

Second Series, No. 11

Wednesday, February 11, 1959
Magha 22, 1880 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Seventh Session
(Second Lok Sabha)



सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
New Delhi

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Wednesday, February 11, 1959 Magha
22, 1880 (Saka)

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

[MR SPEAKER in the Chair]

MEMBERS SWORN

Shri Prabhu Narain Singh (Chandauli)

Shri Madhav Shrihari Aney
(Nagpur)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Supply of Rice to Kerala

†
*52. { Shri Rajendra Singh:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Naval Prabhakar:
Shri Warior:
Shri Ram Krishnan.

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chief Minister and the Food Minister of Kerala had a meeting with the Union Food Minister and the Finance Minister on the issue of rice supply to Kerala from Andhra State sometime back; and

(b) if so, with what results?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (b) The Chief Minister and the Food Minister of Kerala met the Union Food Minister and the Prime Minister towards the end of December, 1958, and discussed the question of supply
320 (A1) LSD-1

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of rice to Kerala from Andhra Pradesh. No final decision was taken.

Shri Rajendra Singh: Sometime back a public allegation was made against the Union Government by the Ministers of Kerala that the Union Government are giving discriminatory treatment to the State of Kerala so far as food supply is concerned. May I know what is the actual position in this regard?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): If there was any discrimination, it was discrimination in favour of Kerala Government as compared to others (Interruption).

Some Hon Members rose—

Shri Tyagi: Why was this discrimination done, I want to know, in the matter of food?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether the Food Minister of Kerala requested the Central Government to ask the Andhra Government to give facilities for procurement of rice from Andhra and, if so, what facilities were provided by the Andhra Government?

Shri A. P. Jain: Well, the position is this. The Kerala merchants as also the Kerala Government are free to buy in the open market; but if they feel any difficulty and want our assistance, we give the assistance in making those purchases.

श्री नवल प्रभाकर या मैं जान सकता
हूँ कि जब केरल के चीफ मिनिस्टर यहाँ

आए और उन्होंने ने आप से बातचीत की तो उन्होंने ने आप को चावल की कितनी कमी बताई।

श्री अ० प्र० जैन : उनका कहना यह था कि वः लाख और सत लाख टन की कमी होती है हर एक साल में। हमारा अंदाजा उससे कम का है।

Shri Warrier: Is it a fact that the Central Government has said to Kerala Government that no more supplies can be expected from the purchase of rice from Andhra by the Centre?

Shri A. P. Jain: No, that is not the position. What we told the Kerala Government was that they should meet their normal requirements themselves, and if there was any unforeseen difficulty the Central Government can go to their assistance in an ad hoc manner.

Shri Ram Krishan: May I know whether as a result of these discussions any quantity of rice has been supplied to Kerala Government so far?

Shri A. P. Jain: Yes; Kerala Government has bought 10,000 tons in the month of December, 15,000 tons in the month of January, and they have entered into contracts for purchase of 25,000 tons in the month of February.

Shri Tyagi: Sir, I heard the hon Minister say that in the matter of supply of rice Kerala was given a favoured treatment. May I know if, to be at par with Kerala as far as favour from the Centre is concerned, other States are required to become "red area", or is it that there is some other reason due to which this favoured treatment was shown to Kerala?

Shri A. P. Jain: We wanted to be a little more generous towards them in order to dispel their suspicions.

Shri Banga: May I know whether the Andhra Government is in favour of this present arrangement whereby the Kerala Government as well as the Kerala merchants are free to purchase rice in the Andhra area?

May I also know whether the Kerala Government have made any representation that they find it difficult to make any purchase from that area?

Shri A. P. Jain: For the time being Kerala Government is not finding any difficulty in making purchases, and the quantities which I mentioned are sufficiently big to indicate that it is making purchases rather comfortably. So far as Andhra Government is concerned, all these matters were discussed when the Andhra Minister was present and, on the whole, these were more or less agreed decisions.

Shri Punnoose: Is it a fact that Central Government is now proposing to purchase nearly 4 lakh tons of rice from Andhra; and, if so, may I know how Kerala can purchase rice from Andhra?

Mr. Speaker: I think what the hon Member wants to know is, if 4 lakh tons of rice are sought to be purchased by the Centre from Andhra, whether it will interfere with the purchase of rice by Kerala from Andhra. What is the objection if the surplus is 4 million tons?

Shri Punnoose. Surplus is only 6 lakh tons.

Mr. Speaker: I understand the tenor of the question is, whether this would affect adversely the purchase of rice by Kerala from Andhra.

Shri A. P. Jain: Well, Sir, the position is that the southern zone as it is constituted is surplus and after meeting the requirements of southern zone it can afford to sell something to the Central Government. Moreover, there are certain types of rice—fine and super-fine rice—which are traditionally exported to the northern region. With the imposition of the ban on the movement from the southern region to the northern region it becomes absolutely the duty of Central Government to buy them; as otherwise, what is to become of that rice which is surplus?

Shri Thirumala Rao: May I know what is the total deficit of rice claimed by the Kerala Government for the Year 1958-59, what is the proportion of it that has to be got from the southern zone by the Kerala Government, and what is the proportion that the Central Government has agreed to supply?

Shri A. P. Jain: More or less, I have answered all those questions. They estimate their deficit to be between 6 lakh tons and 7 lakh tons. We think that it is an exaggeration. Now, if there is any unforeseen difficulty the Central Government will go to their assistance, otherwise both the Kerala Government and the Kerala Merchants will buy in the southern market.

Shri Punnoose: Is it not a fact that Kerala is the most deficit State in the southern zone? When the Centre purchases 4 lakh tons from Andhra, is it not proper that Kerala is given priority in the matter of supply of rice?

Mr. Speaker: He has answered that I put it straight instead of allowing any kind of doubt regarding this matter, whether the purchase of rice by the Centre would affect adversely the purchase by Kerala.

Shri Punnoose: That is not my point. The Centre is purchasing 4 lakh tons from Andhra. Kerala is the most deficit State in the southern zone. I am only asking whether the request of Kerala Government that they may be supplied rice from these 4 lakh tons is not proper.

Mr. Speaker: He says that besides these 4 lakh tons there is enough of rice which can be purchased by Kerala Government.

Shri Yajnik: Is it a fact that Kerala Government is paying a bigger price for the quantity of rice bought from Andhra State than the price fixed by the Government of India and the price at which the Government of India is

buying rice from the Andhra State? The question of price is most important. You can buy anything anywhere but then you buy dearer if you are not properly authorised and you are not properly given convenience to do so.

Shri A. P. Jain: At one time the allegation was that the Kerala Government had paid a higher price than what the Central Government was paying. This hon. House is aware that a judge of the High Court was appointed to investigate as to what were the reasons for doing that. My present information is that the Kerala Government is buying within the controlled rates.

Road Bridge on Rupnarain River

53 { **Shri S. C. Samanta.**
Shri Subodh Hansda

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 584 on the 4th December, 1958 and state

(a) whether tenders for the construction of a Road Bridge on the Rupnarain River (Highway No. 6) have been called, examined and final contract given,

(b) whether any interim arrangement for crossing the river has been made, and

(c) how long model experiments were done in the Central Water and Power Research Station, Poona, for selecting the site of the Bridge?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Fresh tenders were called and have been recently received by Public Works Department, Bengal for an alternative R.C.C. design which will not involve Foreign Exchange. Final contract will be given after the tenders have been examined.

(b) Yes. A passenger ferry service operates at the crossing and an estimate for converting it into a power ferry service for carrying loaded vehicles besides passengers has been sanctioned. The power ferry ghat is under construction.

(c) No model experiments were carried out in the Central Water and Power Research Station, Poona as the same were not considered necessary. However, the opinion of the Director, Central Water and Power Research Station, Poona regarding the selection of the site was sought and he agreed with the proposal.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Before Government took the decision to construct this bridge may I know whether Government thought of the rail-cum-road bridge and, if so, whether the Railway was consulted in the matter?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The Railway Ministry has usually been consulted. The present site which has been approved now is half a mile upstream of the existing railway bridge.

Shri S. C. Samanta: This bridge is being constructed to have a link from Calcutta to Bombay by the National Highway. May I know when this decision was taken and why so much delay is taking place?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The decision was taken in 1956. To begin with tenders were invited on the basis and design of construction using pre-stressed concrete which involved expenditure of foreign exchange to the tune of Rs 6 lakhs. So, they were asked, in order to economise on the expenditure of foreign exchange, to alter the design which was done and hence some time was taken.

Shri Subodh Hansda: The hon. Minister has just now stated that the power ferry is under construction. May I know when this will be introduced?

Shri Raj Bahadur: As soon as the jetties are ready and the State Government have acquired the necessary equipment, the power ferry should be in operation.

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know whether the approach roads to the bridge have been constructed?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I cannot exactly say whether the approach roads have been built or not.

Shri S. C. Samanta: The railway bridge that is nearby was under danger so to say, some twenty-two years back and the Poona Research Station carried research on it. May I know whether the result of that research has been taken into consideration?

Shri Raj Bahadur: As I have just now indicated in reply to the main question, the Chairman of the Water Research Station, Poona, has been consulted in regard to the present site. It is only after that consultation that the present site has been approved.

Shri B. K. Galkwad: What is the estimated cost of the road bridge on Rupmat river?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Rs. 1,12,21,500.

Surface Drainage

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*54. { **Shri R. C. Majhi.**
Shri Subodh Hansda

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state

(a) whether there is a proposal to finance surface drainage improvement works out of the funds available for flood control, and

(b) if so, whether the Central Flood Control Board has approved it?

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

Shri R. C. Majhi: May I know what is the total amount required for the surface drainage improvement work and how much will be available from the fund for flood control?

Shri Hathi: The States have not yet finalised all the schemes for drainage but Uttar Pradesh has formulated certain schemes, the Punjab Government has formulated schemes and the Rajasthan Government has also been requested to formulate schemes. Punjab has prepared 40 drainage schemes costing Rs 130 lakhs. In addition, they have two other schemes. UP has 44 schemes costing Rs 60 lakhs in addition to three other schemes. Rajasthan might have schemes costing about Rs 55 lakhs.

Shri Rajendra Singh: What about Bihar?

Shri Hathi: We have not yet received schemes from Bihar.

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know whether these schemes were included in the Second Five-Year Plan and whether any amount was set apart exclusively for this work? How much has been spent?

Shri Hathi: Amount was set apart for flood protection works and flood control schemes. This is included annually. The amount provided is Rs 7.61 crores.

Shri Panigrahi: May I know whether separate amounts have been earmarked out of this fund for each of the States?

Shri Hathi: From year to year allocation is being made to the various States.

Shri Ranga: May I know whether this includes the project of the Andhra Government for raising the flood bank level on the river Godavari which suffered from terrible floods in 1953?

Shri Hathi: I do not think that we have received this drainage scheme from Andhra but for Andhra Pradesh a provision of Rs 46 lakhs has been made for 1958-59.

Raja Mahendra Pratap: Our Braj has suffered.

Mr. Speaker: The hon Member must also catch my eye and ask a question after I call him.

Raja Mahendra Pratap: Our Braj has suffered badly, maybe due to the traditional war between our Lord Krishna and Indra. In any case, water is still all full up in and around Giriraj. What has been done to it?

Shri Hathi: UP Government has proposed a Goverdhan scheme.

Shri R. C. Majhi: May I know whether the water-logged area has been surveyed and, if so, how much is the total area?

Shri Hathi: Water-logging is a general term. It will include two things, surface drainage and sub-soil. The estimate about surface drainage is about 5 lakh acres in Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Punjab.

श्री नवल प्रभाकर क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि पिछले दिनों जो दिल्ली में भारी वर्षा हुई थी और सारी जमीनोब नालियाँ उबल पड़ी थी और ज़िम का पानी देहातो में घसी मो भरा हुआ है, उस के सम्बन्ध में कोई स्कीम तैयार की गई है, और अगर तैयार की गई है, तो वह क्या है ?

Shri Hathi: The Najafgarh nullah drainage scheme is prepared by the Delhi State Government.

Shri Barman: May I know whether the West Bengal Government has been asked to submit their schemes, if any, by any target date and, if so, what that date is?

Shri Hathi: No target dates are fixed for any particular scheme or for any particular State, but the question was considered at the meeting of the Central Flood Control Board where the Minister from West Bengal was present and he was requested to do so.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if all these schemes will be completed in a year or two years or by the end of the Second Five-Year Plan, especially those of the Punjab?

Shri Hathi: Some schemes we at least hope to finish by 1960-61, i.e., the major schemes

श्री बिजूलि मिश्र: अभी माननीय मंत्री जी ने बताया कि बिहार से कोई स्कीम नहीं आई। तो क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने बिहार गवर्नमेंट से कमी कहा है कि वहाँ पर फ्लड्स से रक्षा के लिये कोई स्कीम है या नहीं?

Shri Hathi: As I have just now submitted, we had a meeting of the Central Flood Control Board and there this question of drainage schemes was considered. All the States were requested to give priority to it and submit their schemes

Railway Land

*55. **Shrimati Renu Chakravarty:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 1599 on the 25th September, 1958 and state

(a) whether Railway Ministry have decided to give water-logged land owned by Eastern Railway in Mouza Gholia and Vasmanpur under Panihati Municipality for refugee rehabilitation, and

(b) when was the matter referred to them by the Rehabilitation Ministry?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) As the land is required for railway purposes it cannot regrettably be spared for refugee rehabilitation

(b) The matter was not referred to the Ministry of Railways by the Ministry of Rehabilitation but by the Minister, Refugee Rehabilitation Department, West Bengal, in August, 1958.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: On many previous occasions land which had been water-logged or unused by the Railways for many years has been requested to be given over for refugee rehabilitation. Is it the policy of the Government that in future all land which belongs to the Central Government which is not being used, even that will not be given for refugee rehabilitation?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: If it is required for our own purposes, it will not be given

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: This area is a water-logged area and it has been surveyed by the West Bengal Government Rehabilitation Ministry. Could I know whether the entire area will be used for Railway purposes and when the buildings will be started?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: The entire area involved is about 54 acres. It is true some portion of it is water-logged. At present we are dumping ash and other things. We want it. We want to build our own Railway quarters

Shri Rajendra Singh: There are lands with the Railways which are, of course not of any use. These lands are given to the State Governments for giving them to the cultivators. May I know if the Railway Ministry has any proposal to give these lands to the landless and not give them in auction?

Mr. Speaker: He makes a suggestion that these lands should be given to the landless and not sold away in auction. This is a suggestion for action. The hon. Minister will consider it. These are suggestions for action. They will certainly be considered. Next question

Some Hon. Members: He does not say that

Shri C. K. Nair: May I know if such land belonging to the Railways is distributed at all for more production?

The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram): Wherever there are surplus lands which can be utilised for agricultural purposes, they are given to the State Governments to settle temporarily with local people for food production work

Goods Train Derailment

- +
- *56. { Shri Assar:
Shri Mohammed Imam:
Shri Agadi:
Shri Siddananjappa:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact there was a derailment of goods train on Southern Railway on the 22nd December, 1958 between Belgaum and Miraj

(b) if so, what were the causes,

(c) whether it is a fact that passengers were harassed and were compelled to stay at Hubli station, and

(d) if so the details of the incident?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes, Sir The derailment took place on 23rd December, 1958 and not on 22nd December, 1958

(b) The enquiry into the cause of the accident is not finalised

(c) and (d) No case of harassment has come to the notice of the Government 55 through passengers who reached Hubli despite pre-warning about the termination of the train at Hubli were given all possible assistance

Shri Assar: May I know whether it is a fact that these harassed persons and passengers staged demonstrations and offered satyagraha at Hubli and what was the reason?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: I have stated there has been no harassment. On the other hand, all possible assistance was given to them.

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know if everything has been provided, what is the need for satyagraha?

The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram): We are not aware of any satyagraha

Mr. Speaker: The hon Minister is not aware of any satyagraha at all

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I may explain here that the passengers reached there at half past nine in the night and they were provided another train at 4 o'clock in the morning. The trouble or any inconvenience that was caused to the passengers was within this period. We made known that the line was blocked. It might have taken some time

Shri Mohammed Imam: On the same track between Belgaum and Bangalore, is it not a fact that more than half a dozen derailments of goods trains have taken place from May 1958 and if so what are the special reasons for such frequent derailment? What steps have been taken by the Railway authorities to avoid them?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: A separate question may be put with regard to that

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I might add, as the Deputy Minister has stated, the report of the enquiry has not yet been finalised. But the preliminary report that has been received indicates that there was no fault on the track itself and that the cause was more or less failure of human element. I will go into the question if there were other derailments and what steps are necessary

Mr. Speaker: Shri Agadi is he not here? Shri Siddananjappa. Sometimes I am not able to locate the names. Yesterday, an hon Member sent a chit to me that by inadvertance I did not call him because I did not find him here though he rose. Therefore, I call the names that appear here whether they are present or not. It is for them to put the question.

Let no other Member put the question when I call some other Member's name. That is all I can do.

Shri Tangamani: Following the reply given by the hon Minister, may I know from the hon Minister whether it is not a fact that during the recent past, particularly during the last three months, derailments in the Southern Railway are on the increase and if so what is the special reason?

Mr. Speaker: It is a larger question.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I am not prepared to answer this general question.

Shri Assar: May I know whether it is a fact that the derailment of train was not informed to Miraj station in time?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: As a matter of fact it was informed. A special train was run and even the passengers with ordinary tickets were allowed to go by the express train. All facilities were given.

Mr. Speaker: Next question. **Shri Keshava**

Shri Keshava: No 57

Mr. Speaker: No 57 has been transferred to the 20th of February.

Electricity Rates in Delhi

*58 { **Shri Radha Raman**
Shri Rajendra Singh

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have any proposal to revise the electric charges in Delhi from consumers,

(b) if so the nature of this revision and

(c) what considerations have led Government to undertake such a revision?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) to (c) A proposal for the revision of the rates for supply of electricity for

lighting and fans, and small industrial and medium power consumers, is under consideration of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi, and not the Government.

Shri Radha Raman: May I know whether the Government has any data available here with regard to the cost of production of electricity in Delhi and the profit that the undertaking has therefrom?

Shri Hathi: I do not think the Government of India has got this information at present.

Shri Radha Raman: May I know whether the Government has any data available with regard to the rates that are prevalent in other big cities of the country and the rates that prevail here in Delhi and how they compare?

Shri Hathi: The Government has the various rates prevailing in the different States in different parts. But, at present, I have not got them here to give a comparative picture.

Shri Rajendra Singh: May I know if the Government on its own have examined the possibility of reducing electricity charges so that the small industries could make some headway in the capital city of India?

Mr. Speaker: He is asking about small industries.

Shri Hathi: This question relates to the proposed revision of rates in Delhi by the Municipal Corporation. That is being done by the Municipal Corporation, not by the Government.

Shri Radha Raman: May I know whether the Government has under consideration any proposal regarding the transfer of production or generation of electricity in Delhi? There is a claim from the Delhi Municipal Corporation that the rates will have gone down if that transfer is made.

Shri Hathi: I do not think there is any such proposal. Under the Municipal Corporation Act of 1957 that we

passed recently, distribution, generation, etc. is the concern of the Delhi Municipal Corporation

श्री नवल प्रभाकर क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि जहाँ दिल्ली शहर में २२ नये पैसे प्रति यूनिट के हिसाब से बिजली मालाई की जाती है वहाँ दिल्ली के ही एक भाग नरेला में बिजली ६२ नये पैसे प्रति यूनिट के हिसाब से मालाई की जा रही है और इस का क्या कारण है ? जब दिल्ली ऐडवाइजरी कमेटी ने भी यह मजूर कर लिया है कि यह असमानता ठीक नहीं है और उस बिजली कम्पनी का लाइसेंस रीसिल कर दिया जाना चाहिये, इस के बावजूद भी कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की जा रही है इस का क्या कारण है ?

Shri Hathi: I think the hon Member is referring to the Narela Co. The Government of India have already asked the Commissioner to take necessary steps and they are taking necessary steps in the matter.

श्री नवल प्रभाकर यह नेमैरी स्ट्रेम कब तक ले लिये जायेगे ?

Shri Hathi: Immediately

Shri Supakar: May I know if there is any Electricity Council for this area to look into these problems?

Shri Hathi: There is the Electricity Sub-Committee of the Corporation which looks after this.

Public Call Offices

*59. { **Shri Ram Krishan:**
Shri Shree Narayan Das:

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 266 on the 27th November, 1958 and state what action is being taken or proposed to be taken to prevent functioning of Public Call Offices by insertion of false coins?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri S. K. Patil): A scheme of utilising tokens for making calls from coin collecting boxes is still under investigation. If found feasible, it will be introduced in one or two systems in about six months time.

