them are residing in Shanghai. The majority of them are Sikhs from the Punjab, who have been in China for over 30 to 40 years.

Of the 27 Indians, nineteen are dairy owners, the size of their business varying from some owning two or three cows to others with forty to fortyfive cows; four work in local offices and one is a business man who has been running a grocery, with his wife and son for a long period of time. However, during the last five years, he has been doing practically no business due to local restrictions.

2. There is no private enterprise in China and the Government are the only buying agency. Therefore, the Indians doing dairy business are facing difficulties in their day-to-day business as their produce and cattle have, perforce, to be sold to the Government agencies controlling dairy products at prices fixed by them. This naturally places them under a severe handicap. By this process the assets of Indians invested in cattle are being considerably reduced.

3. In the past, when the Bank of China was functioning in India, the Chinese Government had been allowing limited remittance facilities to Indian nationals. However, since the liquidation of the branches of the Bank of China in India, this facility is denied to them. The Chinese Government also do not allow them remittance facilities on any other bank outside China.

4. These Indians who are still living in China are, thus, living under difficult conditions although the Chinese claim that the Indians are given good treatment. The Indians are also unable to leave China because of their inability to dispose of their property and repatriate their assets from China. Exit permits for them to leave the country are also not easily issued to them.

5. After the closing down of our Consulate General in Shanghai, the interests of these Indians are being looked after by our Embassy in Peking. In July 1963, the First Secretary of our Embassy visited Shanghai and met practically all of them.

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

He rendered them certain consular services. The Indian Embassy in Peking is doing everything to render them assistance wherever possible.

6. No cases of confiscation of properties of Indian residents in China and denial to them of prescribed food rations, medical aid etc. have been reported to our Embassy.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that these unfortunate Indians in China are facing very many grave difficulties, as stated by the Prime Minister, may I know what steps Government have taken to put their case across the world and at the same time, what steps Government have taken to bring them back from China? Do Government propose to bring back these unfortunate Indians from there?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Whatever has happened in China applies equally, not to Indians only but, to other foreigners, or in fact Chinese residents. So, there is nothing new that we could put across the world. When I went to China—I forget now, when; I think it was about six or seven or eight years ago; I think it was in 1954, that is, about nine years ago—I went to Shanghai, and I met most of these people.

Shri Hem Barua: But conditions have changed since then.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I know that. But many of them returned just before that. Those who had remained were not very anxious to return, because they had some kind of business or something else going on. That business has deteriorated. Now, the trouble is that they do not want to give up the properties that they have got there, because they have got some properties. And some of them have married Chinese wives. I suppose they do not want to leave them either.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): They can come to India.

डा० राम मनोहर लॉ.हिया (फर्रुखाबाद):
उनको यहाँ ले आये अपने साथ ।

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Also, as has been stated, it is not easy for them to get exit permits from the Chinese Government. Perhaps, those permits might be available, if they really press for them or they are anxious to come, leaving their properties behind.

Now, these difficulties have arisen. So, gradually, the number has come down. There used to be hundreds of Indians there in Shanghai, but gradually they have now been reduced to 27.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is it a fact that after virtually liquidating the Indian community in Tibet, the Chinese Government have extended their tentacles to the Indians living in Shanghai, Canton and elsewhere in China, and have declared their intention of confiscating their property and practically pauperizing them? Is it also a fact that all contacts between the Indians in China, in Shanghai, Canton and elsewhere, and the Indian Embassy in Peking have been barred by the Chinese Government, by mouting a round-the-clock military or police guard over the Embassy?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I think that many of the things that the hon. Member has said are not true or are very grossly exaggerated.....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It may be exaggerated, but there is truth in it.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The hon. Member can criticise and can disagree, and he can criticise the conditions in China. But this question, I take it, is whether any special steps have been taken in regard to the Indians there.

I am not aware of any very special steps taken. But the general conditions in China press down upon them,

and that is why they have lost their occupation. That is the difficulty.

Mr. Speaker: The other question was whether contacts of these Indians with our consulate or our representative.....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Our Embassy.

Mr. Speaker:... have been barred on account of some guard being put around or some such thing.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Police or military guard at the Embassy.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not know if there is any military guard.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Police guard.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: There may be some persons there. But I have not heard of any persons wanting to go to our Embassy, Indians specially, being stopped or prevented from going there. These persons are in Shanghai; they are not in Peking. When our consulate was there in Shanghai, it was in direct touch with them. Now, that was removed last year. Since then, our Secretary goes to Shanghai; as I just mentioned in my statement, he sometimes goes there to see these people. They can also go to Peking and certainly meet them there.

Mr. Speaker: Our Peking representative has no difficulty in going and meeting Indians.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I would say this, that I have not heard of any difficulty.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: My question was this. He can go outside and meet them; but they cannot come and meet him.

Mr. Speaker: He has said that he has not heard of any difficulties being placed in the way of Indians, if they

want to go to Peking and meet them because in Shanghai we have no office.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Let him inquire further and let us know.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Hem Barua: May I draw the attention of the Prime Minister to a news item from East Germany about the difficulties.....

Mr. Speaker: He has had his opportunity.

12.20 hrs.

RE: MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

Mr. Speaker: Papers to be laid on the Table.

The Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): I beg to lay on the Table..

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur):**

Mr. Speaker: I will only direct that this portion might not be included in the record. He never took my permission. I have warned this Member many a time before. But he does not get it. He gets up and begins to make a speech.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barackpore): May I plead with you that the same thing may be applied to everybody? We have been watching many Members getting up here without prior permission and saying what they want. Never have I seen, at least in the last few days, anything expunged just on the ground that they were not permitted to say something.

Mr. Speaker: Once before I had to do that. But as regards adjournment motions, I have been pressing this every day. Every time, not only

**Not recorded

[Mr. Speaker]

once, twice but thrice, I have to do it. When one Member just persists in this practice and gets up without my permission and goes on when I am warning him every day, every morning there is no other remedy that is left for me except this.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I take exception to that. I have never been warned by you.

Here an illegal thing has happened. We cannot seek a remedy here?

Mr. Speaker: We have no remedy here.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: During the emergency, the Centre can issue directives to a State.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. It is my decision that this House has no remedy to give.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Allow me to present my case.

Mr. Speaker: No, no. I am not allowing him. He may come and see me in my chamber and if he can convince me that this House has a remedy, I will allow him. He knows certainly that he can come to me every day. But he just cannot spare a minute or two to come to me and see me.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I am not moving it every day. Why do you say that I am bringing it every day? I am bringing it because I am convinced that an injustice is being done.

Mr. Speaker: Who is to be convinced? When he is convinced—and I am not—he gets up to say something.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I am in your hands, I am guided by you.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May I plead with you that there are very few occasions, there is no occasion

almost, when adjournment motions are being put before you, and that we have done it because we felt that maybe these Calling Attention notices would suffice. But if on certain occasions we feel that an adjournment motion should be moved, is it your ruling that we cannot move it at all?

Mr. Speaker: Yes, this is my ruling,—Order, order. That is for all the Members—that if I get a notice and I do not allow it, then the Member should not move it, but he can come and try to persuade me. I have told him not once, twice or thrice but so many times, and I must say, because he says he takes exception to this, that there must have been more than two dozen times, two dozen cases, when he has stood up, and I am sorry now to bring this to his notice that never, not even once on such occasions has he come to me to convince me.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I have been to you thrice.

Mr. Speaker: That was in a different connection, not in this connection. He has not come to me even once.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: This time when I go to you, I will take some Member as a witness.

Mr. Speaker: Oh, yes. He took that witness, and that was not in connection with this.

12.27 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

STATEMENT ON AMENDMENT TO THE ARTICALS OF ASSOCIATION OF THE NATIONAL BUILDINGS CONSTRUCTION CORPORATION LIMITED, NEW DELHI

The Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): I beg to lay on the Table a statement on amendment to the

Articles of Association of the National Buildings Construction Corporation Limited, New Delhi. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-1762/63].

NOTIFICATION UNDER CUSTOMS ACT, ETC.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (i) a copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 1446 dated the 7th September, 1963, under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 and section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944, making certain further amendment to the Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Rules, 1950. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-1763/63].

- (ii) a copy each of the following Notifications under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:—

- (a) G.S.R. No. 1444 dated the 7th September, 1963.
(b) G.S.R. No. 1445 dated the 7th September, 1963.
(c) G.S.R. No. 1447 dated the 7th September, 1963.
(d) G.S.R. No. 1493 dated the 10th September, 1963.

[Placed in Library, see No. LT-1764/63].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER EMPLOYEES' PROVIDENT FUNDS ACT

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): On behalf of Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (2) of section 4 of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952:—

- (i) G.S.R. No. 1235 dated the 3rd August, 1963 extending the said Act to canteens.

- (ii) G.S.R. No. 1432 dated the 29th August, 1963 extending the said Act to aerated water industry.

- (iii) G.S.R. No. 1461 dated the 29th August, 1963 making certain amendment in Notification No. G.S.R. 786 dated the 16th June, 1962 extending the said Act to the fruit and vegetable preservation industry.

[Placed in Library, see No. LT-1765/63].

12.29 hrs.

MINUTES OF PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES

(i) MINUTES OF SIXTH SITTING OF THE COMMITTEE ON ABSENCE OF MEMBERS

Shri Khadilkar (Khed): I beg to lay on the Table the Minutes of the Sixth sitting of the Committee on Absence of Members from the Sitings of the House held during the current Session.

(ii) MINUTES OF THE FOURTH SITTING OF THE COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES

Shri Morarka (Jhunjhunu): I beg to lay on the Table the Minutes of the Fourth sitting of the Committee on Government Assurances held during the current session.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (विजनौर) :
ग्रहयज्ञ महोदय, आशवासनों सम्बन्धी समिति की कार्रवाई का चौथा जो विवरण श्री मोरारका ने सदन के पटल पर प्रस्तुत किया है, मैं इस के सम्बन्ध में आप से एक व्यवस्था चाहता हूँ। इस आशवासन सम्बन्धी समिति के सम्बन्ध में क्या कुछ ऐसा भी व्यवस्था है कि दो दो, तीन तीन सालों तक आशवासन देते रहें और उन का कोई उत्तर न दिया जाये? उदाहरण के लिये आप की ही

[श्री प्रकाश वर शास्त्र]

अध्यक्षता में पिछले अधिवेशन में जब यह प्रश्न आया था तो उस समय आप ने होम मिनिस्टर को कहा था कि पिछले दो सालों में मिनिस्टर्स का टी०ए० और डी०ए० कितना हुआ है शेतनों के अतिरिक्त, इस का विवरण जल्दी से जल्दी सभा को दिया जाये। लेकिन आज तक उसे नहीं दिया गया। द्वाइ साल से सरकार उसे टाल रही है। उम आश्वासन को कब तक पूरा किया जायेगा, इस सम्बन्ध में आप कोई निर्णय अवश्य दें।

Shri Morarka: So far as this Committee is concerned, it follows up every assurance which is given on the floor of the House, and from time to time it keeps on reminding the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs and through them the concerned Ministry, but it is up to the Government to fulfil the assurance.

Mr. Speaker: The Committee might now take that up, and see that this is complied with as early as possible.

12.31 hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

FIFTEENTH REPORT

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): I beg to present the Fifteenth Report of the Public Accounts Committee on the Audit Report on the Account of the Damodar Valley Corporation for the year 1961-62.

12.31½ hrs.

CONSTITUTION (SEVENTEENTH AMENDMENT) Bill—contd.

Mr. Speaker: Further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Asoke K. Sen on the 18th September, 1963, namely:—

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 45 members, 30 from this House, namely:—

Shri S. V. Krishnamoorthy Rao; Shri Bibhuti Mishra; Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri; Shri Surendranath Dwivedy; Shri A. K. Gopalan; Shri Kashi Ram Gupta; Shri Ansar Harvani; Shri Harish Chandra Heda; Shri Hem Raj; Shri Ajit Prasad Jain; Shri S. Kandappan; Shri Cherian J. Kappen; Shri L. D. Kotaki; Shri Lalit Sen, Shri Hanukrushna Mahatab; Shri Jaswantrao Mehta; Shri Bibudhendra Misra; Shri Purushottamdas R. Patel; Shri T. A. Patil; Shri A. V. Raghavan; Shri Raghunath Singh; Chowdhry Ram Sewak Singh. Bhola Raut; Dr. L. M. Singhvi; Shri M. P. Swamy; Shri U. M. Trivedi; Shri Redhela Vyas; Shri Balkrishna Wasmik; Shri Ram Sewak Yadav; and Shri Asoke K. Sen.

and 15 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 last day of the first week 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 15 members to be appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee."

Out of seven hours allotted, 2 hours 55 minutes have been taken; 4 hours and 5 minutes remain.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): May I seek a clarification? We have been consistently waiting for the beginning of the debate on the NEFA report. It was originally scheduled for yesterday. Will you kindly advise us when it will be taken up because tomorrow happens to be Private Members day? Your guidance will be very useful.

Mr. Speaker: I expect to take it up immediately after we finish this.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): That is by 4.30.

Mr. Speaker: I will take care to see that this is finished by that time.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will the House be sitting beyond 5?

Mr. Speaker: We have got the half hour discussion.

Shri Indrajit Gupta (Calcutta Southwest): The total time for discussion of the NEFA report is five hours. Tomorrow we have Private Members' business as Shri Nath Pai pointed out. How is it proposed to get these five hours?

Mr. Speaker: We have Saturday also.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: So, we will carry on tomorrow and on Saturday?

Mr. Speaker: Or, if the Members desire, we might carry on with this business tomorrow, and put the non-official business the next day. We can take up non-official business on that day.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty (Barrackpore): No, Sir. Till now I have been one of those who always oppose tinkering with non-official business. Although the NEFA debate is very important once we do this there will be no end to this. We will

always try to push out non-official business.

Mr. Speaker: Just as the House likes.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: Of course, the House and the majority party, the Congress Party can do what they like. But I feel that non official business should not be touched. We have never done it before.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: May I submit that besides this NEFA debate, there are two other items.

Mr. Speaker: That is different altogether.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: About NEFA enquiry, I have been pressing from the beginning that we should have more than one day.

Mr. Speaker: We will see that when we begin it. Time is not being fixed now.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will it start today?

Mr. Speaker: Yes; that is what I am saying.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): There is considerable force in what Shrimati Renu Chakravarty said. Since the NEFA debate has to go on for the whole day, we must decide about the non-official business; if we decide to take it up positively on Saturday at 2.30 we can do like that.

Mr. Speaker: But if the House is divided, I will advise the hon. Member to go as it is put down already. Now, Shri A. C. Guha.

Shri A. C. Guha (Barasat): Mr. Speaker, I rise to support the motion for referring the 17th Constitution (Amendment) Bill to the Joint Committee. This Bill is intended to implement the policy of the Congress

[Shri A. C. Guha]

which was drawn even before the Independence of India had been achieved. Even in the 1947 election manifesto, Congress had certain proposals for effecting agrarian reforms. For implementing that policy a committee was set up by the All India Congress Committee in 1948 and Prof. Ranga was a member of that committee. Yesterday, Prof. Ranga expressed vehement opposition to the provisions of this Bill. His opposition is not a new thing. Even in that committee, he submitted a note of dissent recording his difference with the approach and recommendations of that committee. It may be relevant to read out a few lines from that report,—“The Congress in its election manifesto and the report of the economic programme committee has declared that it is in favour of elimination of intermediaries between the State and the tiller. Even after the abolition of the zamindari, there would remain a large element of non cultivating interests. The land committee of the Congress was strongly of the opinion that in the agrarian economy of India there is no place for any intermediaries and land must belong to the tiller. This committee has, therefore, recommended that in future sub-letting of land would be prohibited except in cases of widows, minors and other disabled persons.” The Constitution was amended twice with regard to this matter. Articles 31A and 31B were put in to give effect to the recommendations of this committee or to implement the agrarian policy of the Government of India.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): I would like to offer a personal explanation. I would like to know whether my hon. friend said that I agreed with the majority report.

Shri A. C. Guha: I have already stated that his difference on this matter is not just new. It was there even in 1948 and in 1949, and he had submitted a note of dissent to that committee.

Shri Ranga: I had made it very clear. In fact, I was one of the very few people in this country who took up this question of elimination of intermediaries between the Government and the actual tiller. I also rejoiced in the elimination process. But I have always laid stress on the fact that the actual tiller of the soil who happens to be a peasant proprietor should not be eliminated and he should be helped. My complaint now is that this Bill seeks to weaken that right to ownership of land.

Shri A. C. Guha: I was only stating that Shri Ranga has been consistent all through in his opposition to any agrarian reform.

Shri Ranga: No, no. It is the elimination of the intermediaries.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Shri Guha says that Shri Ranga has been consistent. But if Shri Ranga says that he has not been consistent and if he takes exception to that, what else can be done? (Interruption).

Shri A. C. Guha: I find from the record of the proceedings of yesterday that his objection is not so much to preserve the interest of the real cultivators . . .

Shri Ranga: Question.

Shri A. C. Guha: But his objection to agrarian reform is to protect the interests of some urban population who holds land in villages. I think I am quoting his language.

Shri Ranga: What a perverted view?

Shri A. C. Guha: I think I am quoting his language Shri Ranga is an old friend of mine, and it is no pleasure for me to differ from him on such fundamental matters as agrarian reform. India is still having an agrarian economy. About 75 to 80 per cent of the people live on agriculture or on agricultural economy. So, it is of vital importance

for us that there should be no impediment in proceeding with agrarian reforms according to the best interests of the country and also according to the decisions of the party in power.

The other day there was objection that the Government sometimes take the cue from the Congress party decisions. I think the party Government, as you have rightly decided, is bound to act according to the mandates and decisions given by the party. What has been decided by the All-India Congress Committee and what was put as late as in 1948 in the election manifesto of the Congress, I think there should not be any hesitation on the part of the Government to give effect to those pledges and commitments must be fulfilled.

I think for two or three days in this House, there was a debate as to the immensity of poverty, particularly, poverty in the rural areas in India. We all know that there is appalling poverty and unemployment in the rural areas. How are we to remove them? The first step is to have a rational agrarian system and an agrarian policy. For that we have to take up drastic agrarian reforms. Unless we can do that, it is no use shedding tears for the poverty-stricken rural population of India. If we have any love or any concern for the poor rural people, I think we should have no hesitation in effecting agrarian reform and for that any step that is necessary should be taken.

Shri Ranga has stated that Government have been behaving in an arbitrary manner. I cannot understand what is the arbitrariness in this Bill. This Bill is only an enabling Bill, protecting certain legislations that have been passed by different legislatures of the country. So, the Parliament or to do anything initially by their own or do anything initially by their own initiative, except to remove the anomaly of different difficulties of the term "estate" prevalent in different regions creating social and economic

problems. They are also taking certain steps to protect legislative measures that have already been taken by different States to give relief to the poor peasants, and to give effect to the agrarian reform programme.

The question of compensation has also been raised. I do not think there is any provision or mention of compensation in this Bill. Prof. Ranga said that compensation will be given according to some arbitrary standard or some ante-dated rates. But I think this Bill does not provide for any rates of compensation. The compensation will be paid by the State Governments according to the laws prevailing in each State. This House and the Government here have time and again, shown enough concern about the amount of compensation to be given to any rural people whose land is to be acquired by Government.

Prof. Ranga has also mentioned that 65 million peasant families will be affected. I think his claim is as fantastic as Dr. Lohia's claim that 60 per cent of the people live on 3 annas per day. I cannot understand from where he got these 65 million peasant families, which would mean at least 75 per cent of the population. Had that been the position, I do not think any State legislature would have passed all these Bills. Practically all the enactments of all the legislatures are enunciated in this schedule. So, all the legislatures of the country have passed certain laws and they cannot ignore the feelings and interests of 65 million peasant families or the total rural population. As I said, I think his claim is as absurd as Dr. Lohia's claim that 60 per cent of the population are living on 3 annas per day.

Laws have been passed by different legislatures, but always there is an element of uncertainty in all the cases. Several of these laws have already been struck down, some by the Supreme Court and some by the High Courts. The validity of some other

[Shri A. C. Guha]

laws is also being questioned in different courts. So, the State Governments are almost in a state of uncertainty and they cannot make up their mind as to how to proceed. Therefore, this Bill gives only that element of certainty to the legislative measures taken by the State Governments. Article 31B gives enough power to the State legislatures at any time to repeal or amend or in any way change the already existing Acts. So, by this Bill, there is no compulsion that the Acts mentioned in the schedule will be as they are now. If necessary, the State Governments or the legislatures of the States can change any of these Acts or even repeal any of them. There is no compulsion that these Acts will continue as such.

I am told certain objections have come from the Kerala Government. I think that Bill was considered by the Central Government and certain changes were made under the directions of the Central Government or rather of the President.

Shri Bafle (Khargone): What about the assurance given by Dr. Ambedkar to ryotwari cultivators?

Shri A. C. Guha: Now, having passed an Act after so much consideration and consultation between the State Government and the Central Government, I think it will not be proper to exclude that Act from the schedule. That Act has been almost the immediate occasion for sponsoring this Bill. That Act has been challenged and declared *ultra vires* by the Supreme Court. It is for the protection of that Act that this Bill has been necessitated. We cannot allow any defective language in Constitution to stand in the way of implementing the wishes of these State Governments. Therefore, I think it will not be proper for the Kerala Government to urge for the exclusion of that Act. If necessary, on any subsequent date they can make certain

amendments to that Act if the situation demands it.

There is a demand, again by Prof. Ranga I think, that the Bill may be circulated. But the Bills not being passed immediately. It is only being sent to the Joint Committee. In the Joint Committee, different interests will have enough freedom and opportunity to represent their grievances and their views. I am sure the members of the Joint Committee will consider the Bill with an open mind.

Considering all these things, I hope that the motion of the Law Minister for sending this Bill to a Joint Committee of both Houses will be accepted. Before concluding, I should say that it is an obligation on the part of the Government to implement the pledge given to the peasants that the land should belong to the tiller and that between the tiller and the Government there should not be any intermediary to enjoy any unearned profit, whether he is an urban property-holder or a rural landlord, *talukdar*, *inamdar* or anything like that. The abolition of Zamindari should have its logical sequence in the economic life of rural India.

Shri. Mool Vishan Karmath: Sir, I rise to extend my qualified support to this Bill which is before the House. The Bill, if adopted and later suitably implemented will vest certain powers in the executive which, knowing as we do that it is arbitrary and at times high-handed, might turn out to be an engine of oppression against the small peasants who own small holdings, less than the ceiling provided in the enactments of the various States. Unless safeguards are provided, these peasants are likely to become victims of executive arbitrariness and high-handedness. I, therefore seek to urge very strongly that the Government, while bringing this Bill before the House, must without any mental reservation, assure the House either by suitable amendments

in the Bill itself or later by suitable legislation, that the interests of ryotwari peasants and other peasants who hold land under similar or different tenure in other States will be adequately and fully safeguarded.

We are not concerned with the anti-zamindari or anti-talukdari legislation here. These zamindaris, talukdaris and other big estates, according to the spirit of the Constitution, were abolished some years ago. But everyone of us, the Minister, the Government as well as my colleagues in this House, are very much concerned with the 90 per cent or more of those who live on land, who are small proprietors, owners of small holdings, tillers who are owners of the land on which they live. And, it should be our zealous concern that the interests of these peasants, who by their labours grow two blades of grass where one grew before, unlike many politicians and most Ministers, should be safeguarded, and protected adequately. It has been rightly said by a poet that:

"A bold peasantry, their country's pride,"

When once destroyed, can never be supplied."

Here, Sir, the Constitution itself in its preamble has embodied the eternal verity of justice—social, economic and political—and this principle of socio-economic justice applies with even greater force, to this class of population—more than 90 per cent, who eke out a bare sustenance, from the land they live on.

The Minister referred yesterday, in the course of his speech, to the land reforms that have been sought to be enforced in the various States of our country. In the Statement of Objects and Reasons it has been said :

"Moreover, many of the land reform enactments relate to lands which are not included in an estate."

The other day, in another context, the Minister said that amendments to

the Constitution should be undertaken only in the national interest or for social change, real, genuine social change. By that yardstick, by that criterion I shall seek to judge this Bill before the House.

The Third Five Year Plan has propounded its objective as follows:

"The objective of planned development is not only to increase production but also to secure a social and economic order based on the values of freedom and democracy in which justice—social, economic and political—shall inform all institutions of national life."

That, Sir, is the grand objective of the Third Plan and, may I submit in all humility, also of the Constitution.

Now, the Bill before the House seeks to amend article 31A of the Constitution, and by that amendment the Government seeks to equate or put on a par big estates, zamindaris, talukdaris and inams with small ryotwari holdings, with peasant holdings. The objective is very clear.

The clause as it was is comprised only in clause 2(a) (i). That was the article as it stands in the Constitution. Now, by two more sub-clauses, sub-clauses (ii) and (iii) we have brought in:

"(ii) any land held under ryotwari settlement; sub-clause (ii) is very sweeping, it is bad enough unless it is properly safeguarded. It says:

"(iii) any land held or let for purposes of agriculture or for purposes ancillary thereto, including waste land, forest land, land for pasture and sites of buildings and other structures occupied by cultivators of land agricultural labourers and village artisans."

None has been left untouched. None of these poorer classes about whom my hon. colleague Shri Nath Pal said that day "it is not a question of per capita income, it is per capita starva-

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath]

tion in this country" has been left out. All these classes, the poorest, the lowliest and the lowest, in the words of vishva Kavi Rabindranath Tagore, the Government has sought to lay its cruel hands on. No class is immune from the operation of this Bill. Unless adequate safeguards are provided by a vigilant Parliament, by a watchful public forcing their will on the Parliament, may I ask you in all conscience, in all humility, whether this will seek, whether this will promote socio-economic justice if the executive acts arbitrarily, because once this is passed, once this is adopted, article 31 may—may it is very likely, come into operation, and article 31 seeks to acquire land for a public purpose and it seeks to empower the executive to acquire it with a quantum of compensation which will be non-justiciable.

You will recall, Sir, the grand, almost vehement, fiery debates that took place in the Constituent Assembly and also, before it came to the Constituent Assembly, in the party. Very furious, very fiery and vehement debates took place there. At one stage—I hope I am not divulging any party secrets—the then Finance Minister threatened to walk out of the meeting. After that a compromise formula was arrived at and embodied in article 31 of the Constitution. Subsequently, this article was amended and we have got 31A and 31B also. Now, Sir, this is a further amendment. We are socialists. We want to have not merely a socialist society but a democratic socialist society. The spirit of democracy must pervade all the institutions of national life. We do not want undemocratic or anti-democratic socialism, that is communism. That is the distinction from communism. We do not want either State capitalism or totalitarian socialism. We do not want the State or the Government as a superzaminidar. Well, if you deprive the small holders arbitrarily holders who have got 1 acre, 5 acres 10 acres or 15 acres of land, lower than the

ceiling proposed in various States, it comes to that. There is nothing to prevent the Government from acquiring this land, the ryotwari lands, the peasant holdings, the very small holdings for a public purpose. And, the quantum of compensation would be non-justiciable.

A Communist country like Russia liquidated what they call *kulaks* or big land holders and also some *Mujhiks*, the small peasants who obstructed their so-called land reforms. They were butchered. Violently, thousands, perhaps some two or three millions, were butchered during Stalin's regime. But the situation did not improve. But here, Sir, if as I have stated at the outset, this is implemented, when this Bill becomes law—unless the majority party take it into its head to amend it suitably, if they do not take it into their head to amend it suitably and if it is passed as it is—I fear—God forbid—there may be a non-violent liquidation of small peasants, and ryot's in this country. And, this House committed as it is to democracy, to genuine socialism and not to communism, not to totalitarianism, must safeguard the poor section of the population.

May I invite your attention, Sir, to the Statement of Objects and Reasons. The Minister, I wish, should have been more explicit about certain aspects of the Statement of Objects and Reasons. He has rightly drawn the attention of the House to land reforms. Certainly, we are all for land reforms. But land reforms for what, for a purpose, for an objective which is envisaged, visualised in the Constitution. Certainly, we are against concentration of wealth, concentration of property. But are we against small land-holders, small peasants who hold five or ten acres of land and who eke out their livelihood on that? Then, Sir, if you really mean socio-economic justice, if you really intend to promote and to bring about socio-economic justice in the country, you have to lay your

hands not merely on the rural population but also on the urban propertied population. What have you done about urban millionaires, billionaires and crorepathis? Statistics are revealing, and there are people in our country whose income runs into one lakh or two lakhs rupees per day. What have you done about them? Why do you lay your hands only on the rural population? That may happen—nay I am sure it will happen that the executive will exercise the powers vested in their hands after the Bill is passed. If Government is really anxious about socio-economic justice, it should set about in an honest manner, straightforward manner, drastic manner, and stern manner also. Let them make no distinction between the rural population and the urban population. If it cannot be done in this Bill, let them give an assurance that there will be no discrimination between rural population and urban population and that they will come up with legislation for the urban population also, who are amassing wealth by hook or crook. They must at least give that assurance now.

13 hrs.

One or two more points and I am done. The statement further says that the expression "estate" has been defined differently in different States. The Minister, has got access to material which we have not got. We have not got secretarial assistance. It has been my misfortune, not to be able to find out, to ascertain, how "estates" have been defined in various statutes passed by the various States. I wish the Minister had told us in what ways "estates" have been differently defined.

Then, the Minister has stated that 124 or more—is it 124? perhaps 144—Acts have been included in the Schedule. I suppose it is a record even for this Parliament such blanket legislation, one blanket Bill I might call it, making them valid by one sweeping stroke 144 Acts are sought to be validated ex post facto retrospective

validation, blanket validation at one time, and the House does not even know the contents of these Acts, what exactly they contain. I suppose none of these Acts has been struck down or gone to the Supreme Court. But because the Kerala Act has been struck down, Government thinks that these other Acts might also by implication be struck down as invalid. But there is one Act, Act No. 86, which, I am told, went to the Supreme Court some time ago in some connection, the Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Tenants Amendment Act, 1960 and the Supreme Court in its judgement held that it was a colourable piece of legislation and struck down that Act, but that Act finds a place in the list of 144 Acts before the House.

I appeal to the Joint Committee to give careful thought to this matter and see that no Act which has been already struck down by courts is included in this blanket validation legislation, retrospective legislation. I, therefore, still beg of the Government, the Minister and the House to consider well again, consider afresh, in all seriousness, in all conscience, whether this Bill will not endanger the rights to property which small peasants now enjoy.

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Ambalapuzha): You are agreeing with the Swatantra.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: No, I am for the peasant; you are anti-peasant.

Mr. Speaker: Myself?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: No, Sir I meant my colleague, sitting here. I will correct myself.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Shri Chandrasekhar is supporting it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Therefore, I seek an assurance from the Minister that the rights of these small peasants will be safeguarded, because I am very much interested in them.

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath]

though I am not bothered about the incorporeal rights of zamindars and talukdars.

It must be remembered that the right to property has not been abolished so far. Article 19 is clear on that point. Article 19(1) (f) gives the right to acquire, hold and dispose of property. The only restriction imposed is that it can be done "in the interests of the general public or for the protection of the interests of any Scheduled Tribe". That is the only restriction that can be imposed.