Shri Ram Krishan: May I know how far the introduction of new coins has prevented the insertion of false coins?

Shri S. K. Patil: It does not make any difference so far as the false coins are concerned. In any system they will be inserted.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know in how many cases such insertion of false coins has been found?

Shri S. K. Patil: We have not any record, and at any rate, it is not with me here just now.

Shri Tangamani: In reply to a similar question on a previous occasion the hon Minister stated that a rationalisation committee had been appointed and that we would be informed of its composition. May I know the composition of that committee and whether that committee is considering this matter also? That committee went into the question of refixing the rates, and instead of two annas, 20 naye paise was introduced, and ultimately it was fixed at 15 naye paise. I would like to know the composition of the committee and whether the committee will make recommendations about these false coins also.

Shri S. K. Patil: I do not remember whether this also is one of the terms of reference. The Committee recommended that it should be 20 naye paise but the Government revised it a little bit and made it 15 naye paise.

Shri Khadilkar: May I know whether the hon Minister has found that usually the telephone boxes in public call offices are out of order, and many a time, because you have got to insert two coins instead of one—10 and 5

naïve pass— they are wanted; the utility or the service that it is supposed to render to the public is nullified? So, what steps are taken to see that the boxes are kept in perfect order?

Shri S. K. Patil: This difficulty is the old difficulty. If the boxes were not in good repair even before, it used to be so, and that is why this question of token arises. That possibly might obviate the difficulty, and that is why I have answered the question that we are thinking of introducing the token, and that possibly might be an improvement over the existing system.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Tariq

Shri A. M. Tariq: Questions 60 and 106 may be taken up together as they relate to the same subject.

Mr. Speaker: Tabled by the same hon. Member?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): They are different questions. One is about grapes and the other is about dry fruits.

Mr. Speaker: Then he may answer this now and the other later.

Import of Fruits from Pakistan

*60, **Shri A. M. Tariq:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether fruits, specially grapes, are imported from Pakistan; and

(b) if so, the action Government have taken or propose to take to develop grape orchards in India?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Yes, Grapes are, however, mainly imported from Afghanistan.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix I, annexure No 18].

श्री अ० मु० तारिक : आप ने जो स्टेटमेंट टेबल पर रखा है उस में जहाँ आप

ने और जगहों का जिक्र किया है वही आप ने काश्मीर रियासत का जिक्र नहीं किया है जहाँ कि अंगूर की पैदावार बहुत होती थी और जहाँ था कि अ के अंगूर होते थे। आप की लिस्ट में काश्मीर का कोई जिक्र नहीं है।

डा० पं० शा० बेशमुख : हमारे पास इस बारे में कोई सूचना नहीं थी, इसलिए इस में काश्मीर का कोई जिक्र नहीं है।

श्री अ० मु० तारिक : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि आप ने काश्मीर में अंगूर के डेवलपमेंट के लिये क्या कदम उठाये हैं?

स्पीकर महोदय : ज्यादा बढ़ाने के लिये।

डा० पं० शा० बेशमुख : अभी तक हमारे पास काश्मीर से कोई कीम नहीं आई है। अगर हमारे पास कोई स्कीम आयेगी तो हम उस पर गौर करेंगे।

श्री अ० मु० तारिक : यह ठीक है कि काश्मीर से आप के पास स्कीम नहीं आई है। लेकिन यह चीज हम दूसरे मुल्क से मंगाते हैं और इस पर हमारी कमी रकम खर्च होती है। इसलिए यह हमारा फर्ज हो जाता है कि हम अपने मुल्क के उन हिस्सों में जहाँ यह चीज पैदा हो सकती है इस को डेवलप करने के लिये कदम उठाये। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस बारे में सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाये हैं?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member will take it up with his own Government also.

श्री पद्म देव : माननीय मंत्री जी को यह भलीभाँति मालूम है कि हिमाचल के तहसील चीनी में ३२०० मरब्बा मील का क्षेत्र ऐसा है जहाँ अंगूर, चिलगोड़ा, पिस्ता, और बादाम की अच्छी पैदावार हो सकती है। वहाँ के सम्बन्ध में क्या माननीय मंत्री जी ने कोई विशेष योजना बनाई है।

डा० पं० शा० देशमुख : अगर आनरेबल मेम्बर इस स्टेटमेंट को देखते

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Question 106 is a separate question relating to dry fruits. This relates only to ankur, the other one relates to dry fruits in general. The hon. Member will wait till that question comes.

श्री पद्म देव : अंगूर के ही बारे में यह प्रश्न है ।

Mr Speaker: Angur is separate from the others

श्री पद्म देव : अंगूर के लिए चीनी तहसील निहायत उपयुक्त है और अभी भी वहाँ कई किस्म के अंगूर पैदा किये जाते हैं । मेरा कथन यह है कि इस को अधिक बृद्धि देने के लिये हमारी सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाये हैं ?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: A research station was established in China in 1957 and we are proposing to spend about Rs. 2.11 lakhs. It is quite true that Himachal Pradesh is one of our principal grape growing area, and we are paying due attention to it

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : हिमाचल प्रदेश के अल्मोड़ा प्रदेश हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश में अल्मोड़ा का है । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि वहाँ पर अंगूर की खेती के लिये सरकार की तरफ से क्या प्रयत्न हो रहा है ?

श्री प्र० प्र० जैन : आनरेबल मेम्बर जानते हैं कि एग्रिकल्चर और हार्टीकल्चर स्टेट सबसेक्ट है । अगर वह थोड़ी दिक्कत उठ कर वहाँ से कोई स्कीम निजवाने तो वह संजूर हो गयी होती ।

Shri Jadhav: May I know the total acreage under grapes and whether Government is thinking of having a research station at Nasik in Bombay State.

Shri Banga: Nasik, Hyderabad and Bangalore.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I do not know about Nasik. The Bombay Government.....

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members feel as if they are eating grapes now!

Shri Braj Raj Singh: They are sour!

Mr. Speaker: Let us hear the answer

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I could not say whether there is a station in Nasik, but the Bombay Government is keen on grape growing, and we are giving all the assistance that we can and which they ask for.

श्री भक्त बर्जान : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि पाकिस्तान से और दूसरे देशों से इस समय कितनी मात्रा में अंगूर हमारे देश में आ रहे हैं और कब तक हमारा देश इस सम्बन्ध में स्वावलम्बी हो सकेगा ?

डा० पं० शा० देशमुख : ज्यादातर अफगानिस्तान से ही अंगूर हिन्दुस्तान में आते हैं और १९५७ में

Shri Hem Barua: They are all sour

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: In 1957 we imported 146,000 cwts. costing about Rs. 56,40,000. The main imports are from Afghanistan. In 1958 we imported 86,000 cwts. costing Rs. 31,11,000.

श्री भक्त बर्जान : मेरे प्रश्न के दूसरे अंश का जवाब नहीं दिया गया ।

Mr. Speaker: He wanted evidently the total.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Every effort is being made to grow our own grapes.

राजा महेश्वर प्रताप : पाकिस्तान और हिन्दुस्तान को एक कर दीजिये फिर यह सवाल ही नहीं उठेगा ।

Shri Dasappa: I would like to know, in answer to part (b) of the question, whether the largest grape growing area is not round about Bangalore? There are already 3,000 acres of land under grapes. In fact, they are not able to find a good enough market for their grapes as prices are going down. May I know why no attempt is made to get the grapes sent to other parts of India?

Shri Tyagi: Your grapes are sour!

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: The area given by the hon. Member is quite correct. It is in the neighbourhood of 3,000 acres. I have not heard any complaint about the prices and so we have not been able to do anything.

An Hon. Member: Send it to Delhi.

श्री अ० सु० तारिक : स्टेटमेंट में वजीर साहब ने फरमाया है कि हम ने प्लान पर २,११,००० रुपये की रकम रखी थी हिमाचल प्रदेश के लिये। उस में से अब तक कुल ३६,५६६ रुपया खर्च हुआ है। इस से जाहिर है कि हमारी रफ्तार किस कदर सुस्त है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर इस रफ्तार में कुछ तेजी की जाये तो कोई मुजाहदा नहीं होगा।

डा० अ० शा० बेशमुख : रफ्तार तेज करने के लिए कोशिश हो रही है मगर कुछ दिक्कतें भी सामने आती हैं। यह रिसर्च का काम है और इस के लिए अच्छे आदमी चाहिए।

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: We have not gone over nine questions.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: May I ask one question?

Mr. Speaker: Not now.

Rise in Price of Wheat in Delhi

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Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shrimati Ha Palchoudhuri:
Shri Ram Krishan:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Prakash V. Shastri:
Shri Vajpayee:
*61. **Shri Raghunath Singh:**
Pandit D. N. Tiwary:
Shri Naval Prabhakar:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri R. S. Tiwary:
Shri Mohan Swarup:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the wheat prices in Delhi have registered a very high rise;

(b) if so, what is the reason of the high prices; and

(c) what steps have been taken to supply low priced wheat to the people in Delhi?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (b). Yes, the price of indigenous wheat has increased. The main reason is that Delhi receives its supply of indigenous wheat from Punjab where the prices have risen. The rise of prices in Punjab may be due partly to shortage of supply in the market, partly to panicky purchases by consumers out of fear that prices will go up further and also to some extent to the exploiting of the situation whenever possible by the trade.

(c) From the middle of November Government arranged for the supply of cheap atta in the market by requiring the mills to make atta only out of imported wheat. Early in January, the availability of such atta was increased by increasing the quota of the mills to their maximum capacity. In addition, sale of imported wheat through about 200 fair price shops was arranged. These supplies are adequate for meeting the entire requirements of Delhi.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: May I know whether it is a fact that before

the present rise in the wheat prices in Delhi, the authorities were aware that wheat was being smuggled to the adjoining States, and if so, what steps have been taken to stop that smuggling?

Shri A M Thomas: Punjab and Delhi are within one and the same zone. There have been allegations that wheat was being smuggled to UP, and steps have been taken to stop it.

Shri Jagdish Awasthi: What steps have been taken?

Shri Tyagi: I protest against this.

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : दिल्ली की जन-सम्पर्क समिति में खाद्य समस्या के सम्बन्ध में विचार किया गया था और उस के बहुत सारे सदस्यों की यह राय है कि जो धाटा इस समय सरकार की ओर से दिया जाता है, उस के अन्दर चावल की कनकी पीसी जाती है और इसी तरह के सस्ते अनाज उस में पीस कर दिये जाते हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या मंत्री महोदय को इस की जानकारी है।

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री (श्री डॉ० प्र० खन्ना) : इस वक्त जिस कीमत पर हम गेहूँ दे रहे हैं, उस से और मस्ता अनाज कोई नहीं है। माननीय सदस्य ने जो कनकी के बारे में कहा है, हमारी इत्तिहा यह है कि यह बिल्कुल गलत बात है।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : श्री मंत्री जी ने बताया कि ट्रेड ने सिचुएशन को एक्सप्लायट किया। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार ने उस के लिए क्या दवाई की।

श्री डॉ० प्र० खन्ना : बहुत सारी जगह गलना पकड़ा गया है। पंजाब गवर्नमेंट ने कुछ उन लोगों के ट्रक परमिट कैंसल कर दिये, जोकि स्मगलिंग में सगे हुए थे। पंजाब गवर्न-

मेंट जरा सख्त तौर से उन को पकड़ रही है।

श्री राधा रमण : मैं मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उन की यह जानकारी है कि यहाँ से रोजाना करीब करीब बीस हजार व्यक्ति रेल के जरिये दो दो, डेढ़ डेढ़ सेर गेहूँ बाहर ले जाते हैं, और वह सब स्मगल होता है। क्या उस को भी रोकने की ज़रूरत है?

श्री डॉ० प्र० खन्ना : मैं इस को स्मगलिंग नहीं कहूँगा, क्योंकि कानून के मुताबिक हर एक आदमी यहाँ से पाच सेर गेहूँ ले जा सकता है। धाखिर लोग यहाँ धाते जाते हैं और उन को तानों की ज़रूरत होती है। हमारा उन को रोकने का इरादा नहीं है। आप ने जो बीस हजार की संख्या बताई है, उस का मुझे तो पता नहीं है।

Raja Mahendra Pratap: A famous CID officer called on me this morning, by name Mr. Bali of Lodi Colony, and he said that he could trace many great shop-keepers and shops where grain is stored. Can you take his services? He is prepared to help you.

Mr. Speaker: That is a suggestion for action.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The hon. Minister has just stated that 200 fair price shops have been started. May I know whether it is a fact that these shops are quite inadequate to supply atta and wheat to the people, and if so, whether the number is going to be increased? May I also know the price at which atta and wheat are being sold in the open market at Delhi?

Shri A. P. Jain: The number 200 refers only to wheat. Otherwise, there are more than 4,000 shops for atta operating in Delhi.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: My question has not been answered. I had asked for the price of wheat and atta in the open market

Mr. Speaker: He will think over and answer.

श्री बाजपेयी : खाद्य समस्या के हल में सहायता देने के लिए प्रत्येक राज्य सरकार को सर्वदली समिति बनाने का सुझाव केन्द्र की ओर से दिया गया था। क्या इस प्रकार की कोई समिति दिल्ली में बनी है और यदि नहीं, तो क्या वह बनेगी और अगर नहीं बनेगी, तो क्यों नहीं बनेगी ?

Mr. Speaker: All are parts of the same question.

श्री जे० प्र० जैन : यह मामला होम मिनिस्ट्री में आया। दिल्ली में एक सलाह देने वाली समिति है, जिस में बहुत सारे दलों का प्रतिनिधित्व है। अभी तक होम मिनिस्ट्री की राय यह हुई है कि यह सलाहकार कमेटी खाद्य के तमाम मामले को भी देख सकती है।

श्री जे० ला० द्विवेदी : क्या यह सच है कि गल्ले की रोक-थाम के लिए जब दुकानों में स्टोर किया गया गल्ला पकड़ा गया, तो गवर्नमेंट ने केवल यू० पी० के दुकानदारों का गल्ला ले लिया, लेकिन पंजाब के दुकानदारों का गल्ला नहीं पकड़ा गया ? क्या मंत्री महोदय बतायेंगे कि ऐसा क्यों किया गया और एक प्रकार के दुकानदारों पर यह ज्यादाती क्यों की गई ?

श्री त्यागी : क्योंकि मिनिस्टर यू० पी० के हैं।

श्री जे० प्र० जैन : पहली बात यह है कि आनरेबल मेम्बर की इतिला ठीक नहीं है। शुरू शुरू में यह जरूर था कि यू० पी० के कुछ दुकानदारों ने बेजा नफा कमाने के लिए इस उम्मीद पर कि पंजाब से उत्तर प्रदेश को गेहूं के जाने की जो रुकावट है, वह

हट जायगी, घाठ दस लाख मन या इस से भी ज्यादा अनाज खरीद लिया था और जिस वक्त यह फैसला हो गया कि अब इस रुकावट को हटाया नहीं जायगा, तो यह मुनासिब समझा गया कि इस गल्ले को ले लिया जाये। बाद में पंजाब के जिन व्यापारियों ने बहुत तादाद में अनाज रखा हुआ था, जिन का यू० पी० से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं था, उन का अनाज भी ले लिया गया।

श्री जे० ला० द्विवेदी : क्या यह सच है कि

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. First I must exhaust those hon. Members who had taken the trouble of tabling the question. The hon. Member's name does not appear here

श्री रा० स० तिवारी : क्या दिल्ली में अनाज बेचने वाली को-ऑपरेटिव सोसायटिया हैं या बड़े आदमियों को अनाज बेचने का काम दिया गया है ?

श्री जे० प्र० जैन : बड़े आदमियों का कोई प्रश्न नहीं है, क्योंकि छोटे छोटे दुकानदार-खुर्दफारोश हैं और कुछ को-ऑपरेटिव सोसायटिया भी हैं।

Shri Ram Krishan. May I know the highest wheat price registered so far?

Shri A. M. Thomas. In Delhi, Rs 20 50 was the highest price, that was for the Dara variety

श्री० रणबीर सिंह : क्या मंत्री महोदय को इस बात का पता है कि देहात में खेत मजदूरों को गेहूं नहीं मिलता है और जिन लोगों की बहुत थोड़ी आमदनी है, उन को सस्ता गेहूं देने के लिये क्या इन्तजाम किया गया है ?

श्री जे० प्र० जैन : मंत्री महोदय को यह भी पता है कि कुछ बड़े बड़े किसानों

ने पंजाब में गांवों में धान भी पनाज को
खिया कर रखा हुआ है और उन से भी वह
पनाज लिया जायगा।

Ch. Ranbir Singh rose—

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I have allowed one question to the hon. Member. If ryots should come to the House and then say that *atta* has not been given to them, what about others who are living in towns?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know the price of *atta* and wheat at present in Delhi?

Shri A. P. Jain: All the *atta* is manufactured out of the overseas wheat, and it is being sold at the rate of Rs. 15.81 per maund

Shri Rameshwar Tania: As there is a general complaint about the quality of the imported wheat and *atta*, may I know whether Government are taking steps to get it examined by the laboratories?

Mr. Speaker: He says there is a general complaint about the quality of the imported wheat or *atta*, and he wants to know what steps are being taken to rectify the same

Shri A. P. Jain: I am eating that *atta*; perhaps, the hon. Speaker is also eating that *atta* and I have not heard of any such complaint

Mr. Speaker: I do not suppose the hon. Minister will invite my opinion about it.

Shri Hem Barua: We would like to have it

Mr. Speaker: Next question

Diesel and Electric Locomotives

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*82. { **Shri Shree Narayan Das:**
 Shri Keshava:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether any, if so what, efforts are being made for the manufacture

of Diesel and Electric Locomotives in India; and

(b) the present requirement of Railways for such locomotives?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawas Khan): (a) Yes; proposals are under consideration

(b) Besides the orders already placed, the requirements for the remaining 2nd Plan period are about 25 Broad Gauge main line diesels, and 53 Broad Gauge Diesel Shunters. For AC electrification schemes which are expected to be completed during the 2nd Plan period, it is assessed that 151 electric locos would be necessary. Orders have been placed for 110 locos. Seven DC locos of 1500 Volts will also be necessary for Central Railway during the 2nd Plan period.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: What is the nature of the proposals that are being considered now both for diesel and for locomotive manufacture?

Shri Shah Nawas Khan: We have taken a policy decision in the Railway Ministry that the development of electric locomotives will be done in the public sector. The diesel locomotive development will be left to the private sector. For the development of electric locomotives, we have placed an order for 110 locomotives abroad. Out of those, 10 locomotives are being received at Chittaranjan in a knocked down condition. Those locomotives will be assembled in Chittaranjan and that will give valuable training for our staff. We have also made arrangements with our consultants who are the French National Railways, to send our people for training abroad in their factories. We hope that the mechanical parts of the electric locomotives will be manufactured at Chittaranjan. The electrical parts will be manufactured at the Heavy Electrical Project at Bhopal.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: Have any foreign firms made any offer for manufacturing diesel engines here?

Shri Shah Nawas Khan: There are three well known Indian firms,

TELCO, TEXMACO and Hindustan Motors, which are dealing in diesel engines. They have been asked to collaborate with foreign firms and put up proposals for the manufacture of diesel locomotives in India.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: I want to know which are the foreign firms that have been invited in this regard.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Keshava

Shri Keshava: In view of the expanding programme for electrification of railways in our country is there any scheme for undertaking the production of electric locomotives in Chittaranjan and TELCO factories?

The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram): That is what the Deputy Minister has just explained—what steps we are taking for the manufacture of these electric locomotives in the country.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: Have any steps been taken to decide as to what proportion of engines we want run on electricity and on diesel? I ask the question because we are likely to produce more and more electricity in this country, whereas diesel oil has to be imported.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: Any decision on fixing the proportion of electric, diesel and steam locomotives will be too premature. But as many diesels as we are having or will have will be utilised in the foreseeable future, even if all the schemes of generating electricity go through.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Is the collaboration which has been allowed for the manufacture of diesel engines with foreign firms going to be in the form of joint ventures with foreign capital or participation in the actual company itself?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: That is a matter which would be dealt with by another Ministry, not the Railway Ministry.

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan: Do Government propose to hold any interest in shares in the firms manufacturing diesel?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: No, there is no intention to have any share in them. They will be the manufacturers and we may purchase from them, subject to their prices being competitive and the products being according to our specifications.

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan: May I know whether all these locomotives, electric and diesel, proposed to be manufactured are to be only for broad gauge or whether any metre gauge locomotives also will be allowed to be manufactured?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: They will be for both.

Shri P. C. Bose: What are the comparative expenses between a diesel locomotive and steam locomotive on a mileage basis?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: Certainly diesels have certain advantages over steam locomotives in speed and other things. We get more track capacity if we operate by diesel than by steam.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether the manufacture of these diesel locomotives will be left entirely in the hands of the three private companies TELCO, TEXMACO and Hindustan Motors or whether some at least will be manufactured in Chittaranjan?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: No, there is no intention to manufacture diesel in Chittaranjan. Chittaranjan will be carrying on manufacture of steam locomotives and certain mechanical parts of electric locomotives.

Price of Raw Jute

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| | { | Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan |
| | | Shri Nagi Reddy |
| | | Shri P. G. Sen |
| | | Shri Barman |
| *64 | | Shri S. C. Samanta |
| | | Shri Jhulan Sinha |
| | | Shri Vajpayee |
| | { | Shri A. K. Gopalan |

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Central Jute

Committee had recommended the fixing of minimum prices for raw Jute;

(b) if so, what decision was taken by Government; and

(c) if any decision was taken, what was the reaction on the price of raw Jute?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Yes

(b) and (c). As a measure of price support, Government have authorized the State Trading Corporation to purchase jute in the producing areas through Co-operative Societies. It is too early yet to assess the reaction of this measure on the price of raw jute. However, raw jute prices have shown a slight firming up of late.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: What exactly has been the increase in the prices of raw jute and mesta during the period the State Trading Corporation entered the market?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: In some of the markets, there has been an improvement of about Re 1 and a little more in the prices of both mesta and jute.

Shri Vajpayee: What other steps do Government propose to take to see that the production of jute does not go down next year as a result of decline in prices?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: The following are some of the steps which have been approved by the Cabinet: ban on the import of varieties of jute which are grown in India in sufficient quantities, jute mills would hold stocks of jute to the extent of about 4 months' consumption, permission to export a limited quantity of about 50,000 bales outside India, and provision of facilities for quick transport of raw jute from distant producing areas to the mills.

Shri Barman: What is the minimum price that has been arrived at or approved by Government, and what are the data on which this price has been arrived at?

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Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: We have not yet fixed any minimum price.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether the minimum price recommended by the Indian Central Jute Committee was accepted by Government, and whether this price fixation had the sanction of Government?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: As I have already stated, no minimum price has yet been fixed.

Shri Rameshwar Tanti: May I know whether it is a fact that co-operative societies and traders' associations requested Government as early as September/October to export the surplus jute, but the Government did not decide the question till January, by which time the cultivators were forced to sell their jute at a very low price? If so, I want to know whether this was on account of the wrong decision of the Government about the jute crop or of the advice of the Indian Jute Mills' Association.

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): We are not aware of any such representation, because such representation must have come to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. That question may be addressed to that Ministry.

Shri Bimal Ghose: May I know what is the quantity of jute that has been purchased by the State Trading Corporation so far, and if nothing at all or nothing much has been purchased, what is the firming up of price due to?

Shri A. P. Jain: Some jute has been purchased.

Shri Bimal Ghose: What is the quantity?

Shri A. P. Jain: I cannot give the exact quantity because that is being purchased by the State Trading Corporation which is not my Ministry.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: In view of the fact that the policy regarding the steps taken for trying to firm up prices was decided at such a

stage when the poorest of the cultivators had already come into the market, could I know whether the Government propose to come forward with a jute purchase policy well in advance before the jute comes into the market?

Shri A. P. Jain: We have taken a decision for the present year and we have stated what that decision is

Mr. Speaker: The Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Construction of Bridges on Hingoli-Khandwa Line

*63. **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state

(a) the number of major bridges that have yet to be constructed on the Hingoli-Khandwa rail link,

(b) whether the required girders have since been received, and

(c) when the construction of all the major bridges is likely to be completed?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Thirty four

(b) 103 girders have been received and 66 are still due.

(c) By October, 1960

Institute for Afforestation

*65. **Shrimati Ila Palchondhuri:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that a proposal for establishing an Institute for Afforestation of arid and semi-arid zones in India is under the consideration of the Government of India, and

(b) if so, the progress made in finalising it?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) and (b). On the advice of an expert from the UNESCO, a scheme has been prepared for expanding the scope of the existing Central Desert Afforestation Research Station at Jodhpur into a Central Arid Zone Research Institute, in collaboration with the UNESCO's major project on the subject and with technical and financial assistance from that Organisation. The financial and organizational details are still under consideration.

Automatic Telephone Exchanges

*66. { **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri Tangamani:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state.

(a) whether some more Automatic Telephone Exchanges are likely to be established during 1959-60;

(b) if so, in which cities;

(c) the expenditure involved, and

(d) cities where this work has already been taken up?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) Yes

(b) to (d) Statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha

Statement

(b) and (c) New Automatic Exchanges likely to be brought into service in 1959-60 with cost particulars

Sl No.	Name of Exchange	City	Total estimated cost Rs.
1	Coimbatore	Coimbatore	34,89,700
2	Jullundur	Jullundur	20,82,000
3	Jaipur	Jaipur	40,08,000
4	Agra	Agra	41,97,000
5	Asansol	Asansol	16,38,900
6	Jorbagh	New Delhi	56,63,500

(d) Work has already been taken up at all the places mentioned at part (b) of the answer

Mobile Libraries on Railways

*67. { Shri Vajpayee:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to start mobile libraries to provide reading material for the staff posted at wayside stations;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether mobile library service provided on two sections of the North Eastern Railway has proved successful?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) Yes

(b) The mobile library is a mobile van stocked with books in regional languages so as to make the library facilities available to Railway staff at wayside stations

(c) On the North Eastern Railway a mobile library was started on 19th December 1958 on one section viz Samastipur—Darbhanga—Narkatiaganj Section. It is too early to make an assessment, but it may be said that it has been popular. On the other section viz Gorakhpur—Gonda Loop a mobile library was scheduled to start from 5th February, 1959

Sutlej-Beas Link Project

*68. { Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:
Shri Ram Krishan:
Shri Hem Raj:
Shri Daljit Singh:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 1120 on the 9th December, 1958 and state

(a) whether any survey or study has been made of the scheme called "Sutlej-Beas Link Project"; and

(b) what is the necessity, advantages and purpose of this Project?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) The project is under investigation by the Government of Punjab.

(b) The project will increase the firm electric power generated at Bhakra. Thereafter the water will be led into the River Sutlej below Nangal Dam and will be picked up at Harike for utilisation in the Rajasthan Canal. The Beas waters delivered into the Bhakra reservoir will have better manoeuvrability as these will be available at a higher level and in the upper region

Paddy and Rice Export from Orissa

*69. Shri Supakar: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of paddy and rice exported so far from Orissa to other States in India and the prices at which they are procured; and

(b) how does the above procurement price in Orissa compare with the market price of paddy and rice in the States to which the rice and paddy are exported?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) 5,000 tons of fine and superfine varieties procured at the under-mentioned rates, were exported to West Bengal until 4th February, 1959—

Variety	Rate per maund of naked grain
Fine	Rs 16.00
Superfine	Rs 17.00

(b) The controlled ex-mill prices in West Bengal range between Rs 16.00 and Rs. 19.75 per maund in Calcutta and the adjoining districts of West Bengal depending on the quality of rice.

डाक तथा तार के लिये स्वयंसेवक

*७०. श्री भक्त वर्तन : क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री १८ नवम्बर, १९५८ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ५४ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) डाक तथा तार विभाग के कर्मचारियों की हड़ताल के समय जिन व्यक्तियों ने अपनी सेवाएँ प्रपित की थीं क्या उनके बारे में इस बीच घांकड़े इकट्ठे कर लिये गये हैं,

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या प्रत्येक परिमण्डल के घांकड़े बताने वाला एक विवरण समा पटल पर रखा जायेगा; और

(ग) शेष स्वयंसेवकों को उपयुक्त रोज़-मर दिलाते के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री (श्री ल० लाल पांडे) : (क) जी हाँ, केवल पश्चिमी बंगाल परिमण्डल के घांकड़ों को छोड़ ।

(ख) जी हाँ, पश्चिमी बंगाल परिमण्डल की सूचना के उपलब्ध होते ही ।

(ग) मुझे खेद है कि इस सम्बन्ध में कोई विशेष कार्यवाही करना सम्भव नहीं है, क्योंकि रिक्त स्थानों के भरने के समय चुने गये व्यक्तियों को निजी योग्यता-क्रम के अनुसार अपनी-अपनी बारी लेनी होती है ।

Supply of Rice to West Bengal

*71. **Shri Sadhan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of West Bengal have recently approached the Central Government for supplies of rice;

(b) if so, the quantity asked for, and

(c) the quantity that will be supplied?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) to (c). The

requirement of a State for a particular month is examined by the Central Government in consultation with the State Government and supplies are arranged keeping in view the availability of stocks in the Central Reserve and the present and future demands from other States. For the month of February 1959 the West Bengal Government had asked for 30,000 tons of rice. Arrangement has been made to supply 20,000 tons of rice and 20,000 tons of paddy.

Hindustan Shipyard

*72. **Shri N. R. Munisamy:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) when the pre-fabrication shop at Hindustan Shipyard is to be commissioned;

(b) how the ships are priced; and

(c) how do they compare with ships manufactured in foreign countries?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) The pre-fabrication shop is almost ready and is expected to be commissioned by June, 1959

(b) and (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

The present practice is to fix, by negotiations with the shipowner, a price, which is roughly equivalent to the cost of building a similar ship in the United Kingdom. A comparative statement of the shipbuilding costs in different countries as ascertained in 1956 is given below:—

(Approximate)

United Kingdom 100
West Germany 95
Japan 110
United States of America 200
Australia 150
France 130
Italy 130
India 131

कैंसर

*७३. श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत ने कनाडा से कैंसर के उपचार के लिये एक अनुबंध (कोगल्ट ६०) खरीदा है ;

(ख) यदि हा, तो यह कहा लगाया जायेगा ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (श्री करभरकर) :

(क) कनाडा की सरकार कोलम्बो योजना के अन्तर्गत तीन कोगल्ट बीम बेरापी यूनिट और एक शक्तिशाली कोगल्ट ६० सोर्स प्रदान कर रही है ।

(ख) इन तीन कोगल्ट बीम बेरापी यूनिटों में से एक-एक यूनिट (१) टाटा मेमोरियल अस्पताल, बम्बई, (२) चित्तरंजन कैंसर अस्पताल, कलकत्ता और (३) क्रिश्चियन मेडिकल कालेज अस्पताल, लुधियाना में लगाया जायेगा तथा शक्तिशाली कोगल्ट ६० सोर्स कैंसर इन्स्टीट्यूट, मद्रास में लगाया जायेगा ।

Commodities Committees

*74 Shri I. Eacharan: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) what is the period of interval fixed for holding the meetings of the Commodities Committees under the Ministry of Food and Agriculture:

(b) whether any change has been made in the period of interval for holding meetings of the Committees during the course of the last two years; and

(c) if so, what are the reasons?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) to (c). A statement is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 19].

Circular Railway for Calcutta

*75. Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhari: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) what decisions have been taken by the Railway Board and Government on the recommendations of the S. N. Roy Committee on the Circular Railway for Calcutta and the Sarangdany Committee on the electrification of Eastern Railway about the starting of an electrically operated circular railway system girdling the city of Calcutta as part of the Suburban Electrification Scheme;

(b) whether this proposal for a circular railway for Calcutta will eventually form part of the Electrification Projects that are already under way in the Howrah and Sealdah Divisions, and

(c) whether any detailed project reports and cost estimates for the circular railway have been prepared?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). The scheme of Circular Railway around Calcutta city will be considered after electrification of all the Suburban sections of Calcutta has been completed.

(c) Does not arise.

Purchase of Paddy and Rice

*76 { Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Anirudh Sinha:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the States where Governments have entered into markets for purchasing paddy and rice during the current Kharif season;

(b) the quantities of paddy and rice so far purchased in those States;

(c) whether any purchase of rice and paddy has also been made on Union Government's account; and

(d) if so, how much?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Rice or paddy is being purchased in Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore, Orissa, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. Madras is about to start making purchases.

(b) to (d) A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha [See Appendix I, annexure No 20]

National Projects Construction Corporation

*77 Shri E. Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state

(a) the number of States which have so far agreed to join the National Projects Construction Corporation, and

(b) how many of them have paid their contributions?

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

(b) Five

Master Plan for Flood Control in Orissa

*78. Shri Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 472 on the 27th November, 1958 and state

(a) whether the High Level Committee on Floods, after examining the long-range plan for flood control prepared by the Orissa Government, has accorded approval to the plan

(b) whether a statement showing the main features of this long-range master plan for flood control in Orissa will be laid on the Table, and

(c) whether the Government of India has approved this master plan in its entirety?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) to (c) A statement containing the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House

STATEMENT

(a) to (c) After examining the long-range plan for flood control prepared by the Orissa Government, the High Level Committee on Floods have, in Volume II of their Report, indicated broadly the lines on which a satisfactory long-range plan should be formulated. A summary of the recommendations contained in Volume II of the Report is attached. It is for the State Government to re-cast the plan in the light of these recommendations and to place it before the State Technical Advisory Committee and the State Flood Control Board for approval. Thereafter, the plan will be considered by the Central India Rivers Commission (Floods) and by the Central Flood Control Board. The question of approving the plan in its entirety or otherwise does not arise at this stage.

Procurement of Rice from Andhra

*79 Shri Subbiah Ambalam: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state

(a) the total quantity of rice that has been procured by the Central Government from Andhra State during 1958, and

(b) the quantity distributed to each of the needy States and the stock in hand?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) The quantity of rice purchased by the Central Government in Andhra State and actually delivered to them during the year 1958 was about 171,000 tons

(b) The rice procured by the Government from the various States in the country and from abroad is pooled and held in Central Storage Depots. Allocations are made by the Centre to the various States in accordance with their relative needs. Hence, it is not possible to say what quantities of the rice procured in Andhra Pradesh were supplied to the needy States and how much is left with the Government.

Sharavathy Hydro-Electric Project

*80 Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) what progress has been made in the Sharavathy Hydro-electric Project, and

(b) the total expenditure involved and the States that will be benefited therefrom?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Civil works connected with the project are making good progress. As regards the generating station, excavation work at the site is in hand.

(b) The total estimated cost of the project is Rs 39.45 crores and that of the 1st stage alone Rs 22.97 crores. This project is for the benefit of the entire State of Mysore.

बाढ़ सम्बन्धी उच्च-स्तरीय समिति

*81 श्री सरजू पांडे क्या सिबाई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या बाढ़ मन्त्री उच्च-स्तरीय समिति ने अपना दूसरा प्रतिवेदन दे दिया है, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो बाढ़ों के नियंत्रण के लिये उसने मुख्य सुझाव क्या है?

सिबाई तथा विद्युत उपमंत्री (श्री हाथी) (क) तथा (ख) बाढ़ मन्त्री उच्च-स्तरीय समिति (हाई लेवल कमिटी ऑन फ्लड्स) ने अपनी रिपोर्ट की दूसरी जिल्द (सैंकिड वाल्यूम) पेश कर दी है और उसमें दी गई सिफारिशों का सारांश (समरी) सदन की मेज पर रख दिया गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये एन० टी०-११२९/५९]

दिल्ली के लिये मास्टर प्लान

*82 श्री रा० स० सिबारी क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) दिल्ली की मास्टर प्लान को कार्यान्वित करने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है, और

(ख) यह मास्टर प्लान कब तक कार्यान्वित होगी?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (श्री करमरकर)

(क) और (ख) दिल्ली की मास्टर प्लान अभी तैयार हो रही है और इसके १९५९ के अन्त तक पूर्ण हो जाने की प्राशा है। प्लान के मिलने ही उसकी कार्यान्विति के प्रश्न पर विचार किया जायेगा।

Railway Freight

*83 Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are examining the possibility of making a reduction in the railway freight for manganese ore,

(b) if so, the stage at which the matter rests, and

(c) the time by which a decision is expected to be taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) to (c) The matter is under examination and a decision is expected to be taken shortly.

Development of Ports

*84. Shri Mahanty: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state

(a) whether Government had approached the UN Technical Administration for the services of some experts to advise on the development of ports in India

(b) if so, who were the experts and what specific matters were referred to them for consideration; and

(c) what advice has been tendered by the team of experts in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes Sir.

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

STATEMENT

(b) The expert whose services were made available by the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration is Mr F. Posthuma, Deputy Director, Port of Rotterdam. The matters referred to him were.—

(i) Selection of a suitable site for the location of an auxiliary port in the Calcutta region

(ii) Problems relating to the dredging of the River Hooghly

(iii) Project for the expansion and remodelling of the Marshalling Yard at East Dock Junction at Calcutta Port

(iv) Problems relating to development of Bombay Port and the dredging of the main approach channel to Bombay Harbour

(v) Improvement of the depths in the approach channel of Kandla Port

(vi) The development of Paradip and Mangalore Ports

(b) The Report of the expert is awaited

Railway Protection Force

*85. Pandit D. N. Tiwary: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 1068 on the 17th December, 1958 and state—

(a) whether the rules under the Railway Protection Force Act, 1957 have since been finalised, and

(b) if so, when they will be laid on the Table?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) and (b). The Rules framed under the R.P.F. Act, 1957, are being examined and would be laid on the Table of the House by the middle of this year.

Drinking Water Supply to Agartala Town

*86. Shri Bangshi Thakur: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 61 on the 13th November, 1957 and state whether the people of Agartala Town will get the supply of protected drinking water by the end of 1959?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmakar): No. The Scheme has since been revised by the Tripura Administration and is under examination.

हिमाचल प्रदेश का स्वास्थ्य विभाग

*८७. श्री पदम देव :
श्री स० च० सामन्त :

क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिमाचल प्रदेश के स्वास्थ्य विभाग में प्रशिक्षित कर्मचारियों की कमी को पूरा करने के लिये क्या पग उठाये जा रहे हैं ; और

(ख) सरकार द्वारा भेजे गये छात्रों सहित कुल कितने छात्र इस समय विभिन्न संस्थाओं में चिकित्सा की शिक्षा प्राप्त कर रहे हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (श्री करनकर) :

(क) और (ख). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और यथा समय सना की मेज पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Catering Contractors

*88. **Shri Tangamani:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state—

(a) whether Government propose to reduce the upper limit of holdings of catering contractors,

(b) if not, reasons therefor, and

(c) what is the present ceiling limit fixed?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) Yes

(b) Does not arise

(c) The present ceilings are —

(i) 12 units in respect of catering contracts, viz Restaurants and Refreshment Rooms, and

(ii) 7 units in respect of vending contracts, viz, stalls and platform vending

Over-bridge at Sholapur

*89. **Shri Sonavane:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the replies given to Unstarred Question No 3008 on the 27th September 1958 and state

(a) whether the consideration of the proposal for construction foot over-bridge connecting the circulating areas at the broad gauge and metre gauge stations of Sholapur Railway Station has since been completed,

(b) whether any reply from the Government of Bombay has been received, and

(c) the probable date when the work would be started?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) Not yet, Sir

(b) and (c) Yes Sir The State Government have refused to bear the charges, and the matter is being examined further

Ukai Project

*90. **Shri Jadhav:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 1678 on the 11th September, 1957 and state

(a) whether Government have since taken any decision about the Ukai Project, West Khandesh,

(b) whether it is a fact that some machinery for the execution of the work has been assembled on the site, and

(c) the amount spent over the project so far?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) No, Sir

(b) Information is not available and has been called for from the Bombay Government

(c) Information about up-to-date expenditure is not available The probable expenditure to end of March, 1959 will be about Rs 99.7 lakhs

Bhakra Dam

*91. **Shri Mohammed Imam:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the hill slopes which flank on either side of Bhakra dam are of loose soil and highly disintegrated rock,

(b) whether he is aware of the opinion of the famous British Engineer, Lord Hailly, that the hill slopes abutting the dam may not stand the strain of a dam of the height of 720 ft;

(c) whether it is fact that a portion of the hill slopes slipped during the last rains, and

(d) what precautions have been taken to strengthen the hill slopes?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) to (d) A statement giving the information is laid on the Table of the House

STATEMENT

(a) The Bhakra Dam is located in the lower Shiwaliks. The rock is jointed, interspersed with bands of clay and shear zones. The weak zones have been cleared. The clay bands have also been excavated to adequate depths and these have been filled back with concrete. An extensive programme of grouting the rocks with cement mortar has been carried out. This consists of diamond drilling and subsequent grouting so that the entire mass becomes monolithic.