Therefore, I appeal to the Joint Committee to go into this Bill very carefully. Every word and every syllable of this Bill should be carefully scrutinised so that the interests of the vast mass of people in this country, 80 or 85 per cent or more of the rural population who have small holdings, some of whom may perhaps be holding only one acre or half acre, their rights are not sought to be bartered away for a fancied socio-economic reform. Their rights should be jealously safeguarded, in this legislation itself, if possible. Otherwise, very soon after the passing of this Bill, another Bill should be brought before this House to impose restrictions upon the Government so that lands within the ceiling, within prescribed limits, shall not be acquired by the State for a public purpose, without payment of adequate compensation and that should be made justiciable. So, for the small peasants, proper safeguards must be included in this Bill itself, or in a subsequent Bill. I, therefore, give my qualified and hesitant support to this Bill.

13.07 hrs.

STATEMENT RE: STARRED QUESTION NO. 760—MINISTERS' ACCOUNTS IN FOREIGN BANKS

Mr. Speaker: I would like to interrupt the proceedings for a short while. Today morning, during the

question hour, there was a certain discussion about the disclosure of accounts held by Ministers in foreign banks. I notice that some of the Members who raised it, particularly, Shri Tyagi, Shri Banerjee and Shri Daji are not present here. It was brought to my notice by the hon. Finance Minister that there was a law prohibiting disclosure of accounts as also the traditions and that the Government was also bound by the same, shall I say inhibition which the banks had in disclosing, even though the banks had passed on that information to Government. There is one point on which I would like to get the help of the Finance Minister. Since he has said that the Minister had authorised him to disclose it, without going into the details, may I know whether there is any harm in doing that and whether he is prepared to do that. What is the position?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): Mr. Speaker, I am most grateful to you for providing me an opportunity for making good what was perhaps a lapse in my answer this morning. The account referred to is not a bank account. It is an account made up of accounts with several publishers, book publishers, who collected royalties on behalf of this particular Minister for the books published by them. The total account is placed before the Reserve Bank and money withdrawn from time to time. All that the Reserve Bank does is to allow the party, the Minister concerned, to keep £50 with the publisher.

An Hon. Member: How much?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: £50. That is all and that is for purposes of expenses when he goes to Europe and England. Sir, the Minister concerned happens to be the Prime Minister of this country, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, who, as you all know, has published several books for which he gets royalties from several countries. I can assure you that in 1961 the total amount payable was £733. Since then he has not kept at any time more

Starrea Question
No. 760—Ministers'
Accounts in
Foreign Banks

than £ 50. The moneys are drawn from time to time, accounts are rendered to the Reserve Bank and the Reserve Bank keeps a close watch on the operation of the accounts. I am sure the House will acknowledge from all sides that the Prime Minister has nothing to conceal, because all these are received only by way of royalties on the books.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Sir, on a point of clarification, may I ask whether it is a fact that certain Swiss banks maintain accounts, not merely of Indians but of other foreigners too, which are absolutely dead secret, and the accounts of some German Nazis came to light only after the defeat of Germany in the second world war? Is it possible for the Government to enquire whether any accounts, of any persons, Ministers or otherwise, Indians, are maintained in Swiss banks, and are dead secret?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: So far as we know, no Minister has any accounts with the Swiss banks. So far as finding out these accounts in the Swiss banks is concerned, as the hon. Member knows, they are called "Number Accounts". There is no means of finding it out except by correspondence. Sir, if you will permit me to digress, in Spain they made some Government officials, who were in their confidence, to maintain accounts and, thereafter, they got from time to time intimation of the officer concerned who will come and dispose of the accounts in Spain. So, when he came, they caught him. Since then, I am told, the Swiss banks do not even correspond. Therefore these accounts must be known only to the Swiss banks and the party. I also hear, as the hon. Member has heard, that there are several persons in this country who have accounts with Swiss banks I do not know. I have not yet been able to find the method by which I can get my claws over those accounts.

13.11 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (SEVENTEENTH
AMENDMENT) BILL—contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will resume further consideration of the motion to refer the Constitution (Seventeenth Amendment) Bill to the Joint Committee.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair (Quilon): Sir, I am one of those who support this Bill without much reservation. Of course, there is a certain difficulty which has been pointed out by Shri Kamath, that is, the definition of the word 'estate' is so wide that it may be utilised by some State Governments against pitty landholders. Some of the genuine friends of landholders and peasants are anxious about it. Therefore I would request the Government to consider as to how best it can be avoided.

Sir, I am proud that I support the Bill in spite of the fact that my hon. friend, Shri Ranga, would condemn me as a reactionary if I support it. But I am also ashamed of the way the Bill has been brought here and is being tackled here because I fear that there is a certain amount of conspiracy behind the Bill. The Bill was presented in this House in May. Four and a half months elapsed and now this Bill is taken up towards the very fag-end of this Session. We all know through the press and other reports that another Bill is being mooted and moved in the Kerala Legislature.

The statement of objects and reasons of this Bill very definitely points out that the immediate provocation for bringing forward this Bill as has been pointed out by my hon. friend, Shri Tyagi, also, was the Supreme Court and the Kerala High Court rulings regarding the Kerala Agrarian Relations Act, 1950. When that was struck down by the Supreme Court and the High Court of Kerala, naturally, this Bill was contemplated and all the other State legislations were tagged on to it because it was thought

[Shri N. Sreekantan Nair]

better to give them the protection of the Ninth Schedule because the Kerala Act had to be given that protection. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether there had been any definite understanding between him and the Kerala Ministry with regard to the introduction of the new Bill in the Kerala legislature. I would also like to know from you, Sir, whether it is not a breach of privilege of this House to move a new Bill in the State legislature when we are discussing a Constitution Amendment Bill at the very request of the Government which is moving a Bill to rescind the existing Act. This Bill has been mooted because the Kerala Government wanted us to give them the protection of the Ninth Schedule of the Constitution and now the Kerala Government is making the Parliament the laughing stock of the entire world by just rescinding the Act, by bringing in another Bill in which a provision to rescind the Act is also incorporated.

In this connection I am reminded of a story of a famous British engineer who had given his name to a bridge in Madras. The bridge is called Barber's Bridge because the name of the engineer was Mr. Barber. But that bridge is now generally known as "Amrattan Palam" because the people naturally translated the name 'Barber' and ascribed to the great engineer the ability of shaving and hair-dressing. The fate of this Bill would be just like that. I find that this Bill which is intended to give protection to the Kerala Agrarian Relations Act of 1960 will be bye-pasted. When it is brought back to the House from the Joint Committee, we will have to drop item 94 of this Bill which deals with the Kerala Act because by that time the Kerala legislature would have passed the new Bill and rescinded the existing Act. So, naturally we will not be in a position to include the existing Act in the Schedule; but at the same time the new Bill will not have gone through the whole

gamut of the legal procedure and got the assent of the President. So, we cannot introduce that also in the Schedule. Thus a vacuum is created. This is the attitude and the approach of the Government of Kerala.

Yesterday the hon. Member, Shri Maniyangadan, advanced some argument for the necessity of bringing forward such a Bill. Though the Government of Kerala in 1961 was called a coalition government, we know that, as a matter of fact, the Congress Party had a clear majority in this Government. The present Chief Minister of Kerala was then the Deputy Chief Minister and Shri Chacko who is now the sponsor of the new Bill was even then the Home Minister of Kerala State. What prevented them from bringing forward any amendment which they deemed to be absolutely necessary? Nothing. No legal or constitutional obstacle was there. But there was one thing. If at that time they had brought in the amendment suggested by Shri Maniyangadan here—I do not think it will be openly suggested even now in Kerala—they would have been kicked out of office from Kerala.

Shri Maniyangadan and some other people want to exclude the entire coconut gardens from the preview of the Act. You know, Sir, Kerala is a land of coconut growers. It is a continuous garden of coconuts interspersed with coir lands. Then there are the backwaters and canals. If coconut and cashew lands are taken away what remains? Only a long stretch of barren and sand-beach and the turbulent waters of the Arabian Sea. Of course, they are willing and generous to offer that to the neasants. But how can the Arabian Sea be divided and utilised for cultivation purpose? So, the Bill, as suggested by Shri Maniyangadan, cannot even be brought to the Kerala legislature and cannot be accepted by the Government of India nor can it be accepted under the standards laid down by the Planning Commission.

I believe that the scheme of the Kerala Government is much more complex than what has been presented before us. You may know, Sir, that in Kerala there are two very strong groups within the Congress one of which supports the agrarian reforms and the other opposes them. You might have heard of the redoubtable leader, Mannath Padmanabhan, the leader of the landed and vested interests in the Nair community. He put up a consistent fight against all land legislation because the Nair community still holds a vast majority of the landed estates in the State. He also represents the Hindu society the temples of which have vast areas of forests and other lands. On the other side there is a very strong Christian community which is the backbone of the Congress movement in Kerala. As a matter of fact, for years together, for the last 15 years or so, the Kerala Congress has been known as the Christian Congress. These people are very wonderful cultivators. They are very hard and strenuous people but they are also a bit riotous, rebellious and rowdyish. They just take illegal possession of land, whether it belongs to the Nair community or to the Temples. They do not care, who the owner is. Hundreds of thousands of acres of land have been taken possession of, by force by the Christian cultivators. A Christian priest, Father Vadakkan, is their leader. These forcible possessions are to be legalised; so, he is supporting Act IV of 1961 in spite of the fact that it was initially started and set in motion by the Communists. The Christians, who are inveterate and regorous enemies of the Communists, want Act IV of 1961 to be promulgated but with certain amendments. The main amendment they propose, is that the illegal possession of land belonging to private undivided families and to temples should be legalised. Their contention is that this Act IV of 1961 should be brought in the Schedule after passing this amendment. On the other hand, Mannath Padmanabhan is against all these reforms and he wants

all these illegal occupants to be driven out. Between the Scylla of the Christian demand and the Charybdis of the Hindu rights, the Congress Ministry in Kerala has decided to scuttle the boat of the Agrarian Relations Act and flow down the current for the limited duration of the mid-term elections. Within a year, they are facing the elections. They want to take both the sections along with them. And at the same time they want to tell the common people, "we are not against the land reforms." So, what does the Kerala Government do? They just ask the Central Government to hold their baby. They just throw the blame on the Central Government and say, "Look here, the Central Government has included this defective Act in the Ninth Schedule. We are bringing in a progressive Bill." They also want to throw the blame on the Central Government for the non-inclusion of that Bill in the IX Schedule. This is what they will tell the common people in order to keep both the warring sections supporting of them till the mid-term elections are over. And they have brought in and introduced this new Bill in the Kerala Assembly.

Sir, the attitude of the Kerala Government is quite evident from the statement of Shri P. T. Chacko on 30th July, 1963 which is published in the Kerala Chronicle of 31st July. I am quoting from that.

"Mr. Chacko said that State Government was of the view that the Act either amended or totally recast should not be included in the Ninth Schedule of the Constitution."

It is a categorical statement made by the hon. Minister who is bringing in the new Bill in Kerala. Further he makes another statement which reads like this:

[Shri N. Sreekantan Nair]

"Mr. Chacko pointed out that the demand of the Karshaka Thozhilaly Party . . .

That is the party of the Christian cultivators led by Father Vadakkan.

"...for the amendment of the present Act with provisions for protecting tenants of private forests and Devaswoms and to include the old Act in the Ninth Schedule of the Constitution was contradictory."

He says, it is contradictory. I for one do not understand where in lies the contradiction because amending the Act in time and just bringing it up before this Parliament and including it in the Ninth Schedule is quite feasible and possible. They ought to do it. Because there are two very strong warring sections on both the sides, they want to curry favour with both. So, they want to scuttle this measure and just pass over the difficult phase of the oncoming elections.

My hon. friend, Mr. Maniyangadan said that the Kerala Act was not very practical and all that. I will place before the House the main provisions of all the agrarian laws passed by the various States and I will leave it to the hon. Member to judge whether there is anything obnoxious in the Kerala Act.

Assam:

The Assam Fixation of Ceiling on Land Holdings Act, 1956 (Assam Act 1 of 1957).

It lays down:

- (1) ceiling at 50 acres per family;
- (2) compensation at 25 to 60 times land revenue.

Bihar:

The Bihar Land Reforms Fixation of Ceiling Area and Acquisition of

Surplus Land Act, 1961 (Bihar Act 12 of 1962).

It provides:

- (1) ceiling at 20 to 60 acres;
- (2) compensation at Rs. 50 to Rs. 900 per acre.

Gujarat:

The Gujarat Agricultural Land Ceiling Act, 1960 (Gujarat Act 27 of 1961).

It fixes:

- (1) ceiling (of family) 19 to 132 acres;
- (2) compensation at 80 to 100 times of assessment.

Maharashtra:

The Maharashtra Agricultural Land (Ceiling on Holdings) Act, 1961 (The Maharashtra Act 27 of 1961).

It lays down:

- (1) ceiling at 80 to 126 acres;
- (2) compensation at 35 to 90 times of assessment.

12.25 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

Kerala:

The Kerala Agrarian Relations Act, 1960 (The Kerala Act 4 of 1961).

It provides:

- (1) ceiling (family) 15 to 37½ acres;
- (2) compensation at 12 times present rent or 16 times fair rent.

(N.B. Calculating Land revenue or assessment at 1/6th of fair rent, Kerala compensation at 96 times the land revenue).

The assessment is on par with almost all the enactments in the field. The price of surplus land is assessed at 25 to 60 per cent. of the market value.

Madras:

The Madras Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land Act, 1961 (Madras Act 58 of 1961).

It provides:

- (1) ceiling at 24 to 120 acres with family limit two ceilings
- (2) compensation at 9 to 12 times net income.

Mysore:

The Mysore Land Reforms Act, 1961 (The Mysore Act 10 of 1962).

It provides:

- (1) ceiling (a) Present holding—27 to 216 acres; (b) Future holding—18 to 144 acres.
- (2) compensation at 10 times annual net income.

Orissa:

The Orissa Land Reforms Act, 1960 (The Orissa Act 16 of 1960).

It lays down:

- (1) ceiling at 25 to 100 acres with 2 ceilings as family limit;
- (2) compensation (a) Non-resumable land—provision for transfer of ownership.

Here is a very important provision in the Orissa Act. You will find this provision only in the Orissa Act for non-resumable land there is a provision for transfer of ownership without compensation. They, the compensation of surplus land is at market price. This is the unique piece of legislation.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should conclude now.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: I have put in some labour. I request I may kindly be given some more time.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You can take two or three minutes more.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: Then I come to Punjab.

Punjab:

The Punjab Security of Land Tenures Act, 1963 (Punjab Act 10 of 1963).

It provides:

- (1) ceiling at 30 standard acres;
- (2) compensation—graded.

U.P.:

The Uttar Pradesh Institution of Ceiling on Land Holdings Act, 1960 (U.P. Act 1 of 1961). It fixes the ceiling at 40 to 80 acres.

West Bengal:

The West Bengal Estate Acquisition Act, 1953 (West Bengal Act 1 of 1954)

It provides:

- (1) ceiling at 25 acres irrespective of the class of land or the size of the family;
- (2) compensation for intermediaries and owners ranging from 2 to 20 times the net income of the intermediaries on a graded scale basis.

Delhi:

The Delhi Land Holdings (Ceiling) Act, 1960 (Central Act 24 of 1960).

It lays down:

- (1) ceiling at 24 to 60 acres;
- (2) compensation at 20 times net annual income.

Sir, a prominent feature of all these enactments is that Plantations and Properties of Religious and Charitable Institutions are all exempted from the provisions of this Act. In West Bengal and Kerala, because of the heavy density of the agricultural population and the fragmentation of holdings, no provision has been made

[Shri N. Sreekantan Nair]

for varying the ceiling on the quality of the land. From the facts marshalled above, it is very clear that there is no inequity in the Kerala Act IV of 1961. It is also very clear that unlike what has been contended by Prof. Ranga, there is a system and laudable principles underlying the entire legislations. Their provisions are almost the same with slight variations here and there to suit the particular demands and the agrarian relations in the various States. Therefore when the Kerala Government are bringing forward a new Bill to work for the benefit of the Kerala peasants, I say, it is Poothana in the guise of Mohini and seeks to murder the peasant child by giving the poisonous milk from its breast.

An Hon. Member: Yes; that is good.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: My hon. friend is supporting me without understanding what I am saying.

I want an assurance from the hon. Minister that the Kerala Act 4 of 1961 will not be taken away until and unless the new measure is ready at hand to be substituted in its place. I am insisting on it because, if the Kerala Act is left out, we will look very small if it is done, it will take away the whole purpose for which this legislation was brought in. My hon. friend Shri Ranga says that the property rights of individuals are sought to be curtailed by this legislation. But I would like to draw the attention of the House to the fact that while it is true that the rights are being curtailed to a certain extent in the case of vested interests and landholders, a new series of rights are being enforced for nearly 80 per cent of the vast millions of peasants in our country. For the first time in their lives, they are getting certain rights to property, and their human rights are being recognised for the first time in India. Therefore, I wholeheartedly support this Bill.

In conclusion, I would once again submit that the aspect that definition of the term 'estate' may be utilised by some State Governments at some future time to injure even the smallest peasant whose holding is far below the ceiling, for political or other purpose, may be taken into consideration, and some protective measures adopted so that this Bill will not be used to cause hardship to them.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh (Amravati): This Bill has been brought before the House in order that certain legislations passed by the Government of Kerala and the Government of Maharashtra should not be declared void and inoperative, and that the intentions of Government in bringing about certain land reforms should not be obstructed. I do not think that many people can quarrel with this intention of Government. So long as they are committed to certain land reforms promulgated or propounded by the Planning Commission, and so long as they have gained general acceptance in the country, nobody can quarrel with Government trying to remove the obstacles in the way of their intentions being given effect to. That does not, however, mean that the kind of Bill that we have before us was the only remedy or that it was necessary to put under blanket, as has been pointed out by Shri Kamath, 144 legislative enactments, and to put in a clause which has created a lot of doubts and suspicions in the minds of the people.

I, for one, know, and I am glad that Shri Kamath has pointed them out, that all our land reforms are actuated by two considerations or two ideals; one is more agricultural production and the other is social justice. I accept both these ideals, but it is my considered opinion that in the course of the last fourteen years of our land legislation, we have achieved neither. We have done, in fact, in the shape of this land legislation everything to affect more production

It has also been concretely proved that all our attempts so far have not resulted in any social welfare or social justice or any benefit to the people. This was quite apparent from the fact that the other day, I saw a Communist Member very angrily questioning Government whether there was even one single acre of land which had been obtained as a result of the imposition of ceilings. So, I think what I am saying is more or less a fact.

We wanted to do social justice, by taking away the lands of people who had excess of land, and by giving it to those unfortunate people who had never had any land. I go a step further and I value social aspect of it more than many other people, because unfortunately, we live in a country where the possessions of even the smallest piece of land raises a person's social status in this country, and every individual is conscious of this.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Not now.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I differ from my hon. friend Shri D. C. Sharma on this point. Whatever wealth a person may have, the possession of land even today is supposed to raise the social status of that person to raise the social status of that person. Even to day, there is this so-called land hunger attributable to this reason. Why is this land hunger there? Of course, it is not there for better living, because anybody who indiscriminately gets land does not have better living necessarily. I am prepared to challenge if it is said that merely because a certain piece of land is given to somebody he can improve his living standard. He can improve himself socially but not economically. It is a punishment to have inadequate pieces of land for being tilled and to live on the produce from those lands. It is the foolishness of our peasantry that they aspire to do so. I would not mind advising them hereafter that they are damned fools to strive to produce and feed the urban population; instead

of doing that, they should much rather come and knock at our doors and get at least Rs. 100 p.m. by becoming a peon in Delhi under the Central Government; that would give them a better reward than the exertion of themselves, and their family including wife and children and everybody working day and night in the sun and in the rain and ultimately the whole thing becoming completely a losing concern.

So, these are the facts of farmers' life which, I am afraid, none of these Planning Commission people have much sympathy for or even knowledge about. That is why they are pursuing such policies. Of course, the communists, are also saying the same, because they do not believe in orderly progress. They are people who believe in chaos, and that is their only means of securing power in this country. They cannot get power by orderly progress or by consistently doing certain things for people's benefit. That is not their idea at all. I am afraid that this Government also is very often pressed into taking certain measures which the Communists favour. At least, the degree is changed. It may be that to a certain extent we believe in certain things and therefore desire that they should be done; but as a result of the pressure that they exercise, we go much farther than our wisdom should permit.

So, naturally, the Communists are wholeheartedly in favour of this legislation and everything that we do to dislocate production. They are also interested in seeing that no social justice will accrue to anybody.

So far as land reforms are concerned, I like land reforms, and there should be land reforms, and where there is any large concentration of land in few hands it should be taken away. There is no doubt about it. But where is the concentration of land? And how many people have got it? So, what we have done by these land reforms is that we have disturbed the ordinary decent middle-class farmers. We have forced them to resort to partition; their

[Dr. P. S. Deshmukh]

lands overnight. In spite of the view of the Planning Commission to condemn these people as if they are thieves and dacoits, and in spite of the fact that they have looked at these people who have got a little more land than the ceiling as if they had stolen it from somebody....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: We are glad to have these very weighty observations coming as they do from the former Minister of Agriculture.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Thank you. As if they are criminals, and, therefore, even a legal act of partition was looked upon with suspicion, and provisions were sought to be made for those partitions to be set aside retrospectively, I am glad to say that this has not been possible on any big scale. But the long and short of these land reforms is that we have merely disturbed the mentality of the peasants. I hope my hon. friend Dr. Ram Subhag Singh will stick to what he said one day here, probably unguardedly. My hon. friend who is my successor in the Department of Agriculture admitted that people were reluctant to invest in cultivation. What does this mean? It means less production because without investment, you cannot have better production.

Our biggest problem today is fragmentation of lands. And what are we doing in order to minimise fragmentation? I should like to give the right to property to the daughters, to women and so on. But let us look at it from the point of view of agricultural production. All this talk about land legislation has disturbed the mentality of the farmers and many things that we have done have led to direct fragmentation of lands. What is worse, this is bound to grow in the future.

A few years back, the Prime Minister and the Congress Party also thought that by co-operative farming, we could cure this defect, and that in three or four years' time there would

be so many co-operative farming societies that we would be able to cover a large portion of this country. Now, what is it that the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation has to show us? They have, quite differently from what the view was of everybody in the country, started treating cooperative farming as a mere experiment. And what is going to be the extent of the experiment? During the whole period of the Five Year Plan, they will probably have about 3000 co-operative societies in the whole of India and each society according to their own dictum must not have more than 100 to 150 acres each.

Now, what will be the acreage that we will cover as a result of these co-operative farming societies with all the gusto with which we talked about it and shouted about it and created a row about it? How many acres of land are going to come under that—hardly 4 lakhs of acres. Considering the total amount of land we have, 340 million acres under cultivation, it is not even a drop in the ocean. So the cure for fragmentation has gone by the board. We have not been able to think of any other remedy so far to stop fragmentation, and the consequent reduction of production.

Taking this opportunity of referring this Bill to a Joint Committee, all that I appeal to Government is that they should either by appointing a Commission or constituting a sub-committee of the Joint Committee itself consider how far either of these two ideals of ours have been accomplished. Because this is an extraordinary piece of legislation. By this one enactment, although it is very short and sweet, you are going to....

An Hon. Member: Why sweet?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Not so sweet.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: put behind iron curtain or a steel curtain, all these legislations irrespective of their

virtues or defects and you are not going to permit any court of justice to interfere. This is too much. I think the Government is going too far. I would have preferred if it had restricted the operation of this legislation to Maharashtra and Kerala and not gone further. But I cannot permit Government to include the Kerala Act within this because the Kerala Government itself is against it. I can understand from the speech of my hon. friend who spoke before me why the Kerala Government does not like this being brought under the Ninth Schedule. They have found certain defects in that Act and therefore they want to cure and amend it. My hon. friend likes the Act as it is; therefore, he wants it to be blanketed so that no court of law will be able to interfere with it. On the other hand, the Kerala legislature which passed the enactment are entitled to amend it in the light of their experience. I think it is absolutely wrong for the Central Government to deprive the Kerala legislature of their right and discretion to amend the law according to their wishes, and put it behind this iron curtain thus depriving them of their legitimate right of amending the Act.

The same thing is likely to happen in the case of other laws. That is my strongest objection. Every law in the country is liable to be scrutinised, if somebody goes to the court, by the law courts and they are entitled to take a judicial view of it. Here we are trying to amend article 31A by which we are going to compromise the fundamental rights involved. It will be much better to give a clear go-bye to articles 13, 14 and 19 of the Constitution rather than circumscribe them in this way, in a very underhand manner. I think that is not right, it is not honest. So far as the Constitution is concerned, we should deal with it in a straightforward manner and not in the way in which this is being done.

I therefore suggest that while the Joint Committee may consider all that I have said, they should not give their consent to include all these enactments

in the schedule at least so long as they have not examined every legislation from the point of view of whether it is discriminatory or not. There are many such laws. Take the Maharashtra legislation itself. Some people have circulated pamphlets and so on showing how discriminatory it is. One of the chief grounds on which the Supreme Court has struck down the legislation is that it is discriminatory. I think every one of the enactments included in Schedule IX can, on some ground or the other, be definitely proved to be discriminatory. That is the reason why Government wants to lump the whole thing together, bundle 144 Acts so as to prevent all these enactments from being judicially scrutinised and declare that they are definitely discriminatory. I do not like this method of doing it. Secondly, as I have urged, let us take stock of the situation now, because this is not a simple matter. If we are mere slogan mongers, wanting some kind of socialism at any cost, even at the cost of the people, I do not mind. But if we want socialism for the benefit of the people, I think this kind of thing should not be done.

Shri A. C. Guha made a very learned speech. I do not agree with many things he said. He said this was an enabling legislation. I do not know where he got it from. He then said it is very necessary to do it; social justice and the best way and probably the only way is to distribute land. Why land? Why not take away or freeze the bank balances of all those Johnnies who have lakhs and lakhs and give 3 annas per day immediately to everyone, whose case has been made out by Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia? These starving people can, in that case, have cash right now. In the other case, I do not know how long he will have to wait. He will have to wait at least for a year. And then there may be crop failure and he might get nothing. But here is cash available to him. If he was really anxious to help the poor people and, if Government is really serious and feels for the poor and starving people, let Government freeze all the

[Dr. P. S. Deshmukh]

bank balances of these people (An hon. Member: Many of them have deficit balances or their own bank balances. Let them in this way feed the people not by taking somebody's land and giving it to somebody else. Let them carry food to the starving people at once who are not able to get two square meals a day. That would be proof of our real sympathy; that would be proof of social justice. This is not social justice. If we are not careful in this, the nation will have to pay very dearly. This is not a joke. We are disturbing 65 million families and making them really apprehensive. Why is the farmer not producing more? Because he has lost faith. I do not say he has lost faith in the Government but at least in his calling. He does not believe that he or his children can prosper only on land. So he runs away from the village and goes to urban areas, leaving the land with anybody who can look after it.

So I think this must be viewed in a very serious fashion, because anything that we do is going ultimately to affect people. Of course, this Government or the few Ministers are not going to suffer much. It is the people who are going to suffer. If agricultural production fails, if our ceilings are not in a position to give sufficient land to anybody, what is the good of this fashionable thing that we do under the name of land reform?

Therefore, I would urge upon the Joint Committee to consider how far these objectives have been served and only if they are convinced should they go ahead in this fashion; otherwise, they should not allow this Bill to be passed.

श्री च० प्र० सिंह (मुंजर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, संविधान में संशोधन करने सम्बन्धी यह बिल सिलेक्ट कमेटी के सुपुर्द किया जा रहा है। संविधान की इस धारा का संशोधन पहले दो बार हो चुका है—१९५१ और १९५५ में। इस संशोधन का भाव यह है कि किसानों से ली हुई जमीन का उचित मूल्य

न दिया जाये। इस के लिए यह तर्क दिया जाता है कि यह टिलर्ज आफ़ दि सायल की सुविधा के लिए किया जा रहा है। मैं आज तक यह नहीं जान सका हूँ कि टिलर्ज आफ़ दि सायल की परिभाषा क्या है। स्वराज्य से पहले एक कमेटी कायम हुई थी, जिस के प्रैजिडेंट श्री जे० सी० कुमारप्पा थे। उस कमेटी ने कहा था कि किसानों को रोजनेवल स्टैंडर्ड आफ़ लिविंग की सहायता दी जायेगी। दस बरसों से योजना यंत्री के साथ हमारा पत्र-व्यवहार चल रहा है। मैंने उन से यह निवेदन किया है कि आप सोशललिस्ट पैटर्न की बात करते हैं, तो आप यह भी बतायें कि एक साधारण नागरिक का जीवन-मान क्या पिस्थर किया गया है और न्यूनतम जीवन-मान और उच्चतम जीवन मान में क्या अन्तर होगा, लेकिन आज तक उस का कोई फ़ैतला नहीं हो सका है। मैंने उन से अर्बुं किया है जब तक एक साधारण नागरिक का जीवन-मान स्थिर नहीं किया जायगा, तक देश की आर्थिक उन्नति और अन-एमपलायमेंट का मसला तय नहीं किया जा सकता है।

आज यह कहा जाता है कि सोशल जस्टिस के नाते संविधान में यह संशोधन किया जा रहा है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि सोशल जस्टिस के नाते सभी वर्गों के साथ एक सा व्यवहार होना चाहिए। यदि सभी वर्गों के साथ एक सा व्यवहार नहीं होता है, तो उन लोगों में ईर्ष्या और जलन पैदा होती है।

आज लगान का आधार क्या है?