(b) No information is available.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Detailed geological survey followed by continual detailed examination of the outer periphery has been carried out to see whether any geo-physical weakness exists which may detract from the capacity of the range to hold the stored water supply. All such doubts have been set at rest. As a result of the geological examination, necessary grouting and pinning operations are undertaken wherever considered technically appropriate.

Bailadilla-Visakhapatnam Line

*92. Shri A. S. Saigal: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that due to the availability of surplus raw iron in Bailadilla of Bastar district and the agreement with Japan for its export, Government of Madhya Pradesh has suggested construction of a railway line in the Third Five Year Plan for joining Bailadilla and Visakhapatnam, and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to consider its inclusion in the Third Five Year Plan?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) The Bailadilla-Kottavalasa railway survey, though sponsored primarily in connection with the Dandakaranya Refugee Rehabilitation Scheme, will

when built serve also for export of iron ore through Vizagapatnam port.

(b) The matter is under consideration as besides the railway line, the details of additional port facilities required have yet to be investigated.

Sone River Barrage

*93. Shri Kamal Singh: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1933 on the 30th April, 1958 regarding Sone River Barrage and state

(a) whether the schemes of main Barrage-cum-road Bridge-cum-Hydro Electric Power Generation and that of High-Level Canals have since been fully examined by the Central Government,

(b) if so, the Government's reaction to the report and when the work is likely to be taken up, and

(c) whether work of remodelling and renovation of the existing canals for which rupees 2.27 crores were sanctioned has started and the progress made so far?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) The examination of the Project in the Central Water and Power Commission has not yet been completed.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The work has already started and the Government of Bihar expect to spend Rs. 45 lakhs by March, 1959.

Konkan Coastal Service

*94. { Shri Narayanankutty Menon:
Shri Kodiyam.

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state.

(a) whether the Bombay Steam Navigation Company is contemplating to suspend its Konkan Coastal Service, and

(b) if so the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). The Company have complained that the service is not remunerative and that without an increase in fares or a subsidy from Government to off-set the losses, it will not be possible for them to continue the service

Erosion of River Hooghly Banks

***95 Shri Halder:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state

(a) whether any request has been received from the West Bengal State Government for help in stabilising the areas on both sides of River Hooghly specially the banks within the Howrah District and Chinsurah affected by erosion, and

(b) if so the action taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b) A statement containing the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House [See Appendix I, annexure No 21]

Railway Time-Tables

***96. Shri Goray:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state

(a) how many copies of the Railway time-tables in each language are printed each time,

(b) the other languages besides English in which the time-tables are printed, and

(c) the basis on which the languages are chosen?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) The number of copies of the Time Tables printed for sale to the public language-wise varies from Railway to Rail-

way and with every edition depending on the demands from the public

A statement showing the number of copies of Time-Tables in various languages printed for October, 1958 issue is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha [See Appendix I, annexure No 22]

(b) Assamese, Bengali, Gurumukhi, Hindi, Kannada, Malayalam, Oriya, Tamil and Telugu

(c) Time-Tables other than in English and Hindi are printed on the basis of major regional languages of the States, traversed by the respective Railways, provided there is adequate demand from public

T. B. Survey

***97 { Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda.**

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state

(a) whether any sample survey regarding the attack of TB was conducted during 1955-58 by the Indian Council of Medical Research,

(b) if so, what part of West Bengal was surveyed, and

(c) the result thereof?

The Minister of Health (Shri Kar-markar): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Calcutta Chittaranjan
Panihati Kalna
Bokanda Purushottanpur
Uttar Jafardhar

(c) In Calcutta, the prevalence of active and probably active TB cases was found to be 16.73 per 1,000 X-rayed persons of the age group of 5 and above. The number of infective cases was 6.39 per 1,000. The data regarding the towns and villages has not been analysed

ऊपरी पुलों तथा नीचे के पुलों का निर्माण

*१८. श्री बिभूति मिश्र : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कई स्थानों में रेल के ऊपरी पुल और नीचे के पुलों के निर्माण की मांग की गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो विभिन्न खंडों के कितने स्थानों से यह मांग की गई है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इस संबंध में कोई योजना बनाई है कि एक वर्ष में कितने नीचे के या ऊपर के पुल बनाये जायेंगे ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो यह योजना क्या है ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री से० बे० राम-स्थानी) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) अभी इसके बारे में सूचना मौजूद नहीं है और रेलवे से मगानी पड़ेगी ।

(ग) और (घ) जी नहीं । जब कभी राज्य सरकारें रेल-प्रशासन से रेलवे लाइनों के ऊपर या नीचे पुल बनाने के लिये कहती हैं और वर्तमान नियमों के अनुसार अपने हिस्से का खर्च देने को तैयार हो जाती हैं, तो उनकी बात तुरन्त मान ली जाती है । राज्य सरकारों से जबकि आने में कुछ समय लगता है, इस-लिये इस तरह का कोई कार्यक्रम नहीं बनाया जा सकता कि एक साल में कितने पुल बनाये जायें । लेकिन ज्यों ही राज्य सरकार योजना (Plan) उसके अनुमानित खर्च और अपने हिस्से का खर्च उठाने की मजूरी दे देती है, रेल प्रशासन अपने निर्माण कार्यक्रम (Works Programme) में इस काम के लिये जरूरी रकम की व्यवस्था करेगा और काम जल्द से जल्द शुरू कर दिया जाता है ।

खाद्यान्न में आत्मनिर्भरता

*१००. { श्री आब.बाला :

{ श्री का० बे० भालबीर

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) खाद्यान्न के मामले में कितने राज्य आत्मनिर्भर हैं ;

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में अन्य राज्यों के आत्मनिर्भर न होने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या इन कारणों की कोई जांच की गई है और इन्हें दूर करने के लिए प्रयत्न किये गये हैं, और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या प्रयत्न किये गये हैं ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री (श्री प्र० प्र० जैन) : (क) सामान्यतः आन्ध्र प्रदेश, मध्य प्रदेश, उड़ीसा और पंजाब में अन्न की उपज खपत से अधिक होती है, और उत्तर प्रदेश, राजस्थान, मद्रास तथा मैसूर आत्मनिर्भर हैं ।

(ख) से (घ) आत्मनिर्भरता समूचे देश के लिये ही प्राप्त करनी है । प्रत्येक राज्य में चाहे वह आत्मनिर्भर है या नहीं, खाद्यान्न की उपज में उन्नति के लिये गुणाईश है । परन्तु हो सकता है कि प्रत्येक क्षेत्र अथवा राज्य आत्मनिर्भरता प्राप्त न कर सके । प्रत्येक राज्य की समस्याओं का निरन्तर निरीक्षण किया जा रहा है, और खेती की उपज को बढ़ाने के लिये उपाय किये जा रहे हैं ।

Quota for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

*101 Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 2980 on the 27th September, 1958 and state the progress made so far in filling up the quota reserved for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Railway Protection Force on the Central Railway?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): In Class III the deficiency is 4 of Scheduled Castes and 5 of Scheduled Tribes. In Class IV the deficiency is in the category of Scheduled Tribes only to the extent of 141.

Efforts are being made to eradicate the shortfall in both the classes by the end of the current year 1958-59 as stated earlier.

Tungabhadra Project

*102 { Shri Agadi:
Shri Siddananjappa.

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state

(a) the actual area brought under irrigation under the Tungabhadra Project Left Bank development scheme excluding the previously cultivated area under the old Anicuts, and

(b) the total amount spent so far, for the Project and development of both sides of the Ayacut areas?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) An area of 39,930 acres was actually brought under irrigation upto the end of December, 1958.

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

Berapoly River Project in Kerala

*103. { Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Kunhan.

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the Deputy Minister for Irrigation and Power had recently visited the Berapoly River Project site in Kerala,

(b) if so, the outcome of the discussions held by him with the Kerala and Mysore State Government, and

(c) whether it is proposed to take

up the project during the Second Five Year Plan itself?

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

(b) He held no discussions with the representatives of Mysore Government. The Minister for Irrigation and Power, Kerala State accompanied the Deputy Minister to the Berapoly River Valley Project site in Kerala and generally explained to him the broad aspects of the scheme. He explained to him how this scheme would irrigate the Malabar Area in Kerala. He also indicated that it would also be a cheap power project.

(c) No, Sir.

"Demands Day" by Posts and Telegraphs Employees

*104 { Shri Rajendra Singh:
Shri Ram Krishan:

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the Federal Council of the National Federation of Post and Telegraph Employees' Union has resolved to observe "Demands Day", and

(b) if so, what are their demands?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) No intimation has been received from the National Federation of P & T Employees. It is, however, understood that they have decided to observe 11th February 1959 as "Demands Day".

(b) The demands are

- (1) Immediate grant of 2nd instalment of interim relief
- (2) Early publication of the Pay Commission's Report
- (3) Repeal of Rules 4(a) and 4(b) of the Govt Servants Conduct Rules
- (4) Re-drafting of Government Servants Conduct Rules

- (5) Halt of victimisation of legitimate Trade Unions' activities.
- (6) Re-statement of dismissed, discharged and compulsorily retired employees for participation in Trade Union Activities

Milk Supply Scheme in Delhi

*105. **Shri Ram Krishan:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to set up three milk supply centres for supply of milk to Delhi; and

(b) if so, names of sites chosen for these centres and total quantity of milk to be supplied daily?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) It is proposed to set up 30 milk collection and chilling centres in the rural areas of Delhi, UP and Punjab

(b) So far locations of the following 19 centres have been selected:—

1. Alipur	}	Delhi.
2. Bawana		
3. Najafgarh		
4. Muradnagar	}	U.P
5. Danksur (R.S.)		
6. Dadri		
7. Pilkhuwa		
8. Gaulothi		
9. Baghpat		
10. Massori		
11. Pillana		
12. Chola		
13. Ballabhgarh	}	Punjab
14. Palwal		
15. Bahadurgarh		
16. Sampla		
17. Sonapat		
18. Sohna		
19. Kharkhauda		

Each centre is expected to supply 200 to 400 maunds of milk daily depending upon the supply of milk locally available

Development of Dry Fruits

*106. **Shri A. M. Tariq:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether dry fruits are imported from Pakistan; and

(b) if so, the action Government have taken or propose to take to develop dry fruits industry in India?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) and (b). A statement is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha

STATEMENT

(a) Yes

(b) The fruits utilised for production of dry fruits, which are imported from Pakistan are not cultivated in India extensively. Efforts are, however, being made to increase the production of such fruits through the following horticultural development schemes:—

- 1 Research work on raisin grape has started with effect from 1-3-1957 at Chini in Himachal Pradesh
- 2 Research on nuts—A scheme for the intensification of research on nuts with particular reference to almond, walnut, pecan-nut, hazelnut and pistachio in Chini area of Himachal Pradesh will be started with effect from 1-4-1959
- 3 Development of fruit production—Under this scheme long term loans at Rs 300 per acre are given to fruit growers for planting new orchards with a view to develop the production of dry fruits in the areas where the conditions are favourable for these fruits

**Class IV Railway Employees
Promotion Committee**

*107. { Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:
Shri Rajendra Singh:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1130 on the 17th December, 1958 and state—

(a) whether the consideration of the report of the Class IV Railway Employees Promotion Committee has since been concluded; and

(b) if so, what are the main recommendations accepted by the Railway Board?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Orders have already been issued on 15 out of 30 recommendations and will shortly issue in respect of the others

(b) A copy of the report together with a summary of the decisions will be laid on the Table of the Sabha

दिल्ली के मुख्य यार्ड का नवनिर्माण

*१०६. { श्री भक्त दर्शन :
श्री राम कृष्ण :
श्री श्री० चं० शर्मा :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री ६ दिसम्बर, १९५८ के प्रतारकित प्रश्न संख्या १९४५ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) दिल्ली में मुख्य रेलवे यार्ड के नवनिर्माण के सम्बन्ध में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है .

(ख) उस पर अनुमानित कितना व्यय होगा;

(ग) अब तक कितना धन व्यय हुआ है; और

(घ) यह कार्य कब तक समाप्त होने की आशा है ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री लॉ० बें० रामस्वामी):

(क) अब तक बड़ी लाइन में रिमाडलिंग (remodelling) का लगभग ५० प्रतिशत और मीटर लाइन में ८३ प्रतिशत काम पूरा हुआ है।

(ख) बड़ी लाइन की रिमाडलिंग पर लगभग ३८ लाख और मीटर लाइन पर लगभग १७ लाख रुपये खर्च का अनुमान है।

(ग) दिसम्बर, १९५८ तक बड़ी लाइन की रिमाडलिंग पर लेखे में २० लाख और मीटर लाइन की रिमाडलिंग पर लेखे में १३ ६७ लाख रुपये खर्च दिखाया गया।

(घ) यदि मिगनल के सामान्य समय पर मिले, तो बड़ी लाइन की रिमाडलिंग सितम्बर १९५९ तक।

मीटर लाइन की रिमाडलिंग जून, १९५९ तक।

Fishery Development

*110. { Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:
Shri V. P. Nayar:
Shri Punnoose:
Shri Kodiyan.

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 1719 on the 17th December, 1958 and state

(a) whether consideration of the scheme for opening 2 to 5 centres in the Community Development blocks for intensive fishery development in each State has since been completed

(b) if so the details thereof.

(c) the places in Madhya Pradesh which are being considered for opening of such centres?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) No

(b) and (c) Do not arise

भारत-दक्षिण अमेरिका नौवहन सेवा

*१११. श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : क्या परिवहन तथा संसार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत सरकार द्वारा संचालित किसी नौवहन समवाय अथवा निगम ने भारत और दक्षिण अमेरिका के बीच एक नई नौवहन सेवा चालू करने की कोई योजना बनाई है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह सेवा कब तक चालू होगी ?

परिवहन तथा संसार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) दी इंडिया स्टीमशिप कम्पनी लिमिटेड, कलकत्ता कलकत्ते और बुइन्ज प्रायर्स के बीच सीधी जहाजी सविस चालू करने वाली है। यह एक प्राइवेट जहाजी कम्पनी है।

(ख) आशा है कि यह इसी महीने में शुरू की जायेगी।

Punctuality of Trains

*112 Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state—

(a) what steps, if any, have been taken to enforce better punctuality in the running of the trams,

(b) whether there has been any improvement during the last two months, and

(c) against how many persons disciplinary action has been taken in connection with unpunctual running of trains?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha [See Appendix I, annexure No. 23.]

(b) Yes, there is a general improvement during November and December, 1958.

(c) 2670 persons during November and December, 1958.

Bridge at Berhampore

*113. Shri Tridib Kumar Chandhuri: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the construction of a major bridge at Berhampore (West Bengal) near Khagraghat on National Highway No 34 has been held up due to shortage of steel and foreign exchange;

(b) how many other bridges remain to be constructed on Calcutta-Berhampore and Khagraghat-Moregram sections of National Highway No. 34, their locations and when these are expected to be completed, and

(c) when the Khagraghat-Moregram section of National Highway 34 is to be opened for through traffic?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) The lowest tender for the work provides for the use of high tensile steel not manufactured in the country and stipulates its tensioning in two stages which is not considered desirable. The delay in dealing with the tenders was due to the negotiations for modifying the design in this respect. It is now proposed to accept the lowest tender involving use of high tensile steel and foreign exchange.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha [See Appendix I, annexure No 24.]

(c) The road has already been completed and is expected to be thrown open to traffic before monsoon.

Fishing in Paradip and Hirakud Reservoirs

*114. Shri Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) whether experiments have been made in catching fish at Paradip and from Hirakud reservoirs with the help

of mechanised fishing boats;

(b) whether such fishing experiments are being carried out under the guidance of fishing experts from United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation; and

(c) if so, with what result?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Yes

(b) (i) Paradip Yes;

(ii) Hirakud Reservoir No

(c) (i) Paradip—The catches reported so far are quite satisfactory.

(ii) Hirakud Reservoir—The results are yet to be assessed as the major part of fishing will be done between November, 1958 and March, 1959

Tourist Resort at Bhakra Dam

*115. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether any beauty spot or pleasure garden is being developed on the Bhakra Dam to attract tourist traffic, and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the place selected?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise

Tungabhadra Project

*116. { Shri Nagi Reddy:
Shri D V Rao:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Gadwal North and Gadwal South canals have not yet been constructed under Tungabhadra Project, and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House

320 (A) L.S.D.—3.

Explosion between Sarna and Boharoli Stations

*117 { Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhury:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shri Hem Raj:
Shri Padam Dev:
Shri Ram Krishan:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri Assar:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an explosion occurred on the rail track between Sarna and Boharoli Stations on Amritsar-Pathankot line on the 16th January, 1959.

(b) if so, whether an enquiry has been held into the matter, and

(c) with what result?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) It was concluded that it was a case of sabotage by some one with malicious intentions. Police investigation is in progress.

Procurement of Rice

*118 Shri Mahanty: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the replies given to Starred Question No. 1136 dated the 17th December, 1958 and state:

(a) whether the procurement prices for rice and paddy in Andhra Pradesh, Punjab, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa were the prices at rail-head;

(b) whether the State Governments were authorised to curtail that price, for paying commission to the traders and paying other costs;

(c) whether any uniform scale has been prescribed for transport allowances to the rail-heads incidentals and

remuneration to purchasing agents; and

(d) if so, whether a statement would be laid on the Table, showing permissible allowances under each head?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Generally stocks are taken over at rail-head centres and the procurement prices apply to delivery at such centres. In Madhya Pradesh and Orissa, however, where there are certain centres which are far away from the rail-heads, separate prices have been or are being fixed to ensure that the producers do not suffer heavily on account of high cost of transport.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No, Sir, as conditions vary from area to area

(d) Does not arise.

Fertilizers

*119. { Shri Kamal Singh:
Shri Hem Raj:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the new types of fertilizers which are proposed to be manufactured in the country, and

(b) the steps taken to popularise their use among cultivators?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 25.]

दोहव-इंदौर रेलवे लाइन

*120. { श्री सादीबाला :
श्री क० जे० मालवीय :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि इंदौर राज्य के समय से सरकार दोहव-इंदौर बड़ी रेलवे

लाइन बनाने का विचार कर रही है ;

(ख) क्या इस लाइन का सर्वे पूरा हो चुका है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो यह सर्वे कब किया गया ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का इस बड़ी लाइन के निर्माण की योजना को तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में सम्मिलित करने का विचार है ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री तें० जे० राज-स्वामी): (क) और (ख) जी हां, कुछ समय पहले इस लाइन के बारे में जांच-पड़ताल की गयी थी ।

(ग) १९५३ में ।

(घ) अभी कुछ नहीं कहा जा सकता ।

Manhandling of Railway Staff

*121 Shri Halder: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that frequent manhandling of Railway staff on the Sealdah Division (Eastern Railway) by passengers and others has alarmed engine drivers; and

(b) if so, action taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) A few cases of assault and attempted assault on engine crew by traveling public and others have taken place when trains were running late due to any reason and these incidents did cause some alarm to engine drivers.

(b) Efforts are being made to check such incidents in cooperation with the State Police.

Railway Line for Dandakaranaya Project

- *122. { Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:
 Shrimati Ila Palchoudhury:
 Shri Subodh Hansda:
 Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 133 on the 21st November, 1958 and state the progress since made in the preliminary work for starting survey operations on the proposed railway line for Dandakaranaya Project?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): A Preliminary Engineering, Final Location and Traffic survey for a railway line between Bailadilla and Kottavalasa has only just been sanctioned on 2nd January, 1959 at a cost of Rs 20 lakhs and arrangements are in hand for collecting equipment and personnel

Integral Coach Factory

*123 Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state.

(a) when the second shift at the Integral Coach Factory, Perambur, will be introduced,

(b) the number of skilled workers proposed to be entertained for the second shift; and

(c) what will be the increase in the turn out of coaches consequent upon the introduction of the second shift?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan). (a) In the near future

(b) The details of skilled workers are to be worked out

(c) About 300 additional Steel-bodied Coaches per annum, when second shift working is fully established

Reclamation of "Usar Land"

*124. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Botanical Laboratory has done any successful research for the reclamation of 'Usar Land';

(b) what are the broad outlines of the scheme, and

(c) what advantage has been taken or is proposed to be taken of the research?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha

STATEMENT

The Director, National Botanic Gardens, Lucknow, is conducting some experiments on reclamation of alkaline lands. The work is still in the experimental stage, but results so far obtained are encouraging. Brief details of the scheme are given below.

In 1956, the Government of Uttar Pradesh placed 120 acres of alkaline lands at the disposal of the Director, National Botanic Gardens, Lucknow, for finding out ways and means of reclaiming them. The Director, National Botanic Gardens, adopted biological and agronomical methods and discovered that certain water plants had the power of removing sodium from the soil and thus lowering the alkalinity. The area under these experiments has since been extended and the results of the investigations are being tested by cultivating different types of plants including fruit trees, vegetables, crops and medicinal plants on the reclaimed lands.

The results of researches, if successful, will be brought to the notice of the State Governments for utilisation on as big a scale as possible.

Rural Electrification Scheme

*125. Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state—

(a) whether there has been shortfall in the fulfilment of the target of rural electrification scheme,

(b) if so, to what extent, and

(c) the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) No, Sir

(b) and (c) Do not arise

Medical College at Sambalpur, Orissa

*126. Shri Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Orissa Government have sent a proposal to the Union Government for opening a second Medical College at Sambalpur in Orissa from July next,

(b) whether the State Government have sought any financial or other assistance in this regard, and

(c) if so the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmakar) (a) and (b) Yes

(c) The Government of Orissa were informed that it was not possible for the Government of India to subsidise the establishment of a second Medical College in Orissa during the Second Plan period in view of paucity of funds

Diesel Cars

*127. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 154 on the 21st November, 1958 and state—

(a) whether 12 diesel cars allotted to Northern Railway have been put to service on the sections allocated,

(b) if so, whether the working has resulted in economy or benefited the public, and

(c) if so, to what extent?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) No; but one coupled unit of two diesel rail cars has been introduced on the New Delhi-Faridabad-New Delhi-Sonepat-Delhi-Shakurbasti sections with effect from 7th February, 1959

(b) and (c) It will be known after diesel rail cars have run for sometime

देन में कलल और डाका

*१२८. { श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :
श्री कुलकर्णी राय :
श्री तंजावधि :
श्रीमती मकोबा ब्रह्मद :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या यह सच है कि २१ जनवरी, १९५९ को राज्य बैंक की लखीमपुर-खीरी शाखा के खजांची और सतरी को, जो अपने माथ लगभग दो लाख रुपया ले जा रहे थे, उत्तर-पूर्व रेलवे के देवलकी और फरघन स्टेशनों के बीच रेल के डिब्बे में गोली से मार डाला गया और उनका रुपया लूट लिया गया ?

रेल उपमन्त्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां)

जी हाँ। और यह भी सच है कि जिन लोगों का इसमें हाथ था वे पकड़े गये हैं और उनसे कुल रुपया बरामद हो गया है।

Quarters on Rewari-Bhatinda Section

53 Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state—

(a) the money spent on the construction of quarters for Railway employees on the Rewari-Bhatinda section of Northern Railway during the year 1958 at each station,

(b) the number of quarters constructed on each station, and

(c) the number of quarters which will be constructed during the remain-

ing period of Second Five Year Plan (Station-wise) on this section?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Rs 10,800 have been spent so far.

(b) 9 quarters for Class IV Staff are under construction at Hissar

(c) 10 Type II quarters for Class III staff and 50 type I for Class IV Staff inclusive of those in (b) above are proposed to be constructed at Rewari during 1958-59 and 1959-60. It is not possible at this stage to state how many quarters will be constructed during 1960-61, as the programme for that year will only be finalized in December, 1959

Railway Stations in Bikaner Division

54 Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state.

(a) the total number of railway stations at present in Bikaner Division of Northern Railway,

(b) the total number of them which have been electrified so far, and

(c) the names of the stations which are expected to be electrified by the end of 1961?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) 162

(b) 31

(c) Napasar, Sri-Dungar Garh, Bariwala and Palam are expected to be electrified by 31st January, 1961

Punctuality of Trains between Delhi and Phulera

55. Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) how many times trains running between Delhi and Phulera via Reengus have been late since 1st January, 1958,

(b) the reasons for running late, and

(c) the nature of the steps proposed to be taken to improve the punctuality of the trains?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) Nos 19 Up/219 Up and 20 Dn/220 Dn Passenger trains running between Phulera and Delhi via Reengus arrived late at Phulera and Delhi on 30 and 123 occasions respectively against 385 days from 1st January, 1958 to 20th January, 1959

(b) The main reasons which contributed to late running of these trains were as follows —

- (i) Breaches due to heavy rains during the months of July, August and September, 1958, and consequent engineering restrictions
- (ii) Overhauling of West Cabin of Delhi Main during October, 1958
- (iii) Time lost on run due to foggy weather in December, 1958
- (iv) Operational causes such as engine failures, vacuum trouble, signal failures, displaced crossings and connections etc
- (v) Incidence of chain pulling
- (vi) Accidents of derailments and parting of goods trains
- (vii) Working of Delhi-Rewari section to saturation capacity as a result of which late running of one train affected the running of other trains

(c) The following steps have been taken to improve the punctuality performance of trains —

- (i) Prompt and deterrent disciplinary action is taken against staff held responsible for avoidable detentions
- (ii) Punctuality drives are instituted periodically
- (iii) Remodelling of Rewari Yard and doubling of track on the Delhi-Rewari section which are already in hand

Ticket Checking Staff

54. Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 250 on the 21st November, 1958 and state:

(a) whether the proposals to increase the strength of ticket checking staff have since been finalised; and

(b) if so, the number of the staff to be increased?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise, in view of reply against part (a) above.

Central Aid for Road Construction

57. Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the nature and names of various schemes of road construction for which Central Government gives grants;

(b) the total amount allocated during 1958-59 so far for Punjab for this purpose (Scheme-wise), and

(c) the total sum spent by the State Government out of the amount allocated for these schemes so far (Scheme-wise)?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) The Central Government give grants for (1) road works on State Roads of Economic or inter-State Importance; (2) road works financed from the Central Road Fund Reserve, and (3) road works financed under Article 275(1) of the Constitution for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes.

(b) and (c). A statement giving the requisite information for works under the control of the Ministry of Transport and Communications is placed on the Table. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 26.]

Health Projects in Punjab

58. Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state

the amount of assistance given to Punjab from the aid received from U.S.A. under the following headings during 1958-59:

(i) assistance to medical colleges and allied institutions;

(ii) assistance to Orientation Training Project;

(iii) assistance to national water supply and sanitation scheme;

(iv) assistance to T.B. control programme; and

(v) assistance to National Malaria Control Programme?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (i) Nil.

(ii) Nil.

(iii) Nil.

(iv) Nil.

(v) Rs 18,75,980.00.

Central Godowns in Punjab

59. { Shri Ram Krishan:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the number of grain godowns constructed by the Central Government so far in Punjab and the capacity of each of these godowns and their locations; and

(b) the total number of such godowns to be constructed in Punjab during 1959-60?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Nil.

(b) The question whether godowns should be constructed in Punjab for the storage of foodgrains is under consideration.

Health Schemes in States

60. { Shri Nagi Reddy:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of assistance given to various States (State-wise) from the aid received from U.S.A. under the following projects in 1957-58 and 1958-59:

- (1) Medical Colleges and allied institutions;
- (2) Orientation Training Project;
- (3) National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme;
- (4) National Malaria Control Programme; and
- (5) National Filariasis Control Programme;

(b) the basis on which the aid is distributed; and

(c) the number of Americans who are supervising the aid programme?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) (1) to (5). A statement showing the necessary information for the year 1957-58 is placed on the Table [See Appendix I, annexure No 27] Similar information for the year 1958-59 is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

(b) A note giving the necessary information is also placed on the Table. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 27]

(c) Nil.

Tungabhadra-Nellore Thermal Power Plant

61. Shri Nagi Reddy: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the progress so far made in the installation of Tungabhadra-Nellore Thermal Power Plant at Nellore;

(b) what is the estimated expenditure involving foreign exchange; and

(c) when is the project expected to be completed?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathl): (a) The Scheme has been processed through the Advisory Committee on Irrigation and Power Projects and has also been finally approved by the Planning Commission.

(b) The Scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 798.83 lakhs (including Mysore's share) and involves foreign exchange expenditure of Rs. 387 lakhs.

(c) As the scheme is not included in the 'core' of the Plan, no work has been done and it is not likely to be completed in the Second Five Year Plan period.

Master Plan for Flood Control in Andhra Pradesh

62 { Shri Nagi Reddy:
Shri Ramam:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 1145 on the 16th December, 1958 and state:

(a) whether the Master Plan for Flood Control in Andhra Pradesh has since been presented to the Centre;

(b) if so, whether it has been examined by the High Level Committee on Floods; and

(c) the decisions taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathl): (a) to (c) The Master Plan for flood control in Andhra Pradesh prepared by the State Government was broadly examined by the High Level Committee on Floods to indicate the general lines on which the flood problems in the State should be tackled. The Committee's recommendations are contained in Volume II of its Report. These recommendations will be taken into consideration by the State Government (who are primarily responsible for initiating, formulating and executing flood control schemes) while formulating their flood control schemes.

Conversion of Bhimavaram-Gudivada Line into Broad-Gauge

63. { Shri Ramam:
Shri Nagi Reddy:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1067 on the 17th December, 1958 and state the progress since made in regard to the proposal to convert the metre-gauge section between Gudivada and Bhimavaram into broad-gauge?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): The financial implications of the project, under examination, are expected to be completed shortly particularly in view of a decision having been reached on conversion also of the connected section from Bezwada to Masulipatnam.

Shark Liver Oil Factory in Andhra Pradesh

64. { Shri Ramam:
Shri Nagi Reddy:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to open a Technological Section, with a Shark Liver Oil Factory attached to it, in Andhra Pradesh, in the Second Plan period;

(b) if so, where and when it is proposed to be opened; and

(c) the amount of expenditure involved?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Yes.

(b) The State has not yet launched the Scheme. Information is being collected from the State.

(c) Rs. 4.84 lakhs.

Fishery Research Stations

65. { Shri Ramam:
Shri Nagi Reddy:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any proposals to establish two research stations one

for marine and the other for inland fishing in Andhra Pradesh in the Second Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, what will be the nature of research to be undertaken by these stations;

(c) where they are proposed to be located; and

(d) the estimated expenditure?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Yes.

(b) With regard to marine fisheries, investigation will relate to the fishing grounds, fishing season, migration of fish etc. As far inland fisheries, researches will be directed towards increase of fish production.

(c) The State has not initiated the scheme; information on the location is being collected.

(d) Rs. 2.00 lakhs.

Iron Ore Transported from Minor Ports

66. { Shri Nagi Reddy:
Shri Ramam:

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state the amount of iron ore transported from different minor ports in India (Port-wise), during 1958?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Casual Workers on S. E. Railway

67. { Shri H. N. Mukerjee:
Shri Mohammed Elias:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) what has been the total number of casual workers on South-Eastern Railway in 1956, 1957 and 1958; and

(b) how many of such workers have put in more than a year of continuous work?

**The Deputy Minister of Railways
(Shri Shah Nawaz Khan):**

(a)	1956	26,656
	1957	43,459
	1958	75,087
		(upto 31-10-58)
(b)	Construction Engineering Department	
	1956	1839
	1957	4620
	1958 .	8970
		(upto 31-10-58)

Open Line Departments

Information is not available in the records maintained.

Refund of Charges by D.D.A.

68. Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the claims of certain displaced persons settled in the new colonies at Delhi for refund of the amounts paid by them in 1957 on account of charges for approving building plans which charge was later held to be invalid, are pending unsettled with the Delhi Development Authority, and

(b) if so, the reason for the delay in settlement of the claims?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b) The Delhi Development Authority are of the view that the contributory charges realised by them upto November, 1957 need not be refunded to the individuals and colonisers concerned. The matter is, however, being examined by Government and it is expected that the final decision in this regard will be taken shortly.

Import of Foodgrains

69. Shri N. R. Mualsamy: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent by way of subsidies during the course of distribution of foodgrains imported so far during the Second Five Year Plan to

the consumers including the State of Jammu and Kashmir,

(b) the total loss or gain accrued by importation and distribution of foodgrains during the same period, and

(c) the difference between the pool price and the consumers price per maund?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) and (b) The total subsidy or trading loss on foodgrains issued from the Central Stocks between 1st April, 1956 and 31st December, 1958 worked out to about Rs 43 crores

(c) The consumer's prices, that is, the prices for ultimate retail sale to consumers vary from State to State and sometimes from area to area within a State. It also varies with the nature and quality of the grain. The difference between the issue price from Central Stocks and final retail price is made up of cost of transport, storage etc incurred by the State Governments and the retailer's margin.

Diesel Rail Cars on Central Railway

70. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Diesel Rail Cars introduced on the Central Railway so far, and

(b) the names of sections on which these Rail Cars have been and are proposed to be introduced?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) and (b) Three Diesel Rail Cars on the Broad Gauge and one Diesel Rail Car unit on the Narrow Gauge are run, at present on the following sections —

Broad Gauge

(1) Hyderabad-Secunderabad-Kazipet-Warangal

(2) Secunderabad-Hyderabad-Vikarabad-Mohamadabad-Bidar

Narrow Gauge

Pulgaon-Arvi

There are no proposals for the introduction of any further Rail Car services on any section of the Central Railway

Railway Protection Force

71. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state

(a) the strength of the Railway Protection Force of Central Railway on the 30th September, 1958 separately on each division, and

(b) the total expenditure involved for maintaining the above protection force in each Division during 1958-59 so far?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan):

Division	Strength as on 30-9 1958	Total expenditure booked upto 31-12-58 in thousands of Rs.
Hd Qrs including int Branch and A. Wing	733	584
Bombay	1951	1749
Bhusawal .	953	718
Nagpur	816	659
Jhansi . .	1023	648
Sholapur . .	436	353
Secunderabad	875	731
R P F Trg School, Kurudwadi	243	197
Fire Service	168	341

Excise Launch "Vidyut"

72 Shri Morarka: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 263 on the 27th November, 1958 and state

(a) whether the report on the defective construction of Excise Launch

"Vidyut" for the Customs has since been received,

(b) whether the defects were rectified, and

(c) what is the loss suffered by the Hindustan Shipyard in this connection?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) No

(b) The defect was only in the speed of the Launch, this has been partly rectified, the owners agreed to accept delivery of the vessel with the deficiency not exceeding 20 per cent. of the stipulated speed of 15 knots and took delivery of the vessel on the 18th March, 1958

(c) The loss incurred by the Shipyard on the construction of the ship, including the removal of the defect in the speed is roughly estimated at Rs 1,26,000

Grants to Manipur State

73 Shri D. C Sharma. Will the Minister of Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to state the total amount given to the Manipur State during 1958-59 so far under the following heads—

(i) The Community Projects, and

(ii) The National Extension Service?

The Minister of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri S. K. Dey) The total amount provided in the Central budget for expenditure on the CD Programme in Manipur Administration as per Revised Estimates is Rs 11 00 lakhs, including Rs 2 44 lakhs towards Third Party Loans

The distinction between CD & NES Blocks has been abolished with effect from 1-4-1958

Rural Water Supply Scheme in Delhi

75 Shri D. C Sharma: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state

(a) the number of Rural Water Supply Schemes received by Government from the Delhi Administration during 1958-59;

(b) the assistance granted by Government during the same period; and

(c) the progress made in each scheme?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) No rural water supply scheme was received from the Delhi Administration during 1958-59.

(b) There is a budget provision of Rs. 5.0 lakhs for the current financial year, but no funds have actually been paid so far.

(c) The Delhi Corporation has not started implementing the schemes as yet.

Central Dairy Research Institute, Karnal

76. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the number of employees (Class I to Class IV) working in the Central Dairy Research Institute, Karnal; and

(b) the number of employees who belong to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in each cadre?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): A statement containing the required information is placed on the Table. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 28]

Water Supply to Delhi

77. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state

(a) the names of colonies which have not been supplied with filtered water in Delhi so far;

(b) the reasons thereof; and

(c) the date when filtered water is expected to be supplied to these colonies?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Filtered water supply has not been provided to certain colonies along Najafgarh Road, namely, Moti Nagar, Ramesh Nagar, Kirti

Nagar, Rajori Garden, Industrial area, Tehar I and II and Tilak Nagar. In addition to these, there are also some unauthorised colonies where filtered water is not available.

(b) For want of funds, the erstwhile West Delhi Municipal Committee could not undertake the necessary works of laying water mains.

(c) The Delhi Municipal Corporation hope to complete the necessary works by the summer of 1959

Breaches on Railway Lines

78. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) total mileage of railway lines washed away during 1958-59 as a result of floods or heavy rains;

(b) the number of Railway bridges damaged, and

(c) the expenditure incurred on their repairs?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) 3,630 yards approximately

(b) 40 bridges.

(c) Rs 40 lakhs approximately.

Sugar Factories in Bombay State

79. Shri Jadhav: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state what is the amount of Central subsidy spent during the Second Five Year Plan so far for sugar-cane development in the State of Bombay, factory-wise, for the item of construction of pucca roads in the sugar factory areas with a break-up of the amount spent by the Central Government, State Government, and the beneficiaries?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): The scheme for construction of pucca roads in the sugar factory areas under the Sugar-cane Development Scheme of the Bombay Government has not been included in the Second Five Year

Plan Hence the question of giving any Central subsidy on this account does not arise

Sugar

80. Shri E. V. K. Sampath: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to lay on the Table a statement showing the quantity of sugar-cane crushed, the average rate of recovery, the price of sugar-cane paid to farmers and the quantity of sugar produced in 1956-57 and 1957-58 in each mill, State-wise?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): A statement giving the required information is placed on the Table [See Appendix I, annexure No 29]

Jajpur Post Office Building

81. Shri B. C. Mullick: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 694 on 1st December, 1958 and state

(a) the progress so far made regarding the construction of head post office building at Jajpur,

(b) whether Government are aware of the fact that the public are pressing the authority concerned to remove the office from the town hall to some other place, and

(c) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) Construction work has since commenced and the building is likely to be completed in six months time

(b) Yes

(c) As no other rented building is available to house the office the State Government through whom the representation was received has been informed that shifting will be effected on the completion of the new building

Price of Rice in Bombay

82. Shri Amar: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state.

(a) what is the present price of rice in Bombay State;

(b) whether Bombay Government have opened fair price shops in all parts of the State, and

(c) the total quantity of rice supplied by the Centre during the last six months ending December, 1958?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) The wholesale prices of common rice in important centres in Bombay State ranged between Rs 20 00 and Rs 26 11 per maund on the 23rd January, 1959

(b) Yes, Sir

(c) 80,100 tons

Water Supply for Bangalore City

83. Shri N. Keshava: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 418 on the 16th August, 1958 and state the amount of financial assistance given during 1958-59 for improvement of water supply to Bangalore city?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): A sum of Rs 50 lakhs has been allocated to Mysore Government for water supply and drainage schemes of Bangalore Corporation for 1958-59 Rs 3 75 lakhs have already been released up to December, 1958 as ways and means advances The balance will be paid before the close of the current financial year

National Venereal Diseases Control Scheme

84. Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 680 on the 28th August, 1958 and state

(a) the progress made in the implementation of the National Venereal Diseases Control Scheme, included in the Second Five Year Plan; and

(b) the results achieved by it on the curative and preventive sides?

The Minister of Health (Shri Kar-markar): (a) and (b). The Venereal Diseases Control Scheme sponsored by the Government of India in collaboration with the State Governments envisaged the establishment of 75 district clinics and 8 headquarters clinics during the Second Five Year Plan period. It is proposed to establish within the framework of the existing Public Health and Medical Services of the different States an integrated programme of Venereal Diseases Control which covers both curative and preventive aspects in this field. The scheme envisages mass treatment of V. D and other treponemal diseases, such as Yaws, where the incidence of the disease is high. Against the target indicated above the following headquarters clinics and district clinics have been established in the different States and Union Territories:—

State	Headquarters Clinics	District Clinics
Andhra Pradesh	1	9
Madras	.	8
Uttar Pradesh	.	2
Bihar	1	~
Assam	1	
Mysore		2
Himachal Pradesh		~
Tripura		1
TOTAL	3	36

In Mysore and Himachal Pradesh the staff of the clinics have undertaken field activities to achieve maximum coverage of the infected population in a short period.

The following additional clinics are expected to be established during the

current year 1958-59:—

State	{ District Clinics
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1
Kerala	2
Punjab	1
West Bengal	2

On an average about 11,000 patients visit the Venereal Diseases Clinics every month. As the clinics and control units have begun to function only recently it is too early to expect any significant reduction in the prevalence of these diseases in the community.