आज लगान का आधार ५० प्रतिशत है, जब कि मनु के समय में लगान १२वां हिस्सा और गौतम के समय में १०वां हिस्सा था, जिसे कौटिल्य ने छठा हिस्सा किया था। आप नहीं चाहते हैं कि इसको आप आधा कर दें। हरिपुर और फ़ेज़पुर कांग्रेस में आपने किसानों को विश्वास दिलाया था कि स्वराज्य मिलने

के बाद किसानों को जो लगान देना पड़ता है, उसमें काफी कमी कर दी जायेगी। लेकिन आपने इस दिशा में कुछ भी नहीं किया है। इसके विपरीत आप लगान की दर में वृद्धि ही करते जा रहे हैं। यह सोशल जस्टिस नहीं है। इस सोशल जस्टिस के नाम पर आप पैदावार बढ़ाने के बजाय, पैदावार को ही कम कर रहे हैं। आज आवश्यकता देश में पैदावार अधिक करने की है। किस तरह से पैदावार बढ़ सकती है, इस पर आप विचार करें। आपको चाहिये कि स्टैंडर्ड आफ कल्टिवेशन आप फिक्स कर दें। जो किसान स्टैंडर्ड आफ कल्टिवेशन पर खरा नहीं उतरता है, उसकी ज़मीन को जब्त कर लिया जाए और उसे दूसरों को दे दिया जाए। इंग्लैंड में स्टैंडर्ड आफ कल्टिवेशन फिक्स किया जा चुका है। इंग्लैंड के तरीके पर आप यहां भी कर सकते हैं।

आप भूमि ले कर भूमिहीनों में वितरण करना चाहते हैं। लेकिन मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि आज ३७ करोड़ एकड़ ज़मीन में गल्ला पैदा आप करते हैं। इसके बाद भी १६ करोड़ एकड़ ज़मीन ऐसी पड़ी हुई है जिसका मुधार करके उपयोग में लाया जा सकता है और उसको आप गरीबों को दे सकते हैं। इस तरह से देश के अन्दर पैदावार बढ़ सकती है। इस और आपकी दृष्टि नहीं गई है। आप जो कुछ भी करना चाहते हैं, उसका परिणाम क्या निकलता है, इसको भी आपको देखना चाहिये। आप देखें कि आपकी नीति क्या है, आपका सिद्धान्त क्या है, संविधान में आपने क्या प्रतिज्ञा की है। संविधान हर देश के लिए बहुत पवित्र होता है और उसमें कम से कम परिवर्तन होने चाहिये। अगर बार बार उसमें आप परिवर्तन करते रहेंगे तो जन साधारण का विश्वास उस पर से उठ जायेगा। आप देखें कि दूसरे देशों में जो संविधान हैं, उनमें कितनी बार परिवर्तन हुए हैं। अमरीका का ही उदाहरण मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। वहाँ पर संविधान १७८७ में लागू

हुआ था और आज तक उस संविधान में केवल २२ बार ही परिवर्तन हुए हैं। इसके विपरीत आप अपने संविधान को लें। हमने पन्द्रह वर्ष के भीतर सोलह संशोधन उसमें कर दिये हैं और सत्तरहवीं बार संशोधन करने जा रहे हैं। इस तरह की बातों से जनसाधारण का, आम जनता का विश्वास सरकार पर से तथा संविधान पर से उठ जाता है। इस वास्ते आप कम से कम संविधान में संशोधन करें। आप चाहते हैं कि किसान की उन्नति हो, उसका फायदा हो। किस तरह से यह हो सकता है, इस पर आप गम्भीरता से विचार करें। सरकार को इस तरह के संशोधन लाने चाहियें जो संविधान में उल्लिखित मौलिक अधिकारों के आधार पर हों तथा जो संविधान की प्रतिष्ठा में वृद्धि करने वाले हों। इसीलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि धारा ३१ जिस तरह से है, उसको वैसे ही रहने दिया जाए। जब कभी भी मौका आता है आप इसमें परिवर्तन कर देते हैं। ऐसा करके जनता का विश्वास आप खो रहे हैं। आप समझते हैं कि आप इस तरह से किसान का हित कर रहे हैं, लेकिन वास्तव में आप हित नहीं कर रहे हैं।

किसान की जो ज़मीन है, उस पर आप सीलिंग लगाना चाहते हैं। एक निश्चित सीमा से अधिक जो उसके पास ज़मीन है, उसको आप लेना चाहते हैं। अगर किसान की सम्पत्ति पर आप सीलिंग लगाते हैं तो क्या बजह है कि जो दूसरे वर्ग हैं, उनकी सम्पत्ति पर सीलिंग नहीं लगाते हैं। उनके पास एक निश्चित सीमा से अधिक जो सम्पत्ति हो, उसको भी इसी आधार पर आपको अपने कब्जे में ले लेना चाहिये। आप किसान की जब ज़मीन लेने का बक्त आता है तो मार्केट वैल्यू को आधार मान कर चलते हैं लेकिन जब देने का समय आता है तो कोई और ही आधार लागू करते हैं, बहुत महंगी लोगों को देते हैं। १९४७ में अंग्रेज सरकार ने जब ६थ व्यूटी बिल ड्राफ्ट किया था, उस बक्त उन्होंने उस बिल में एग्रिकल्चरल बैंड

[श्री ब० प्र० सिंह]

का समावेश नहीं किया था। लेकिन हमारी सरकार ने जा बिल बनाया था उसमें उसने उस जमीन का भी समावेश कर दिया। उस समय हमने कहा था कि जमीन का मूल्य लगान के आधार पर आप प्राकें, लगान के कुछ गुना पर रखें। लेकिन हमारे फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब ने माफिट बैल्यू के आधार पर उसके दाम रखे। आपकी नीति यह है कि किसान की जमीन जब लेने का वक्त आता है तो माफिट बैल्यू के नाम पर कौड़ियों के मूल्य आप उसको लेना चाहते हैं और जब और जब देने की बात होती है, तब संविधान की धारा ३१ का संशोधन आप कर देते हैं। आप कहते हैं कि किसान की जमीन जब आप लेंगे तो उसकी जो वाजिब कीमत है, वह आप नहीं दे सकेंगे, इसलिए आप इस धारा में परिवर्तन करना चाहते हैं। यह उचित नहीं है, यह न्यायसंगत नहीं है। आप किसान की जमीन ले लें और उसकी कीमत अदा न करें और इस हेतु संविधान में संशोधन कर दें, यह अच्छा नहीं है, यह ठीक नहीं है। इस तरह से किसी की सम्पत्ति का अपहरण करना उसके प्रति अन्याय करना है।

आज भी आप देखें कि जो खेत मजदूर हैं, उनकी प्राय क्या है। उसकी प्राय धार धाने के लगभग पड़ती है। ग्रामदनी किसान की ४३७ रुपये है और खर्चा ६७१ रुपये। यह जो बड़ा हुआ खर्चा है, इसको वे लोग कर्ज ले कर जुटाते हैं। इस हिसाब से किसान की जो प्राय है वह साढ़े सात धाने के नीचे ही हो सकती है, इसके ऊपर नहीं हो सकती है। ऐसी हालत में आप देखें कि आपने किसान के साथ कहां तक न्याय किया है और कहां तक न्याय करने आप जा रहे हैं।

समय समय पर आपने किसानों के साथ जो वादे किये हैं, उन सभी वादों का आप धीरे धीरे भूलते जा रहे हैं। संविधान में आपने कहा था कि दस वर्ष के अन्दर

अन्दर छः से १४ वर्ष तक के बच्चों को मुफ्त शिक्षा देने की व्यवस्था आप कर देंगे। लेकिन आज आप कहते हैं कि तृतीय योजना के अन्त में जा कर आप छः से ग्यारह वर्ष के बच्चों की शिक्षा का ही आप प्रबन्ध कर सकेंगे। वह इस कारण से कि पैसे की कमी है। अगर वास्तव में पैसे की कमी है, तो जहां कहीं से पैसा बचाया जा सकता है, क्या वहां से पैसा बचाने की कोशिश आपकी तरफ से की जा रही है? शासन का जो बढ़ता हुआ खर्चा है, उस पर आप रोक नहीं लगा सके हैं। नशाबन्दी आप लागू नहीं कर सके हैं। ये जो सब चीजें हैं, इनका असर खेत मजदूर पर काफी पड़ता है। आप देखें कि दूसरे पेशे करने वाले जो लोग हैं, उनकी ग्रामदनी क्या है और किसान की क्या है। आपका सबसे कम ग्रामदनी किसान की ही मालूम होगी। इसके बावजूद भी आप किसान के ऊपर कर भार लादते जा रहे हैं। जो छोटे से छोटा किसान है, जिसके पास दस बिसया जमीन भी है, उसको भी आज सरकार को लगान देना पड़ता है। जहां तक दूसरे वर्गों का सम्बन्ध है, यदि कोई पंद्रह सौ रुपया वार्षिक पैदा करता है, तो उसको कुछ देना पड़ता है। किसान को सूखा से बाढ़ से जो हानि उठानी पड़ती है और जो एक समस्या बन कर उसके सामने प्रतिवर्ष खड़ी हो जाती है, उसका भी ख्याल नहीं रखा जाता है। इसके बावजूद भी उसको लगान देना पड़ता है। यह सोशल जस्टिस नहीं है। सोशल जस्टिस के नाम पर आपने किसान की जो अवस्था है, उसको खिन्न भिन्न कर दिया है। आप आंकड़ों के आधार पर आज भले ही यह मिट्ट कर दें कि पैदावार बढ़ रही है, उसकी हालत अच्छी हो रही है, लेकिन वास्तव में बात ऐसी नहीं है।

आज हम चाहते हैं कि गरीबों को हम जमीन देंगे मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि गरीबों को जमीन आप दे नहीं सकते हैं इसका कारण यह है कि आपके पास इतने बच्चे

इतनी जमीन नहीं है जो आप उनको दे सकें। मैंने आपको बताया है कि ३७ करोड़ एकड़ आपके पास ऐसी जमीन है, जिसमें पैदावार होती है। इसके अलावा १९ करोड़ एकड़ जमीन जो है, उसका सुधार करके आप गरीबों को दे सकते हैं। पहले मैं २३ करोड़ एकड़ कहा करता था। लेकिन चूंकि चार सौ करोड़ एकड़ दूसरे कामों में आ गई है, इस वास्ते यह घट कर १९ करोड़ एकड़ रह गई है। प्लानिंग कमिशन के श्री श्रीमन्न नारायण जी ने मुझ से पूछा था कि यह १९ करोड़ का आंकड़ा मुझे कहाँ से मिला है यह मैंने आपकी ही किताबों से निकाला है। आप किताबों को देखिये, आपको पता चल जाएगा कि इतनी जमीन आपके पास है जिसको सुधार कर आप गरीबों को दे सकते हैं। यदि आपने ऐसा किया तो देश की पैदावार भी बढ़ सकती है और गरीबों को जिनके पास जमीन नहीं है, जमीन भी दी जा सकती है आप को चाहिये कि आप स्टैंडर्ड आफ कल्टिवेशन इनक्रीज करें। यदि आप यह नहीं कर सकते हैं तो जीवन मान निश्चित कर दीजिये, स्टैंडर्ड आफ लिविंग फिक्स कर दीजिये, नीचे से नीचा और ऊंचे से ऊंचा फिक्स कर दीजिये। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जिस देश की जनता की आमदनी साढ़े सात आने रोज है, वहाँ पर मंत्रियों की, क्या होनी चाहिये, बड़े बड़े अफसर जो हैं, उनकी क्या होनी चाहिये, जो उद्योगपति हैं, उनकी आमदनी क्या होनी चाहिये। सबको आप एक दृष्टि से देखें और एक आधार पर सब को लायें। केवल किसान के नाम पर इस तरह का बिल बना कर आप भ्रामे नहीं बढ़ सकते हैं, जो ख़ाई है, उसको भर नहीं सकते हैं। ख़ाई अगर आप भरना चाहते हैं तो जो ऊंचे ऊंचे पहाड़ हैं, उनको तोड़ कर आपको उसे भरना होगा। अगर ऐसा नहीं किया जाता है, तो कुछ भी नहीं हो सकता है।

आप देखें कि अराबखोरी में गरीबों का कितना पैसा जाता है। अराबखोरी में

गरीब किसानों की, गरीब मजदूरों की धाम का बीस सेंकड़ा चला जाता है। आप देश में नशाबन्दी लागू नहीं कर सकें हैं। आप किसानों के बच्चों की पढ़ाई की व्यवस्था नहीं कर सकते हैं, आप जीवन मान स्थिर नहीं कर सकते हैं। जब आप इनमें से कुछ भी नहीं कर सकते हैं तो संविधान में इस तरह से परिवर्तन करके आप किसानों में अविश्वास पैदा करेंगे और ऐसा करके आप देश को भ्रामे नहीं बढ़ा सकते हैं।

अन्त में इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इस बिल को वापिस ले ले और मौलिक अधिकारों के आधार पर दूसरा बिल पेश करे जिसमें संविधान का आदर करते हुए, उसकी प्रतिष्ठा को बनाये रखते हुए, संविधान को उसकी पूर्ववत् व्यवस्था में लाने की चेष्टा हो।

Shri Muthu Gounder (Tiruppattur): Having accepted democratic socialism as our cherished objective, it is inevitable that land reforms, nationalisation of banks and industries etc., should follow. Some States have enacted legislations of land reform, but there are some loopholes and lacunae in them, and that is why the State Governments are finding it difficult to implement them. We take it this Bill has come here to patch up the loopholes in those laws and to implement the land reform and land ceiling Acts. We take this Bill in that light and we approve and support this Bill.

14 hrs.

At the time of enacting the land ceiling legislation in Madras State, we demanded that there should be a ceiling on incomes from other sources also. The Government gave an assurance that after fixing the ceiling for land holdings, they would also fix ceilings for other incomes. Government has not so far fixed any ceiling and has not come forward with any Bill to fix ceiling on non-agricultural income. (An Hon. Member: They have no intention) if you compare the income of agriculturist who has 30—50 acres with that of an ordinary automobile

[Shri Muthu Gounder]

spare parts dealer, the latter gets ten times more than the agriculturist. Then again, they have helped intentionally; they have given enough time and enough loopholes to the very big landlords to escape the ceiling. Some big landlords in Madras State have diverted their lands—thousands of acres to sugar mills; some are holding thousands of acres in the name of cattle breeders, temples, mutts, plantations, etc. Now, after giving enough time to these big wigs, for these elephants to escape, you try to find out the rats and mules by this Bill. If Government's objective is socialist pattern of society, what is the harm in enacting legislation to fix a ceiling on the income of industrialists who earn lakhs and lakhs of rupees, when you fix a ceiling for the agriculturist at Rs. 3600 per year, what about the hundreds and lakhs of people in business and in industry who earn Rs. 3600 monthly. We accept the ceiling on land. It is DMK's policy to have land reforms. But we will not keep silent if Government does not fix ceilings on urban income. Now, Sir, as a result of the ceiling Acts not even 100 ryots were given lands from out of the lands given by the landlords. 149 Acts have been passed in various States. Have 149 landless labourers been given lands? The biggest landlords hold their lands in the name of somebody else or some trust or some factory. They were given enough warning and enough advice perhaps by these Benches and enough opportunity to save themselves. Only the middle class ryots are afraid now whether the ownership of these lands even within those ceiling limits will be there for ever or not. Unless there is security of ownership, he will not have incentive to produce. We see Russia and America also. Russia is purchasing wheat valued at Rs. 150 crores, I think, from Australia and other countries. We should have courage enough to take good things from the United States or any other capitalist country. After having collective farms and co-operative farms for 35 years, Russia is not able to pro-

duce sufficient food for its own people. It does not mean I am in any way criticising communist policies or supporting capitalist countries.... (Interruptions.) We should be wise enough to know things from them. Collective farms are not producing enough food. So, even in Russia there is a change; they want to give to the ryots some acres of land so that there will be the incentive. Unless ownership of land is secure, there will be no incentive. By the word 'estate', we are afraid that the lands falling within the ceiling limits may be taken away in one way or the other. We want an assurance from the Government—but Government is clever enough to give assurances and to go back upon them that they will make the necessary safeguards at least in the Joint Committee so that land owners who are having less, within the ceiling limits would not at all be affected by this word 'estate'. Estate means a zamindari or a whole village. By making land-owner an estate owner, you cannot deceive people. Let his land be called patta land or owner-land. There should be security. By such Bills government wants to interfere with the affairs of the agriculturists. When Government is wedded to socialist pattern, why do they not nationalise the big business concerns, the banks and industries of Tata and Birlas. Perhaps they do not want to interfere in their affairs because they are the spinal cord of the Congress Party and if it is touched, that will be a spinal-chord-shake. That is why they are making reforms only about land without thinking of urban incomes. We want Government to be courageous enough to bring forward such enactments in the near future to fix ceiling on incomes of big-businessmen and industrialists and bankers. Even here they exempt lands owned by temples, madathipathis, mutts etc. what is the idea? You say that land should go to the tiller. Why do you leave all this then? Then there may be a tiller and he may be owning hundred acres of land. There is no harm in a tiller *cum* landlord owning hun-

dred acres of land and cultivating them efficiently and progressively. If you go in disintegrating lands, you could not get good harvests and good produce. We see in papers what is happening in Russia and in America. In America and Russia more or less the population is equal. They have got enough lands fit for cultivation. In Russia there are more lands. But whereas America is producing more than is sufficient and selling its foodgrains to other countries, in Russia and other communist countries, where collective farms are in operation, they are not able to have even self-sufficiency in regard to food products. Because, the only defect there is that the incentive is not with the agriculturist, since he is not given the ownership of land. Therefore, whatever land reform we may be making, wherever the land reforms will take us, though we are ready to go, we should not go up to the extent of collectivisation or collective farms or even co-operative farms which nowadays are a failure. Unless the agriculturist thinks that what he is getting by his hard work will come to his pocket, there will not be any real incentive, and there will not be good produce. So, by supporting this Bill, I think I am not committing myself to the idea that the word 'estate' is meant to deprive the small landholders who are having land within the ceiling limits from their right on that land now or ten years afterwards or in the future. (*Interruption*). So, while supporting this, we expect the Government to behave in such a manner, namely, that they will give assurance to the small landowners who are just within the ceiling limits that this interpretation of the word 'estate' or the would-be interpretation of this word or any play on this word will not tamper with their right on their land, as far as the agriculturists or the landowners are concerned. With these words, I resume my seat.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I welcome this Bill, but I want to ask the hon. Minister one question. The Joint Committee will

consist of 45 Members. There are 144 Acts passed by several States which will come under their scrutiny. Now, I want to know how these Acts are going to be scrutinised by the Joint Committee: whether separate sub-committees will be formed to scrutinise the Acts relating to particular States or whether the Joint Committee as a whole will scrutinise or review what these States have done; or, just as we are taking these Acts for granted, will the Joint Committee also take these Acts for granted? I submit that these Acts are of a very far-reaching nature; they touch millions of people. They are very broad in their scope. I feel that as we are not scrutinising each one of these Acts because we do not have them with us, the Joint Committee also should not give its blanket approval of all these Acts which are mentioned here.

I feel that when the Joint Committee's report comes to us, in all fairness to the Members of this House, whether they support this Bill or oppose this Bill, we should have all these Acts as an appendix to the Joint Committee report, so that we can deal with these things in a more intelligible way and in a more expert manner. I have never seen a Bill coming up before this House where an approval has been asked for such a large number of enactments of which I think most of the hon. Members know nothing. I think this is asking too much of human nature. This is putting too much of premium upon the knowledge and upon the ability of the Members of this House. I would, therefore, submit very respectfully that all these Acts, in the first place, should be scrutinised by the Joint Committee or any sub-Committee that may be formed, and, in the second place, they should be given to us, when we get the Joint Committee report, in the form of an appendix so that if we want to speak at that time our speeches would have some substratum of knowledge about these Acts. That is one thing which I wanted to submit.

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

The second suggestion that I want to make is this. Land reform is very necessary. There is no doubt about it. There are some Members who have said that this land reform has been done in a very haphazard manner, that it has hit agricultural production, that it has not brought about socio-economic justice. I do not subscribe to that view. I come from the State of Punjab. When it emerged after partition, the State of Punjab was a deficit State. Of course, land reforms came into being there also. After sometime, the sturdy, hard-working, efficient peasants of the Punjab turned that deficit State into a surplus State. I do not think production was in anyway jeopardised, so far as Punjab was concerned, by the land reform measures. I therefore think that the land reform measures do not come between the peasants and their production. On the other hand, I think that these measures are in a way an incentive to them to produce more. For instance, if a man was getting one maund of wheat formerly, from say one piece of land, he will now be getting more wheat from a similar plot of land.

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): One maund from one acre of land?

Shri D. C. Sharma: Of course, it is not a correct example. I know that the hon. Member there knows these things much better than I do, and he has got a habit of interrupting hon. Members when they speak. I was giving an example, though not a correct one, from my own knowledge. Land reform measures have given a new sense of confidence to the peasants. Of course, one hon. friend asked me, "Has any land been distributed to those who do not have any land?" I think as much of land has not been distributed as it should have been. There are, however, people who have not been very straightforward so far as land is concerned. There is no doubt about that. But some lands have passed on to tenants, some to occupancy-tenants and some to others. Something has

happened, and that thing has happened for the good of the people who were not big peasant proprietors at one time. Therefore, land reforms have benefited to some extent the small land-owners and the small proprietors.

The question is this. Does agricultural production depend only on the extent of your land? It does to some extent, but mostly it depends upon the initiative of the farmer, the resources of the farmer, the skill of the farmer. I am speaking subject to correction because I am not as knowledgeable as some of my hon. friends over there are.

Shri Narasimha Reddy (Rajampet): The hon. Member is not a farmer.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I am a farmer, but I am not a farmer like that who has written the word "farmer" on his forehead and always goes on shouting "I am a farmer". I am afraid the hon. Member is not a farmer; he is a big, big man in terms of lands and everything. I am a small man. (*Interruption*).

Shri Kapur Singh: He claims he is a farmer and he does not know the difference between a hoe and a plough!

Shri D. C. Sharma: You do not know the difference between a fat man and a small man. You do not know the difference between what is relevant and what is not relevant, between what is essential and what is not essential.

I was submitting very respectfully that the production of land depends upon, of course, on the extent of land, but also upon the hard work of the man and the resources which he has. It also depends upon the help which the Government gives him. In my State, the farmers get all kinds of loans from Government for fertilisers and other requirements. Therefore, they have not suffered on account of the land reform.

The question is being asked, is there any socio-economic justice done by passing such measures? I think socio-economic justice is such an elastic proposition; it is a phrase capable of so many interpretations that it is not possible to satisfy anyone. But the fact remains that our land reform legislation has been of a progressive kind and has tried to do socio-economic justice. I know there were some persons formerly who used to have so many acres of land; Shri Kapur Singh belongs to that class. We have tried to dispossess those big landlords of their big lands and therefore they are angry with us. But I can assure you that the ends of socio-economic justice are met more by this land reform movement, because it touches the big proprietors, the small proprietors, landless labourers, peasant proprietors, tenancy occupants, etc.; it touches all of them. Therefore there is distribution of the benefits, whatever they are, though they may not be as many as we want them to be. Therefore, I think some of the ends of social justice have been met by this land reform.

I want to ask, is there any progressive country in the world—I am not talking of communist countries—where they do not have land reform measures? Ceylon, Burma, etc. are not communist countries and they are having land reforms. Every developing country, for its life, for its existence, for its development and progress, must have these land reform measures. Therefore, I do not see any harm if this Bill has been brought by the Law Minister.

I agree with some of my friends that we always bring in here Bills which touch the proprietors of land, landlords and land-holders, but we do not bring in Bills which touch urban property-holders and those who have investments in banks, in various industrial establishments and all those things.

Shri Kapur Singh: It is a very pertinent question.

Shri D. C. Sharma: It is a very pertinent question. I think the ends of justice will be met only when we try to rope in those persons also in the same way in which we have roped in land-holders in this measure.

Shri Kapur Singh: Not in the same way, but simultaneously.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I think it will be done simultaneously when you become somebody. But for the present, I would say that it is imperative—we should see the writing on the wall—that we should not try to bring in Bills which touch only the peasants, but we should also bring in Bills which touch holders of urban property and other spheres. We do want some guarantee from the hon. Minister in this regard.

A fear has been expressed by many friends not only on those benches, but on Congress Benches also—I also share their fear—that the smaller man should not in any way be injured or harmed on account of the provisions of this Bill. Of course, we know the small man is very vigilant. We saw the small men who came here from Gaziabad. Of course, there is no small man now; we are all equal. But suppose there are some small men; they should not be hurt.

I would say that the ends of justice would be met only if we do not work this Bill in a spirit which will harm the interests of the small man. I hope nothing will be done in that way, and I have every hope that this Bill will be worked in a judicious and admirable way, so that it does not hinder prouction and does not also stand in the way of socio-economic justice, which should cover all grades of society, all grades of land-holders and all sections of people.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Himatsingka.

Shri Krishnapal Singh: (Jalesar): May I put a question to the hon. Member?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Not now.

Shri Kapur Singh: Let him ask the question, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have already called Mr. Himatsingka.

Shri Himatsingka (Godda): Sir, I have been trying to follow the speeches that have been delivered this morning in this House and I feel very much amused because I found the Members who have supported the Bill have spoken throughout against the purport of the Bill and the intention of the Bill. Hon. Members Shri Muthu and Shri Sharma, both of them, have gone on condemning what has been done so far.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Where have I condemned?

Shri Himatsingka: The hon. Member, Shri Muthu, said that big people have been allowed to transfer their land and nothing has been done about it; some property has been held in the name of temples and so on. At the same time, he supports the Bill. This only shows how we have not applied our mind to this Bill.

This Bill has to be examined from the point of view whether it is going to do social justice or not and whether it is going to help anybody. So far as Zamindari abolition was concerned, we all knew they were big people who were making profits without doing anything. The scope of the present Bill, as has been explained by some Members, is very wide and it ropes in the ryotwari settlement....

Shri Kapur Singh: Please speak a bit louder, if you can.

Shri Himatsingka: It includes land held under ryotwari settlement and also any land held for purpose

of agriculture, including wasteland, etc. As a matter of fact, the definition is so wide that it covers every bit of land; whether it is one-eighth or one-tenth of an acre or any decimal, that also comes within the scope of the Bill.

Therefore, it cannot be said that the Bill is intended to take away or to mop up the excess over the ceilings that might be fixed from State to State. But it covers every bit of land that can be possessed by anybody, big or small, tenant or landlord, towns people or villager or anybody. And in fact, it also includes sites of buildings also. It does not confine itself to agricultural land; it also covers sites of buildings and other structures occupied by cultivators of land, agricultural labourers. Even they are being roped in.

The question that has to be examined is, suppose this Bill becomes law, can or cannot land belonging to a large number of small people be taken over and given to, say, a society, call it a co-operative society, formed by some other persons, a set of ten or more persons. Can that land belonging to hundreds of persons be made over to a society formed as a co-operative society?

I think this will enable Government to acquire land from a large number of small people and give it over to co-operative societies formed by any seven persons. Will it be social justice; will it be something that everybody has in mind; will it be equal distribution of land to everybody?

The question is, the laws are all right, but it has to be examined how far they can be properly applied and how far they are being properly applied. Many laws have been passed. If they are properly applied or implemented I think they should

do good to the country. But what happens? Most of the speakers have said that it will give power in the hands of ordinary members of the executive service. And what happens? If they want to help somebody improperly they can do so within the powers, the very wide powers which will be vested in them if this becomes law. Because, then, no legislation that will be passed, and no land that will be acquired under any of these laws, can be questioned, compensation or no compensation. If they fix the principle on which the compensation is to be paid, or fix even an insignificant amount to be paid as compensation, that also will have to be accepted by the owner. He cannot question it; it is not justiciable and therefore it will be final.

Sir, you will remember that in August-September, 1962, when the Land Acquisition (Amendment) Bill was being considered, my friends of the Communist Party and others vehemently opposed it because that Bill provided only for compensation at the market value plus 15 per cent. They said it should be more and they complained that it would enable taking away of lands from the poor people and give them to the big people. Under the Land Acquisition Act there are only very rare occasions when land is acquired and when acquired it is generally small quantities say about five acres of land or so will be acquired for the purpose of an industry, and full compensation has to be paid there. But here you can acquire any extent of land for any purpose from anybody, even for an industry whether he is a big man or an ordinary person, and then without practically any compensation. Will it be for the good of those people who own small areas of land? It has to be examined from that point of view.

Therefore, I feel that these questions ought to be carefully examined by the Joint Committee before they recommend the provisions of the Bill

to be incorporated in the Constitution.

It is another matter also that our Constitution is being amended so quickly. After all, if you look to the Constitution of America and other countries you will find that there have been very few occasions on which they have changed or amended their Constitution. Here within the course of thirteen years we have changed it seventeen times. Some of the amendments were, of course, very necessary like articles 31A and 31B. Because, certain provisions as incorporated in the Constitution were standing in the way of zamindaries being acquired. But we should not try to change the Constitution very often simply because the courts, the Supreme Court or the High Courts, have struck down some provision of law which is contrary to the provisions of some of the articles, articles 14, 19 and 21. After all, these articles were very deliberately put in by the combined intelligence of the nation and therefore it is no justification, simply because some law that has been passed by some State is hit on account of its violating any of these provisions in the Constitution, to change the Constitution itself and take away the fundamental rights that have been enshrined in the Constitution.

Therefore, these things have to be taken into consideration, and particularly whether it will really be of any benefit to anybody or whether it will not enable or whether it will not give some sort of a handle to somebody in power to do a lot of harm to some person whom he may not like. It may be used as an engine of oppression. Some persons may be deprived of their lands, their lands may be taken away and given to somebody else—it may be called by some name, co-operative society or something like that.

What is happening in many places in the name of procurement of

* [Shri Himatsingka]

paddy? The producers are suffering. I know of a State where procurement has been given to a co-operative society. They have no arrangement for paying money, for weighing or for taking delivery, and as a result the primary producers of paddy are not getting sufficient price. And the procurement has fallen. The mills are not functioning. And the price of rice which ought to have been Rs. 20 or so, because it is a surplus State, has risen to Rs. 30 or 32. That is the price at which it is selling, simply because somebody in power has taken it into his head that it must be procured by some co-operative society in which he is interested or which he wants to push up or which he thinks will be improved of in the higher circles.

Therefore, unless we proceed on some rational basis with the honest intention of doing real good to the persons in the different States, I think it will do more harm than good. And the trouble here is, the moment you suggest something which may not be liked you will be branded as a reactionary. The question is whether a law that is intended to be passed is going to do any benefit or can be used for the purpose of doing immense harm. I will therefore appeal to the Members of the Joint Committee to very carefully scrutinise all the provisions and see that the provisions that are there do not enable the authorities, wherever they are, in this or that State or anywhere, to be used for the purpose of doing harm. I won't say a deliberate intention can be there, but if the law enables that to be done there is no protection. And we must look at it from the possibility of what the law can do and how far it can do. So I feel that it is a Bill which has to be carefully examined, and I am sure that the forty-five Members of the Joint Committee, thirty from this House and fifteen from the other, will apply themselves to this, especially because

a large number of provisions of 144 Acts are intended to be given protection under articles 31A and 31B. Because, the moment they go into the Ninth Schedule no one can question.

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta (Alwar): It is better you give your own suggestions here.

Shri Himatsingka: My suggestion is that the Bill has to be examined, has to be very carefully examined. If it is going to do good to the general masses of the people, the larger number of people, certainly it should be supported. But, according to me it is not going to help anybody; it is likely to injure rather than help. That is my reading.

Therefore, I feel that it has got to be examined carefully. I may not be a correct judge. That is why I appeal to the 45 Members on the Joint Committee to examine it carefully. Here there is no compensation. Under the Land Acquisition Act proper compensation has to be given. Under this, if I hold a plot of land it can be acquired and even if no compensation or rather nominal compensation is paid I cannot do anything. That applies to everybody. If the property of bigger people is taken away they will be able to manage things and fight, but if the land of a small man is taken away it will not be possible for him to get any relief. He will not have any approach anywhere. Therefore, it is very necessary that the thing is examined very carefully and acted upon carefully, and not in a huff saying that we are doing social justice, we are passing a social legislation. Merely calling it a social legislation of a small man is taken away will not do. We must go into the merits of the thing and examine it carefully.