Quarters for P. & T. Employees

85. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of quarters constructed for Posts and Telegraphs Employees in Jullundur Division and the total amount spent thereon during 1958-59 so far; and

(b) the number of quarters proposed to be constructed during 1959-60?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) 6 units. Expenditure on 2 units constructed at Gurdaspur is Rs 7,350. The expenditure on the construction of remaining 4 units of quarters is not known separately as these quarters were constructed in the new P & T office building at Jullundur.

(b) 237 units

Electrification of Igatpuri-Rhusawal Section

86 { Shri Ram Krishan:
 { Shri Pangarkar:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to

Unstarred Question No 1954 on the 17th December, 1958, and state the progress made in the electrification of Railway line between Igatpuri and Bhusawal?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): Survey concerning Civil Engineering and Electrical Works on Bhusawal-Igatpuri sections will be taken in hand shortly.

Ship Repairing Facilities

87. Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 765 on the 9th December, 1958 and state

(a) whether the Committee appointed to investigate into the existing ship repairing facilities in the major ports in the country has submitted its report, and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b) The Committee is expected to submit its report in March, 1959

New Medical College, Delhi

88. Shri Shree Narayan Das: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state

(a) whether it has been decided to associate the name of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad with Medical College attached to Irwin Hospital, New Delhi, and

(b) if so, the form in which the above-mentioned name has been associated?

The Minister of Health (Shri Kar-markar): (a) Yes

(b) The college has been named as the "Maulana Azad Medical College", New Delhi

Committee on Re-organisation of Transport Administration in States

89. { Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:
Shri Ram Krishan:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 1129 on the 17th December, 1958 and state

(a) whether the ad hoc Committee set up to advise on the re-organisation of transport administration in the States has submitted its report,

(b) if so, what are the main findings, and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to implement them?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) No The report is expected by the end of this month or in early March, 1959

(b) and (c) Do not arise

Murder in R.M.S. Van

90. { Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Tangamani:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the answer given to the Starred Question No 40 on the 18th November, 1958 regarding murder of three postal Employees in the RMS Van of a moving train and state what progress has been made in the matter?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) The case is still sub judice

(b) A compensation of Rs. 3,000 under Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 has since been sanctioned to Shrimati Bhagwan Dai, wife of late Shri Bhagwan Singh All outstanding claims have been settled.

R.M.S. Reorganisation Committee

91. { Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Tangamani:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Starred Question No. 137, dated 21st November, 1958 regarding R.M.S. Reorganisation Committee and state:

(a) what specific recommendations of the Committee have been accepted and implemented by Government; and

(b) recommendations on which decision has not been taken so far?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) and (b). The decisions on the recommendations are expected to be reached shortly. I shall then be in a position to furnish the desired information.

वनस्पति घी

६२. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या साक्ष तथा कुचि मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत में बिनीला और मूंगफली से तैयार किये जाने वाले वनस्पति घी की पृथक् पृथक् मात्रा क्या है;

(ख) क्या सरकार कोई ऐसी उचित विधि खोजने में सफल हुई है जिससे कि शुद्ध घी में वनस्पति की मिलावट न की जा सके;

(ग) गत पांच वर्षों में वनस्पति घी तैयार करने वाले कितने कारखाने खोले गये ?

साक्ष तथा कुचि मंत्री (श्री प्र० प्र० जैन) : (क) साधारणतः वनस्पति घी अकेले बिनीले व अकेले मूंगफली के तेल से तैयार नहीं किया जाता बल्कि इन तेलों के मिश्रण से। प्रयोग में लाये गये दोनों तेलों के अनुपात के आधार पर १९५८ में बिनीले के तेल से ०.१२ लाख टन और मूंगफली के तेल से

२.८३ लाख टन वनस्पति घी तैयार किया गया।

(ख) जी हाँ, घी में वनस्पति की मिलावट का बोर्डोइन टेस्ट के द्वारा आसानी से पता लगाया जा सकता है। इस जाच का एक सरल तरीका हाल ही में से.टून फूड टेक्नोलोजिकल रिसर्च इंस्टीट्यूट, मैसूर द्वारा मालूम किया गया है, और इसको एक मस्ते और आसानी से प्रयोग में लाने योग्य टैस्ट-किट के रूप में प्रस्तुत कर दिया गया है, जिससे साधारण मनुष्य और घरेलू मंत्रिया भी घी की शुद्धता जाच सकती है।

इसके अतिरिक्त घी अथवा तेलों, जैसे नारियल का तेल, के रंगों और गन्ध के सदृश किसी प्रकार के रंग अथवा गन्ध का प्रयोग, जिसमें मिलावट की जाच करनी कठिन हो जाती है, रोक दिया गया है।

(ग) दो, एक कारखाना दिसम्बर, १९५४ में और दूसरा दिसम्बर, १९५५ में स्थापित किया गया था।

Ghosi Colony, Delhi

93. Shri Vajpayee: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority has sanctioned the location of a Ghosi colony to provide sites for cattle owners in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details of the following, and

(i) the number of cattle head for which accommodation will be provided,

(ii) the approximate cost of the project, and

(iii) Government's contribution therein?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b) As a measure of slum clearance from the Delhi Ajmere Gate Area, the Delhi Development Authority has prepared a scheme

for the resettlement of about 1190 cattle heads and 132 families of Cattle Keepers. It is proposed to resettle the Cattle and their owners at the following six sites:—

(i) Near Village Wazirpur—towards the north;

(ii) Next to village Osmanpur—East of Shahdara bund;

(iii) Near the junction of Najafgarh Road and Cantonment Road—towards the West, adjacent to village Poshangipur;

(iv) Military grass farm area near village Azadpur;

(v) Area south of Mahrauli; and

(vi) South of Okhla

The estimated cost of the Scheme under which land is proposed to be allotted to the Cattle Keepers of the slum areas on a reasonable price either on payment of the entire amount of premium in lump sum or on hire purchase basis, works out to Rs. 5.12 lakhs. The Delhi Development Authority propose to finance this scheme from Government loans.

उभय-लिगी व्यक्ति

६४. श्री भक्त बर्तन : क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री १७ दिसम्बर, १९५८ के अताराकित प्रश्न संख्या १७७४ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या उभय-लिगी व्यक्तियों के बारे में जानकारी इस बीच एकत्र कर ली गयी है; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो वह समा-पटल पर कब रखी जायेगी ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (श्री करमरकर) : (क) और (ख). दिनांक १७ दिसम्बर, १९५८ के अताराकित प्रश्न संख्या १७७४ में मांगी गयी जानकारी शीघ्र ही समा की मेज पर रख दी जायेगी।

Catering Employees

95. Shri Muhammed Elias: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of workers under the vending and catering contractors, M/s. Ballab Das and Kellner, who have been absorbed by the Railways after taking over vending and catering from the contractors; and

(b) what salary and amenities are being provided by Railways to these workers?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) While 868 workers were absorbed as railway employees in the Catering department, an additional 587 workers were found alternative employment, 572 as vendors on commission basis and 15 as small catering contractors.

(b) Salaries of the workers absorbed in the Catering department are at the Central Government scales of pay and the service conditions are those prescribed for similar railway employees.

Dum Dum Airport

96. { Shri H. N. Mukerjee:
Shri Muhammed Elias:

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 43 on the 18th November, 1958 and state by what date, approximately Dum Dum airport will be in a position to receive and allow operation of Jet aircrafts?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Ahmed Mohiuddin): Dum Dum Airport is suitable for operations of Jet Aircraft like Comet-4 even at present. It will become suitable for use by Boeing Jet Aircraft operating to short sectors by the end of July 1959, when certain development works at this Airport, which are in progress, are expected to be completed.

All India Institute of Medical Sciences

97. { Shri V. P. Nayar:
Shri Kaswara Iyer

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state whether appointments have been made to all the posts in departments of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences to which students have been admitted for research?

The Minister of Health (Shri Kar markar): In the All India Institute of Medical Sciences students are not admitted for research only. Research is carried on by the members of the teaching staff and post-graduate students in one of the departments. The departments in which research is carried on and the number of posts filled and unfilled in those departments are as shown below —

Name of department	No. of posts filled	No. of posts unfilled
(1) Physiology	Professor 2 Assistant Professor 1	Assistant Professor 2
(2) Pathology	Professor 1 Assistant Professor 2	Professor 1 Associate Professor 1
(3) Anatomy	Professor 2 Assistant Professor 2	Assistant Professor 1
(4) Bacteriology	Associate Professor 1 Assistant Professor 2	Professor 1
(5) Pharmacology	Professor 1 Assistant Professor 2	Professor 1
(6) Orthopaedic Surgery	Professor 1 Assistant Professor 1	

Oil Sardines

98. { Shri V. P. Nayar:
Shri Punnose:
Shri Kediyan:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the

reply given to Unstarred Question No 1718 on the 17th December, 1958 and state what special steps, if any have been taken to collect information of the occurrence of oil sardines outside the ten miles zone in West Coast?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): With the establishment of the Offshore Fishing Station at Cochin, in 1958, an Offshore Fishery Research Unit of the Central Marine Fisheries Research Station has been set up on the West Coast to undertake investigations on the fisheries, including oil sardines, beyond the inshore belt.

Booking of Egg Baskets from Kerala to Delhi

99. { Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Warrior

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that egg baskets booked from railway stations in Kerala are not taken to Delhi by Janata Express,

(b) whether Government have received any representation in the matter and

(c) if so, what action has been taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan). (a) No. At present all traffic in eggs from Kerala to Delhi is cleared from Madras Central by the Madras-Delhi Janata Express.

(b) and (c) Prior to 15th December, 1958, due to limited accommodation available on No 17 Dn Madras-Delhi Janata Express train there were quota restrictions for clearance of perishable traffic including eggs ex-Madras by this train. Representations were received for clearance of perishable traffic by this train without any limitations. With effect from 15th December, 1958, an additional parcel van service has been intro-

duced by this train and consequently booking of egg baskets from stations on the Southern Railway to Delhi is being accepted as offered. The entire traffic on receipt at Madras Central is cleared daily by No. 17 Madras-Delhi Janata Express.

Ahmednagar-Purli Line

100. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey of the Ahmednagar-Purli Railway line in the Bombay State has been done; and

(b) if so, when and with what result?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) The Hon. Member is presumably referring to Purli-Vaijnath. No survey has been done of such a connection

(b) Does not arise

Second Class Accommodation

101. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are certain trains which have no second class accommodation and yet second class tickets are being issued, and

(b) the sections from which second class travel facilities have been withdrawn or are not available?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) While it is correct that there are trains which have no second class accommodation, the Government have received no complaints that second class tickets are issued for travel by such trains.

(b) A statement giving the required information is placed on the Table [See Appendix I, annexure No. 36.]

Platforms for Samudragarh and Dumurdaha Stations

102. Shri Subiman Ghose: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of the inward and outward passengers in the Samudragarh, Behula, Dhatrigram and Dumurdaha stations in 1957 and 1958 in B.A.K. Loopline, Eastern Railway separately;

(b) whether it is a fact that Dhatrigram and Behula Stations have got raised platforms, recently constructed;

(c) the reasons for not constructing raised platforms at Samudragarh and Dumurdaha Stations; and

(d) whether it is a fact that several representations have been received from the public for constructing raised platforms at Dumurdaha station?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) A statement giving the required information is placed on the Table [See Appendix I, annexure No. 31]

(b) Dhatrigram has two platforms one of which is 'high level' and the other 'rail level' Behula has got no raised platform

(c) Raised platforms at Samudragarh and Dumurdaha have not been constructed so far, due to the various items of passenger amenities being taken in hand having regard to the funds available and the relative priorities recommended by the Suburban Railway Users' Consultative Committee.

(d) No Only one representation has been received

Use of Pre-stressed Concrete in Buildings

103. Shri Ansar Harvani: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have decided to introduce pre-stressed concrete for some of its buildings; and

(b) whether the pre-stressed concrete poles have been found suitable for Calcutta Railway electrification scheme?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) No Sir

(b) Pre-stressed concrete poles for the Overhead structures have been used experimentally on the Sheoraphuli-Tarakeswar Branch of the Calcutta Electrification. It is too early to say if they are suitable. The proposal to try pre-stressed concrete poles for Main Line Electrification is under examination.

Preservation of Agricultural Produce in Orissa

104 Shri Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government of India have given any grant to the Orissa Government in 1957-58 and 1958-59 so far for preservation of agricultural produce

(b) if so, the amount sanctioned for the purpose, and

(c) whether the State Government had submitted any scheme for preservation of agricultural produce

The Minister for Community Development and Co-operation (Shri S. K. Dey): (a) to (c) There is no specific scheme for preservation of agricultural produce as such. The Second Five Year Plan however provides for assistance to agricultural credit co-operative societies, and to co-operative marketing societies for undertaking construction of godowns. The Government of Orissa is also implementing this programme. The National Co-operative Development and Warehousing Board sanctioned during 1957-58 a grant of Rs 1,15,000 to the Government of Orissa for giving this assistance to Co-operative Societies. During the year 1958-59 the Board has accorded technical approval to a similar programme involving a grant of Rs 25,000. The

final payment (sanction) for the grant during 1958-59 will issue on the basis of the actual expenditure incurred.

T B Survey

105 Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 479 on the 25th August 1958 and state

(a) whether the report of the sample survey of tuberculosis initiated by the Indian Council of Medical Research has been submitted, and

(b) if so, what is the incidence of the disease in India and the main features of the report?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b) The report has not yet been submitted by the Indian Council of Medical Research.

Medical Council of India

107 Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 442 on the 1st December 1958 and state

(a) whether the Medical Council of India has informed the Union Government that there should be only one system of medicine in the country viz the modern system as prescribed by the Council, and

(b) if so, whether Government has approved of the recommendations of the Council?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes.

(b) The Government of India are interested in the development of both modern and indigenous systems of medicine.

Roads Construction Schemes for Punjab

108 Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have received a scheme from Punjab for

roads to be constructed during 1959-60 under the Central Road Fund Scheme; and

(b) if so, whether the scheme has been approved?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes.

(b) The State Government's proposals are under consideration and expected to be finalised shortly.

Rabi Growing Land

109. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the acreage of Rabi growing land which could not be sown in the Union Territory of Delhi due to waterlogging during last sowing season?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): The acreage of Rabi growing land which could not be sown in the Union Territory of Delhi due to waterlogging during the last sowing season is reported to be 9077 acres.

Paediatric Training Centres

110. Shri E. Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state whether the Government of India is considering any proposal to set up the remaining two paediatric Training Centres—out of the five envisaged in the Second Five Year Plan—in the country?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): The Government of India have received a proposal from the Government of Uttar Pradesh for the establishment of a Paediatric Training Centre at the Sarojini Naidu Medical College, Agra.

Wild Life

111. { Shri Rajendra Singh:
Shri Mohan Swarup:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Union Minister for Agriculture while ad-

ressing the sixth meeting of the All India Wild Life Board said that wild life was threatened with extinction;

(b) what steps have so far been taken in different States by the State Governments concerned and the Union Government to prevent the extinction of wild life; and

(c) what steps are proposed to be taken shortly?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Yes. He said that certain wild life species were facing extinction.

(b) and (c). The following are the steps already taken or proposed to be taken for saving the wild life from excessive destruction and also for protection of the rare species from extinction.

STEPS TAKEN OR PROPOSED TO BE TAKEN BY CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

(1) An Indian Board for Wild Life was set up in 1952 to advise the Central and the State Governments on matters pertaining to wild life conservation. Various non-official interests and individuals are represented on the Board.

(2) A Wild Life Week is celebrated annually during the 1st week of October with a view to enthuse the public in the cause of wild life conservation. During this week various publicity measures including distribution of posters, showing of cinema slides etc. and holding of meeting and taking out processions, are taken in all parts of the country. The assistance of A.I.R. authorities as well as the press is also sought for publicity in the cause of wild life protection.

(3) The Central Government has made a provision of Rs. 135 lakhs during the 2nd Five Year Plan for giving financial assistance to State Governments for their wild

life conservation as well as protection schemes

(4) With a view to providing an indirect check on the destruction of wild life the Central Government has put some restrictions on the export of certain wild life species which are considered to be very rare

(5) The Indian Board for Wild Life makes recommendations from time to time to various State Governments for the protection of certain wild life species which the Board feels are becoming rare. To name a few species which have been recently given protection on the recommendation of the Board are the lion, the rhino, great Indian bustard, cheetah, white winged wood duck, pink headed duck and crocodile

STEPS TAKEN OR PROPOSED TO BE TAKEN BY STATE GOVERNMENTS

(1) Practically all the State Governments in the country have set up State Wild Life Boards with a number of non-officials as their members to advise them on matters pertaining to wild life conservation

(2) A number of National Parks and sanctuaries have been set up by various State Governments in their territories. The present number of National Parks in the country is 5 and that of wild life sanctuaries over 73

(3) State Governments also declare wild life species which become rare in local forests, as protected species from time to time

(4) A few State Governments have taken measures to conduct wild life census of certain rare species with a view to taking steps for their protection

(5) Practically in all the States, game shooting is regulated through

shooting licences with a view to avoid excessive shooting

(6) The State Governments have generally taken measures to avoid mis-use of crop protection guns by locking the guns during non-crop seasons and by encouraging the use of bamboo rockets in place of guns

(7) Local publicity measures are taken during the annual Wild Life Week Celebration by issuing posters, pamphlets, etc

(8) Various State Governments have schemes for setting up zoos and zoological parks which serve the cause of wild life conservation

(9) Steps are being taken by various States for creation of Natural History Societies, Zoological Societies, Nature Study Clubs etc by the public, especially in educational institutions. Setting up of such organisations goes a long way in rousing public interest in the cause of wild life preservation

(10) On the recommendations of the Indian Board for Wild Life a number of State Governments have taken steps for tightening their wild life protection laws with a view to check poaching and legal shooting. Some State Governments like Madras and UP have set up anti-poaching squads which move hundreds of miles in a day to stop the activities of poachers and to catch them by surprise

Pahleza and Mahendra Ghats

112 Shri Rajendra Singh Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state

(a) Whether it is a fact that ghat to ghat booking at Pahleza Ghat and Mahendra Ghat in North-Eastern Railway is not permissible

(b) Whether passengers are charged penalty fees for crossing the ghat straightway; and

(c) If so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) Yes

(b) and (c) There are separate ferry services licensed by the State Government exclusively to cater to the passengers moving from one ghat to the other. The Railway ferry is not authorised to carry passengers when they travel only from one ghat to the other and when no part of their journey is over the railway. In such circumstances, passengers detected over the ferry, travelling from one ghat to the other are treated as travelling without tickets and fares and excess charges are collected from them accordingly.

Timber for Railways

113 Dr. Samantnagar. Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to lay on the Table a statement showing

(a) the annual requirement of timber for Indian Railways

(b) the value of timber imported during 1958,

(c) the quantity of timber imported price paid per cubic foot for different varieties of timber, foreign exchange involved and freight paid for imported timber (country-wise) during the above period; and

(d) the price paid for each cubic foot of different kinds of Indian timber during the same period?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): A statement is placed on the Table [See Appendix I, annexure No 32]

Fishing Harbours

114. Shri Subbiah Ambalam: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 819 on the 1st December, 1958 and state.

(a) whether the Harbour Experts appointed to conduct survey of important centres for developing fishing harbours have since submitted their report,

(b) if so, whether a copy of the same will be laid on the Table; and

(c) the names of the centres in Madras State visited by them?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Not yet

(b) Does not arise

(c) The principal centres visited by the Experts in Madras State are Colachel, Leepuram, Tuticorin, Pamban, Nagapattinam, Cuddalore and Madras

Tuticorin Port

115 Shri Subbiah Ambalam: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state;

(a) whether the report of the Traffic Survey of the Tuticorin Port has since been received,

(b) if so, the main features and recommendations and

(c) whether a copy of the report will be laid on the Table?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes, the report was received in the Ministry only on the 6th February 1959

(b) The report is under examination

(c) This is a report made confidentially to the State Government about a Minor Port which falls within legislative powers of the State. The Madras Government have not yet formulated their conclusions on the

report. It is therefore considered premature to lay the report on the Table of the House. The question of placing it before the House will be considered in due course.

Claims

116. **Shri Anirudha Sinha:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases for claims received involving compensation for goods or parcels lost, damaged, delayed and carried over by the North-Eastern Railway Administration during the year 1958 and the amount of compensation involved,

(b) the number of cases settled out of Courts and also the number of cases pending settlements in Courts at the end of the year 1958 and

(c) the amount of compensation paid during the same period for goods lost, damaged or delayed in transit.

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) On account of loss of or damage etc. to goods or parcels booked to stations on the North Eastern Railway during the year 1958, 38,878 claims for compensation were preferred.

The amount claimed was about Rs. 179.2 lakhs exclusive of the cases in which claims were preferred without specifying any amount.

Statistics of claims arising out of consignments booked from the stations on the North-Eastern Railway to stations on other Railways are not maintained nor is it possible to collect such statistics now without spending undue time and labour.

(b) During the year 1958, 1748 cases in which suits were filed by the claimants against the N.E. Railway, in courts lying within their jurisdiction were compromised and settled out of courts and 2523 suits were pending in Courts at the end of 1958.

(c) Rs. 31.6 lakhs approximately.

Rural Credit

117. **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:** Will the Minister of Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state.

(a) whether the drafting of the districts and general reports relating to the first follow-up survey of rural credit has been completed in Punjab, and

(b) if not, by what time it would be completed?

The Minister of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri S. K. Dey): (a) No.

(b) The general report is expected to be completed in about four months and the district reports, two months thereafter.

Rural Water Supply Scheme in Punjab

118. { **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:**
 Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state how far the amounts allotted to the Punjab Government for implementing the rural water supply scheme during Second Five Year Plan have been utilised so far?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): During 1957-58 a sum of Rs. 50 lakhs was paid to the State Government. For the current financial year a sum of Rs. 22.0 lakhs has been allocated, out of which 16.5 lakhs would have been paid to the State Government on monthly basis as ways and means advances. The final sanctions will be issued in February—March of this year. During the Second Five Year Plan period the Government of Punjab have spent Rs. 26.45 lakhs upto 31.10.58 on their rural water supply schemes.

केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य परिषद्

११६ { श्री रा० ल० तिवारी :
श्री वी० चं० शर्मा :
श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :

क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य परिषद् की सातवी बैठक जनवरी १९५९ में शिलांग में हुई थी, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो परिषद् द्वारा क्या निर्णय किये गये ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (श्री हरमरकर) (क) की हा ।

(ख) परिषद् द्वारा नीचे निम्ने प्रस्ताव पारित किये गये —

१५ से १७ जनवरी, १९५९ तक शिलांग में हुई केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य परिषद् की सातवीं बैठक में पारित प्रस्ताव

प्रस्ताव सख्या १

केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य परिषद् को यह जानकारी सन्तोष होता है कि केन्द्रीय तथा राज्य सरकारों की यह ध्यात इच्छा है कि बिना योग्यता प्राप्त व्यक्तियों को चिकित्सा कार्य करने से रोकने के लिए । द. उठाये जाये । इस परिषद् का विचार है कि इस मामले में अब वैधानिक कार्यवाही करने का वक्त आ गया है । अतः यह परिषद् सिफारिश करती है कि केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य मन्त्रालय द्वारा तैयार किये गये बिल के प्रारूप (आदर्श) को सभी राज्य सरकारों के पास परिपत्रित कर दिया जाये तथा उनमें यह प्रार्थना की जाये कि वे इस बिल को ऐसे मण्डलों के साथ जिन्हें वे आवश्यक समझे ग्रहण करें ।

प्रस्ताव सख्या २

केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य परिषद् एक्स-रे विज्ञान तथा अयनित-विकिरणों के उपरोक्त उपयोग के परिणामस्वरूप लोक स्वास्थ्य में उपस्थित

प्रदूषणों को समझती हुई तथा इस विषय में उचित रसोपायों की सख्या की आवश्यकता को स्वीकार करती हुई केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य मन्त्रालय से निवेदन करती है कि इस कार्य को करने वाले कर्मचारियों तथा सबों के सक्रिय नियन्त्रण तथा निरीक्षण के लिये एक विधेयक तैयार करे । यह परिषद् साथ ही यह भी सिफारिश करती है कि इस विषय के लिये बने विधान का रूप अखिल भारतीय हो जिससे सभी राज्य इसका अपनी-अपनी सीमाओं में लागू कर सकें ।

प्रस्ताव सख्या ३

राष्ट्रीय जल प्रदाय एवं सफाई योजना की पुनरीक्षा करने के बाद तथा इसकी क्रियान्विति में उपस्थित हुई दिक्कतों तथा रुकावटों को जान लेने के बाद केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य परिषद् सिफारिश करती है कि —

(१) राज्यों में लोक स्वास्थ्य इजीनियरी संगठनों को हर प्रकार से मजबूर करने का कार्य जारी रखा जाये ।

(२) राज्य सरकारों का चाहिये कि वे लोक स्वास्थ्य इजीनियरी प्रशिक्षण के लिये आवश्यक कदम उठाये जिससे क्षेत्र में प्रशिक्षित लोक-स्वास्थ्य इजीनियरी कर्मचारियों की पर्याप्त सख्या कार्य कर सके । इसके अतिरिक्त उन्हें चाहिये कि वे ग्राम क्षेत्रों की जल प्रदाय योजनाओं के लिए हैंड-पम्प तथा अन्य सामग्री की व्यवस्था के लिये उचित प्रबन्ध करें ।

(३) सम्बन्धित बहुत सी एजेंसियों की और विशेषतया कार्यक्रम के ग्रामीण पहलू में, गतिविधियों का श्रृङ्खलाबद्ध करने के मार्ग एवं उपायों का निकाले जिससे लोक स्वास्थ्य इजीनियरी संगठन के कार्यक्षेत्र में जान वाले समन्वयी कार्यक्रम को विकसित किया जा सके ।

(४) जल प्रदाय एवं सफाई कार्यक्रम इस प्रकार चलाया जाय जिसमें देश की आवश्यकताओं

समयम वस वर्ष के भीतर ही पूर्ण हो जायें।

यह परिषद् अपनी पूर्व सिफारिशों फिर दुहराती है कि राज्यों में लोक-स्वास्थ्य इंजीनियरी विभाग राज्य लोक स्वास्थ्य विभागों के अभिन्न भागों के रूप में कार्य करें।

प्रस्ताव संख्या ४

देश के बहुत से भागों में हैजा तथा चेचक के मामलों में वृद्धि की जानकारी करने के बाद केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य परिषद् राज्य सरकारों का ध्यान इस परिषद् की पाचवी बैठक में पारित प्रस्ताव संख्या ५ की ओर आकर्षित करती है और प्रार्थना करती है कि राज्य सरकारें इस सम्बन्ध में चुने गये क्षेत्रों में ५ से ७ वर्ष की आयु वाले बच्चों पर ग्रहण स्कूलों में भर्ती होने के समय सब बच्चों पर फिर से टीका लगाना अनिवार्य करने के लिए कार्यवाही करें। यह परिषद् राज्य सरकारों पर जोर देती है कि वे चेचक तथा हैजा के नियन्त्रण के लिये केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय द्वारा सिफारिश किये गये उपायों का कार्य-शील बनाये तथा निवेदन करती है कि वे इस प्रश्न के विभिन्न पहलुओं के परीक्षण के लिये भारतीय चिकित्सा अनुसन्धान परिषद् द्वारा बनाई गई विशेषज्ञ समिति की सिफारिशों के अनुसार कार्यवाही करें। यह परिषद् आगे यह सिफारिश करती है कि जब राज्य सरकारें विशेषज्ञ समिति की सिफारिशों का परीक्षण कर ले तो केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय तथा राज्य स्वास्थ्य विभागों के प्रतिनिधि बैठें और इन बीमारियों के उन्मूलन के लिए विस्तृत योजनाएँ तैयार करें।

प्रस्ताव संख्या ५

केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य परिषद् मलेरिया उन्मूलन कार्यक्रम को कार्यान्वित करने के केन्द्रीय एवं राज्य सरकारों के प्रयासों की प्रशंसा करती है और आशा करती है कि इस उन्मूलन के उद्देश्य को निश्चित अवधि के अन्तर्गत ही

प्राप्त करने की गतिविधियों पर और जोर दिया जायगा।

मलेरिया उन्मूलन कार्यक्रम के लिए चिकित्सा कर्मचारियों को भर्ती करने में कुछ राज्यों की दिक्कतों को जानते हुए और मलेरिया उन्मूलन एकाई के चिकित्सा कर्मचारियों द्वारा संचालित करने की आवश्यकता प्रतीत करते हुए यह परिषद् सिफारिश करती है कि ऐसे कार्यों के लिए नियुक्त चिकित्सा अफसरों को विशेष भना दिया जाय।

यह परिषद् आगे सिफारिश करती है कि —

(१) कुछ राज्यों में एक बड़े भाग पर छिड़काव करने के लिये प्रतिरिक्त कीटनाशी तत्व उपलब्ध किये जायें

(२) पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में जहाँ मोसा पर मलेरिया नियन्त्रण नहीं है, मलेरिया के दुबारा फैलने को रोकने के लिये समय पर उचित प्रबन्ध कर दिये जायें

(३) ग्राम पंचायतों तथा अन्य स्थानिक निकायों के जरिये देहात वालों को सहयोग प्राप्त करने के कदम उठाये जायें, तथा इस प्रयोजन के लिए ग्राम, ताल्लुक, जिला इत्यादि विभिन्न स्तरीय विधेय समितियाँ बनाई जायें और

(४) भारतीय चिकित्सा संघ की मद-भावना के अधिपरिीक्षण तथा प्रगत मामलों की सूचना उचित अधिकारियों को देकर समस्त क्लिनिकी मलेरिया के मामलों के प्रमाणीकरण के लिए चिकित्सकों का सहयोग प्राप्त किया जायें।

प्रस्ताव संख्या ६

विभिन्न राज्यों में प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों की स्थापना में जो उन्नति हुई है तथा उपचार एवं रोकथाम की गतिविधियों का धृक्ताबद्ध करने की दिशा में जो कार्यवाही की जा रही है केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य परिषद् उस

पर सन्तोष प्रकट करती है। यह परिषद् यह महसूस करती है कि रोकथाम की गतिविधियों पर और विशेषतया सफाई में सम्बन्धित कार्यों पर और अधिक बल देने की आवश्यकता है। परिषद् यह भी समझती है कि प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र कार्यक्रम में क्या प्रशंसनीय कठिनाइयाँ हैं तथा उसको सुचारु रूप में क्रियान्वित करने में गाड़ियों के इन्तैमाल, कार्यक्रम के लिये विभिन्न सूत्रों से मिली बजट सम्बन्धी पूँजी के उपयोग तथा कर्मचारियों के नियन्त्रण इत्यादि, समन्वय की क्या समस्याएँ हैं।

यह परिषद् सिफारिश करती है कि राज्य स्वास्थ्य विभागों को प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र कार्यक्रम की सफलतापूर्वक चालान में सन्तुष्ट बनाने की दृष्टि में प्रशंसनीय एवं आर्थिक प्रबन्ध जहाँ कहीं आवश्यक हो गतिशील किये जायें। तभी की कर्मचारियों को निश्चित कार्यक्रम की सीमाओं के अन्तर्गत कार्य स्वतन्त्रता दे दी जायें।

प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों में चिकित्सा अफसरों तथा अन्य स्वास्थ्य कर्मचारियों के वेतन, भत्ता तथा उपयुक्त आवास सुविधाओं के बारे में दो ग. अ. अपनी सिफारिशों की ओर भी यह परिषद् राज्य सरकारों का ध्यान आकर्षित करती है और आशा करती है कि जिन राज्यों में सिफारिशों के अनुसार कार्य नहीं हो रहा है वे इस सम्बन्ध में आवश्यक कार्यवाही करेंगे।

प्रस्ताव संख्या ७

केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य परिषद् परिवार नियोजन कार्य में की गई प्रगति की प्रशंसा करती है और सिफारिश करती है कि राज्य सरकारें इस कार्यक्रम को अधिक प्रभावशाली बनायें। विशेषतया लोगों की शिक्षा, चिकित्सा

एवं स्वास्थ्य कर्मचारियों के प्रशिक्षण तथा परिवार को सीमित करने के उपायों की व्यवस्था, जिस में अस्पतालों एवं चिकित्सा संस्थाओं में शल्य सुविधायें भी सम्मिलित हैं, की दिशा में इस कार्यक्रम को प्रभावशाली होना चाहिये। परिषद् का विचार है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार राज्य सरकारों को ऐसी शल्य सुविधाओं के लिये आर्थिक सहायता देने के प्रश्न पर विचार करे।

यह परिषद् यह भी सिफारिश करती है कि परिवार नियोजन गतिविधियों के विस्तार के लिये सभी स्वास्थ्य एवं समाज कल्याण एजेंसियों को गतिशील बना दिया जाय।

प्रस्ताव संख्या ८

केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य परिषद् जहाँ राष्ट्रीय क्षय निरोधी कार्यक्रम के विभिन्न पहलुओं में राज्य सरकारों द्वारा प्राप्त उन्नति की सराहना करती है वहाँ इस परिषद् के पाम भेज गये जापान में उल्लिखित अनेक कठिनाइयों का दूर करने की आवश्यकता की ओर भी उन का ध्यान आकर्षित करती है। यह परिषद् मुमगठित क्लीनिक की पर्याप्त मर्यादा तथा घरेलू इलाज प्रदान करने की आवश्यकता पर विशेष जोर देती है। इस प्रयोजन के लिये यह परिषद् सिफारिश करती है कि अपेक्षित कर्मचारियों की नियुक्ति तथा उन का प्रशिक्षण कार्य शीघ्र से शीघ्र हो तथा इस सम्बन्ध में भारत सरकार इन सुविधाओं को प्रदान करे।

प्रस्ताव संख्या ९

देश में रति रोग नियन्त्रण कार्यक्रम की बीबी प्रगति को समझते हुए केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य परिषद् सिफारिश करती है कि रति-रोग कार्यक्रम की पहले से अधिक अग्रता दी जाय तथा राज्य सरकारों से निवेदन करती है कि वे रति-रोग क्लीनिकों को चालू करने, ऐसे क्षेत्रों में जहाँ सामूहिक आन्दोलन आवश्यक हो, सामूहिक आन्दोलन एक स्थापित

करने तथा रति-रोग बर्नचारियों को प्रशिक्षण देने के कार्यक्रम को बड़े जोर शोर से चलायें।

यह परिषद् यह भी सिफारिश करती है कि राज्य सरकारों द्वारा चलाई गई रति-रोग योजनाओं को केन्द्रीय सरकार से आर्थिक सहायता दिये जाने के प्रश्न पर अवश्य विचार किया जाय चाहे वह निश्चित आदर्श में थोड़ा बहुत अलग ही क्यों न हो।

यह परिषद् केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य मन्त्रालय में यह निवेदन करती है कि वह रति-रोग नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम के लिये पी० ए० एम० शोधानिर्वाह उपलब्ध करायें।

प्रस्ताव संख्या १०

राज्या के स्वास्थ्य विभागों में सार्वजनिक मण्डलों के विभागों की वर्तमान दशा के अन्तर्गत हुई तथा वर्तमान हालातों के उपयोग से सार्वजनिक एम्बुलेंसों के विकास का आवश्यकता का महसूस करने हुए केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य परिषद् सिफारिश करती है कि इस मार प्रदान की निरीक्षण ए-गमिनि-र-रिजिस्ट्रार जनरल के प्रतिनिधि द्वारा —

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री मद्रास	प्रध्यक्ष
पवित्रम बंगाल सरकार के प्रतिनिधि	} सदस्य
बम्बई सरकार के प्रतिनिधि	
आंध्र सरकार के प्रतिनिधि	
रजिस्ट्रार जनरल के प्रतिनिधि	
स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं के प्रधान निदेशालय के प्रतिनिधि	

इस समिति की सिफारिशों का केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य परिषद् की अगली बैठक में रखा जाये।

प्रस्ताव संख्या ११

केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य परिषद् राष्ट्रीय कुष्ठ नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम में हुई उन्नति को जानती

हुई सिफारिश करती है कि सहायक केन्द्र कार्यक्रम और जोर में किया जाये और इस कार्य पर अधिक प्रभावशाली एवं क्षक्तिप्रद निगरानी रखी जाये। यह परिषद् राज्य सरकारों से यह भी सिफारिश करती है कि इस कार्य में स्वयंसेवी गैरजिन्सियों तथा समाज कल्याण मण्डलों से अधिक सम्पर्क बढ़ाने की आवश्यकता है।

प्रस्ताव संख्या १२

अपन स्वास्थ्य निदेशालयों में स्वास्थ्य शिक्षा व्ययों की स्थापना के लिये कुछ राज्य सरकारों तथा केन्द्रीय सरकार ने जो कदम उठाये हैं केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य परिषद् उन को समझती हुई राज्य सरकारों से यह विनय करती है कि वे केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य मन्त्रालय द्वारा तैयार एवं परिष्कृत की गई राज्य स्वास्थ्य शिक्षा व्ययों स्थापित करने की योजना को अनाये तथा आशा करती है कि स्वास्थ्य कार्यक्रमों का सफलतापूर्वक कार्यान्वयन करने के लिये तथा लोगों के स्वास्थ्य रखने एवं उस में उन्नति करने में उन के सार्वजनिक सहयोग का प्राप्ति करने के लिये स्वास्थ्य शिक्षा कार्यक्रम को उस योजना में निर्दिष्ट तरीकों के अनुसार विकसित किया जायेगा।

प्रस्ताव संख्या १३

केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य परिषद् दश में उत्पादित एवं बेची जाने वाली औषधों के स्तर पर और अधिक प्रभावशाली नियंत्रण की आवश्यकता को स्वीकार करते हुए सिफारिश करती है कि

(१) राज्या में निरीक्षण बमचारियों की संख्या बढ़ा दी जाये जिससे औषधों के उत्पादन एवं विक्रय पर प्रभावशाली नियंत्रण रखा जा सके एवं औषधों तथा चमत्कारी उपचार अधिनियम उचित रूप से लागू किया जा सके। साथ ही उन के बेतन भी उनके उत्तरदायित्वों के अनुरूप होने चाहिये तथा बेतन ऐसे हो कि इस पद की ओर योग्य व्यक्ति आकर्षित हो,

(२) विश्लेषणात्मक प्रयोगशालाओं को स्थापित करने के लिये कदम खींच उठाये जायें तथा औषध अधिनियम के प्रयोजनों के लिये सरकारी विश्लेषक नियुक्त किये जायें; और

(३) केन्द्रीय सरकार अन्तर्राज्य व्यापार में प्रचलित पेटेंट एव एकायत औषधों तथा दवाइयों के स्तर को नियंत्रित करने के लिये आवश्यक कार्यवाही करे। इस में औषध अधिनियम में संशोधन भी सम्मिलित है।

२ केन्द्रीय परिषद् को संतोष है कि केन्द्रीय स्व.स्वयं मन्त्रालय ने भारत की एक राष्ट्रीय सूचीय संहिता का सकलन कर लिया है। यह परिषद् सिफारिश करती है कि समस्त राज्य अपने-अपने अस्पतालों में इस राष्ट्रीय सूचीय संहिता को अपनायें।

प्रस्ताव संख्या १४

मार्च, १९४६ के अधीन सम्मेलन में पारित प्रस्ताव के अनुसरण में ३१ मार्च १९५६ से चिकित्सा प्रयोग के अतिरिक्त दूसरे उपयोगों में अधीन की बिन्नी पर प्रतिबंध पर विचार करने के बाद यह समझती है कि ऐसी प्रतिबंध अधीनधियों के लिये एक समस्या उत्पन्न कर देगा, केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य परिषद् सिफारिश करती है कि

राज्य सरकार अधीनधियों के रजिस्ट्रेशन इनाज तथा पुनर्वास के लिये अधिलम्ब कदम उठायें,

यह परिषद् यह भी सिफारिश करती है कि नशीली औषधियों का उत्पादन, बिन्नी तथा वितरण केवल सरकारी एजेंसियों द्वारा ही हो।

प्रस्ताव संख्या १५

मलेरिया उन्मूलन कार्यक्रम के फलस्वरूप कुनीन के उपयोग में लगातार वृद्धि को और कुनीन उत्पादन में पश्चिम बंगाल एव मद्रास

राज्यों की वास्तविक एवं सम्भाव्य क्षमता को समझती हुई यह विचार करती है कि ग्राम केन्द्रीय सरकार को कुनीन के बड़े-बड़े पारितंत्र में रखने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं और उसके पास जो ऐसे भण्डार हैं उन को बच कर केवल १ वर्ष की आवश्यकताओं के लिये ही उनमें कुनीन रहे।

इस परिषद् के विचार से अतिरिक्त कुनीन व भण्डारों को या तो निर्यात कर दिया जाये अथवा ग्राम क्षेत्रों में मुफ्त वितरित कर दिया जाये।