श्री ह० च० सोय (सिंहभूम) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे शर्मा जी ने जो एक मांग पेश की है, उसका मैं समर्थन करता हूँ। उनका कहना है कि ये जो सारे १४५ के करीब

एक्ट्स हैं, इन सब पर ४५ सदस्यों की समिति द्वारा विचार किया जाना सम्भव नहीं है और वह ठीक रीति से इन सब पर विचार नहीं कर सकती है। इसलिए उनका मुझाव है कि हर एक स्टेट के एक्ट्स के लिए सब-कमेटीज बना दी जाएं जो शीड्यूल की जांच कर सकें। यह बहुत ही अच्छा मुझाव है और इसको स्वीकार कर लिया जाना चाहिये।

जब भूमि सुधार सम्बन्धी कानून बनाये जा रहे थे या जब लैंड पर सीलिंग लगाने के सम्बन्ध में कानून बनाये जा रहे थे, तब यह धाशा की जा रही थी कि उससे जो सरपलस जमीन निकलेगी, वह उन को दे दी जाएगी जिन के पास जमीन नहीं है, जो बेजमीन हैं और इसमें खेती की पैदावार में वृद्धि होगी लेकिन हम जानते हैं कि भूमि सुधार सम्बन्धी कानूनों के बावजूद भी खेती की पैदावार इतनी अच्छी नहीं हो सकी है, जितनी अच्छी होनी चाहिये थी, और न ही जिस किसान की आर्थिक स्थिति हम अच्छी करना चाहते थे उसकी स्थिति ही अच्छी हो पाई है हमारा कहना यह था कि जो छंटे किसान हैं और जिन के पास जमीन कम है, वे ऐसी स्थिति में नहीं हैं कि उन्नत तरीकों से खेती कर सकें, उन्नत खेती के साधनों को अपना सकें इस वास्ते तजवीज यह रखी गई थी कि कोओपरेटिव फार्मिंग को बढ़ावा दिया जाए यह जो कोओपरेटिव फार्मिंग का हम ने प्रयोग किया है इस से भी निराशा ही हमारे हाथ लगी है।

अब इस कानून के जरिए जितने भी जमीन सम्बन्धी या सीलिंग सम्बन्धी कानून हैं, उन को जायज करार हम देने जा रहे हैं और इस हेतु कांस्टीट्यूशन में एमेंडमेंट करने जा रहे हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस पर बहुत ही अच्छी तरह से विचार किया जाय। मैं आप के सामने बिहार स्टेट का एक उदाहरण रखना चाहता हूँ वहाँ पर लैंड सीलिंग सम्बन्धी जो कानून बना, उस में बड़ी खामी

रह गई है। जमीन के दाम फिक्स कैसे हों और कितने हों, इस के बारे में उस में यह कहा गया है कि सब से निचले स्टैंडर्ड की जमीन के लिए ४५ रुपये फी एकड़ के हिसाब से मुआवजा दिया जाय जबकि ऐसी जो जमीनें हैं, उन की मार्किट वैल्यू बहुत बढ़ी चढ़ी हुई हैं, बहुत जबर्दस्त हैं। मेरा मंकेट इंडस्ट्रियल इलाकों से है, रांची, हतिया वगैरह से है बिहार के कानून के अन्दर उस जमीन का जो मुआवजा फिक्स किया गया है वह ७५ रुपये फी एकड़ फिक्स किया गया है। वास्तव में अगर उस जमीन को लैंड सीलिंग के अन्दर नहीं दिया जाता है और दूसरे लोगों के साथ बन्दोबस्त किया जाता है तो फी एकड़ तीन हजार से चार हजार तक दाम मिलते हैं। इस तरह से मैं समझता हूँ कि रैयत से जो जमीन ली जाती है, इतना कम मुआवजा दे कर उस के साथ बड़ा भारी अन्याय किया जाता है, लैंड सीलिंग कानून के अन्दर जो जमीन ली जाती है, उस का मुआवजा देते वक्त बड़ी भारी बेइसाफी की जाती है। इसलिए मेरा मुझाव है कि इस बिल पर विचार करते समय ज्वायंट कमेटी बिहार के लैंड सीलिंग एक्ट की फिर से जांच करे और जिन रैयतों की जमीनें हम लें, इस कानून के अन्दर ऐसी व्यवस्था हो कि उन का उचित दाम उन को मिले। दो तरफा बरताव उन के साथ नहीं होना चाहिये।

बिहार असैम्बली में हम लोगों ने इस का विरोध भी किया था। लेकिन फिर भी उस वक्त बिहार गवर्नमेंट ने हमारी कोई सुनवाई नहीं की। अब एक दूसरा मौका मिल रहा है जबकि उन्की स्मृति हो सकती है। मेरा मुझाव है कि ज्वायंट कमेटी इस की जांच करे और अगर वह पाये कि लैंड सीलिंग एक्ट में जो रेट फिक्स किया गया है, वह सही नहीं है, उस के अन्दर अन्याय की गुंजाइश है, तो उस को दूर करे।

इंडस्ट्रियल इलाकों में जो प्रोजेक्ट्स शुरू किए गए हैं, जैसे दामोदर वैली कार-

[श्री ह० च० सौय]

पोरेशन, मार्शिन प्रोजेक्ट्स, इरिगेशन प्रा-
जैक्ट्स बगैरह या एफोरिस्टेशन सम्बन्धी हमारी
जो नीति है, उस के तथा इन प्राजैक्ट्स के
फलस्वरूप खेती के लायक जितनी जमीन
हमें चाहिये, वह कम होती जा रही है और
उन इलाकों की जो पापुलेशन है वह बढ़ती
जा रही है। जनसंख्या के हिसाब से जितनी
खेती की पैदावार होनी चाहिये, जितनी जमीन
खेती के काम में आनी चाहिये, वह नहीं आ
रही है और एक जवर्दस्त इम्बैलेंस तैयार हो
गया है। इसलिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि यह जो
कांस्टीट्यूशन एमेंडमेंट बिल है, इस पर इस
दृष्टि से भी विचार किया जाय कि जितने
भी भूमि सुधार कानून हैं, जितने भी लैंड
सीलिंग के बारे में कानून हैं, उन के कारण
या दूसरे कारण से भी खेती की पैदावार को
कोई धक्का तो नहीं लगता है। जिस किसी
कानून की वजह से, इंडस्ट्रीज के कानूनों की
वजह से भी खेती की जमीन कम होती है
और पैदावार में फर्क पड़ता है, उस को एमेंड
किया जाय और जो कमी है, उस को दूर
किया जाय।

हर एक स्टेट के जितने भी कानून इस
में हैं, उन के लिए अलग अलग सब-कमेटीज
होनी चाहियें ताकि हर एक स्टेट के कानूनों
की अच्छी तरह से, उचित रीति से जांच
की जा सके, यही मेरा निवेदन है।

श्री क० ना० तिवारी (बगहा) : उपा-
ध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो बिल आया है, यह बहुत
खतरनाक है। क्यों यह खतरनाक है, इस की
वजह है। आग ने गोल्ड कंट्रोल आर्डर लागू
किया है, सी० डी० ए० स्कीम को लागू
किया है और इन दोनों को ले कर जो वावेला
मचा है, उस से कहीं ज्यादा वावेला इस कानून
के पास होने के दाद मच सकता है। इस
वास्ते सिलैक्ट कमेटी के जो माननीय सदस्य
हैं, उन को बड़े गौर से इस बिल पर विचार
करना होगा।

खुशी की बात है कि जितने भी माननीय
सदस्य हैं, कम्पुनिस्टों को छोड़ कर के, सभी
ने इस बात को माना है, कि काफी तरमीमें
इस में होनी चाहियें। मैं राइट और लैफ्ट का
जो झगड़ा है, उस में जाना नहीं चाहता हूँ।
एक्शन और रिएक्शन जो है, उस में भी नहीं
जाना चाहता हूँ क्योंकि यह कहना बड़ा
कठिन है कि कौन रिएक्शनरी है और कौन
रेवोल्यूशनरी। कभी स्टालिन रेवोल्यूशनरी
हुआ करता था, आज उस को रिएक्शनरी की
संज्ञा दी जाती है। रूस कहता है कि चीन
रिएक्शनरी है और चीन कहता है रूस
रिएक्शनरी है। इस वास्ते इस पचड़े में पड़ना
मैं नहीं चाहता हूँ।

जो विधेयक आया है, इस में लिखा
हुआ है :—

"land for pasture and sites of
buildings and other structures
occupied by cultivators of land,
agricultural labourers and vil-
lage artisans."

इस में सभी आ जाते हैं। हमारे हिम्मतसिंहका
जी ने ठीक ही कहा है कि सीलिंग के बाहर की
जो जमीनें हैं, वे ही एफेक्टिव होती हैं, ऐसी
बात नहीं है। इस बात में मैं उन का समयन
करता हूँ। उन्होंने एक और बात कही है
जिस का मैं समयन करता हूँ। गांव के रहने
वाले जो लोग हैं वे जानते हैं कि जो जवर्दस्त
आदमी होता है, वह अगर चाहता है किसी की
जमीन को लेना तो अफसरों या दूसरे लोगों को
इस तरह से इन्फ्लुएंस कर लेता है कि गरीब
आदमी की जमीन उसको मिल जाती है। इस
तरह से जो कम जमीन वाले हैं, वे मारे जायेंगे।
इसलिए यह प्राविजन जो है उसमें खास कर
वे लोग जो देहात के हरिजन हैं या लैंडलेस
लेबरर हैं, जो आज भी सताये जाते हैं, वे
आगे भी सताये जायेंगे। हम लोगों को इस
बात का तजुर्बा है कि सीड महिंट्रिप्लिकेशन
फार्म जिस जिस ब्लाक में बनाये गये वहां

घनिकों की जमीनों नहीं ली गई, गरीबों की जमीनों ली गई। इसलिए इस खतरे को हम लोग देख चुके हैं और इस बात की आर में ज्वॉयंट कमेटी का ध्यान आकर्षित करूंगा कि वह बड़े और के साथ इस पर विचार करे।

मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ। सोशियो एकानमिक सर्वे में हाई एनडेडेडनेस इन रूल एरियाज के बारे में भी दिया गया है। उस की रिपोर्ट है :

“About 50 per cent of the families surveyed were found to be perpetually in debt. In one village, Hansana, Jangirpur, with a population of 857, the average indebtedness works out to Rs. 800 per family. Of the 147 families in the village, only one had an income of more than Rs. 500 per month. 40 families earned more than Rs. 100 per mensem and of the rest 20 had an income of less than Rs. 25 per mensem.”

यह हालत है। ऐसी हालत में अगर गरीबों की जमीन ले ली जायेगी तो उन के पास कमाने का और फैमिली के भरण पोषण का कोई साधन नहीं रह जायेगा।

इस के बाद मैं कम्पेनसेशन के मामले की ओर भी सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ, खास कर अपने ला मिनिस्टर साहब का। मान लीजिये कि हमारे पास एक जमीन का एक एकड़ या आधा एकड़ है। हम गरीब आदमी हैं। हम ने किसी प्रकार से १०० रु० में या ५० रु० में जमीन ले ली। उस की मालगुजारी ४ आ, ८ आ० या १ रु० है। हम ने चाहे गवर्नमेंट से या साहूकार से २००, ४००, ५०० या ७०० रु० कर्जा ले कर उस जमीन को अच्छी बनाया। आप अब कहते हैं कि आप ६ गुना या १० गुना कम्पेनसेशन देंगे मालगुजारी का जबकि उस की मार्केट वैल्यू यानी बाजार की दर २,००० 1269 (A1) LSD—6.

रु० है। इस कानून के मुताबिक उस का जो ६ गुना या १० गुना कम्पेनसेशन होगा उस से क्या लाभ होगा? मान लीजिये कि मेरी मालगुजारी १ रु० है तो हम को ६ रु० या १० रु० मिलेगा। जिस जमीन पर हम ने ५०० या ७०० रु० लगा कर ठीक किया उस की कीमत आज २,००० रु० है मगर हम को सिर्फ ६ या १० रु० मिलेगा। यह कहां तक सोशलिज्म की बात होगी और इस से गरीबों का कितना फायदा होगा इस पर मंत्री महोदय को खुद विचार करना चाहिये।

दूसरी बात जिस की ओर मैं ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ वह यह है। हर जगह, हर प्रदेश में जमीन की सीलिंग है। लेकिन सब जगह जमीन एक सी नहीं है। इस सम्बन्ध में सब से बड़ी दिक्कत यह है कि जो कानून बनाने वाले होते हैं वे आम तौर से ऐसे होते हैं जिनका देहात के जीवन से कोई संबंध नहीं होता, जो गृहस्थी के कामों को समझते नहीं हैं और न उन की डिफिकल्टीज को ही समझते हैं। सीलिंग के लिये हर जगह पर कानून बनाये गये हैं, जहां पर जमीन की सीलिंग १० एकड़ से ले कर ५० एकड़ तक है। मैं बीकानेर गया था। अगर वहां की जमीन का एक हजार एकड़ भी किसी के पास हो तो उस से कोई विशेष लाभ नहीं है क्योंकि वह जमीन बलुही है। सारा बालू है वहां पर। वहां पर जो सीलिंग होगी वह बंगाल की जमीन या नेपाल की तराई के पास जो चम्पारन है बिहार में, वहां की जमीन के बराबर नहीं हो सकती। इसी तरह से छोटा नागपुर है। हर प्रदेश में अलग अलग सीलिंग है। आन्ध्र में एक एकड़ जमीन की ६,००० रु०, ४,००० रु० या ३,००० रु० कीमत है।

श्रीमती लक्ष्मीबाई (बिकाराबाद)
होल आफ आन्ध्र में नहीं है।

14.56 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

श्री क० ना० तिवाड़ी : होल ग्राफ ग्रांघ्र में न सही, कुछ जगहों में है। जब यह कानून बन जायेगा तो हम को ग्राप रेवेन्यू का तीनगुना कम्पेन्सेशन ही दे सकते हैं। मार्केट वैल्यू नहीं देंगे। और यह कानून सारे प्रान्तों में लागू हो जायेगा। हमारे यहां १०० बीघा, २०० बीघा या ४०० बीघा जोतने वाले लोग नहीं हैं। छोटी छोटी जमीनों वाले हैं। फिर हमारे यहां एक एकड़ जमीन की कीमत १,००० रु० से कम नहीं है। आप कही पर भी जा कर देख लें, जिस जमीन की मालगुजारी पहले ४ आ० थी वह अब १० रु० होगी, ज्यादा से ज्यादा। आप ने १० गुना भी दे दिया तो वह बहुत कम होगा। मैं ने कर्जा ले कर जमीन का इम्प्रूवमेंट किया है। इन सारी बातों का खयाल न कर के अगर आप ने हम से जमीन ले ली तो वह एक लीगल डकैती हो जायेगी। अगर कोई डकैती करने जाता है तो उसे आप जेल में डाल देते हैं, लेकिन आप इस कानून को बना कर पूरी तरह से लीगल डकैती की बात कर रहे हैं। आप ने सीलिंग का कानून पास किया और रिफार्म किया। उस से जो जमीन मिली उसे ले कर आप ने गरीबों को और हरिजनों को बांटा। लेकिन इस कानून के मुताबिक आप उसी हरिजन की जमीन को छीन रहे हैं। मान लीजिये मैं ने एक शॉपड़ी बनाई। पचास एकड़ में से २ एकड़ में वह घर बना हुआ है। वहां आप को छोटी सी इंडस्ट्री लगानी है। उस के लिए आप जमीन मांग रहे हैं। इस कानून के मुताबिक आप उस जमीन को ले लेंगे। इस में कोई रुकावट आपके लिये नहीं है। ऐसी हालत में यह जरूरी है कि जो ज्वॉयंट कमेटी बन रही है वह इस बात के ऊपर अच्छी तरह से विचार करे। चाहिये तो यह था कि इस बिल का पब्लिक ओपीनियन के लिये भेजा जाता और काफी पब्लिक ओपीनियन आ जाने पर फिर इस बिल का यहां पर लाया जाता।

एक बड़ी दिक्कत हम लोग यह महसूस

कर रहे हैं कि गवर्नमेंट की एक आदत है कि पहले तो वह कानून पास करती है फिर कही से कोई प्रेशर किसी का आ जाता है तो उस के नतीजे को सरकार नहीं सोचती है कि क्या होगा, लेकिन अपने कानूनों को बदलने की कोशिश करने लगती है। जैसेकि गोल्ड कंट्रोल का मामला है, सी० डी० एस० का मामला है, ठीक उसी तरह से जो लोग आज इस बिल का समर्थन कर रहे हैं वे पब्लिक में जा कर लोगों को समझायेंगे कि यह सरकार गरीबों को जमीन छीनने के लिए इस कानून को बना रही है आप इस खतरे को समझिये। इसलिये आप इस खतरे को भी ध्यान में रखें कि वही समर्थन करने वाले लोग जा कर आप के खिलाफ प्रचार करेंगे।

इस के बाद मनीलेन्डर्स ग्रान टाप और रूरल क्रेडिट की बात आती है। यह फिगरस दिये गये हैं जयपुर के :

"Moneylenders account for 57.55 per cent of the money borrowed by the people of Rajasthan Government agencies account for 18.57 per cent and the co-operatives for 13.96 per cent."

हम लोगों के पास जो जमीन है, गृहस्थों के पास जो जमीन है उस से वे कर्ज लेते हैं शादी के लिये, विवाह के लिये, लड़के की पढ़ाई के लिये, श्राद्ध के लिये। इन सारे कामों के लिये वे कर्ज लेते हैं। जितने गृहस्थ होते हैं उन को कर्जा मिलता है जमीन के ऊपर। आज मान लीजिये कि मेरे पास पांच एकड़ जमीन है और उस पर मैं ने १,००० रु० कर्जा लिया है। उस जमीन के कम्पेन्सेशन के रूप में अगर आप हम को १०० रु० देते हैं तो आप ही बतलायें कि चाहे सरकार का कर्जा हो, चाहे मनीलेन्डर का कर्जा हो, चाहे कोऑपरेटिव का कर्जा हो, वह मैं कहां से भद्रा करूंगा ? मैं एक निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि अगर आप मेरे असेट्स लेना चाहते हैं तो सारे असेट्स ले लीजिये, जो चाहे रिफार्म कीजिये, लेकिन जितनी हमारी लायबिलिटीज हैं उन्हें भी

ले लीजिये । आखिर जमीन किस लिये होती है ? जैसे कोई रोजगार करता है, कोई सविस करता है और उस से जीवन के सारे साधनों को मुहैया करता है, जमीन का भी वही हालत है । यह भी हमारी एक इंडस्ट्री है । इस को आप बिट बाई बिट लें, इस से तो यह अच्छा है कि आप इस को एक मर्तबा में ले लीजिए । हम तो इस पक्ष में हैं कि जैसे विनोबा जी कहते हैं—“सकल भूमि गोपाल की”—तो यह सकल भूमि गोपाल की हो जाय, लेकिन उस के साथ हमारी जितनी लाएविलिटीज हैं, जैसे कर्जा, बालबच्चों की पढ़ाई, शादी विवाह, नौकरी चाकरी आदि, इनका भी भार सरकार ले ले । ऐसा हो तो मैं इस पक्ष में हूँ कि सारे लैंड का नेशनलाइजेशन हो जाय ।

15 hrs.

एक माननीय सदस्य : गोपाल की नहीं सरकार की कहिए ।

श्री क० ना० तिवाड़ी : चूक समय कम है, इसलिये मैं आप से यही निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि सिलेक्ट कमेटी को इस पर बड़ी गम्भीरता के साथ, बड़े इत्मीनान के साथ विचार करना चाहिए और इस के जितने इम्प्लीकेशन्स हैं उन पर अच्छी तरह विचार करना चाहिए । जहां तक लोगों को मैं ने इस हाउस में सुना है, उन सब का मत यही है कि इस बिल पर ठंडे दिल से विचार किया जाय क्योंकि इस में जो प्राबिजन है उन के अन्तर्गत कम भूमि वाले लोग भी आ जाते हैं, कल्टीवेटर और आर्टिजन तक आ जाते हैं । तो इस का सारे गरीब लोगों पर बड़ा प्रहार होगा, इस बात का खयाल रखना चाहिये । इसलिये मेरा निवेदन है कि इस पर अच्छी तरह ध्यान देना चाहिये और इस में जल्दबाजी न होनी चाहिये ।

श्री० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस बहस में मैं हिस्सा लूंगा मुख्य तौर पर संविधान और

संविधान के संशोधन पर अपनी राय रखने के लिए । संविधान की बहुत हद तक मैं इज्जत करता हूँ और मैं चाहता हूँ कि जो कुछ रुकावट रहती है इस इज्जत को पूरा करने के लिए वह दूर की जाय । इसीलिए मैं ने संविधान की कसम लेते वक्त कुछ आप के सामने अर्ज करना चाहा था, और अब सवा महीने के बाद मुझे को वह मौका मिल रहा है ।

पहली बात तो यह कि कुछ कमियां जो संविधान के बनाते वक्त रहीं उनके दूर करने का मेरे पास कोई इलाज नहीं है । लेकिन अगर वह कमियां हम में से हर एक के दिमाग में रहें तो शायद अपने रुख से किसी हद तक उन कमियों को दूर करें । यह संविधान बनाया था गुलाम भारत के प्रतिनिधियों ने । जो संविधान को बनाने की सभा बैठी थी उस को चुना था उन विधान सभाओं ने जो अंग्रेजी जमाने में चुनी गयी थीं, और उसी तरह से दूसरी कमी रही कि जिन लोगों ने इन विधान सभाओं और संविधान बनाने वाली सभा को चुना वे सारे के सारे बालिग नहीं थे । इसलिये यह संविधान बालिग मत पर बना हुआ नहीं है । ये दो कमियां तो मैं ने आप के सामने जो पुराना इतिहास है उस के आधार पर रखीं । अगर सरकारी पार्टी उन को और किसी तरह से दूर कर सके तो अच्छा है, लेकिन कम से कम हम अपने दिमाग में रखें कि आजाद हिन्दुस्तान के सभी बालिगों का बनाया हुआ यह संविधान नहीं है ।

अब मैं यहां पर संविधान पर जो अग्रुआ अमल होता है उस की दौड़ती हुई कुछ मिसालें देता हूँ । धारा ४० है इस संविधान की, जिस में स्वराज्य की छोटी इकाइयों का जिक्र है । लेकिन मुझे बड़े अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि नगरपालिकाएं, जिला परिषदें और गांव पंचायतें, बजाय इस के कि वह खुद मुक्तार हों, ताकत वाली हों, अपने मन पर रहें, वे इस तरह रहती हैं कि या तो प्रदेश सरकार या और कोई संस्था उन को भ्रष्ट मान ले तो वे भंग कर दी जाती हैं ।

[डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया]

इसी तरह से मान लो कि प्रदेशीय और केन्द्रीय सरकारें भ्रष्ट हों तो फिर उन को क्यों न भंग कर दिया जाय। वे भी स्वराज्य की इकाइयाँ हैं चाहे वे बड़ी हों या छोटी हों।

इसी तरह से मैं धारा ३४४ के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ, और मैं आप के सामने बहुत अदब के साथ अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि जब तक वह धारा इस संविधान में है तब तक किसी भी आदमी का इस सदन में अंग्रेजी बोलना संविधान को तोड़ना है, उसे भंग करना है। इसलिए या तो वह धारा खत्म कर दी जाय वरना इस सदन में अंग्रेजी का इस्तेमाल बन्द किया जाय। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि उस की जगह हिन्दी आ जाय। बल्कि मेरा कहना है कि उस की जगह हिन्दुस्तान की सभी मातृभाषायें आ जायें और लागू हो जायें और उन के तरजुमा का भी इंतजाम हो जाय।

इसी तरह से मैं आप के सामने वोटों की जब्ती की बात रखना चाहता हूँ। जो उम्मीदवार लोग पैसा जमा करते हैं उस की जब्ती की बात तो किसी हद तक समझ में आती है लेकिन वोट गिनते वक्त जिन पार्टियों को मान्यता दी जाती है उन के उन उम्मीदवारों के वोट नहीं गिने जाते जिन की जमानत जब्त हो जाती है। वे वोट जब्त कर लिए जाते हैं। सिर्फ उन उम्मीदवारों के ही वोट गिने जाते हैं जिन की जमानत जब्त नहीं होती। जमानत का जब्त होना तो समझ में आता है लेकिन हमारे देश में वोट जब्त हो रहे हैं

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप सारे विधान पर जहाँ तहाँ से

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं बहुत सरसरी तौर पर कहना चाहता हूँ। मेरा मकसद संविधान और संविधान के संशोधन की महत्ता पर बोलने का है और मैं आपका ज्यादा वक्त नहीं लूँगा चार पांच मिनट में अपनी बात खत्म कर दूँगा। लेकिन अगर

टोका टाकी हुई तो वक्त बढ़ जायगा। इस से अच्छा है कि मुझे चलने दिया जाय। इस सदन में जो बैठे हैं वे संविधान पर और संविधान के संशोधनों पर विचार करते हैं, इसलिये यह बात उन के दिमाग में रहनी चाहिए।

अब मैं एक और चीज आपके सामने लाना चाहता हूँ और वह है मूर्तियों का सवाल। अक्सर लोग इस सवाल को यह कह कर टाल देते हैं कि अगर इंडिया गेट पर पंजुम जार्ज की मूर्ति लगी है या लोक सभा के सामने लाई इरविन की मूर्ति लगी है तो इस से क्या आता जाता है, और कम से कम हिन्दुस्तान में किसी को ऐसा नहीं कहना चाहिये, क्योंकि यहाँ तो सारा हिन्दू धर्म ही मूर्ति पूजा पर टिका हुआ है। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अब समय आ गया है कि अगली २६ जनवरी तक ये दो मूर्तियाँ हट जानी चाहिए, और जार्ज पंजुम की मूर्ति की जगह महात्मा गांधी की मूर्ति लगायी जाए और . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मगर यह तो विधान में नहीं है।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : यह विधान में है, मैं आप को बता दूँ किस तरह। एक गुलाम भारत था और आज एक आजाद भारत है। गुलाम भारत और आजाद भारत के बीच में धारावाहिकता नहीं रहनी चाहिये, बह टूटनी चाहिए।

Shri K. C. Sharma (Sardana): It is hardly relevant to the question. He may as well discuss the evolution of man.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझे पांच मिनट देने में कोई उग्र नहीं लेकिन जो मामला सदन के सामने है उससे कुछ संबंध तो होना चाहिए।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : गुलाम भारत के हम को अवगुण खत्म करने हैं और इसका सब से अच्छा तरीका यह है कि जार्ज पंजुम की मूर्ति की जगह महात्मा गांधी की

मूर्ति लगाई जाय और लाई इरविन की मूर्ति की जगह नेताजी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस की मूर्ति लगाई जाय। ये दो चीजें हो जायें। अभी तो सारा जितना काम होता है, स्वाधीनता दिवस होता है, उस की परेड होती है, या लोक सभा का काम होता है, वह सब इन दो साम्राज्य-शाही मूर्तियों की नजर के नीचे होता है। (Interruptions).

अध्यक्ष महोदय : लोग ऐतराज कर रहे हैं, आप के भाषण का कुछ संबंध उस मामले से होना चाहिए जोकि हाउस के सामने है।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : जो लोग ऐतराज कर रहे हैं उन की तरफ में मुखातिब होऊंगा तो आप कहेंगे . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन की तरफ तो मैं आप को मुखातिब नहीं होने दूंगा, मगर मेरी तरफ मुखातिब होते हुए भी आप कुछ तो उस बारे में बोलें जो चीज कि इस हाउस के सामने है। अब तो आप संविधान से भी बाहर चले गए।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : हमारे संविधान में सब से पहला जुमला है कि हम एक सार्वभौम गणतंत्र हैं। सार्वभौम यानी जिस की सब से ऊपर ताकत है, और हम गणतंत्र हैं यह पहला वाक्य है। और अगर इस सार्वभौम गणतंत्र का जो भी काम होता हो वह इन दो साम्राज्यशाही मूर्तियों की नजरो के नीचे होता हो तो उससे संविधान तो टूटता ही है (Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आगे चलिए। लोग ऐतराज कर रहे हैं।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप के हुक्म से बंधा हुआ हूँ, नहीं तो इन लोगों को मैं ने पहले भी देखा है और आगे भी देख लूंगा। लेकिन मुश्किल यह है कि मैं आपके हुक्म से दबा हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप आगे बढ़िए।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : तो मेरा

कहना यह है कि यह काम २६ जनवरी १९६४ तक खत्म हो जाना जरूरी है। मैं यह भी कहता हूँ कि यह जो तजवीज मैं ने रखी है इस पर कांग्रेस वालों ने भी दस्तखत किए थे। मैं ने अध्यक्ष महोदय का हुक्म माना है, वरना मैं वह तजवीज यहां पर लाता। उस पर कांग्रेस वालों ने दस्तखत किए हैं, उस पर कम्युनिस्ट लोगों ने दस्तखत किए हैं और सभी की यह इच्छा है कि यह काम जितनी जल्दी हो जाय अच्छा है कि लाई इरविन की मूर्ति की जगह नेता जी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस की मूर्ति लगायी जाय और जार्ज पंजुम की मूर्ति की जगह महात्मा गांधी की मूर्ति लगायी जाय।

आप कहते हैं कि हमारी पलटनों ने उर्वशीयम में अच्छा काम नहीं किया। क्यों अच्छा काम नहीं किया इस का कारण यह है कि अंग्रेजों वाली पलटन में और आज जो मौजदा हिन्दुस्तान की पलटन है उस में धारावाहिकता का सम्बन्ध कायम है, और मैं कहता हूँ कि हम को किसी न किसी वक्त इन-कलाबी तौर पर इस संबंध को तोड़ना होगा। वह मुझे आप के सामने अर्ज करना है। यह संविधान से बिल्कुल जुड़ो हुई चीज है। इस तरीके से जब हम यहां बैठे रहते हैं लोक-सभा के रहते हुए तो लोक-सभा के सामने . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप बिल पर आ जायें। आपने कहा कि आप यही कहना चाहते थे इसलिए अब आप बिल पर आ जायें।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैंने तो आपसे अर्ज किया कि मैं मुख्य रूप से संशोधन और संविधान पर बोलना चाहता हूँ। जहां तक बिल का सवाल है वह एक मिनट में मैं अपनी बात खत्म कर दूंगा। मैं आपका ज्यादा वक्त नहीं लूंगा। बिल से मुझको क्या मतलब क्योंकि सारी जमीन की नीति बदलनी है। यह एक तरीके से छुटपुट नीतियों से नहीं चलेगा। यह तो एक ही शैली के दो मिले जुले चट्टे बट्टे हैं जो कि अपनी छोटी मोटी चीजें रख रहे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं डा० साहव से कहूंगा कि मैं उनको २० या २५ मिनट दे भी दूँ लेकिन उसमें अगर वह बिल पर तो एक मिनट बोलना चाहें और २४ मिनट बाकी और चीजों पर बोलें तो मैं उनको कैसे समय दे सकता हूँ। अब जैसा उन्होंने कहा कि जो बातें उनको कहनी हैं उनको वह ४, ५ मिनट में खत्म कर देंगे तो बाकी १५ मिनट अगर वह बिल को दें तब तो ठीक है। आखिर कुछ निस्वतंत्रता होनी ही चाहिए।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अब बिल के लिये मुझे जमीन की नीति पर बोलना है लेकिन चूंकि वह ज्यादा लम्बी चीज है इसलिए मैं उसमें नहीं पड़ना चाहता। इस समय मैं संशोधन और संविधान पर ही बोलना चाहता हूँ और बिल को मैं छोड़ता हूँ। जहाँ तक जमीन का सवाल है जमीन के बारे में हमारा नैतिक बिलकुल माफ है कि एक खेतियार खानदान बिना मशीनों लगाये जितनी जमीन पर खेत कर सके, उसकी तीन गुना तक जमीन उसके पास रहनी चाहिए। यह जमीन के बारे में हम लोगों की नीति है और उसके अनुसार सारा काम होना चाहिए।

शहरों में भी जो जमीनें हैं जिनके कि ऊपर बड़े बड़े लोगों ने कब्जा कर रखा है, खास तौर से जो सरकारी और अन्य लोगों के कब्जे में चली गई है, एक-एक सरकारी अफसर के पास ५-५ और १०-१० एकड़ का बगीचा रहता है, जैसे कि कलकत्ते वगैरह के मकान के साथ बगीचे होते हैं, उनका भी तो बटवारा होना चाहिए क्योंकि यह सारी जमीन का सवाल जुड़ा हुआ है इस बात से कि आज हमारे देश में बम्बई, कलकत्ते, और दिल्ली जैसे शहरों में एक रद्दी से रद्दी कमरे का किराया लगता है ५० रुपये, ७० रुपये और ८० रुपये जब कि उस ढंग के नहीं

बल्कि उससे पांच गुना और दस गुना ज्यादा अच्छे कमरों का किराया मासबवा शहर में २५ रुपया महीना पड़ता है। आखिर इसका क्या सबब है? यह एक दफे सवाल आपके सामने भी आया कि किसानों से जो जमीन सरकार २ रुपये = आने या ३ रुपये गज में खरीदती है, उसी जमीन की कीमत ५-१० वर्ष के अन्दर ५० रुपये और १०० रुपये गज हो जाया करती है। अब इन चीजों के ऊपर हम लोगों को पूरी तरह से विचार करना चाहिए भले ही ज्यादा दिन क्यों न लग जायें कि क्या बात है कि रुपये दो रुपये की चीज १०० रुपये और १५० रुपये में बिकने लग जा सकती है। उस वक्त मैंने यह सवाल छोड़ा था तो सरकार की तरफ से खाली एक ही जवाब मिला कि ठीक है हम कोशिश करेंगे कि किसानों को भी उसी कीमत में से कुछ हिस्सा मिल जाया करे लेकिन मेरा यह मकसद खाली नहीं था, मैं यह चाहता था कि जमीनों की कीमत हमेशा इतनी नीची रहे कि उन जमीनों पर बने हुए मकानों में जो लोग रहें उनको सस्ते किराये में अपने अपने कमरे मिल सकें। तो यह सारा जो जमीन का सवाल है वह एक नीति वाला लम्बा सवाल है और उस पर कभी अच्छे तरीके से बहस हो तो उसमें जरूर मैं लम्बा हिस्सा लूंगा। लेकिन जैसा मैंने कहा संविधान और संविधान के संशोधन की बात को हमें अपने दिमाग में बहुत महत्ता के साथ अग्रिमियत के साथ रखना चाहिए। हमारा संविधान कदम कदम पर टूटता रहता है। अभी इस लोक सभा के सामने कुछ दिन हुए ३०-४० मुनार गिरफ्तार हुए थे, साढ़े बारह बजे गिरफ्तार हुए थे और ६ बजे तक वह मोटरगाड़ी में बैठाये रखे गये। यह बिल्कुल संविधान के खिलाफ है। जब कोई आदमी गिरफ्तार हो जाये तो घंटों, आध घंटे के अन्दर उसको जेल में रख देना चाहिए। ऐमा तो नहीं होना चाहिए कि वह जहाँ तहाँ मारा मारा फिरे।

मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आपने मुझे यह मौका दिया कि किसी क्रूर सविधान और सविधान के संशोधन के बारे में अपना विचार रखूँ। लेकिन मैं देखता हूँ कि जरा उधर बाएँ लोग बड़े नाटुक दिल के हैं और जरा में घबड़ा जाया करते हैं इसलिए मैं अपनी इस बात को आगे बढ़ाने से छोड़ता हूँ।

Shri Muthiah (Tirunelveli): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Constitution (Seventeenth Amendment) Bill has become the most controversial Bill today like the Gold Control Order and the Compulsory Deposit Scheme. It gives vast powers to Government to take away any land from any person, for a nominal and non-justifiable compensation. It includes all agricultural lands, pasture lands, forest lands, waste lands and even house sites occupied by cultivators of land, of agricultural labourers and village artisans in the definition of 'estate' in article 31A. The inclusion of sites occupied by cultivators of land, agricultural labourers and village artisans in the definition of 'estate' may prove a hardship to these poor classes, if an unsympathetic government in future takes over these lands for a nominal compensation.

Land reform legislation is necessary for setting up a socialistic society. The Congress Party and the Government are wedded to socialism. But it is democratic socialism and not Marxist socialism or doctrinaire socialism. It is Gandhian socialism in spirit which is non-violent and which is implemented with the willing consent of the people.

The Five Year Plans have stressed socialist planning and have stressed land reforms including land ceiling. The directive principles of the Constitution, articles 38 and 39, lay down socialist objectives and urge the need to reduce concentration of wealth. The land ceiling Acts are intended to

reduce the concentration of landed wealth and to secure a fair and equitable distribution of this landed wealth. If it is necessary to reduce concentration of landed wealth, it is equally necessary to reduce concentration of wealth in other spheres also, to reduce concentration of wealth in the hands of big industrialists and big businessmen and big plantation owners and big property owners in urban areas. The ceiling on urban income is as necessary as the ceiling on agricultural income.

The immediate cause of this Bill, as we all know, is the judgment of the Supreme Court striking down the Kerala Agrarian Relations Act in its application to ryotwari lands. The ryotwari land-owners are on a different footing from zamindars or jagirdars or inamdars. They are not intermediaries or rent collectors as the zamindars are. They have full proprietary rights over their lands, and in most cases, hard-earned life earnings have been invested in the lands and some of the land-owner have got lands at very high prices. Therefore, the case of the ryotwari land-owners has to be viewed sympathetically by our Government.

I come to compensation. The rates of compensation vary from State to State. I plead that the compensation should be as near the market value as possible, if not the exact market price prevailing. It should be at least 80 per cent of the market value. We know that even the Kerala Agrarian Relations Act, passed by a Communist Government lays down that 60 per cent of the market value should be given for surplus lands upto an annual income of Rs. 15,000. The Land Acquisition Act gives full compensation plus 15 per cent solatium for lands taken over by the Government. These benefits are denied to the ryotwari landowners under the ceiling Act.

Under the Madras Ceiling Act, the compensation fixed is 9 to 12 times the net annual income minus land revenue. This comes to less

[Shri Muthiah]

than 50 per cent of the market value. The present rate of compensation as is provided in the Madras Ceiling Act, I plead, should be raised to at least 80 per cent of the market value.

With regard to the disposal of surplus lands, say there are differences in the various Ceiling Acts. There is no clear policy laid down. The Orissa and the Madhya Pradesh Ceiling Acts allow the land-owners to sell all the surplus lands within a specified time to specified categories of persons. States like Madras take over the surplus lands, and I submit that such lands taken over by the States should be distributed to poor landless agricultural labourers, and not to small land-owners or to tenants who have already got lands to cultivate.

I want to say a word about the *stridhanam* lands. Under the Madras Land Ceilings Act, a married woman is allowed only ten standard acres of *Stridhanam* land, whereas an unmarried adult is allowed 30 standard acres, and as such I find that there is some discrimination against women. Men and women are equal before the law, and so, a married woman should have at least 15 standard acres of *Stridhanam* land, if not the entire acreage of 30 standard acres which is allowed to an unmarried adult person in the Madras Land Ceilings Act.

I would like to point out some of the arbitrary and discriminatory procedures in the various ceiling Acts including the Madras Act, which have been pointed out by the Supreme Court in respect of the Kerala Act, and they are as follows, namely, the adoption of the concept of family for purposes of ceiling and not individual, the arbitrary and discriminatory definition of the term 'family' as husband, wife and three unmarried minor children, as a ceiling unit, the adoption of graded

rates of compensation, with progressive cuts, (which principle is applicable only to income-tax, as the Supreme Court has pointed out), the exemption of big plantations, big gardens, big sugarcane farms etc. from the ceiling. All these are arbitrary and discriminatory. So, I would appeal to the Joint Committee to go into all these matters and do justice to the ryotwari land-owners.

श्री सि.सन सिंह (गोरखपुर): अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह विधेयक संविधान का संशोधन है और उसका स्वागत करते हुए मैं संविधान के सम्बन्ध में कुछ अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ।

आर्टिकल ३१ए में दिये गये शब्द "एस्टेट" को लेकर यह संशोधन का प्रस्ताव किया गया है। मेरा इस सदन से ख़ास तौर पर यह अनुरोध है कि जब संविधान बना, उस समय प्रापर्टी, जायदाद, सम्पत्ति के बारे में केवल आर्टिकल ३१ में व्यवस्था की गई थी। आर्टिकल ३१ के अनुसार सरकार को यह अधिकार दिया गया है कि वह कानूनों के द्वारा हर प्रकार की सम्पत्तियों को हासिल कर सकती है, लेकिन उन सम्पत्तियों के लिए कुछ मुआवजा देना पड़ेगा, जो कि कानून के द्वारा निर्णीत होगा और यह मुआवजा किसी अदालत में चैलेंज नहीं किया जा सकता, उस पर कोई आपत्ति नहीं उठाई जा सकती। प्रापर्टी की उस परिभाषा में शहर की प्रापर्टी और देहात की प्रापर्टी, चल सम्पत्ति और अचल सम्पत्ति, दोनों शामिल हैं। लेकिन बाद में कुछ ऐसी सूरत आई कि उस प्रापर्टी को हमने दो हिस्सों में बांट दिया—एक शहरी प्रापर्टी और दूसरी देहाती प्रापर्टी।

देहाती प्रापर्टी के लिये संविधान में हमने आर्टिकल ३१ए रखा। आर्टिकल ३१ए प्रथम बार १९५१ में आया। उसके बाद उसमें १९५५ में संशोधन हुआ और आज १९६३ में हम फिर उसमें संशोधन कर रहे हैं। इसका तात्पर्य यह है कि आर्टिकल ३१ए में तीन

बार संशोधन हो चुका है और यह आखिरी संशोधन "एस्टेट" की परिभाषा को लेकर किया जा रहा है। "एस्टेट" की परिभाषा पहले भी है आर्टिकल ३१ए में। उस परिभाषा में कहीं कोई खामी रही, जिसको दूर करने के लिए यह संविधान का संशोधन आज सदन के सामने पेश है।

इस सदन से मेरा केवल इतना कहना है कि हमको बार-बार एक ही आर्टिकल को संशोधित करने की नीबत आती है और संशोधित किये गये संविधान के अनुसार जब भी हम कानून बनाते हैं, तो हर बार सुप्रीम कोर्ट और हाई कोर्ट कह देते हैं कि वह संविधान के विरुद्ध है, इसलिए वह जायज नहीं है और फिर उसको जायज करने के लिए हमें आना पड़ता है। इसका अर्थ है कि कहीं कुछ खामी है हमारे संविधान के बनाने वालों में। माननीय सदस्य, डा० लोहिया, की और बातों से हम एग्री नहीं करते हैं। उन्होंने कहा कि नाबालिगों ने यह संविधान बनाया है। यह बात नहीं है। संविधान बनाने वाले बालिग थे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उनमें से एक मैं भी था।

श्री सिंहासन सिंह : जैसा कि मैंने कहा है, संविधान बनाने वाले बालिग थे और हमारे सदन साहब भी उनमें रहे।

लेकिन डा० लोहिया की एक बात जरूर ठीक है कि संविधान बनाने के लिए गुलाम भारत के प्रतिनिधि चुन कर आये थे और उन्होंने स्वतन्त्र भारत का संविधान बनाया।

मेरे मन में बहुत दिनों से यह भावना है कि संविधान बनाने वालों के मन में शायद यह आशंका रही हो कि देश में समाजवाद की रचना हो, लेकिन संविधान बनाया गया पूंजीवाद का। उनकी भावना रही समाजवाद की, लेकिन पूंजीवाद का संविधान बना और इसलिये हमारा देश समाजवाद की तरफ जाये, इसके लिये बार-बार संविधान में

तरमीम और तब्दीली करने की नीबत आती है लेकिन मुझे दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि यद्यपि समाजवाद की तरफ हम बढ़े, लेकिन उस बढ़ने में भी हमारे दो दृष्टिकोण हो गये हैं। आज समाजवाद चल रहा है देहातों में, लेकिन वह शहरों में नहीं चल रहा है। इस बात पर इस सदन को विचार करना पड़ेगा।

माननीय सदस्य, श्री तिवारी और श्री हिम्मत्तसिंहका, ने कहा कि जो संशोधन हम कर रहे हैं, उसका दुरुपयोग होगा और कौन दल करेगा? जो आज इसका विरोध कर रहा है, अर्थात् स्वतन्त्र पार्टी के लोग। अभी कह गया कि इसके जरिये जमीन ले ली जायेगी और गरीब लोग जमीनों से महरूम हो जायेंगे और वह जमीन और काम में लाई जायेगी। संविधान की तरफीम से जमीन नहीं ली जायेंगी। जमीन लेने-नू केलिये अलग कानून बनाना पड़ेगा। वह कानतना जो बनेगा, वह संविधान के अन्तर्गत ब हैलेकिन या नहीं, वह झगड़े की चीज बनती है, जमीन लेने का कानून अलग बनेगा।

इस बारे में मेरा दृष्टिकोण यह है कि आर्टिकल ३१ प्रापर्टी के सम्बन्ध में है। उस आर्टिकल के साथ आर्टिकल ३१ए जोड़ कर "एस्टेट" की परिभाषा में हम उलझे हैं, और उस में हमारी गाड़ी उलझी हुई है, ठीक चल नहीं पाती है। इसलिए हम अपने कानून मंत्री से कहेंगे कि वह आर्टिकल ३१, ३१ए, और ३१बी, इन तीनों को साथ लेकर यह संशोधन करने की व्यवस्था क्यों नहीं करते कि जितनी भी प्रापर्टीज हैं, वे एक तरह से चलें।

हमने इम्पीरियल बैंक का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया, लाइफ इन्शोरेंस कम्पनियों का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया। जैसा कि मैंने पहले भी कहा है, मुझे दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि उनको जो मुआवजा हमने दिया, वह आर्टिकल ३१ की रू से नहीं दिया। उनको मार्किट वैल्यू से अधिक मुआवजा दिया गया। अभी

[श्री: सिंहासन सिंह]

केरल के माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि मुद्रावृद्धि की जो परिभाषा की गई है, वह २५ परसेंट लैस इन मार्केट वैल्यू है। अर्थात् अगर मेरी जमीन की मार्केट वैल्यू १० रुपये है, तो मुझे सिर्फ पच्चीस रुपये मुद्रावृद्धि दिया जायेगा, या जो मालगुजारी हम सरकार को देने हैं, उसका कुछ अनुपात, दस, बीस या पचास गुना दिया जायगा। लेकिन जहाँ तक पूँजीपतियों की सम्पत्तियों का सम्बन्ध है, अगर हमने कोई कल-कारखाने लिये, अगर हमने एयरवेज को लिया, तो उनके सड़े-गले पुर्जों की कीमत बाजार-भाव के हिसाब से दो। हमने इम्पॉरियल बैंक का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया, तो यदि १० रुपये के शेयर का बाजार-भाव १० रुपये या उससे अधिक था, तो मुद्रावृद्धि उस भाव के हिसाब से दिया। लाइफ इन्शोरेंस कम्पनियों का राष्ट्रीयकरण करते हुए भी हमने मुद्रावृद्धि मार्केट वैल्यू से कई गुना दिया। लेकिन जमीन का जब सवाल आता है तो हमारा व्यवहार कुछ अलग ही किस्म का होता है। तब समाजवादी ढाँचे पर चलने वाली सरकार दूसरी तरह का मार्केट वैल्यू लगाये, यह बात कुछ समय में नहीं आती है। इस तरह का दोनरफा व्यवहार, देहातों के लिए अलग मार्केट वैल्यू और शहरों के लिए अलग मार्केट वैल्यू, देहातों के लिए अलग कानून, शहरों के लिए अलग कानून, देहातों के लिए अलग व्यवहार और शहरों के लिए अलग व्यवहार, इसको शायद देश बहुत दिनों तक वर्दाशत नहीं करेगा।

दुःख की बात है कि कानून बनाने वाले अधिकतर शहर के ही लोग हैं और मंत्री-मंडल में भी ज्यादातर नम्बर उन लोगों का ही है और उनकी नजर देहातों पर नहीं गई है। यह जो कानून बनने जा रहा है, यह तो बने लेकिन आमूल परिवर्तन इसमें ही। परिवर्तन से मैं नहीं डरता हूँ। लेकिन परिवर्तन हो तो उसमें कुछ हमारी नेकनीयती हो। केरल के कानून को लेकर आज यह

नौबत आई है। सीलिंग का कानून हमने बनाया, जमीन की सीमा बाँधी और वह सीमा देहातों में बाँची। लेकिन दुःख यह है कि उस जमीन के कानून में भी दो तरह के कानून बन गये हैं, देहात को जमीन के बारे में भी दो तरह के कानून बन गये हैं। आप देखें कि काफी एस्टेट्स और टी एस्टेट्स जो हैं, वे जमीन के कानून में नहीं आते हैं, वे स्टेट्स की परिभाषा में नहीं आते हैं। जब हम स्टेट्स की परिभाषा करते हैं, तो उस परिभाषा में से इसको निकाल देते हैं और कह देते हैं कि यह तो इंडस्ट्री है। टी गार्डन और काफी गार्डन को हम इंडस्ट्री मान कर चलते हैं और उन पर कोई सीलिंग लागू नहीं होती है, कोई ला लागू नहीं होता है। वे भी तो एस्टेट में जाते हैं, वे भी तो एस्टेट्स कहलाते हैं। इतना होने पर भी उनको हम इसकी परिभाषा से बरी कर देते हैं। जहाँ कहीं कानून बनते हैं, उनको इंडस्ट्री डिक्लेयर करके, सरकार उनको अलग कर देती है। देहातों में भी दो तरह के भाव चल रहे हैं। टी गार्डन और काफी गार्डन वाले शहरों के रहने वाले हैं, मालदार आदमी है और गावों में जाकर जमीन ल करके टी एस्टेट और काफी एस्टेट बना लेते हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि जो विशिष्ट समिति बन रही है वह इस पर विचार करे कि इन टी गार्डन को और काफी गार्डन को क्यों निकाल दिया गया है।

आपने देखा होगा कि दूसरी योजना जब बनी थी तो देहातों के अन्दर भी कुछ किस्म की जमीनें थीं जिनको सीलिंग से अलग रख दिया गया था। कैटल फार्म, ट्रैक्टर फार्म तथा इसी तरह के जो बड़े बड़े फार्म थे, उनको बरी कर दिया गया था। उसमें यह भी लिख दिया गया था कि शूगर फॅक्टरीज के साथ जो शूगर केन फार्मज हैं, वे भी सीलिंग में नहीं आ सकेंगे। हर्ष की बात है कि हमारे प्रदेश की सरकार ने और

महाराष्ट्र की सरकार ने भी इनको सीलिंग के कानून में शामिल किया। लेकिन दिल्ली में जो नमूने का कानून बना था और जिसे इस सभा ने बनाया था, उसमें शूगर फैक्ट्रीज के जो शूगर फार्मर्ज हैं, उनको सीलिंग में शामिल नहीं किया गया था। यहां भी दुहरा व्यवहार किया गया इस तरह की बातें करना समाजवादी सरकार को शोभा नहीं देता है। जमीन के बारे में दो तरह का व्यवहार नहीं होना चाहिये।

अभी हमारे तिवारी जी ने कहा "सभी भूमि गोपाल की"। सभी घन गोपाल का तो है ही। लेकिन गोपाल का नाम न लेकर मैं यह बिनती करता हूं कि यह लोगों में भ्रम पैदा करेगा।

इस बिल का समर्पण करते हुए विशिष्ट समिति के जो माननीय सदस्य हैं उन से मैं प्रार्थना करता हूं कि वे देखें कि दो तरह का व्यवहार क्या उचित है? इस दल के और उस दल के माननीय सदस्यों ने भी यह कहा है कि जहां तक मुआवजे का प्रश्न है जमीन के लिए तथा दूसरी किसी प्रकार की सम्पत्ति के लिए, चाहे वह कहीं भी लगी हुई हो, लोहे में लगी हुई हो, मशीन में लगी हुई ई हो या जमीन की खरीद में लगी हुई हो, उसका मूल्य एक ही सिद्धान्त से निर्धारित होना चाहिये, दोनों के साथ एक सा व्यवहार होना चाहिये। जब ऐसा होगा तभी सही रूप में समाजवाद की ओर हम अग्रसर हो सकेंगे वरना समाजवादी ढांचे वाली जो बात है, वह ढांचा तो रह जाएगा और समाजवाद शायद देश में नहीं आ पायेगा।

मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूं। मैं समझता हूं कि और भी कानून हम बनायेंगे, संविधान में परिवर्तन करेंगे और ऐसा करते वक्त कहीं न कहीं उनके अन्दर गलती रह जाएगी। ऐसी सूरत में क्या यह उचित नहीं होगा कि संविधान पर हम फिर से विचार करें। संविधान में एक आर्टिकल ३१४ और दूसरा ३११ है। जब तक ये दो आर्टिकल बने

रहेंगे, जब तक आर्टिकल ३१४ बना रहेगा, हमारे देश से जो बुराई है, वह नहीं निकल पाएगी

श्री कपूर सिंह : तब तक पोस्टपोन रखें इस बिल को ?

श्री सिंहासन सिंह : पोस्टपोन रखें या जो भी करें, लेकिन इन चीजों पर आपको विचार करना होगा। ३११ और ३१४ आर्टिकल को तो वैसे ही संविधान में से निकालना चाहिये। ३१४ में हमने पुरानी सर्विसेज को प्रोटेक्शन दे रखा है। ब्रिटिश सर्विसेज को प्रोटेक्शन दे रखा है, जो हम पर हुकूमत करती थी। वे हमारे रास्ते में बाधक हैं, ईमानदारी से मैं कह सकता हूं।

मैं समिति के सदस्यों से अनुरोध करूंगा कि संविधान में वे ऐसा परिवर्तन करे कि देहाती जमीन के बारे में और लोहे, लकड़ी, मशीनी कारखानों आदि के बारे में दो तरह का भाव काम न करे, एक ही भाव से व्यवहार हो ताकि देश की जनता समझ सके कि सही मानों में समाजवाद की तरफ हम कदम बढ़ा रहे हैं।

Shri Vasudevan Nair: I have great pleasure in welcoming this Bill. At the same time, I would like to express our apprehension also about what is going to happen to this Bill. There is already a history and a background to the very introduction of the Bill and the stages it has passed through already. I do not have time to go into all that. All the same, you will remember that this Bill was introduced four months ago and even at that time, there was persistent demand in the country and in this House that time should not be lost in putting this enactment on the statute book.

15.38 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

But mysterious forces might have worked behind the scenes as we have come to know later. It is very strange

[Shri Vasudevan Nair]

and surprising that even people in the ruling party and their own State Governments had been putting pressure on the Planning Commission and the Central Government not to go ahead with this Bill. I am sorry to hear speeches made by members belonging to the ruling party running quite contrary to the spirit of this Bill and the spirit of the previous decisions and declarations of their own party and their own Government. This is our problem. This Government had been declaring from the housetops for the last so many years their intention to bring about fundamental agrarian reforms in this country. But we have made it very clear that this declaration is not followed up by action that there is a wide gap between declaration and implementation.

I heard some Members speaking about the difficulties of the small landholder. My hon. friend, Shri Kamath, in his speech emphasised the necessity of protecting the small landholder. We hear so much about the small landholder. So many people are shedding crocodile tears over his plight. As far as we are concerned, we know in our State there is a movement led by the so-called small landholders to scuttle the present Agrarian Relations Act in our State.

They are practically against any kind of land legislation, they are even against the proposed new Bill of the Kerala Government, but since they succeeded in getting a lot of concessions from the Government, they are now partly agreeable to it.

It is very interesting to see who these small landholders are. I will give you certain figures, about the income and the rent received by a few of the representatives of these small landholders in our State. They are the leaders of this organisation, of this movement. Some of them had been to Bangalore recently to attend a conference convened by our learned professor and his colleagues and his party

to denounce this Constitution (Amendment) Bill. I do not wish to mention names. There are five gentlemen who are leaders of the so-called small landholders' association. One of them is getting 3,000 bags of paddy per year and Rs. 42,000 as rent. He is a self-styled small landholder. Another gentleman is getting only 30,000 bags of paddy as rent. Another is getting 9,400 bags of paddy.

Shri Ranga: Is Shri Prabhat Kar a bank employee? Is it necessary for him to be that?

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Yet another gentleman again gets 3,000 bags of paddy. These are some of the samples, some of the representatives of the small landholders.

We would like to make our position very clear as far as the small landholders are concerned. The Kerala Agrarian Relations Act is a very controversial Act. Even in this House we heard different views on it, but I would like to inform the hon. Members that there is special consideration shown to small landholders in that legislation. The small landholders are defined as people who have land up to ten acres. Although fair rent has been fixed in that Act, it does not apply to these small landholders, and they will get 75 per cent of the contract rent. Even in this Act which is considered to be dangerous as it has been produced by the Communists, sufficient provision is made, sufficient consideration is shown to the real small landholders. But in the name of the small landholders some people to escape the provisions of the land legislation, in the name of the small landholders they want to preserve all that they have got today. It will be quite wrong and unprincipled to rally behind them, to plead their cause, or threaten struggles and agitations in the name of such so-called small landholders. I am sorry that people like Shri Ranga are really and essentially pleading the cause of such elements in our country.

He always speaks about the proprietors, the self-employed peasants, the small landholders, but I want to ask him whether he has really taken the trouble to go into the income, status and other things of the people who are really leading this struggle against land reforms at least in our State. His own leader, Shri Rajagopalachari, had been to our State to preside over a convention of these small landholders, and a person who gets Rs. 42,000 as rent and a person who gets 30,000 bags of paddy per year as rent welcome the great leader of the Swatantra Party in the name of the small landholders. I would like to ask my hon. friends whether this is anything other than hypocrisy.

Shri Ranga: What about Namboodripad? (*Interruptions*).

Shri Vasudevan Nair: He had his own time, I am not yielding. Let them do anything they like, but I would appeal to the Members of this House at least not to spread panic and scare unnecessarily in this country.

Shri Ranga: What is the family property of Shrimati Renu Chakravartty, your own leader?

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Yesterday he was speaking about creating confusion in the minds of people at a time when we have to defend our country. I would say that by carrying on unfounded propaganda, by spreading panic and scare in the country by speaking about communication, expropriation and such other things, these friends are really creating panic, confusion and demoralisation among our people. Actually, what we have to do in the country today is to give confidence to the real tiller that he will not be evicted, that he will be the owner of the land that he tills. Then only can we really enthuse him to put all his energy into the land and hope to achieve the targets of our agricultural production. That is the essence of the matter.

I would like to put one or two questions to the Minister and request him to answer them. It was mentioned by my leader as well as Shri Sreekantan Nair in their speeches that quite contrary to the spirit of introducing such a piece of legislation, the Central Government and the Planning Commission have allowed the Kerala Government to proceed with an entirely new Bill. They would perhaps claim that this new Bill is essentially the old Bill, that there is practically no difference between the new Bill and the old Bill. Then we would like to ask why the new Bill was necessary, why the old Bill could not be amended. The Revenue Minister of Kerala has claimed that the new Bill is essentially the same as the old one, and perhaps the Minister here will also make the same claim, in which case we would like to get an assurance from this Government that nothing will be done, nothing will be allowed to be done by the State Government, which will take away the real rights of the tillers of the soil, and that all the decisions that the tenants have got from the tribunals during the last few months and years after spending a lot of money would be protected and that they would have cent per cent security. Unless the Central Government gives that guarantee and takes upon itself the responsibility of protecting the rights of the real tillers of the soil, all the speeches and declarations made here will not be taken seriously by the people of this country.

Shri Krishnapal Singh: I am a newcomer to this House comparatively. I have been here only for a year and a half. But in this short period I have been able to make one or two discoveries. One of them is that so long as one can raise a few slogans, say that other people are exploiting and have vested interests and a few things like that, one can get away as a socialist or a communist, even though one may own any amount of property or may have any amount of balances in the bank. This is exactly what we

[Shri Krishnapal Singh]

have been seeing. Those very people who want to teach socialism to us have been suspected of having accumulated and some of them have actually been proved to be, accumulating large balances in banks.

The other point which strikes one when one hears the speeches of champions of labour and champions of peasants is that probably these champions have not done a day's work anywhere, and worse still, they are incapable of doing any physical work or any hard work anywhere. So, Sir, these theoretical communists or socialists can preach to us the benefits of socialism and communism and may say that we should be very happy when India becomes a country with a socialist pattern. I will not say very much on that; so many of the hon. Members have proved beyond doubt that the socialist pattern which has been introduced by the present Government is nothing but a method of destroying the traditional rural economy in this country, this is what it aims at. This socialist pattern of society which comes in the name of land reform is nothing but a method by which they could convert ninety per cent of the population—it is not 60 or 70 per cent as people say—into serfs. More than half the population of every city comes from the village. They may be drawing rickshaws or working in factories but they come from the villages and settle permanently in cities or migrate temporarily and when they have no work they go back and work on their fields. So this socialist pattern and the land reforms are intended to convert ninety per cent of the population into serfs and into hewers of wood and drawers of water for the remaining ten per cent who want to live in luxury and comfort at the expense of others. Unfortunately we have no statistics from other parts or provinces than Maharashtra. A gentleman from Maharashtra has gone into this subject in great detail and has produced this pamphlet...

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): What is his name?

Shri Krishnapal Singh: Bhamurkar. This is what he says on page 14:

"The present Ceiling Act is neither an attempt to nationalise the land resource in the State nor to rationalise it. It is a hotchpotch arrangement and we think it has been arrived at without giving proper thought to the rural problems. Thus, this has made one section of community and particularly the section which is coming up by dint of its own merits and labour and which has contributed substantially to the national development, better too. It is feared in some sections that this Act is a Governmental device to destroy a community which is coming up as the likely rival for power."

So that is the real motive behind this legislation. By means of these land reforms, 90 per cent of the people are being converted into serfs and are deprived of their freedom and are made to draw water and hew wood and met the wishes of the remaining ten per cent people, whether they call themselves communists or socialists. The very backbone of the country, the peasantry would for ever have been destroyed. I say that if you want to have a good soldier or a good labourer or a good artisan, you cannot find him unless you draw him from the peasantry and that very peasantry is threatened with extinction.

The hon. Member just now quoted a person producing 20,000 or more maunds of paddy. What does it matter if he has developed his lands so well? I thought that he would receive credit and he would be given credit. (Interruptions.)

Shri Vasudevan Nair: That is rent.

Shri Krishnapal Singh: The hon. gentleman will have to prove it. Any-

way, the vast majority of the ryotwari tenants are peasants who cultivate their own land. There may be a few exceptions. I must say that I am not fully conversant with the ryotwari system as my friend here is, but I know that most of them, like most of the peasants here, cultivate lands themselves.

An Hon. Member: What is the definition of personal cultivation?

Shri Krishnapal Singh: It is very difficult to say what personal cultivation is. If you do not let out to a tenant that should be considered personal cultivation. I do not agree with the hon. Member that he should cultivate it only with bullocks. If you can cultivate it with a tractor, well and good, instead of 100 maunds you can produce 500 maunds; then you deserve all the greater credit for it. So, the ryotwari cultivators of the South and the bhoomidari peasants here cannot by any stretch of imagination be considered as proprietors of estates. Most of them are famished. Most of them, as my hon. friend mentioned, are heavily indebted. They cannot make both ends meet. To define their little patches of land as estates is something absolutely ridiculous. If you take the accounts of co-operative societies which advance money you will find that fifty per cent of the people who take short term advances are unable to repay the loans in time. They have to borrow money at exorbitant rates of interest in order to get new documents prepared in their favour to allow that loan to stand in their names.

So, that is the position of these bhoomidars and the ryotwari tenants whom you want to define as estate-owners.

16 hrs.

Now, an hon. Member said that the real intention of the Government appears to be to take these little parcels of land and convert them into co-operative farms. Well and good. It

may be good. I do not wish to enter into the merits of co-operative farming. But it has been proved by agricultural economists that in places where it has already been practised it is not a profitable proposition. One thing I would like to suggest: if the present Government and our communist friends have great faith in co-operative farming, why should they not form co-operative farming societies of their own? I would suggest that instead of here and their advisers drawing perhaps bigger salaries, they should go out to the village, farm a co-operative society, take some land and prove to the cultivators and to the country that co-operative farming is very profitable. That will be the better way. After all, practice is better than precept, and if they have great faith, let them go out to the land; take some land in the Terai or banjar land. There is a lot of good culturable waste available. Let them form co-operative farming societies and prove to the people what are the benefits. But they will not do it. The people who want to introduce land reforms have never been near the land. They do not know what land is; they do not know what is grown on it; they do not know how it is grown; they do not know what is the method to be adopted for cultivation. By some theories, and by means of propaganda they want to introduce reform which is not reform, in fact, but which are only intended to ruin the largest and the best section of the community in this country.

The Minister of Law (Shri A. K. Sen): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am deeply obliged for the assistance which we have received in arriving at our decision which we shall be arriving at very soon by referring this matter to a Joint Committee. I must say that I was amazed to listen to some of the speeches, particularly, the last speech, in the course of which we were attacked that we have no knowledge of what land was, what peasantry was what holding of land meant and what agriculture implied, as if all those who stood for

[Shri A. K. Sen]

the big landed interests are the only ones who knew what agriculture meant and what peasant proprietorship involved.

Now, I shall only read out a few figures from the Planning Commission's report on land reform—paragraph 20,—perhaps it is forgotten—for the purpose of elucidating how we want to bring about this ideal of peasant proprietorship. Shri Ranga equates peasant proprietorship with big proprietors who pass off as peasants.

Shri Ranga: No. For those who are not below a ceiling, you yourself have accepted peasant proprietorship. (*Interruption*).

Shri A. K. Sen: I still say so, but when I say that, the whole purpose is to bring it about also in the other areas where they have unfortunately not been extended yet. I know it has not been extended to Andhra Pradesh yet, where holdings above the ceiling have not been distributed to peasant proprietorship.

Shri Ranga: The Act in respect of ceiling was passed in Andhra Pradesh.

Shri A. K. Sen: It has not been applied yet; it has not been worked out.

Shri Ranga: That is your fault. It was passed there.

Shri A. K. Sen: If it was passed, the hon. Member need not feel anyway aggrieved by saying as if we are doing something which is very strange. (*Interruption*). Anyway, the whole purpose is to see that those who till land either as tenants of land which could be resumed or of land which could not be resumed, were given the ownership of the land which they till. Secondly, those who own land in excess of the ceilings,—the ceilings which we prescribed after a good deal of deliberation and thought, as I said,—were really dep-

rived of the excess and the excess was given and transferred to those who actually till the land as tenants or share-croppers. That is the whole purpose.

The hon. Member, I think, quoted the ex-Food Minister to make the peasant prosperous and content. How can it be, unless he felt secure in his holding, unless he felt that the land he tilled belonged to him—the sense of ownership and the sense of possessiveness?

Shri Ranga: But why put restraint on him?

Shri A. K. Sen: When the hon. Member spoke, I did not interject him even for a second, and I hope the hon. Member would extend the same courtesy to me.

Shri Ranga: You were sleeping. (*Interruption*).

Shri A. K. Sen: I did not interfere when he was speaking.

Shri Ranga: The Chair could not wake you up!

Shri A. K. Sen: I am very sorry that the hon. Member turns a deaf ear when I am appealing to him to keep quiet when I am explaining the point.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf (Jammu and Kashmir): We want to listen to the reply of the hon. Minister. Let him not be disturbed.

Shri A. K. Sen: I would again appeal to him as one of the senior Members who has been here much longer than I have been.

Shri Ranga: Is that not much better than your earlier manner? (*Interruption*). Now he is coming round.

Shri Thirumala Rao (Kakinada). What is this running commentary?

Shri A. K. Sen: Anyway, since I am advancing, what I think are cogent, rather convincing arguments, the hon. Member seems to be more angry with me. I cannot help it if I have to advance cogent arguments in answer, and which I consider as highly relevant, with due respect to the hon. Member.

Shri Ranga: Of course.

Shri A. K. Sen: The argument of the hon. Member was that we are seeking to take the ryotwari interests and seeking to dispossess the peasants, throw them into the winds and make them completely dependent upon the vagaries of the Governmental machinery. That in short was his argument. I fail to see how he can read all these mischievous indications in the proposed amendment. He forgets that in the name of the ryotwari tenancies, in areas particularly to which he belongs, large holdings were owned by proprietors who never cultivated those lands themselves but let them out to tenants or under-tenants or to share-croppers. In the rest of the country, excepting Andhra Pradesh, Madras and some parts of Kerala, all the ryotwari interests in excess of the ceilings imposed have been taken over. And the process has been this: if I may read out, this is the process:

"The first of the courses has been followed in Gujarat, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan, namely, by declaring the tenants as owners and requiring them to pay compensation to owners in suitable instalments, the responsibility for recovering the arrears being accepted by the Government. The second in Delhi, that is, through acquisition by the Government of the rights of ownership and payment of compensation."

and then transferring the ownership to the tenants—

"and the third in Kerala and Uttar Pradesh, namely, the acquisition by the Government of the landlords' rights and bringing the tenants into direct relationship with the State, option being given to the tenants to continue on such payment of fair rent or to acquire the full ownership on payment of the prescribed compensation."

In other words, the whole purpose is to make anything in excess of the ceiling non-resumable and then to give the element of ownership to the tenant in one of these three ways, namely, either by transferring the right to the tenants directly on payment of compensation, or by acquisition by the Government of the rights of ownership and then transferring it to the tenants or thirdly, as in U.P. and West Bengal, bringing the tenants directly in relationship with the State and then allowing the tenants two options, either to continue as tenants on payment of fair rent or to become proprietors themselves on payment of compensation.

In U.P., as hon. Members coming from U.P. know, large numbers of tenants have exercised their option in favour of becoming proprietors. Others are continuing as tenants. But on tenancies which are not resumable and which are not subject to resumption by the landlord, the relationship between the State and the tenants is direct. Then,

"It is understood that in Gujarat and Maharashtra under legislations enacted by the former Bombay State rights of ownership accrued to 1.3 million tenants over an area of 2.4 million acres."

This is also for the information of Dr Deshmukh, because he was rather critical in his attitude towards the amendment. 1.3 million tenants have now been given 2.4 million acres. How could these 2.3 million acres be distributed if they were not taken by

[Shri A. K. Sen]

acquisition as excess holdings vested in proprietors either ryotwari or otherwise, who were getting them cultivated by under-tenants and others under them. These 2.4 million acres now remain vested in tenants numbering 1.3 million, which means each gets nearly 2 acres per head and they have the sense of ownership with regard to this. How these peasants are going to be thrown to the winds or thrown before the House, with all respect to Prof. Ranga and others, I cannot follow for my life. Then,

"Even in Uttar Pradesh, about 1.5 million sub-tenants and tenants of home farm lands holding about 2 million acres were brought into direct relationship with the State, with the option either to become owners or to continue on payment of fair rent."

That also works out at about 2 acres per head.

In the Union Territory of Delhi, ownership of about 25,000 acres was transferred to about 18,000 tenants and sub-tenants. Here I found they got less than 2 acres per head.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Most people here did not speak about tenancy and the tenants getting ownership. The question was about the surplus land obtained after the imposition of the ceiling.

Shri A. K. Sen: In my submission, the whole point was that we are not going to allow this peasant proprietorship system to continue. What does it mean—that we are not allowing those who till the land to become owners of the land? What does peasant proprietorship mean? In my submission, it means that the man who tills the land is the proprietor of the land. Therefore, what I am saying is, this is exactly what we are seeking to achieve.

Shri Narasimha Reddy: Why are you taking away all ryotwari lands? (Interruptions).

Shri A. K. Sen: Now, because of the peculiar significance of the word "estate", it was rather applicable only to certain areas in the south, in Kerala and in certain other parts, whereas in the rest of the country, all ryotwari interests were considered "estates" and anything in excess of the ceiling was distributed to the tenants. In certain areas, with which we are connected now, because of the two recent judgments of the Kerala High Court and one judgment of the Punjab High Court, this excess of holdings belonging to ryotwari holdings, would not be called "estate". (Interruptions) Well, it seems Professor Ranga does not want to listen.

Shri Ranga: I am listening. But how much can I listen to the irrelevant nonsense?

Shri Khadilkar (Khed): May I submit, Sir, that this is not parliamentary language to be used here.

Shri Narasimha Reddy: The Speaker has ruled that the word "nonsense" is quite parliamentary.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Though it is not unparliamentary, it is not dignified.

Shri K. C. Sharma: Sitting and passing commentary is very bad.

Shri Narasimha Reddy: The Prime Minister uses the word "nonsense".

Shri A. K. Sen: It is very difficult to provoke me into similar language.

Shri Tyagi (Dohra Dun): I suggest, Sir, that the word "nonsense" may henceforward be declared unparliamentary.

Shri Ranga: No, certainly not. Who is going to declare it unparliamentary?

tary? Will it be with retrospective effect?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The word "nonsense" is not unparliamentary.

Shri Khadilkar: Sir, I would like to point out that it is just a little honour or courtesy to the House that is expected of a senior Member of the House, that when he wants to interrupt at least he should stand up in his seat and then do it instead of sitting and passing comments.

Shri Ranga: All right, Sir; I bow to you.

Shri A. K. Sen: Sir, we extend all the indulgence we are capable of to Prof. Ranga even at the cost of our comfort.

Shri Ranga: Thank you.

Shri A. K. Sen: Nevertheless, it is our duty to demolish his arguments one by one.

Shri Narasimha Reddy: Why not all of them together?

Shri A. K. Sen: I am seeking to perform that duty to the best of my ability.

According to me, if we do not change the definition of the word "estate", all these ryotwari interests which allow individuals, for whom possibly Professor Ranga has a special sympathetic attitude, who own all these huge landed interests, who farm them out to tenants and subtenants or to share-croppers who till the land and earn for those on whom the law has vested proprietorship, will continue and we shall not be able to touch their interests because the Supreme Court says they are not estates in those areas because of the peculiar definition in the Constitution as we have adopted and because of the peculiar historical circumstances which obtain with regard to land tenures and land holdings and

their terminologies in the south in certain areas. Are we to be told, because the Constitution failed to notice this loophole once that we shall not cure it even if it has come to our notice and we shall allow in certain areas these huge ryotwari interests to continue, completely contrary to the pattern we have chosen for ourselves and, in a way, quite different from the other parts of India where ryotwari interests have been subject to land reform already?

Shri Krishnapal Singh: Is it not better to apply it to the urban areas?

Shri A. K. Sen: We are not now dealing with urban areas.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let there be no running commentary. I request hon. Members to allow the hon. Minister to continue his speech.

Shri A. K. Sen: Therefore, in my submission, the argument of Professor Ranga that we are paying lip-service to the Constitution, that we are changing the Constitution every now and then and that, like the old mother whom everybody forgets, we are completely neglectful of the Constitution and in every day we are heretics—according to him—has no ground. If I have understood anything as a student of constitutional law and of constitutional history, constitutions are made for men and not men for constitutions, and no constitution is worth its name however grand it may be in its phraseology unless it subserves the great interests and welfare of the people from which alone a constitution derives some importance. If it fails in that basic purpose of subserving to the basic needs of the people for whom the Constitution is meant, that Constitution has to be changed. If it is to be changed a hundred times, it has to be changed a hundred times. And in this particular case we referred to these cases only to show that the courts have found certain deficiencies in our definition clause, of which deficiencies advantage is sought to

[Shri A. K. Sen]

be taken in the name of the Constitution to perpetuate the antiquated system of land tenure obtaining in certain areas, where ryotwari interests allow individuals to own much more than the ceilings we have prescribed for ourselves and allow the rest of the tillers no interests whatsoever in the land that they till, no proprietary interests. We intend, and categorically intend, to bring all these landed interests into the ambit of the expression "estate" within the meaning of article 31A. That is quite clear, and we have no apology for making this quite clear.

Professor Ranga threatens that we should answer for it in the next elections, because we have not put it forward in the last elections. I personally think, and my senior colleagues will correct me if I am wrong, in the Congress election manifesto land reform was the most important item, and it is one of the points on which Professor Ranga disagreed and left us, and we are sorry he left us. But it is quite clear that after the Nagpur Congress, we have accepted it as a matter of basic policy, the policy of land reform, as a part of our general economic planning, divesting land above the ceiling from those in whom they vested for generations. I do not see how he says that we have not put it before the electorate and so we have to answer for it in the next general elections.

And if we have to answer for it in the elections, well, that is one of the risks everybody runs in a democracy, and if we are wrong, I have no doubt that Professor Ranga will set us right. But, as I said, there is no mistake in what we are seeking to do. We intend to divest these big landlords, who may be possessing what may be technically called ryotwari interests, in the particular areas of their excess holdings which we want to give to those who have been tilling these lands, paying larger portion of the produce either as rent or share of crop produced. Therefore,

I do not think there is any equivocation is what we are seeking to do.

There is nothing in the point that the Constitution is sacrosanct. The Constitution itself has the incidence of alteration. The Constitution itself provides for amendments and it is only according to the Constitutional provision that we are seeking to amend the Constitution again.

Then, Professor Ranga says that it is a controversial measure and we should avoid such measures during the emergency. I do not see how the emergency has got anything to do with it. According to him, possibly these big proprietors would not be wholly with us if they were divested of a part of their proprietary interests. Well, what can be done? If they are to be divested of their excessive holdings, they will be divested, and I do not think the emergency has anything to do with it.

Then Professor Ranga says that the amendment of the Constitution enables the Government to acquire lands of peasant proprietors by a mere order. That is what I object to. This, in my submission, is calculated to mislead people about the real objective which we have before us. What is sought to be done is to divest people, who are not tillers themselves, who own these lands, of the excess land and let them out either to tenants or other people, after allowing them to keep up to the ceiling which is allowed for everyone, for cultivation by themselves.

Then, any constitutional provision will not, *ipso facto*, bring about any land reform. It will be left to the States to bring about land reform; land being a State subject.

Then, I think, Dr. Aney put forward two questions for me to answer—the first an assurance that the peasant proprietors will remain and will not be affected.

Dr. M. S. Aney: I am sorry, I did not speak at all.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Dr. Aney has not spoken.

Shri A. K. Sen: The hon. Deputy Law Minister brought me a note with two points. I never said that Dr. Aney spoke. I said that he wanted an assurance on two points. But if I am wrong in my information, I am very sorry.

Shri Nath Pai: You are very wrong.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Even if they have not come from him, they are bound to be good questions.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: We wish Dr. Aney had spoken.

Shri A. K. Sen: The whole attack of the Opposition was on the supposition that this amendment is going to destroy the peasant proprietors whereas the sole objective of the amendment is to enable legislation by way of land reform in the State which will make the peasant the essence and the core of our agricultural life and not the vested interest passing off as peasant.

The other points raised by Shri Gopalan mainly centred on purely local interests. He expressed with regard to some report that he has received concerning some Bill which the Kerala Government is seeking to introduce and is trying to affect the provisions of the previous Act which we are validating. All we can do here is either to validate an Act which suffers from a constitutional infirmity or remove a constitutional difficulty for the purpose of enabling the State legislature to undertake particular types of legislation. We cannot do anything more. The actual pattern of land reform is for the State to choose.

Shri A. K. Gopalan (Kasergod): May I have an explanation? Suppose, in the course of passing this Bill the

State Government requests the Planning Commission to remove from the Schedule the Kerala Agrarian Relations Act. Will you do it?

An Hon. Member: Yes; they ought to do it.

Shri A. K. Sen: It is for the Joint Committee to accept any representation. I suppose, the Kerala Government like any other organisation can make its own representation before the Joint Committee and it will be ultimately for this House to accept either the deletion or not accept the deletion. So far as the Government is concerned, they have brought forward the inclusion of the old Act in the Ninth Schedule.

Shri Tyagi: May I know from the hon. Minister if the Kerala Government which is in power today has been consulted with regard to this Bill? If they are already going ahead with a new Bill, that means to say that they are fully conscious of the fact that the old one was declared *ultra vires*. Therefore, they are enacting a new one. If we are regularising the old one, they should be stopped from enacting another one; or we should drop this from the beginning itself and let them have the freedom. Are we, sort of imposing an Act on them against their wishes?

Shri A. K. Sen: The whole purpose is to validate an Act which has been passed and assented to by the President.

Shri Tyagi: Despite the fact that they are enacting another in its place?

Shri A. K. Sen: They can, just as Parliament can, change a law that it has passed some time back. The State legislature alone has competence to enact a land reform law because land is a subject exclusively assigned in the State List. Therefore, what they will do in the old Act,

[Shri A. K. Sen]

even after validation, would have been changed by Shri Gopalan's own party government itself.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: What I want to know is whether it is an amending Bill or a new Bill. If it is an amending Bill, certainly the State can amend any Act that is there.

Shri A. K. Sen: I have not seen that.

Shri Tyagi: Has the State been consulted?

Shri A. K. Sen: Of course.

Shri Tyagi: If they have been consulted, what are their views? We are passing it, after all, against the State's wish.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Joint Committee can look into it.

Shri Tyagi: I want to have the information as to what the views of the State Government are.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: They are against it.

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur): A pertinent question is being asked.... (Interruptions).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. Shri Trivedi is on his feet.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: The simple question that I would like to ask is this. Some of the Acts, at least one particular Act which I know of, apart from the Kerala Act, which is shown as item No. 68 in this Bill has been struck down as a piece of colourable legislation by the Supreme Court.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He is a member of the Joint Committee. He can raise it there.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: The Joint Committee cannot do anything about that. The only question to be considered

is this: Is the Government by the back-door going to validate the Act which has been declared invalid by the Supreme Court? How can that process be put into? Is it by ignorance that it is being put or is it being put deliberately?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I say, it can be considered by the Joint Committee.

Shri Ranga: It can't be.

Shri Bade (Khargone): It can't be.

Dr. M. S. Aney: I want to know whether the State Governments were consulted before the Acts were put in the Ninth Schedule. I want to know whether the Government of India had their permission to put them in the Ninth Schedule.

Shri A. K. Sen: All the State Governments were consulted and all the Acts which are in the Ninth Schedule were put in, excepting the Kerala Act, at the instance of the State Governments themselves. It is true that with regard to the Kerala Act, the Kerala Government had informed the Central Government that they were thinking of another Act which would be different in regard to some of the important provisions from the old Act. But then we said that it is entirely the concern of the State Legislature....

Shri Bade: I want to raise a point of order (Interruptions).

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Order, order. He is not yielding to you.

Shri Bade: I rise on a point of order.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What is your point of order?

Shri Bade: My point of order is this. The Hon. Minister may throw light on this point whether the new Act is a repealing Act—I am talking about the Kerala Act—or it is a new Act which

is being introduced in the Vidhan Sabha. If they are going to repeal it—you have just given a ruling that the Joint Committee will consider it—then the Joint Committee cannot consider those things which are repealed by the Vidhan Sabha.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is not a point of order.

Shri A. K. Sen: That is not a point of order, if I may say so. With regard to the Kerala matter, all that the Kerala Government informed us was that they had no objection in regard to the putting of the Act in the Ninth Schedule. But they did inform us that. . . .

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: It is not correct. I am in a position to say so. I have seen the documentary proof of it. The Government of Kerala is not willing to put it in the Ninth Schedule.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You have to take the information of the Minister.

Shri A. K. Sen: I am very sorry that Dr. Deshmukh contradicts me saying that he has got a documentary proof of it. I am reading from the minutes of the meeting of the Central Committee for Land Reforms in which the Home Minister of Kerala was present. He said this:

“He made clear that his Government had no objection to retaining the Kerala Agrarian Relations Act in the Ninth Schedule in case the present Bill was not passed into law before the passing of the Constitution Amendment Bill.”

That is, if their Bill was not passed into law, they had no objection to the old Act being put in the Ninth Schedule.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: There is a note available in the Library of the Lok Sabha. In this note by the Planning Commission, it is said: the Kerala Government is not in favour of its in-

clusion in the Ninth Schedule. I would request him to bring back the file and see.

Shri Tyagi: This information must be given to us before we pass the Bill (*Interruptions*).

Shri A. K. Sen: Nobody has ever said that all relevant information is not being supplied. Mr. Tyagi was informed of it. . . .

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: It was opposed.

Shri A. K. Sen: . . . personally or otherwise about this Kerala Act. But the question is: the Hon. Member who raised this point of order forgets that the putting of these Acts in the Ninth Schedule does not prevent the State Legislatures from repealing them or amending them, because this is a matter over which the State Legislature is completely competent to pass the Bill. Therefore, the point is that the whole purpose of the Bill is to achieve validation of certain patterns of land holdings and land reforms by two processes, namely, by changing the definition of ‘estate’ and, secondly, by putting all the Acts, about which questions have arisen about their validity mainly with regard to the ceilings imposed, distribution and so on, in the Ninth Schedule so that they will be immune from all attack until the State Legislatures themselves think that they can either change them or repeal them. That is a different matter.

So far as the constitutional inhibition is concerned, we are lifting it. So far as the constitutional impropriety with regard to the competence of the State legislatures is concerned, we are seeking to confer competence on the legislatures. That is the whole purpose of the constitutional amendment.

About the actual details of particular Acts, it is for the hon. Members to address their respective State legislatures, if they have any grievance with regard to particular provisions there. Here, we are concerned with the power of the State legislatures to

[Shri A. K. Sen]

pass certain laws to give effect to certain patterns which we have accepted for ourselves. This is my submission.

Therefore, in my submission, there is no valid objection which could be accepted with regard to this motion.

16.37 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

Mr. Speaker: I shall now put Shri Ranga's amendment to vote.

The question is:

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 15th February, 1964."

The Lok Sabha divided.

Mr. Speaker: Any corrections?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandran): One 'No' has to be added to the 'Noes'.

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Shri M. R. Krishna): Another 'No' has to be added to the 'Noes'. Last time I had reported that this machine was not working.

Mr. Speaker: Is he in his seat?

Shri M. R. Krishna: Yes, Sir, very much in the seat from where I have to vote.

Division No. 10]

AYES

[16.40 hrs.

Bado, Shri
Badrudduja, Shri
Berwa, Shri Onkar Lal
Bheel, Shri P. H.
Buta Singh, Shri
Deo, Shri P. K.
Gayatri Devi, Shrimati
Ghosh, Shri P. K.
Gokaran Prasad, Shri
Gounder, Shri Muthu

Kakkar Shri Gauri Shankar
Kapur Singh, Shri
Koya, Shri
KrishnaPal Singh, Shri
Muhammad Ismail, Shri
Ram Singh, Shri
Ranga, Shri
Reddy, Shri Narasimhan
Shastri, Shri Prakash Vir
Singh, Dr. B. N.

Singh, Shri Y. D.
Singha, Shri Y. N.
Sivasankaran, Shri
Solanki, Shri
Swamy, Shri Sivamurthi
Swell, Shri
Trivedi, Shri U. M.
Vijaya Rajee, Shrimati
Yashpal Singh, Shri

NOES

Abdul Wahid, Shri T.
Akkamma Devi, Shrimati
Alva, Shri A. S.
Alva, Shri Joachim
Aney, Dr. M. S.
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
Bajaj, Shri Kamalnayan
Balakrishnan, Shri
Banerjee, Shri S. M.
Banerjee, Dr. R.
Barkataki, Shrimati Renuka
Barua, Shri Hem
Barupal, Shri P. L.
Basappa, Shri
Basumatari, Shri
Biswant, Shri
Bhagat, Shri B. R.
Bhakt Darshan, Shri
Bhatkar, Shri
Bhattacharyya, Shri C. K.
Boroobah, Shri P. G.

Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri
Brij Lal Singh, Shri
Chakravartty, Shrimati Renu
Chakraverti, Shri P. R.
Chandrasekhar, Shrimati
Chaudhuri, Shri D. S.
Chaudhuri, Shrimati Kamala
Chavan, Shri D. R.
Chuni Lal, Shri
Daji, Shri
Das, Shri B. K.
Das, Shri N. T.
Dasaappa, Shri
Dass, Shri G.
Deshmukh, Dr. P. S.
Deshmukh, Shri B. D.
Deshmukh, Shri Shivajirao S.
Dhuleshwar Meena, Shri
Dighe, Shri
Dinesh Singh, Shri
Dubey, Shri R. G.

Dwivedy, Shri Surendranath
Elayaperumal, Shri
Gahmari, Shri
Ganapati Ram, Shri
Gandhi, Shri V. B.
Ganga Devi, Shrimati
Gopalan, Shri A. K.
Guha, Shri A. C.
Gupta, Shri Indrajit
Hansda, Shri Subodh
Hanumanthaiya, Shri
Hazarika, Shri J. N.
Heda, Shri
Hem Rai, Shri
Himatsingka, Shri
Imbichibava, Shri
Iqbal Singh, Shri
Jadhav, Shri Tulshidas
Jamnadevi, Shrimati
Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra
Jyotishi, Shri J. P.

Kabir, Shri Humayun	Mukerjee, Shri H. N.	Sarma, Shri A. T.
Kamath, Shri Hari Vishnu	Mukerjee, Shrimati Sharda	Satyahama Devi, Shrimati
Kamble, Shri	Munzmi, Shri David	Scindia, Shrimati Vireya Raie
Kanungo, Shri	Murti, Shri M. S.	Sen, Shri A. K.
Kar, Shri Prabhat	Musafir, Shri G. S.	Sen, Shri P. G.
Karuthiruman, Shri	Muthiah, Shri	Shakuntala Devi, Shrimati
Kedaria, Shri C. M.	Naidu, Shri V. G.	Sharma, Shri D. C.
Khadilkar, Shri	Naik, Shri Maheswar	Sharma, Shri K. C.
Khan, Shri Osman Ali	Nair, Shri N. Sreekantan	Shashi Ranjan, Shri
Khanna, Shri Mehr Chand	Nair, Shri Vasudevan	Sheo Narain, Shri
Kisan Veer, Shri	Nal'akova, Shri	Shree Narayan Das, Shri
Kotoki, Shri Liladhar	Nath Pai, Shri	Shyam Kumari Devi, Shrimati
Koujalgi, Shri H. V.	Nehru, Shri Jawaharlal	Siddaniappa, Shri
Kripa Shankar, Shri	Nigam, Shrimati Savitri	Siddiah, Shri
Krishna, Shri M. R.	Paliwal, Shri	Sidheshwar Prasad, Shri
Krishnamachari, Shri T. T.	Pande, Shri K. N.	Singh, Shri R. P.
Lakhan Das, Shri	Pandev, Shri Vihwa Nath	Singha, Shri G. K.
Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati	Pant, Shri K. C.	Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan
Lalit Sen, Shri	Paramasivan, Shri	Sinhasan Singh, Shri
Laxmi Bai, Shrimati	Patel, Shri Chhotubhai	Sonavane, Shri
Mahadeva Prasad, Dr.	Patil, Shri D. S.	Soundaram Ramchandran, Shrimati
Mahtab, Shri	Patil, Shri I. S.	Subramanyam, Shri T.
Maishhi, Shrimati Sarojini	Patil, Shri M. R.	Sumat Prasad, Shri
Malaichami, Shri	Patrahi Raman, Shri C. R.	Surendra Pal Singh, Shri
Mallick, Shri Rama Chandra	Raphuramaiah, Shri	Swamy, Shri M. P.
Mandal, Dr. P.	Rai, Shrimati Sahodrabai	Swaran Singh, Shri
Mandal, Shri J.	Rai Bahadur, Shri	Tantia, Shri Rameshwar
Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad	Rau, Shri D. B.	Thunnaiah, Shri
Manivangilan, Shri	Ram, Shri T.	Tiwary, Shri K. N.
Marandi, Shri	Ram Swaroop, Shri	Tyagi, Shri
Maruthiah, Shri	Rane, Shri	Ulaka, Shri
Mate, Shri	Ranga Rao, Shri	Upadhyaya, Shri Shiva Dutt
Mehli, Shri S. A.	Rao, Shri Krishnamoorthy	Vaishya, Shri M. B.
Mehrotra, Shri Braj Bihari	Rao, Shri Muthyal	Varma, Shri Ravindra
Mehta, Shri Jashvant	Rao, Shri Ramanathi	Veerabasaappa, Shri
Minimata, Shri	Rao, Shri Rameshwar	Verma, Shri Balgovind
Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali	Rao, Shri Thirumala	Verma, Shri K. K.
Mishra, Shri Bibudhendra	Reddy, Shri Yallamanda	Vidyalankar, Shri A. N.
Misra, Dr. U.	Sadhu Ram, Shri	Vishram Prasad, Shri
Mohanty, Shri G.	Saha, Dr. S. K.	Wasnik, Shri Balkrishna
Mohsin, Shri	Samanta, Shri S. C.	Yadav, Shri Ram Harab
More, Shri K. L.	Saraf, Shri Sham Lal	Yadava, Shri B. P.

Mr. Speaker: The result of the division is: Ayes 29; Noes 189. The 'Noes' have it; the 'Noes' have it.

The motion was negatived.

Shri Ranga: We walk out as a protest against the decision that has just been taken.

Shri Ranga and some other hon.

Members then left the House.

Mr. Speaker: The question is. . .

श्री बूटा सिंह

Mr. Speaker: Whatever the hon. Member has said shall not be recorded.

Shri Buta Singh then left the House.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 45 members, 30 from this House, namely:—

Shri S. V. Krishnamoorthy Rao,
Shri Bibhuti Mishra, Shri Sachin-

[Mr. Speaker]

dra Chaudhuri, Shri Surendranath Dwivedy, Shri A. K. Gopalan, Shri Kashi Ram Gupta, Shri Ansar Harvani, Shri Harish Chandra Heda, Shri Hem Raj, Shri Ajit Prasad Jain, Shri S. Kandappan, Shri Cherian J. Kappen, Shri L. D. Kotoki, Shri Lalit Sen, Shri Harekrushna Mahatab, Shri Jashwantraj Mehta, Shri Bibudhendra Misra, Shri Purushottamdas R. Patel, Shri T. A. Patil, Shri A. V. Raghavan, Shri Raghunath Singh, Chowdhry Ram Sewak, Shri Bho!a Raut, Dr. L. M. Singhvi, Shri M. P. Swamy, Shri U. M. Trivedi, Shri Radhelal Vyas, Shri Balkrishna Wasnik, Shri Ram Sewak Yadav, and Shri Asoke K. Sen,

and 15 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 last day of the first week 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 15 members to be appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: The Bill is referred to the Joint Committee.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: This is a Constitution Amendment Bill. The voting must be by division.

Shri Tyagi: It is not an amendment yet.

16.44 hrs.

DISCUSSION RE: NEFA ENQUIRY

श्री प्रकाशजीर शास्त्री (बिजनौर) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय, नेफा की घटनाओं ने भारत के मस्तक पर एक ऐसा कलंक का टीका लग या है, जिसे धोने में अभी न जाने कितनी शक्ति और समय लगेगा और कितने बलिदान और दने होंगे ?

मेरा अग्रपना अनुमान है कि यदि इस सारे घटना चक्र को देश के किसी कोने में बैठकर कोई निष्पक्ष इतिहास लेखक लिख रहा होगा तो उस ने इस नाटक के प्रमुख सूत्रधार तत्कालीन प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री और उन की पीठ धपथपाने वाले देश के प्रधान मंत्री को इस के लिये क्षमा नहीं किया होगा ।

भारत की गौरवशाली सैनिक परम्पराओं पर इस का बड़ा प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ा है । जिस सेना की बहादुरी का विद्व में सिक्का माना जाता था, जिस सेना ने न जाने कितने विक्टोरियाक्रास, परमवीर और महावीर चक्र प्राप्त किये, जिस सेना ने काश्मीर, हैदराबाद और गोआ में शत्रु के दांत खट्टे किये, दुर्भाग्य से नेफा की इस घटना से उस सेना को भी बदनाम होना पड़ा ।

नेफा में हुई भगदड़ की जांच रिपोर्ट पर संरक्षण मंत्री श्री चह्वाण ने जो बक्तव्य दिया है उस के आघार पर जिन निष्कर्षों पर मैं पहुंचा हूं उस की प्रमुख बातें यह हैं:—

१. सरकार युद्ध के लिये बिल्कुल तैयार नहीं थी ।
२. नेताओं को व्यवहारिकता के घरातल से ऊपर उठ कर आदर्शवाद की हवाओं में उड़ने की आदत अधिक हो गयी थी ।
३. कुछ गिनेचुने असैनिक नेता सेना पर छा गये थे और स्वतन्त्र

निर्णय लेने की बुद्धि उन से छीन सी ली गयी थी। इसीलिये लड़ाई नेफा की पहाड़ियों पर नहीं बल्कि नई दिल्ली के एयर कन्डीशन्ड कमरों में बैठ कर लड़ी गई।

४. पुराने और अनुभवी कुशल सेनाध्यक्षों को ऐसे आड़े बक्त में पदमुक्त किया गया जब कि उनकी सेवाओं से देश को बड़ा लाभ पहुंच सकता था तथा उनके स्थान पर कुछ मनचाहे व्यक्ति किसी भी ढंग से लाए गये।

५. इतनी गंभीर और संकटपूर्ण स्थिति में उच्चतम नेताओं ने वास्तविकता को देश से छिपाया और उस के लिये असत्य तर्क का सहारा लिया।

६. नेफा में जो कुछ हाथ पैर मारे भी वह भारतीय और विश्व जनमत से विवश होकर मारे गये।

७. इसलिये इस भगदड़ और हार का दोष सेना पर उतना नहीं है जितना कि सरकार पर है।

16.46 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

सरकार की ओर से बरबार यह कहा गया कि हमला अचानक हुआ। पहले इस की कोई सम्भावना नहीं थी लेकिन अभी हाल में नेहरू जी ने कुछ दिन पहले यह कहा था कि चीन के इरादे १९५० से ही अच्छे नहीं थे। और भूतपूर्व सेनाध्यक्ष जनरल करिअप्पा और जनरल थिमैया की रिपोर्ट क्या है? संरक्षण मंत्री शायद उनसे अच्छी तरह परिचित होंगे। मैं अपनी छोटी सां जानकारी के आधार पर यह कह सकता हूँ कि गंगटोक (सिक्किम) में जो हमारे राजनैतिक प्रति-

निधि थे जो अब शायद इंडोनेशिया में हैं, तीन वर्ष पहले उन्होंने भी इस के सम्बन्ध में संकेत दिया था। जहाँ तक देश के दूरदर्शी नेताओं और राजनीतिज्ञों का सम्बन्ध है उनमें राजर्षि टंडन, आचार्य कृपालानी, डाक्टर श्यामाप्रसाद मुखर्जी, डाक्टर लोहिया और डाक्टर रघुवीर जैसे व्यक्तियों ने संसद् में और संसद् से बाहर भी चेतावनी दी; उन के प्रतिरिक्त कुछ विदेशी राजनीतिज्ञों ने भी भारत को इस सम्बन्ध में सावधान किया था। पर सबसे अधिक चेतावनी तो सीमा पर चीनियों द्वारा सड़कों और हवाई अड्डों का बनाया जाना था। हमारी सीमा पर जो सड़कें बन रही थीं और हवाई अड्डे बन रहे थे, क्या वह हमारी आंख खोलने के लिये काफी नहीं थे? आखिर यह सड़कें इसलिये तो बन नहीं रही थीं कि एक मित्र सायंकाल के समय पेरिंग से विमान में बैठ कर वहाँ आया करेगा और दूसरा दिल्ली से विमान में चढ़ कर वहाँ जाया करेगा और शाम को उस ठंडी सड़क पर दोनो मित्र हाथ में हाथ डाल कर पंचशील का कनसुर राग अलापा करेंगे। स्पष्ट है कि यह सड़कें किसी और उद्देश्य से बन रही थीं। और फिर हमें तब तो सावधान हो ही जाना चाहिये था जब नौ सिपाहियों की लाशें न जाने कितने दिन बाद हमारे आग्रह पर हमको हवाले की गई। इतने पर भी यह कहना कि हमले की सम्भावना बिल्कुल नहीं थी और हमको पता नहीं था, सच्चाई से कोसों दूर है। सच्चाई यह है कि पहले प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री लड़ना बिल्कुल नहीं चाहते थे। स्थान स्थान पर उन्होंने यह वक्तव्य भी दिये कि लड़ाई अगर कभी होगी तो वह पाकिस्तान से होगी। चीन के साथ तो लड़ाई का कोई सम्बन्ध है ही नहीं। तेजपुर में १० जनवरी १९६० को तत्कालीन प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रों ने यह वक्तव्य दिया कि भारत-चीन सीमा विवाद का गुरुत्व इतना नहीं समझा जाना चाहिये कि वह कभी आगे चल कर युद्ध में बदल जायेगा। न केवल अपने देश में बरन दूसरे देशों में भी, वाशिंगटन में २१

[श्री प्रकाशवोर शास्त्री]

नवम्बर को तत्कालीन प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री ने यह कहा कि 1रत और चीन के बीच मतभेद भ्रवश्य हैं, हमारे क्षेत्र में भी चीनी घुस आये हैं परन्तु उन के साथ में कोई सक्रिय शत्रुता नहीं है। यहीं तक नहीं बल्कि आक्रमण से एक महीना पहले तक जब वह अमरीका जा रहे थे तो रास्ते में १८ सितम्बर को लंदन के हवाई अड्डे पर प्रेस-प्रतिनिधियों को वक्तव्य देते हुए उन्होंने कहा कि भारत को उत्तरी पूर्वी सीमा नेफा की स्थिति नियन्त्रण में है। कोई गम्भीर स्थिति वहाँ नहीं है। अगर ऐसी कुछ बात होती तो मैं भारत छोड़कर कभी विदेश न आता और एक महीने बाद जब हमला हो गया तो आक्रमण होने के अगले ही दिन जब २६ अक्तूबर को दिल्ली के लोगों ने यह चाहा कि हम अपने प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री से यह जानें कि हमारी प्रतिरक्षा की क्या सन्तोषजनक व्यवस्था की गई है। रीगल बिल्डिंग के पास नई दिल्ली में एक सभा हुई। उस सभा में उन्होंने अपने भाषण में कहा कि चीनियों ने १० सितम्बर को हमारी सीमा में प्रवेश करने का फैसला कर लिया था, और १८ सितम्बर को एक मास पूर्व लंदन में यह वक्तव्य दिया कि कोई लड़ाई जैसी स्थिति नहीं है। जैसा कि पहले उनके वक्तव्य को मैंने पढ़ कर सुनाया असल में प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री का मन लड़ने का नहीं था। उन की वाणी कुछ बोलती थी और हृदय कुछ बोलता था। एक ऐसे समय में जब कि देश में चारों ओर खबराहट थी, चारों ओर से उलटे समाचार आ रहे थे, प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री अचानक बंगलौर गये। वहाँ बड़े साहस और घमंड के साथ उन्होंने कहा, उन्हीं के शब्दों को मैं आप को पढ़ कर सुनाये देता हूँ :-

"India was determined to throw the Chinese out of Indian soil." Addressing Congress workers, Mr. Menon said that while India had no desire to start a war of any magnitude anywhere, it would resist if attacked. "We will fight

to the last man, to the last gun" he declared."

उन्होंने ये शब्द बंगलौर के कांग्रेसी कार्यकर्ताओं के बीच कहे। मैं नहीं कह सकता कि यह उन के अपने हृदय की आवाज थी, या बंगलौर के उत्साही कांग्रेस कार्यकर्ताओं को देख कर उन के मूँह से ये शब्द सहसा निकल गये। लेकिन वास्तविकता क्या थी, इस का परिचय तब मिला, जब कि श्री मेनन ने, जिन्होंने बंगलौर में कहा था कि हम आखिरी आदमी और आखिरी हथियार रहने तक लड़ेंगे उनको हाल ही में प्रकाशित "इंडिया एंड दि चाइ-न ज इन्वेजन" नाम की अपनी पुस्तक के ३१ वें पृष्ठ पर लिखे तीसरे पैराग्राफ को पढ़ा :

"I want to say this publicly: it has never been the policy of our Government and, I hope it will never be, to do what is called fighting 'to the last man and to the last gun'. The junction of any army is not to commit suicide misconceiving it as glory."

ये भी उन के ही शब्द थे। इसी से उन के हृदय का अच्छी तरह से अनुमान लगाया जा सकता है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि उसी २१ अक्तूबर की यहाँ की सार्वजनिक सभा में, अपनी पुस्तक में और कई स्थानों पर दिये गये अपने वक्तव्यों में भी उन्होंने यह कहा है कि लड़ाई के साधनों के लिये गवर्नमेंट ने पैसा बहुत कम दिया है। मैं नहीं कह सकता कि तत्कालीन प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री इस बात को कह कर किसी व्यक्ति-विशेष पर लांछन लगाता चाहते थे या अपनी भूलों पर पर्दा डालना चाहते थे। आचार्य कृपालानी ने पीछे जब ऐतौ हो कुछ बात कही थी तो तत्कालीन प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री ने कहा कि आचार्य कृपालानी भी उनमें थे, जो पैसा कम देने के लिये कहते थे। इस के उत्तर में आचार्य कृपालानी ने कहा कि मैं

उन परिस्थिति में यह बात कहता था जब तुम "हिन्दी चीनी भाई भाई" कहते थे और जब तुम को पैसा देने का कोई लाभ भी नहीं ।।

लेकिन प्रश्न यह है कि जो पैसा उनको दिया गया, क्या उस पैसे को उन्होंने सुरक्षा के कार्य में पूरा इस्तेमाल किया । अभी तीन दिन पहले श्री कामत, के एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में यह बताया गया कि जब से श्री मेनन हमारे देश के प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री हुए, इन पांच सालों में उन को जो पैसा दिया गया, उस में से १,३२,००,००,००० रुपया ऐसा था, जो उन्होंने खर्च न करके सरकार को सघन्यवाद वापस कर दिया ।

कुछ माननीय सदस्य : शोम, शोम ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : एक और उन्होंने यह कहा कि सरकार पूरा पैसा खर्च के लिये नहीं दे रहे हैं और दूसरी ओर उन्होंने सरकार को पैसा भी वापस किया ।

अपनी इस किताब में उन्होंने फारेन एक्सचेंज की भी चर्चा की है । लेकिन मैं चाहूंगा कि संरक्षण मंत्री अपना उत्तर देते ए इस प्वाइंट को साफ तौर से बतायें कि इस १,३२,००,००,००० रुपयों में विदेशी मुद्रा कितनी थी, जो कि सरकार को वापस की गई है जिस के बारे में भूतपूर्व प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री कहते हैं कि उन्हें पैसा नहीं दिया गया था ।

मुझे इस समय महाभारत के शल्य की याद आ जाती है, जो बँठा किसी के रथ पर था और विजय किसी दूसरे की चाहता था । मैं नहीं जानता कि जैनेवा के काफी हाउस में बैठ कर चीन के विदेश मंत्री, चैन यी, के साथ उनकी क्या बातचीत हुई, लेकिन इस बात को मैं अच्छी तरह जानता हूँ कि मेरे देश में जगह-जगह जाकर उन्होंने किस तरह अपनी ही सीमाओं की रक्षा सम्बन्धी रस्त्रियों को प्रकट किया । लखनऊ की एक सार्वजनिक सभा

में २६ दिसम्बर को तत्कालीन प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री ने कहा, "अगर युद्ध छिड़ गया, तो एक मार्चिस से लेकर टैंक तक वहाँ पर भेजने पड़ेंगे ।" और जब लड़ाई हुई और हमारे पास साधनों का अभाव दीखा, तो फिर यह बात सत्य साबित हुई ।

लेकिन इनसे भी भयंकर २३ अप्रैल को बम्बई में उन्होंने जो वक्तव्य दिया था, उसके शब्दों को मैं पढ़ कर सुनाता हूँ । क्या किसी भी देश का प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री इतनी गैर ज़िम्मेदारी की बात कर सकता है कि अपनी सेना के रहस्य को सार्वजनिक सभाओं में प्रकट करके शत्रु तक पहुंचाने की कोशिश करे ? लेकिन तत्कालीन प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री ने यह भी किया ।

श्री त्यागी : आन ए प्वायंट आफ़ आर्डर, सर ।

मेरा प्वायंट आफ़ आर्डर यह है कि मैं आपके सामने विनयपूर्वक यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि माननीय सदस्य, शास्त्री जी, जो बातें कह रहे हैं, उनका नेफ़ा एववायरी से, जो मज़मून इस वक्त हमारे सामने है, उससे, कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है ।

कुछ माननीय सदस्य : सम्बन्ध है ।
(Interruptions).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.—
There is no point of order.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : उपाध्यक्ष जी, अपने घर के रहस्यों को शत्रु को दे देना जिस से वह हमारी घरती का निशंक आक्रमण कर दे त्यागी जी उसका नेफ़ा जांच से सम्बन्ध ही नहीं मान रहे । तत्कालीन प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री ने क्या कहा जरा अब सुनिये—

"India does not wish to fight over the Himalayan ranges but if China has any intention of coming down the Himalayan slopes and"

[श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

entering the plains, then we are prepared to give her a warm reception, warmer than she might expect."

इसका तो सीधा ही अभिप्राय यह था कि हिमालय में हम कोई मुकाबला नहीं करेंगे, आप आसानी से कूदते-फांदते आ सकते हैं। यदि इसका अभिप्राय यह होता कि हमने तो शत्रु को चाल में लाने के लिए यह वक्तव्य दिया था, तो उसका परिचय फिर तब मिलता, जब हमने भी वहां पर जम कर दो दो हाथ किये होते या मुकाबला किया होता? मैं आप को कहना चाहता हूँ कि शायद इसी कारण १९ नवम्बर को जब बामडीला का पतन हुआ, तो प्रधान मंत्री ने दिल्ली: रेडियो से बड़ी भारी हुई आवाज में अपनी शुभ-कामना आसाम के निवासियों को भेजी। और शायद वही सब उन बातों की पृष्ठ भूमि भी थी, जिस में—आसाम के माननीय सदस्य यहां बैठे होंगे, वे मेरी बात की साक्षी करेंगे—गौहाटी के सर्कट हाउस में, जब श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री वहां गये, उस समय उनके साथ गये उड़ीसा के मुख्य मंत्री ने बिना किसी अधिकार के यह कह डाला कि अगर आसाम जाता भी है, तो चला जाने दो, कुछ दिनों बाद हम उसको फिर वापस ले लेंगे।

कुत्र माननेय सदस्य : शोम, शोम।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : मैं संरक्षण मंत्री से यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इन सारी बातों की पृष्ठभूमि में यह और आवश्यक हो गया है कि यह जो जांच की गई है, उसके अतिरिक्त एक और स्वतन्त्र जांच समिति बिटाई जाये, जो कि इन असैनिक राजनीतिज्ञों को गतिविधियों का निरीक्षण करे और देखे कि यह जो हम को पराजय का मुंह देkhना पड़ा, या यह जो हमें चोट लगी, कहीं उसका कारण वे ही तो नहीं थे। मेरा अपना अनुमान यह है कि देश के प्रधान मंत्री ने भी जो उहीं लोगों से मिलते-जुलते कुछ वक्तव्य दिये हैं, शायद उनकी जानकारी के

स्रोत भी बिल्कुल वही थे। पर अब मैं इस चर्चा को छोड़ कर आगे बढ़ता हूँ।

विदेशों से हथियार लेने के सम्बन्ध में जहां उन्होंने कहा कि आत्मरक्षा के लिए हथियार लेना आत्महत्या करने के बराबर है। वहां संरक्षण मंत्री ने अब कहा है कि हम तैयारियां कर रहे हैं। इससे यह ध्वनि तो स्पष्ट निकलती है कि इससे पहले इतनी अच्छी तैयारी नहीं थी। लेकिन प्रधान मंत्री ने २५ नवम्बर, १९५६ को शायद तत्कालीन प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री के आधार पर इसी लोक-सभा में जो शब्द कह डाले मैं उनको भी सुनाना चाहता हूँ। उन्होंने कहा :

"But I can tell the House that at no time since our independence have our Defence Forces been in better condition, in finer fettle, and backed by greater industrial production than today. I am not boasting about them, but I am quite confident that our Defence Forces are well capable of looking after our security."

प्रधान मंत्री जो इस प्रकार की गर्वोक्ति भर्रीं बातें कह रहे थे, मेरा अपना अनुमान है कि उनकी जानकारी के सारे आधार भी वही थे।

संरक्षण मंत्री ने अपने वक्तव्य में उच्च-अधिकारियों की कर्णव्यहीनता के सम्बन्ध में भी कुछ संकेत दिया है। पर ये सारी बातें भी इसलिए हुईं कि हमारे जो पुराने अनुभवी सेनाधिकारी थे, उनको हटा कर—जबकि हर देश आड़े वक्त में अपने पुराने अनुभवी व्यक्तियों को प्रतिष्ठा देकर रखता है—इस प्रकार के व्यक्तियों को मोर्चे पर नियुक्त किया गया, जिनको मोर्चे की शकल देखते ही जुकाम और बुखार हो गया और जो दिल्ली के हास्पिटल में आकर पड़ गये। हमारी उस पराजय का एक बहुत बड़ा कारण यह भी हुआ। पर क्या संरक्षण मंत्री अपने वक्तव्य में बतायेंगे कि जिस व्यक्ति की वजह से हम

को वहां चोट खानी पड़ा, ब्रिटिश सेना की उस व्यक्ति के बारे में क्या रिपोर्ट थी ? कोरिया में जब वह व्यक्ति गया, तो भारतीय सेना-अधिकारियों ने उस व्यक्ति के सम्बन्ध में क्या रिपोर्ट दी और क्या यह सत्य नहीं है कि जब वह व्यक्ति कोर कमांडर बना कर वहां पर रखा गया, तो अपनी दुर्बलता और भय के कारण वह सेना के हैडक्वार्टर को तेजपुर से हटा कर गोहाटी ले आया और उसने यूनी-वर्सिटी के होस्टल को इसलिए खाली करा दिया कि सेना का हैडक्वार्टर वहां रखा जायेगा, लेकिन जब ईस्टर्न कमाण्ड को यह सारी बात पता चली, तो उनके अनुरोध पर—मुझे यह पता लगा है—दोबारा हैडक्वार्टर को तेजपुर भेजा गया ?

मैं संरक्षण मन्त्री को यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि अनुभव का दुनिया में आज तक कोई विकल्प नहीं हुआ है। अनुभव की बड़े से बड़े शक्तिशाली देश भी बहुत सम्हाल करते हैं। नेफा में हुई हमारी पराजयों में एक बहुत बड़ा कारण यह है कि हमने अनुभवी अधिकारियों को अपने हाथों से खो दिया था। इसीलिये सुना तो यहां तक गया है कि १४ नवम्बर को, जब प्रधान मन्त्री का जन्म दिन था, उन महाशय ने बघाई का तार दिया और अपने तार में यह भी लिखा कि मैं आपको यह भी सूचना देना चाहता हूँ कि बामडीला को कोई खतरा नहीं है। और फिर तीन दिन बाद उसी बामडीला का पतन भी हो गया। प्रधान मन्त्री को रेडियो पर घोषणा करनी पड़ी कि बामडीला का पतन हो गया है।

लेकिन इस प्रकार के व्यक्ति को क्या सजा सरकार ने दी ? यह कि सेना से हटा कर एक अमैनिंक जहाज कम्पनी में दस हजार रुपये प्रति मास पर उसको नियुक्त कर दिया। क्या सरकार इस प्रकार सेना में अनुशासन रख सकेगी ?

संरक्षण मन्त्री ने अपने वक्तव्य में सैनिक गुप्तचर विभाग को गतिविधियों पर बहुत

बल दिया है। अपने सारे वक्तव्य में उन्होंने किसी बात पर अधिक बल दिया है, तो मिलीटरी इन्टेलिजेंस पर, संरक्षण मन्त्री के वक्तव्य में इस विषय के अतिरिक्त किसी एक विषय पर पांच पैराग्राफ्स नहीं हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि युद्ध-काल में गुप्तचर विभाग का बहुत महत्वपूर्ण स्थान होता है। दूसरे महायुद्ध में यही गुप्तचर विभाग था, जिम ने जर्मनी से इंग्लैण्ड पर आने वाली विपत्ति के मुंह को रूस की ओर मोड़ दिया था। अगर कहीं हमारा गुप्तचर विभाग पूर्ण सतर्क होता, तो जिस प्रकार से पिछले आठ दस सालों से चीन के गुप्तचर विभाग ने...

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या माननीय सदस्य और समय लेना चाहते हैं ?

श्री प्रकाशबंर शास्त्री : जी, हां।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : तो कल माननीय सदस्य अपना भाषण जारी रखें।

श्री प्रकाशबंर शास्त्री : धन्यवाद।

17 hrs.

LANGUAGE USED ON AIR*

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, ६ सितम्बर को ग्राल इंडिया रेडियो की जो मौजूदा पालिसी है उसके मुताल्लिक जो सवाल आया था मैं उसके बारे में कुछ कहने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूँ।

सरकार ने ६ सितम्बर को जो जवाब दिया था वही जवाब उसने २४ अप्रैल को दिया था। भाई भक्त दर्शन जी ने जो सवाल चार महीने पहले पूछा था उसके जवाब में सरकार ने कहा था कि इसके लिये कोई तारीख नहीं बतलाई जा सकती न कोई डेडलाइन कायम की जा सकती है। वही सवाल मैंने ६ सितम्बर को पूछा तो सरकार ने यह कहा कि हम अमल कर रहे हैं लेकिन कोई डेडलाइन सरकार तय नहीं कर सकती। चार महीने के बाद सरकार वही की वही है। हम लोग यह ख्याल करते थे कि सरकार वहां से बहुत आगे बढ़ेगी लेकिन चार महीने बाद

[श्री यशपाल सिंह]

भी सरकार वहीं की वहीं है। सरकार को इसके लिये ठोस कदम उठाने पड़ेंगे।

आल इंडिया रेडियो के ऊपर सारे देश का दारोमदार है। अगर प्रचार को पालिसी गल रहेगी तो सारे देश को पतन की तरफ जाना पड़ेगा। क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि आज इमर्जेंसी के वक्त सरकार इस जनता को युद्ध के लिये तैयार करने के लिये क्या कर रही है? जिस आल इंडिया रेडियो पर दो दफे यह कहा जाता है, सबेरे और शाम, कि हम कभी भी युद्धप्रिय नहीं रहे थे, हम कभी जंग से मुहब्बत करने वाले लोग नहीं थे, क्या यह जनता आज जंग के लिए तैयार हो सकती है? हाँगी नहीं हो सकती। कब हम लोग युद्ध के लिये तैयार नहीं थे? अगर गीता को उठा कर देखा जाये तो गीता का सारांश है :

“सुखिनः क्षत्रियाः पाष्य लभन्ते युद्ध मीदृशिम”

अगर भगवान राम के जीवन से युद्धलीला को समाप्त कर दिया जाये तो उन का जीवन झून्य हो जायेगा। अगर आज गुरु गोविन्द सिंह महाराज से हम लोग प्रेरणा लेते हैं और कोटि कोटि जनता जो उन के नाम से जागृत होती है तो सिर्फ इस लिये कि उन्होंने युद्धकला को दिखलाया और युद्धलीला की। देश को पीछे हटाने के लिये कहा जाता है कि हम लोग कभी युद्धप्रिय नहीं थे, हम ने कभी जंग के साथ प्रेम नहीं किया था। यह गलत है। हमारी धारणा और हमारे यहां का धर्म हमेशा से यह रहा है :

“हतो वा प्राप्स्यसि स्वर्गं
जित्वा वा भोक्ष्यसे महीम्”

हमारी धारणा और हमारा धर्म रहा है कि अगर जंग करते करते मर जाओगे तो स्वर्ग जाओगे और अगर जंग जीत जाओगे तो राज्य भोगोगे। आज जो हमारी २६ हजार मुरब्बा मील जमीन दुश्मनों के कब्जे में है

उस के लिये ठोस प्रचार की जरूरत है, लेकिन आज भी आल इंडिया रेडियो के ऊपर आशिकाना गाने गाये जाते हैं, अश्लील हास्य होता है, अश्लील गाने होते हैं। इस पालिसी को बदलना पड़ेगा। लैंग्वेज पालिसी के मुताबिक मैं साफ कह दूँ कि अगर भारत की भाषा आज स्थिर नहीं हुई तो भारत को आजादी भी स्थिर नहीं रह जायेगी।

मातृ भाषा का सवाल मातृ भूमि के साथ जुड़ा हुआ है। मुझे याद है आयरलैंड में ८० साल के बड़े डीवेलरा ने कहा था कि अगर हमारे आयरलैंड की आजादी को तराजू के एक पलड़े में रक्खा जाये और आयरलैंड की मातृ भाषा को दूसरे पलड़े में रक्खा जाये तो मैं मातृ भाषा की ओर झुकूँगा, क्योंकि अगर हमारी मातृ भाषा रहेगी तो हमारे मुल्क की आजादी मेरे पैर चूमेगी और अगर मातृ भाषा नहीं रही तो हमारी आजादी छिन जायेगी। आल इंडिया रेडियो से जितनी देर गाने होते हैं, मैं पूछता हूँ कि क्या हम यह उम्मीद नहीं करते कि जंग की तैयारियाँ हों? इमर्जेंसी के मतलब बतलाये जायें, देश के बच्चे को तैयार किया जाये, उस के ऊपर खूब पट्टी बांधने से ले कर राइफल की घाय घाय तक की ट्रेनिंग दी जाये, आज जरूरत इस बात की है, लेकिन वह ट्रेनिंग नहीं दी जाती। मुझे कहते हुए शर्म आती है कि आज ही सबेरे मैं ने देखा कि कितने संगीत ऐसे थे जिन का युद्ध के साथ ताल्लुक था, कितने संगीत ऐसे थे जिन का मातृ भूमि के साथ ताल्लुक था। एक तरफ मैं देखता हूँ कि नौजवान के लिये समय है तैरने का, घुड़सवारी करने का, राइफल चलाने का, बाडी बिल्डिंग करने का; दूसरी तरफ रेडियो गाना सुनाता है :

“घड़ी घड़ी मेरा दिल घड़के”

भला जिन का दिल घड़कता है उन को हार्ट ट्रबल नहीं होगी, उन पर हार्ट अटैक नहीं होगा? दिल घड़कने वाले नौजवान गिरने

तो क्या होगा ? आज जरूरत इस बात की है कि इस पालिसी को ओवरहालिंग की जाय, इस पालिसी को बदला जाय । यह हमारे प्रचार का साधन है । आज जिस तरह से रूस ने अपने रेडियो से दुनिया को और अपनी जनता को ट्रेक्टर की ट्रेनिंग दी, राइफल की ट्रेनिंग दी, युद्ध की ट्रेनिंग दी, अन्नोत्पादन की ट्रेनिंग दी, उसी प्रकार से हमारे माननीय मंत्री जी भी कर सकते हैं । जितना समय हमारे माननीय मंत्री जी को मुझे समझाने में लगता है, डांटने में लगता है उतना समय वे आल इंडिया रेडियो के सुधार में लगायें तो इस देश का बच्चा बच्चा पत्थर की तरह से लोहे की तरह से लोहपुरुष बन सकता है, लेकिन इस के लिये आप को काम करना पड़ेगा ।

मैं आप को आज की बात बतलाऊं । सुबह मेरे पास एक ठाकुर साहब आ गये, बहुत बड़े, बहुत तगड़े । मेरे पिता के साथो थे, मैं उन की गोदी खेला हुआ था, मैं उन का पाला हुआ था । सवेरे आ कर मुझ से नाराज होने लगे । मैं ने कहा आप नाराज क्यों होते हैं ? आप मुझे बतलाइये, अगर मैं आप की आज्ञा से न चलू तो आप नाराज हों । मैं ने उन से पूछा कि आखिर क्या बात है और वे क्यों मुझ से नाराज हो रहे हैं । ठाकुर साहब ने कहा कि बात पर तो दुनिया नाराज हो जाय, लेकिन ठाकुर तो वह है जो बगैर बात के ही नाराज हो जाय । मैं मंत्री महोदय से दब्बास्त करूंगा कि जितना समय वह हमें डांटने में लगाते हैं उतना समय व आल इंडिया रेडियो की पालिसी को बदलने में लगायें तो यह देश सोहे का देश बन जायेगा ? यह गुरु गोविन्द सिंह की भूमि है—महाराणा प्रताप की भूमि है, यहां भूषण की जरूरत है, यहां कर्णवर्तुलसीदास की जरूरत है, बाल्मीकि की जरूरत है । यहां पर कोई गीता के कृष्ण का पुजारी पैदा हो इस बात की जरूरत है ।

मैं आप से पूछता हूँ कि इतनी रिकमेन्डेशन्स की गई थीं इन में से कितनी रिकमेन्डेशन्स ऐसी हैं जिन के ऊपर आप ने अमल किया ?

श्री प्रकाश जी खुद कहते हैं कि मैं तो ७५ वर्ष का बूढ़ा हो गया हूँ, ७५ साल की उम्र में मेरी एनर्जी थक गई है, लेकिन हमारी सरकार कहती है कि नहीं, आल इंडिया रेडियो के लिये जो सिफारिशें हुई हैं उन को इम्प्लिमेंट करने के लिये श्री श्रीप्रकाश आयेंगे । वह कहते हैं कि मैं इनवैलिड हूँ, वह कहते हैं कि मैं जर्जर हो गया हूँ, मैं वृद्धावस्था में हूँ, और सरकार यह कहती है मानो न मानो, तुम्हें यह काम करना पड़ेगा । जरूरत इस बात की है कि इस पालिसी को बदला जाय । अगर आप कहें कि देश इस के बगैर उन्नति कर सकेगा तो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह हर्गिज इस काम में उन्नति नहीं कर सकता । आल इंडिया रेडियो के महकमे के लिये सब से बड़ी जरूरत इस बात की है । अगर इस रेडियो पालिसी को आप नहीं बदलते तो अंग्रेजी के जो भी शब्द हमारी जवान में आते हैं वे हमारी भाषा को अप्रुट करने के लिये आते हैं । अंग्रेजी जहां भी गई, उस मुल्क की आजादी को खत्म करने के लिये गई । जो जवान बोसीदा हो चुकी है, जिस जवान को कान पकड़ कर इजराइल निकालता है, जिसे कान पकड़ कर दूसरे मुल्क निकालते हैं वह अंग्रेजी जवान हमारी इस भाषा पर लादी जा रही है । आप से मेरा निवेदन यह है कि आज से आल इंडिया रेडियो की पालिसी को बदला जाय ।

अगर मैं भूलता नहीं हूँ तो पिछले महीने की २६ तारीख थी, या उस से एक दो दिन पहले बाद में हो सकती है, मैं बैठा हुआ शाम को रेडियो सुन रहा था । वहां से को प्रवचनकर्ता बोल रहे थे । मुझे शर्म आई उस को सुन कर । मैं ने दस मिनट तक उन ई भाषण को सुना, मालूम होता था जैसे कोके दर्जा चार का सड़का पड़ रहा हो । शायद उन को चरमे से दिखलाई न देता हो, इसलिये नाक से लगा कर पढ़ रहे थे, अटक अटक कर के । हमारी भाषा का इस प्रकार से इतना

[श्री यशपाल सिंह]

पतन हो चुका है कि जो लोग आते हैं वे सिफारिशों के बेटे हैं, जो लोग आते हैं बोलने के लिये वे सिफारिश ले कर आते हैं। अधिकारी लोग नहीं आते। आज ऐसी भाषा की जरूरत है जो भूषण ने दी थी, जो गीताकार भगवान कृष्ण ने दी थी। आप इस काम को कर सकते हैं। आप भगवान राम के वंश से हैं, उन के वंशज हैं। भगवान राम की यह तारीफ थी कि :

“रामोद्विनविभाषते”

राम जो कुछ कह लेते हैं उस से पीछे नहीं हटते हैं। आप ने यह वादा किया है कि आप आये हैं तो आप हिन्दी की सेवा करेंगे, आप ने वादा किया है कि आप राष्ट्र का निर्माण करेंगे। मैं पूछता हूँ कि क्या यही भाषा राष्ट्र का निर्माण करेगी जिस का आप उपयोग करते हैं ? मैं आप से साफ कहता हूँ कि आज अय्याशी के गाने या शृंगार रस के गाने देश को ऊपर नहीं उठा सकते। महाकवि के अनुसार मुझे याद आता है कि आज वह समय है कि :

“विभुक्षितैः व्याकरणं न भुज्यते

पिपासतैः काव्य रसो न पीयते ।”

आज जरूरत इस बात की है कि देश के अन्दर एक ठोस आवाज पैदा की जाय, देश के अन्दर मारने और मिटने की भावना पैदा की जाय। जब नेगोशियेशन्स की बात कही जाती है, जब परसुएशन की बात कही जाती है, जब मैं भाल इंडिया रेडियो खोल कर बैठता हूँ और लेक्चर सुनता हूँ नेगोशिएशन, परसुएशन और एसोसिएशन के, तो मैं एक दम समझ लेता हूँ कि देश की खुदारी को बेचा जा रहा है, देश के आत्मसम्मान के साथ धोखा किया जा रहा है। देश अगर उठेगा तो नेगोशिएशन से नहीं उठेगा, देश अगर उठेगा तो परसुएशन से नहीं उठेगा, देश अगर उठेगा तो एसोसिएशन से

नहीं उठेगा। देश टिट फार टेंट मांगता है, देश ब्लूड फार ब्लूड मांगता है, देश इन्जरी फार इन्जरी मांगता है। देश अपमान का बदला लेना चाहता है, देश हर्गिज इस बात को बर्दाश्त नहीं कर सकता। आज अगर कोई कहते हैं कि बातों से मसला हल करेंगे तो वे बातों से मसला हल नहीं करना चाहते, वे देश के अभिमान को बेचना चाहते हैं। मुझे याद है कि अपने जमाने के सब से बड़े आदमी प्रिंस बिसमार्क ने लिखा था :

“Not by parliamentary speeches or majority votes are the mighty questions of State solved but through a policy of blood and iron.”

एक तरफ देश की २६ हजार मुरब्बा मील जमीन दुश्मन के कब्जे में है, एक तरफ हमारे नौजवानों को, महाराणा प्रताप और गुह गोविन्द सिंह को औलादों को, निहत्था करके मरवाया जाता है, और दूसरी तरफ अयाशी के गाने सुनाये जा रहे हैं। इस पालिसी को बिल्कुल बदलना होगा अगर आप को देश को उसका आत्मसम्मान वापस दिलाना है। मैं आप को बतलाऊँ कि मेरे भतीजे विक्रम सिंह को चीनियों ने कुल्हाड़ों से तीन टुकड़ों में काटा और उसका खून पिया। हमारे दिल से पूछिये जिन के लाल गये हैं कि क्या हम को भाल इंडिया रेडियो से ये शृंगार रस के गाने अच्छे लगते हैं। ये अयाशी के गाने अच्छे लगते हैं, ये अश्लील गाने अच्छे लगते हैं ? हरगिज अच्छे नहीं लगते, आज आप को केवल बीरता के गाने प्रसारित करने चाहिये।

Dr. Sarojini Mahishi (Dharwar North): Sir, on a point of order. Is the half-an-hour discussion on the language of AIR or with reference to the contents of the programmes?

श्री यशपाल सिंह : माननीया महोदया, अभी तो दस मिनट हुए हैं, अभी बीस मिनट और बाकी हैं।

मैं बड़े श्रद्ध से अपने मिनिस्टर साहब से निवेदन करवा हूँ कि जो आज शूगर रस के गाने सुनाये जाते हैं उन को बन्द करायें। जिन लोगों को ऐसे गाने सुनने हों, उन के लिए बहुत ज्यादा धर खुले हैं, वे वहाँ जा कर उन को सुन सकते हैं। हमें तो आज देश के गिरते हुए चरित्र को उठाना है, देश की गिरती हुई भावनाओं को उठाने के लिए आज वीरता के गानों की जरूरत है, आज देश के आत्म-सम्मान की रक्षा के लिए, देश के उत्थान के लिए वीरता की जरूरत है, आज एयाशियाने गानों की जरूरत नहीं है।

नशा पिला के गिराना तो सब को आता है, मजा तो जब है कि गिरतों को उठाये सकी।

आज जरूरत इस बात की है कि जो देश का अपमान हुआ है, जो देश की पराजय हुई है उस पराजय के क्लंक को धोया जाये। आज देश की ४४ करोड़ जनता में आत्मसम्मान की भावना भरनी चाहिए और जनता को बताना चाहिए कि जहाँ धर्म करने वाले पहुँचते हैं, जहाँ इबादत करने वाले पहुँचते हैं, जहाँ बन्दगी करने वाले पहुँचते हैं उसी स्वर्ग में धर्म युद्ध में मरने वाल वीर भी पहुँचते हैं।

तो मेरा निवेदन है कि आज आल इंडिया रेडियो की भाषा नीति में सुधार की नहीं बल्कि आमूलचूल परिवर्तन की आवश्यकता है, उसकी नीति को अलिफ से लेकर ये तक बदलना पड़ेगा।

प्रातःकाल के समय उठने का समय होता है, सायंकाल को सोने का समय होता है। अगर आप को देश की रक्षा करनी है तो देश की भावना को बदलना पड़ेगा। मैं आप से पूछता हूँ कि आप मुझे कोई भी ऐसा देश बतायें जहाँ कि राष्ट्र गीत सोते हुएों को सुनाया जाता हो। लेकिन हमारे आल इंडिया रेडियो से "जन मन गण" सोते वक्त गाया जाता है। संसार में राष्ट्र गीत सोतों को जगाने के लिए सुनाया जाता है, लेकिन इस

अभाग देश में राष्ट्र गीत गाया जाता है लोगों को सुलाने के लिए, यह गीत उस समय बजाया जाता है जब सोने का समय होता है। मेरा कहना है कि राष्ट्र गीत के समय को बदला जाये।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप खत्म करें।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप के द्वारा माननीय मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह एक सच्चे क्षत्रिय की तरह से, एक सच्चे योद्धा की तरह से, एक सच्चे नेता की तरह से मैदान में आवें और आल इंडिया रेडियो की भाषा नीति को बदलें, और ऐसी व्यवस्था करें कि आल इंडिया रेडियो से देश भक्ति के और वीरता उपदेश दिये जायें और शुद्ध मातृभाषा का उपयोग किया जाये और अंग्रेजी भाषा के गन्दे शब्द ले कर हमारी भाषा को नापाक न किया जाये।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri D. C. Sharma. Only those persons who have given previous notice will be permitted to ask questions. Shri Sharma has given notice. So, he can ask a question.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): I will ask one question. What is the average time per day given by the All India Radio so far as the emergency situation is concerned? What was the time given when the emergency began and what is the time given now?

Shri Bhakt Darshan rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No further questions. It is not permissible. The rules are very strict.

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय के इंचार्ज मंत्री (श्री सत्यनारायण सिंह) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं ने माननीय सदस्य का भाषण, जिन के नाम से यह विवाद रखा गया था, बड़े गौर से सुना। उन्होंने जो कुछ कहा वह

[श्री सत्यनारायण सिंह]

तो श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री जी के भाषण से मिलता जुलता था, रेडियो से तो शायद उसका सम्बन्ध कम ही रहा। ये बातें तो माननीय सदस्य नेफा रिपोर्ट पर बोलते समय कह सकते थे। उन के मोशन से तो मैं यह समझा था कि रेडियो पर जो हिन्दी इस्तीमाल की जाती है उस के बारे में कुछ कहेंगे। जो बातें उन्होंने कहीं उन से लगता है कि वह या तो रेडियो को ठीक से सुनते नहीं या केवल रात को ही सुनते हैं, या ऐसे वक्त ही सुनते हैं जिस वक्त कि शूगार रस के गाने ही आते हों।

पहले क्या होता था यह तो मैं नहीं जानता, लेकिन आजकल मुबह राष्ट्र गान होता है। जबय इमरजेंसी शुरू हुई है तब से कोई दस ग्यारह महीने से एक कमेटी की राय से रेडियो का प्रोग्राम रखा जाता है और उस कमेटी में दोनों सदनों के सभी दलों के सदस्य शामिल हैं। उस कमेटी में कम्युनिस्ट भाई भी हैं और अन्य दलों के सदस्य भी हैं। और उन की सब की यह राय है कि इमरजेंसी के बाद से जो इन दस महीनों में रेडियो का प्रोग्राम आता है वह बहुत अच्छा है। मैं भी कभी कभी रेडियो सुनता हूँ। जैसे ही शहनाई गजना बन्द होता है राष्ट्रीय गीत गाया जाता है। जो सुनते होंगे उन को इस का पता होगा। किसी दिन ऐसा नहीं होता कि प्रार्थना के शुरू होने से पहले या जो अग्नेजी बुलेटिन पांच मिनट का होता है, उसके पहले राष्ट्र गीत न बजाया जाता हो। उसके बाद प्रार्थना होती है। उस में हमने कभी कोई अश्लील गाना नहीं सुना। आध घंटा या ४० मिनट तक यह कार्यक्रम होता है।

जो जय भारती प्रोग्राम होता है उस को आप देखें। उस में वेद से, पुराण से, और अन्य ग्रन्थों से वीर गायाएँ दी जाती हैं। आज ही मैं सुन रहा था उस में अर्जुन का और

श्री कृष्ण का सम्वाद आ रहा था जिस में अर्जुन से कहा जाता है :

युद्धस्व कृत निश्चयः

अर्जुन से कहा जाता है कि तू क्यों डरता है। युद्ध कर। वेद से वीरता की कथाएँ आती हैं। मुझे पता नहीं था कि वेद में भी ऐसी चीजें हैं। इस प्रोग्राम में वेदों की ऋचाएँ सुनायी जाती हैं। उस में एक बात मैं ने सुनी जो कि आज के युग में भी कितनी लागू होती है। उस में सुनाया गया कि पीले रंग के लोगों से बहुत होशियार रहना चाहिए। मुझे यह सुन कर आश्चर्य हुआ कि आज से चार पांच हजार वर्ष पहले भी लोगों की यह धारणा थी। मैं चाहता हूँ कि वहाँ से ला कर वह ऋचा आप लोगों को सुनाऊँ। उस में दिया गया है कि ऐसे दुश्मन की जीभ काट देनी चाहिए। उस के कान काट देने चाहिए।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : भाई भाई नहीं करना चाहिए।

श्री सत्यनारायण सिंह : तो मेरे कहने का तात्पर्य यह है कि वेदों से इस प्रकार की ऋचाएँ उस प्रोग्राम में सुनायी जाती हैं, शास्त्रों से, तुलसीदास की रामायण से वीरता के प्रसंग उस में सुनाये जाते हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह कहना अनुचित है कि आल इंडिया रेडियो से सिर्फ शूगार रस के गाने ही प्रसारित किये जाते हैं।

और फिर जीवन में और चीजें भी हैं। माननीय सदस्य क्या जीवन को बिल्कुल शुष्क बना देना चाहते हैं। अगर सिर्फ लड़ाई की ही बातें चलती रहे तो लोग कहेंगे कि यह मौजू नहीं है। फिर अभी तो लड़ाई नहीं है। लड़ाई के लिये हमारी तैयारी हो रही है। अगर हम रात दिन मारशल सांग सुनाते रहें तो लोगों पर उस का क्या असर पड़ेगा।

शायद माननीय सदस्य को यह पसन्द हो या उन जैसे दो चार प्रतिशत लोगों को पसन्द हो। लेकिन उन को छोड़ कर और लोग कहेंगे कि यह क्या हो रहा है कि सिर्फ मारशल सांग ही चल रहे हैं। हर वक्त मारशल सांग लोगों को अच्छे नहीं लग सकते। थोड़े वक्त दूसरे गाने भी इसलिये बजाए जाते हैं। और फिर माननीय सदस्य जीवन को इतना खुशक क्यों बनाना चाहते हैं, वह श्रृंगार रस से इतना नाराज क्यों हैं।

मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि माननीय सदस्य को श्रृंगार रस से इतनी नाराजी क्यों है? मनुष्य जीवन में उस का भी एक बड़ा जबरदस्त हिस्सा है। अश्लील श्रृंगार अलबत्ता खराब है लेकिन अच्छा श्रृंगार रस तो आदमी को और ऊंचा उठाता है।

अब जहाँ तक भाषा का सवाल है, उस को ले कर श्री श्रीप्रकाश के सम्बन्ध में जो कुछ कहा गया है मैं उसे उचित नहीं समझता हूँ। अब उम्र का कोई सवाल नहीं है। कुछ लोग ३२ साल की उम्र में ही कमजोर और बूढ़े हो जाते हैं। आप स्वयं अपने नेता को ही देख लीजिये। उन के लिये मेरे दिल में बड़ी इज्जत है। मेरा मतलब श्री राजगोपालाचार्य से है जो कि ८५ वर्ष के हैं लेकिन इस उम्र में भी उन में कितनी इनर्जी विद्यमान है यह आप और हम सब खूब जानते हैं। आज वह ८५ साल की उम्र में भी हिन्दुस्तान में तहलका मचाये हुए हैं तो हमारे श्री श्रीप्रकारण तो ७५ साल के ही हैं। वह काफी तगड़े हैं और खूब काम करते हैं। इसलिये उम्र की बात इस में लाना फिजूल है। जो कमेटी बनी उस कमेटी की एक वर्ष में चार मीटिंग्स हुई। चारों मीटिंग्स उन्होंने ने एटेंड की। उन के जो सुझाव आये थे, उन में जो सिफारिशें की गईं उन पर काफी तौर पर अमल किया गया है। अब एक आघ एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन की बात को जाने दीजिये लेकिन उन को छोड़ कर बाकी सिफारिशों पर काफी तौर पर अमल किया गया है। थोड़ी बहुत चीजों को छोड़ कर वह काम हुआ।

आप को मालूम होगा कि पिछले साल अगस्त महीने में १९६२ के बाद रेडियो की हिन्दी भाषा के सम्बन्ध में विवाद शुरू हो गया था। अब कैसे हुआ और वह क्यों हुआ मैं उस में नहीं जाना चाहता हूँ। लेकिन यह सही बात है कि हमारे संसद् के सदस्यों की काफी तादाद में और संसद् के बाहर भी हिन्दुस्तान में इस चीज की बड़े जोर से चर्चा चली कि यकायक जो इस रेडियो की भाषा की हिन्दी की, उस में खास तौर पर उर्दू के शब्द आ गये हैं। रेडियो की भाषा हिन्दी नहीं बल्कि उर्दू हो गई है। मेरे कान में भी यह बात आई और प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब ने भी मझ से कहा इसलिये मैं ने उस वक्त के जो इनफारमेशन एंड ब्राडकास्टिंग के मंत्री थे, श्रीगोपाला रेड्डी, उन को मैं ने इस बारे में एक कमेटी बिठाने का सुझाव दिया और उसी वक्त उन्होंने ने एक कमेटी बनाई। उस कमेटी के वह चेअरमैन हुए और कमेटी के सदस्य हुए मामा बरेड़कर, सेठ गोबिन्द दास, श्री महाबीर त्यागी, श्री गंगा शरण सिंह, डा० गोपाल सिंह, श्री राम धारी सिंह दिनकर, श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री, श्री नवल प्रभाकर, श्री ललित सेन, श्री एम०पी० सत्यनारायणा और प्रोफेसर एच० एन० मुखर्जी। इसी से आप समझ सकते हैं कि कैसे लोगों की कमेटी बनी थी? उस कमेटी ने सिफारिश की और वह कमेटी गने जिसके कि अध्यक्ष श्री श्रीप्रकाश जी हैं। इस कमेटी की जो कुछ सिफारिशें आई हैं वे सब कबूल हो गयी हैं। याद रखिये जो कुछ उन्होंने ने बताया उन्होंने ने यह बताया कि रेडियो की हिन्दी भाषा शुद्ध तो होनी चाहिये लेकिन साथ ही साथ सरल भी होनी चाहिये। एक बात हम को हमेशा याद रखनी है कि एक स्पीकेन वर्ड होता है और एक रिटेन वर्ड होता है। जब हम रेडियो से प्रसार करते हैं तो रेडियो खाली माननीय सदस्य जैसे विद्वान लोगों के लिये ही नहीं है बल्कि वह उन लाखों और करोड़ों ग्राम आदमियों के लिये हैं जो कि पान की दुकान को घेर कर, चौपाल में बठ कर गांवों में रेडियो सुनते हैं। उन में बहुत बड़ी तादाद अनपढ़

[श्री सत्यनारायण सिंह]

लोगों की है। अब ऐसे लोग जो कि दस्तखत कर सकते हैं उन की गिनती मरदमशुमारी में लिखे पढ़े लोगों में की जाती है। हालांकि वह पढ़े लिखे खाक होते हैं, वह चिट्ठी पत्री नहीं लिख सकते हैं, अखबार नहीं पढ़ सकते हैं लेकिन चूँकि वह अपना नाम लिख पाते हैं इसलिये पढ़े लिखे लोगों में ऐसे लोगों का भी नाम लिख लिया जाता है। अब जरा ध्यान दीजिये कि जब ऐसी हालत हो तो अगर बहुत विलिख्ट हिन्दी और साहित्यिक हिन्दी का प्रयोग किया जाएगा तो उन के पले क्या पड़ेगा? मैं तो रेडियो की भाषा ग्राम लोगों की समझ में आने वाली है या नहीं इस की जांच मैं अपने नौकर से कर लेता हूँ। मैं उससे पूछता हूँ कि भाई तेरी कुछ समझ में आता है या नहीं। अब अगर ऐसे लोग रेडियो की भाषा नहीं समझ सकते तो फिर देश की बहुत बड़ी आबादी उससे लाभ न उठा सकेगी।

यह ठीक है कि रेडियो में कुछ साहित्यिक चर्चा भी होनी चाहिये। मैं मानता हूँ कि इस तरह का अगर कोई आप प्रोग्राम चलाते हैं जैसे मालविकाग्निमित्र, किराताजुनीय और भारवि अर्थ गौरव की चर्चा करते हैं तो उस की भाषा कठिन होगी, उस की भाषा साहित्यिक होगी। लेकिन रेडियो के जो न्यूज बुलेटिस होते हैं, स्वास्थ्य से सम्बन्ध रखने वाली वार्तायें निकलती हैं और कृषि से सम्बन्ध रखने वाली नो वार्तायें निकलती हैं या जानवरों की किस तरीके से हिफाजत करनी चाहिये इस सम्बन्ध में जो वार्तायें निकलती हैं, उनकी भाषा सरल होनी चाहिये। अगर उन की भाषा कठिन होगी, साहित्यिक अथवा लिटरेरी होगी तो उस का कोई फायदा नहीं होने वाला है। क्योंकि जिन को आप इस बारे में बतलाना चाहते हैं वह ६५ फीसदी आदमी इसको नहीं समझ पायेंगे। इसलिये यह देखना होगा कि ऐसी चर्चा जिन को कि आप ग्राम लोगों तक और गांव गांव में पहुंचाना चाहते हैं और उनके लिये प्रचार बुलेटिस निकालते

हैं तो उन बुलेटिनों की भाषा सरल होनी चाहिये और वह ऐसी होनी चाहिये कि जिसको कि सब लोग समझ सकें।

मैं इस बात को मानता हूँ कि ग्रहिन्दी लोग संस्कृतमय हिन्दी को जल्दी समझ लेते हैं। शुद्ध संस्कृतनिष्ठ हिन्दी उन को जल्दी समझ में आ जाती है क्योंकि देश की सभी प्रादेशिक भाषायें, एक खाली तामिल को छोड़ कर सभी भाषाओं की एक प्रकारसे जननी संस्कृत है, और उन की भाषाओं में संस्कृत शब्द काफी मात्रा में होते हैं इसलिये बंगाला, आसामी और तेलुगु वाले उस हिन्दी को बहुत अच्छी तरह समझ पाते हैं जिस में कि संस्कृत के शब्द होते हैं। मैं उस को मानता हूँ। उस के लिये जो प्रोग्राम हमारे होते हैं जैसे मैं ने बतलाया लिटरेरी प्रोग्राम्स होते हैं उन की भाषा उस तरह की होनी चाहिये, मैं इसे मानता हूँ। लेकिन ग्राम जनता के लिये जो ग्राम बुलेटिन समाचार आदि के होते हैं उन की भाषा सरल होनी आवश्यक है। इसलिये मैं तो समझता हूँ कि जो कुछ कम व बेशी उस कमेटी की कार्यवाही हुई है उस में कोई खास शिकायत भी बात मुझे नजर नहीं आती है।

अब जहां तक हिन्दी में अंग्रेजी अथवा अन्य भाषाओं के पापुलर शब्दों को न ले कर हिन्दी में ही उनके लिये शब्द रखने का आग्रह है मैं समझता हूँ कि इस के लिये जिद करना उचित न होगा। आप किसी भी भाषा को देख लीजिये। आज अंग्रेजी भाषा दुनिया में सबसे ऊंची भाषा मानी जाती है। उस का प्रचार आज संसार में फ्रेंच भाषा से भी ज्यादा हो गया है हालांकि पहले फ्रेंच भाषा सब से ज्यादा बोली जाती थी और समझी जाती थी। अब अंग्रेजी भाषा को देखिये। उस भाषा में क्या है। उस के साहित्य में हिन्दी के हजारों शब्द भरे पड़े हुए हैं। जिस तरह से स्वास्थ्य आदमी को पचाने की शक्ति होती है उसी तरह से एक बलवती भाषा की यह निश्चानी है।

कि उस में दूसरी भाषाओं के शब्दों को पचाने की शक्ति होती है, उन को ले कर वह अपने में एबजॉबं कर लेती है, ऐसिमिलेट कर लेती है और उन को अपने अन्दर रख लेती है । इसलिये अंग्रेजी या दूसरी भाषाओं के जो शब्द आ गये हैं और उनको हम अपने व्यवहार में रख सके हैं तो खामख्वाह ऐसे अंग्रेजी शब्दों की हन्दी के लिये जिद करना उचित नहीं है । अब अगर इस पर जिद करी जाय तो कोशिश कर के नये नये शब्द उन के लिये गढ़े जायेंगे और हो सकता है कि वे शब्द ऐसे गढ़े जायें जो कि अनपढ़ लोगों का तो कहना ही क्या है पढ़े लिखे लोगों की समझ में भी न आयें ।

पोस्टकार्ड, रेल, स्टेशन और चैक आदि शब्द जो कि काफी प्रसिद्ध हो गये हैं और हर कोई उनको बखूबी समझ लेता है अगर हिन्दी अनुवाद निकालने का आग्रह किया गया तो इस तरह के क्लिष्ट और अनपापुलर शब्द गढ़े जायेंगे कि आम लोगों का तो कहना ही क्या पढ़े लिखे लोगों को भी उनको समझने में कठिनाई होगी ।

जहां तक न्यूज बुलेटिन्स का सवाल है मैं तो नहीं कह सकता कि उस से सभी लोग संतुष्ट होंगे लेकिन आम तौर पर उस की भाषा जैसी होने चाहिए बंसी होती है । मैं जह तो दावा नहीं करता कि उसमें कूट भाषा सुधार गुंजाइश नहीं है लेकिन निश्चित रूप से हम प्रगति की तरफ जा रहे हैं । दोनों कमेटियां फिर जो उसके सदस्य लोग हैं, उन्होंने हैं जो कुछ भी राय मशविरा दिया है, उस के अनुसार हम काम कर रहे हैं और मेरा

विश्वास है कि जो भी थोड़ी बहुत कमी बाकी रहती है उस को भी हम सदस्यों के परामर्श से उस अघूरे काम को पूरा कर लेंगे ।

इमरजेंसी के बारे में प्रचार के लिये जो उन्होंने ने पूछा तो मैं यकायक उस का जवाब नहीं दे सकता हूं कि कितना समय उस में दिया जाता है लेकिन जहां तक मैं समझता हूं जैसा कि मैंने उस के सम्बन्ध में बतलाया था दस महीने पहले हाल में जो रेडियो का प्रोग्राम बना है उस के लिये भी समय दिया जाता है । माननीय सदस्य के पास उस के लिये कोई सुझाव हो तो वे मेरे पास भेज दें । जो कुछ भी संभव होगा मैं हमेशा करने के लिये तैयार रहूंगा । आप जानते ही हैं कि मेरा आप लोगों से कैसा सम्बन्ध रहा है । आप लोगों के सहयोग से ही हम सब कुछ काम करते हैं । जब तक यह डिपार्टमेंट मेरे हाथ में है, मुझे आशा है कि आप का सहयोग मुझे सदा की तरह मिलता रहेगा और जो भी आप का मुझपर होना उस पर बराबर अमल करने की कोशिश की जायेगी ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : यह नेशनल ऐंथम प्रातःकाल को हाना चाहिये संध्या को नहीं होना चाहिये ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर ।

17.29 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, September 20, 1963/Bhadra 29, 1885 (Saka).

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS—contd.

I.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
2185	Shortage of medical practitioners . . .	6994
2186	Thermal Power Units in Assam	6994-95
2187	Homoeopathic Advisory Committee	6995
2188	Drinking Water Board	6995-96
2189	Fans in quarters for Class IV employees	6997
2190	Dearness allowance to pensioners	6997
2191	Government colony, Nagpur	6998
2192	Ex-P. Block shopkeepers	6998-99
2193	Safdarjang and Willingdon Hospitals	6999
2194	Bombay Car film	6999-7000
2195	Bogus "Blood Bank and Research Institute"	7000
2196	Macleod & Co.	7001
2197	Drainage system in Government colonies	7001-02
2198	Overtime allowances	7002
2199	Staff cars	70 -03
2200	Sales tax on hosiery goods	7003
2201	Registrar of Ayurvedic and Unani Board of Delhi.	7003-04
2202	Small-pox eradication in Kerala	7004-05
2203	N.D.F. collection in Kerala	7005
2204	Tibbia College, New Delhi	7005-06
2205	Flood Control Schemes in Kerala	7006
2206	Training course for Radiographers in Delhi	7007
2207	Library of Directorate General of Health Services.	7007-08
2208	Librarians of Directorate General of Health Services.	7008-09
2209	Power supply in Bihar.	7999
2210	Soil erosion and soil conservation	7009-10
2211	Political Slogans on currency notes	7010
2212	Laboratory for Agmark	7010-11

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS—contd.

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
2213	Foreign loans	7011-12
2214	Income tax Circle	70012
2215	Tawa Multipurpose Project	7012-13
2216	All India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta.	7013-14
2217	Ghaggar floods.	7014
2217A	Health Training to primary teachers	7014-15

CALLING ATTENTION
TO MATTER OF URGENT
PUBLIC IMPORTANCE 7015-20

Shri Hem Barua called the attention of the Prime Minister to the reported inhuman treatment meted out to the Indians living in China by the Chinese authorities.

The Prime Minister (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru) made a statement in regard thereto.

PAPERS LAID ON THE
TABLE 7022-24

- (1) A statement on an amendment to the Articles of Association of the National Buildings Construction Corporation Limited, New Delhi
- (2) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 1446 dated the 7th September, 1963, under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 and section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944, making certain further amendment to the Customs and Central Excise Dues Export Drawback (General) Rules, 1960.
- (3) A copy each of the following Notifications under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:—
 - (a) G.S.R. Nol 1444 dated the 7th September, 1963
 - (b) G.S.R. No. 1445 dated the 7th September, 1963.
 - (c) G.S.R. No. 1447 dated the 7th September, 1963.

COLUMNS

COLUMNS

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—contd.

MOTION TO REFER BILL TO JOINT COMMITTEE ADOPTED . . .

7025—41
7044—7138

(d) G.S.R. No. 1493 dated the 10th September, 1963.

Further discussion on the motion to refer the Constitution (Seventeenth Amendment) Bill, 1963 to a Joint Committee was concluded and the motion was adopted.

(4) A copy each of the following Notifications under subsection (2) of section 4 of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952:—

STATEMENT BY MINISTER . . .

7041—43

(i) G.S.R. No. 1285 dated the 3rd August, 1963 extending the said Act to canteens.

The Minister of Finance (Shri T.T. Krishnamachari) made a statement giving further information relating to Starred Quest on No. 760 re: Ministers' Accounts in foreign banks.

(ii) G.S.R. No. 1432 dated the 29th August, 1963 extending the said Act to aerated water industry.

DISCUSSION RE: NEFA ENQUIRY . . .

7138—48

(iii) G.S.R. No. 1461 dated the 29th August 1963 making certain amendment in Notification No. G.S.R. 786 dated the 16th June, 1962 extending the said Act to the fruit and vegetable preservation industry.

Shri Prakash Vir Shastri raised a discussion on the statement laid on the Table of the House by the Minister of Defence on the 2nd September, 1963 regarding NEFA Enquiry. The discussion was not concluded.

HALF-AN - HOUR DISCUSSION . . .

7148—64

(5) The Minutes of the Sixth sitting of the Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House held during the current Session.

Shri Yashpal Singh raised a half-an-hour discussion on points arising out of the answer given on the 9th September, 1963 to Starred Question No. 571 regarding language used on A.I.R.

(6) The Minutes of the Fourth sitting of the Committee on Government Assurances held during the current Session.

The Minister in-charge Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha) replied to the discussion.

REPORT OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE PRESENTED . . .

7025

AGENDA FOR FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1963/ BHADRA 29, 1885 (SAKA)—

Further discussion re: NEFA Enquiry, and consideration of Private Members' resolutions.

Fifteenth Report was resented.