जहां तक पश्चिम बंगाल तथा मद्रास सरकारों द्वारा कुनीन के खण्डवार वितरण का प्रश्न है यह परिषद् राय देती है कि यह प्रश्न राज्य सरकारों तथा केन्द्रीय सरकार के परस्पर परामर्श में हल कर दिया जाये।

प्रस्ताव संख्या १६

केन्द्रीय योजना के स्कूल स्वास्थ्य सेवा कार्यक्रम के लिये किसी निश्चित व्यवस्था के न होने तथा राज्य योजनाओं में अपर्याप्त व्यवस्था के होने को समझती हुई केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य परिषद् यह प्राप्ति करती है कि इस अवस्था में भी इस कमी को दूर करने के लिये प्रयास किये जायेंगे। यह परिषद् यह भी प्राप्ति करती है कि तृतीय पंच वर्षीय योजना में इस कार्यक्रम को सर्वोपरि अग्रता दी जायेगी तथा इस योजना में सम्मिलित करने के लिये एक विस्तृत स्कूल स्वास्थ्य सेवा योजना तैयार की जायेगी।

प्रस्ताव संख्या १७

केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य परिषद् हृद-रक्त की सुविधाओं को देने की आवश्यकताओं को महसूस करते हुए सिफारिश करती है कि सभी राज्यों में ऐसे केन्द्र स्थापित किये जायें। यह परिषद् यह भी सिफारिश करती है कि केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य मन्त्रालय अधोपनि विधेयों

को प्रशिक्षण देने की व्यवस्था करे तथा ऐसे केन्द्रों के लिये विशिष्ट प्रस्तावन प्राप्त करे।

प्रस्ताव संख्या १८

केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य परिषद् सिफारिश करती है कि प्राग्भ सरकार के अखिल भारतीय चिकित्सा विज्ञान अकादमी को स्थापित करने के प्रस्ताव को सभी राज्य सरकारों, विश्वविद्यालयों तथा चिकित्सा व्यवसाय के प्रतिनिधि संगठनों के पास अपने-अपने विचार व्यक्त करने के लिये परिपत्रित कर दिया जाये।

प्रस्ताव संख्या १९

केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य परिषद् सभी मेडिकल कालिजों के सुधार की आवश्यकता को स्वीकार करने हुए यह सिफारिश करती है कि केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय मेडिकल कालिजों में, विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग द्वारा बताये गये सुझावों के अनुसार अनुदान दे कर प्रसाधन, पुस्तकालय, मद्राहालय इत्यादि के सुधार के लिये धन दे।

प्रस्ताव संख्या २०

केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य परिषद् चिकित्सा एवं नोक स्वास्थ्य प्रयोगशालाओं, दंत-क्लीनिकों उपचार-गृहों, एक्सरे-मशीनों तथा भौतिक चिकित्सा केन्द्रों का नियमित तथा पंजीयन करने की आवश्यकता को स्वीकार करती है और सिफारिश करती है कि यह प्रस्ताव राज्य सरकारों, राज्य चिकित्सा परिषदों और चिकित्सा एसोसियेशनों के पास अपने-अपने विचार प्रकट करने के लिये परिपत्रित कर दिया जाये।

Lady Travelling Ticket Examiners

120. Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any lady announcers and lady Travelling Ticket Examiners Grade I at Howrah Station; and

(b) if so, their number?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) There are lady announcers at Howrah Station but there is no lady Travelling Ticket Examiner of Grade I there

(b) The number of lady announcers is six

हिमाचल प्रदेश में दूध के पाउडर का वितरण

१२१. { श्री पद्म देव :
श्री स० च० साकनत :

क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) वर्ष १९५८ में हिमाचल प्रदेश में कितना दूध का पाउडर और कितना-कितना धानों में बाटा गया, और

(ख) वितरण के लिये क्या तरीका अपनाया गया था ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (श्री करमरकर) :

(क) और (ख) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और यथा समय मंत्री की मेज पर रख दी जायेगी।

Delhi-Kathgodam Rail Link

122. Shri J. B. S. Bist: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state

(a) whether any preliminary survey has been ordered or is proposed on the broad-gauge rail link between Delhi and Kathgodam via Rampur and Rudrapur,

(b) if so, the progress thereof, and

(c) whether the Government propose to include the project in the Third Five Year Plan in order to develop the

Tera; area and the economy of the Nainital and Almora Districts adjoining the Indo-Tibetan borders?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S V Ramaswamy): (a) and (b) Delhi and Rampur is already connected with a BG line. Survey for a BG line from Rampur to Haldwani has since been completed and the Survey Report is awaited.

(c) It is too early to say anything at this stage.

Price of Sugarcane

123. Shri Jadhav: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state

(a) what is the minimum price of sugar cane for the 1958-59 season in Bombay State,

(b) what are the terms of payment of the minimum price and what were the same last season and

(c) whether it is a fact that the Ravalgaon Sugar Factory in Bombay State makes the payment by Order Cheques which results in inconvenience to the sugarcane supplying agriculturists?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A P Jain): (a) The minimum price is Rs 144 per maund for delivery at the gate of the factory and Rs. 131 per maund for delivery at rail centres.

(b) The terms of payment fixed by the Government of Bombay for the last season were 25 per cent of the price should be paid within 15 days of delivery and the balance of 75 per cent within one month or at the most within 6 weeks. This year 50 per cent of the price is required to be paid within 15 days of delivery and the balance of 50 per cent within one month or 6 weeks at the outside.

(c) It is understood that the factory makes payment by Order Cheques to ensure payment to the right parties, as very often the supplier himself does not turn up for payment.

Sholapur Aerodrome

124. Shri Sonavane: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1557 on the 11th September, 1957 and state-

(a) whether any improvement in Sholapur aerodrome is under consideration at present to link it up with Bombay-Hyderabad and Bombay-Madras air routes,

(b) if so, when the improvements are to be taken up, and

(c) if not the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Ahmed Mohiuddin): (a) to (c) The aerodrome is being used at present by Pilot trainees for cross country flights and serves as an emergency landing ground. It is quite adequate for these purposes in its present condition. As there is no proposal at present to introduce an air service through Sholapur, no further improvements to this aerodrome are considered necessary.

Family Planning

125 Shri Goray. Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state

(a) the number of Family Planning Centres that are being conducted in the country

(i) by Government,

(ii) by Local Bodies,

(iii) by Private Institutions

(b) what is the amount sanctioned by Government for these Centres (State-wise)

(c) the total number of persons operated upon during the last year for

(i) Vasectomy

(ii) Sterilization, and

(iii) the number of women treated for contraception; and

(d) what steps Government propose to take to increase and popularise family planning in the remaining period of the Second Five Year Plan?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) (i) 675

(ii) 47

(iii) 104

(b) A statement is placed on the Table [See Appendix I, annexure No 33]

(c)* (i) 4,923

(u) 7,423

(iii) 87,484

(d) The following steps are proposed to be taken by Government —

(i) to integrate as early as possible family planning service with medical and health services of the country

(ii) to provide training centres for family planning in medical teaching institutions and Schools of Social Sciences

(iii) to appoint Family Planning Education Leaders

(iv) to start family planning training touring teams and orientation camps, and

(v) to make all-out efforts to be self-sufficient in the matter of supply of contraceptives by producing all kinds of contraceptives in the country

*Figures relate to those reported from States of Andhra Assam Bombay, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Mysore, Punjab, Rajasthan, West Bengal and Himachal Pradesh and are considered under-estimates. Information from other States has not been received

Assistants in Railway Board

126. **Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 1976 on the 17th December, 1958 and state

(a) whether the question of revision of seniority in the Assistants cadre in Railway Board has since been finalised; and

(b) if not, how long it will take?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Not yet

(b) Efforts are being made to dispose of it as early as possible

Pharmaceutical Council for Tripura

127. **Shri Dasaratha Deb:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state

(a) whether any Pharmaceutical Council has been set up for the Union Territory of Tripura to provide compounders licence to the unregistered compounders serving in various dispensaries run by the Tripura Administration, and

(b) if not what steps are being taken to provide pharmaceutical licence to the experienced compounders of Tripura?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) No, but necessary steps have been made by Tripura Administration with the Government of West Bengal for the West Bengal Pharmacy Council serving the needs of Tripura

(b) In view of the reply against (a) this does not arise

Road Transport Reorganisation Committee

128. **Shri Dasaratha Deb:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state

(a) whether the Road Transport Reorganisation Sub-Committee of the Central Government visited Tripura at the end of the year 1958

(b) whether different public organisations represented to them for reorganisation of the State Transport Authority in Tripura, and

(c) if so, what are the recommendations of the Sub-Committee in this matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes The

Sub-Committee visited Tripura in October 1958

(b) Yes

(c) The report of the mam Committee, which will cover the recommendations of the Sub-Committee, is expected by March, 1959

Class IV Railway Employees

129 Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state

(a) the total number of Class IV employees appointed by the Northern Railway in the year 1958-59 so far, and

(b) the number of employees among them belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan) (a) 5,670

(b) Scheduled Castes 1,729

(There is no reservation for Scheduled Tribes on the Northern Railway)

Purulia-Muri Railway

130 Shri Halder: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have decided to abolish Purulia-Muri Railway and shift Purulia loco-carriage shed to Ranchi

(b) whether Government at the outset planned to change the metre gauge lines into broad gauge of this area and establish a Central factory at Purulia and

(c) if so the reasons for the change of decision?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy) (a) The loco shed at Purulia is being shifted to Ranchi as the Ranchi-Lohardaga Section of the Narrow Gauge is not likely to be replaced for a long time to come in the same way as the remaining section of the existing Narrow Gauge is being replaced by the

Chandrapura-Muri-Ranchi Broad Gauge now under construction

(b) No Sir

(c) Does not arise

Trains between Gadag and Guntakal Stations

131 { Shri Agadi:
Shri Siddanantappa:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state.

(a) whether a public agitation has been going on since last ten years to reduce the gap of fourteen hours during which no trains are run between Gadag and Guntakal on Southern Railway in either directions and

(b) if so what action has been taken?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) Representations have been received from time to time for the introduction of an additional train each way between Gadag and Guntakal or between Gadag and Dronachallam, the train from Guntakal leaving at about 7 00 hours and reaching Gadag at about 13 00 and in the reverse direction leaving Gadag at about 14 00 hours and reaching Guntakal at about 20 00 hours

(b) Owing to the movement of ore traffic from the Bellary-Hospet area to Madras, Bombay, Cuddalore and other ports, no spare line capacity is at present available, particularly between Guntakal and Hospet, for running an additional passenger train on the Gadag-Guntakal section apart from the fact that the requisite resources by way of coaching stock and power are also not available. Action is being taken to provide additional facilities for increasing the capacity for movement of export ore for which there is immediate demand. In the circumstances, prospects for introducing any additional passenger trains on the Gadag-Guntakal section, in the near future, are not bright.

Remodelling of Stations

122. { Shri Agadi:
Shri Siddananjappa:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state

(a) whether any amount has been allotted for the remodelling of the Gadag and Hubli Junction stations on Southern Railway, and

(b) if so, the nature of the improvement proposed to be effected?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan) (a) Yes, Sir

Gadag

(i) For improvement to station building—Rs 9,769

(ii) For improvement to the yard—Rs 6,47,000

Hubli

(i) For improvements to station building—Rs 56,219

(ii) For improvement to the yard—Rs 3,82,400

(b) Gadag

1 Extension to passenger platform (completed)

2 Raising the roof of the upper class waiting room (completed)

3 Provision of bathing cubicles on platform

4 Yard remodelling (25 per cent completed)

Hubli

1 Provision of urinals on platform

2 Provision of fluorescent tube lights on platform

3 Construction of retiring rooms

4 Poultry room and urinals and water closets

5 Improvements to upper class waiting room

6 Yard remodelling (completed)

320 L.S.D.—5

Ayurvedic Medicine

123. Shri Vajpayee: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state

(a) whether the Committee appointed to evaluate the present status of Ayurvedic medicine has since submitted its report,

(b) if so the nature of recommendations made therein, and

(c) the decisions taken thereon?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar) (a) Yes

(b) The Report is being printed. A statement containing the recommendations made by the Committee is, however, laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha [See Appendix I, annexure No 34]

(c) The report is under examination

Agricultural Co-operatives

124. Pandit J. P. Jyotishi: Will the Minister of Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state

(a) the number of agricultural co-operatives established in the different districts so far

(b) the number of people or families engaged under these co-operatives,

(c) the area of land under co-operative cultivation, and

(d) the help rendered by Government to these co-operatives and the amount spent on the same?

The Minister for Community Development and Cooperation (Shri S. K. Dey) (a) A statement is placed on the Table [See Appendix I annexure No 35]

(b) Information about this is not available at present. The State Governments have been asked for it and when received it will be placed on the Table of the House

(c) The area of land under cooperative cultivation on 31st December, 1956

was 1,80,671 acres. The State Governments have been asked for up-to-date information which when received will be placed on the Table of the House

(d) The State Governments provide assistance for development of Co-operative Farming Societies in various forms such as loans and subsidies, grant of Government waste lands, concession in land revenue, technical guidance, etc. The Central Government during the four years 1954-55 to 1958-59 have made grants to the extent of Rs. 3.32 lakhs to State Governments for this work

CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO UNSTARRED QUESTION

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a statement correcting the reply to Unstarred Question No. 91 asked by Shri D N Tiwari on 18th November, 1958. [See Appendix I, annexure No 36]

12 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

AMENDMENTS TO PREVENTION OF FOOD ADULTERATION RULES

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (2) of Section 23 of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954, a copy of Notification No. GSR 1211, dated the 20th December, 1958, making certain further amendments to the Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules, 1955. [Placed in Library See No. LT-1186/59.]

AMENDMENT TO MOTOR VEHICLES RULES FOR MANIPUR

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): Sir, I beg to re-lay on the Table, under sub-section (3) of Section 133 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, a copy of Notification

No. B-TP/24/56/57-8, dated the 20th November, 1958 making certain amendment to the Motor Vehicles Rules for Manipur, 1951, published in the Manipur Gazette. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1187/59].

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

THIRTY-FOURTH REPORT

Sardar Hukam Singh (Bhatinda): Sir, I beg to present the Thirty-fourth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

12-02 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO A MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

STRIKE BY SUGARCANE GROWERS OF UTTAR PRADESH

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khadesh): Sir, under Rule 197, I beg to call the attention of the Minister of Food and Agriculture to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon

"The strike by sugarcane growers in Uttar Pradesh as a result of refusal by Government to increase the price of sugarcane"

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): The recent cane growers' strike in Uttar Pradesh started on the 5th February. Out of 66 mills working at the time, 5 mills had to stop work and 18 other mills were partially affected. By 7th or 8th of February, however, all the mills except the one at Bulandshahr resumed practically normal working. I am glad that the strike (An Hon. Member: Glad!) which was ill-advised has fizzled out.

I would invite attention of the House to what I said during the debate on the 18th of December 1958 explaining the reasons why the price of sugarcane cannot be raised. The House by a clear vote accepted the view of the Government.

Some Hon. Members rose—

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur). The hon. Minister said that he was glad that the strike has fizzled out.

Mr. Speaker: It is his view.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Ferozabad). The Minister is acting as an agent of the strike breakers when he says he is glad.

Mr. Speaker: No aspersions need be made.

The calling attention notice has been answered. The hon. Members may take it for what it is worth.

12-04 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

THIRTY-FOURTH REPORT

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha). Sir, I beg to move—

"That this House agrees with the Thirty-fourth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 10th February, 1959."

Mr. Speaker: The question is

"That this House agrees

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Ferozabad). May I say a word, Sir? The time allotted for item No. 4 is 3 hours. It is a very important measure. Although it is going to a Joint Committee, even then, the Joint Committee might be benefited by the views expressed by the hon. Members here. So, I suggest that

Mr. Speaker: What is the number of the item?

Shri Braj Raj Singh. Item No. 4, the Arms Bill.

Mr. Speaker: What is the suggestion?

Shri Braj Raj Singh: My suggestion is that a full day may be allotted.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: It is to be referred to a Joint Committee.

Mr. Speaker. When the decision was taken, I think the hon. Member was there. The matter has to be referred to a Joint Committee of both Houses.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: That is why I submitted that the Joint Committee might be benefited by the views expressed here.

Mr. Speaker. The Speaker has always got the right to increase the time by one hour. All that the hon. Member wants will be satisfied if there is sufficient interest evinced in the House and when there is greater demand by hon. Members to speak. I am putting this to the vote of the House.

The question is

"That this House agrees with the Thirty-fourth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 10th February, 1959."

The motion was adopted.

12-05 hrs.

DELHI PANCHAYAT RAJ (AMENDMENT) BILL

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): Sir, I move—

"That the Bill further to amend the Delhi Panchayat Raj Act, 1954, be taken into consideration."

[Shri G. B. Pant]

I had the privilege of moving the Land Reforms (Amendment) Bill which was passed by the House yesterday. These two Bills, in reality, form part of the one integrated system. This Bill is a small one, smaller than the Bill which was considered by the House yesterday. Several of the remarks that I then made would be equally relevant to this also. But, I would not like to take the time of the House just to reiterate what I then said.

The Panchayat Raj Act provides for the administration of the rural ~~affairs in the villages and in the~~ circles to a large extent by the Gaon Sabhas elected by the Gaon Panchayats and the Circle Panchayats. Unfortunately, there was a conflict between the provisions of the Delhi Land Reforms Act and the Delhi Panchayat Raj Act regarding the composition of these bodies which came in the way of efficient implementation of the Panchayat Raj Act. That conflict is now being removed.

The Gaon Sabha is to consist of the persons who are qualified to vote for the Member of Parliament from their constituency. The Land Reforms Act had a different provision. It did not quite tally with this and a change has now been made in order to bring it in conformity with that provision, which will now, according to this Bill, be incorporated in it. So, the hurdle that had to be crossed in order to implement and give concrete shape to the provisions of the Panchayat Raj Act will now be crossed, and Panchayats will be formed accordingly. That is one of the principal features of this Bill and, to that, there cannot possibly be any objection.

Then, under the Panchayat Raj Act as it stands today, the Panchayats were competent to deal with civil and revenue cases within the limits prescribed for that purpose. But they had no jurisdiction over criminal

cases. It is now being proposed in this Bill that the Panchayat Adalat should also have the authority to dispose of criminal cases involving minor offences under the Indian Penal Code, the Cattle Trespass Act and also, I think, one or two other minor Acts such as, perhaps, the Gambling Act. Besides, the Chief Commissioner may confer further powers on such Panchayats or Panchayat Adalats as may be qualified to exercise this enlarged jurisdiction and also try cases under other laws which do not involve a sentence of more than Rs. 100 as fine. That is one of the main provisions made in this amending Bill.

The Gaon Sabhas will virtually consist of all the adult members who have the right of vote in a parliamentary constituency and that for all practical purposes includes almost all the adult persons living in the village. Then there will also be a Circle Panchayat. The Gaon Panchayat will be a small one and the Circle Panchayat too will not be a big one. It will, under the existing Act, consist of representatives elected by the Gaon Sabhas included in the circle. A Circle Panchayat according to the Act is to be elected by eight Gaon Sabhas by the adults living in the villages. These Gaon Sabhas elect the Circle Panchayat and from among the members of the Circle Panchayat the Panchayat Adalats are to be formed. So, due care has been paid to see that the Panchayats are so constituted that they can be fully trusted to deal with the cases of the nature that have been entrusted to them.

In order that there may not be much rigidity, the Chief Commissioner is being authorised to vary the number of villages that should form the Circle Panchayat. So, wherever, owing to special conditions such as population being small or the area being too large, it becomes necessary to make any change. The villages comprising need not necessarily be eight in number. They can be adjusted in

the light of the local conditions. It is necessary that these Panchayats, which have been given the power to deal with civil and revenue matters be also authorised to dispose of petty cases coming within the definition of criminal law. They are not very serious ones—at least those which will come within the jurisdiction of these panchayats. And perhaps the issues involved and the interests affected in a number of civil and revenue cases may be of greater significance and importance than those which may have to be tackled in the cases which are now being brought within the jurisdiction of the Adalat Panchayats. We want these local bodies in the rural areas to have more and more power to deal with their affairs and cases which involve considerable expenditure when they go to the court. There are prolonged hearings, I think, sometimes over very petty matters and the simple way in which these things can be dealt with by the rural folk themselves would be preferable to the elaborate technicalities which have to be observed in our regular courts. But the cases, as I said with which these Panchayati Adalats will be concerned, will be of a simple character. I hope it will be readily accepted by the Members of the House that people should be trained for the exercise of greater and greater powers and the more of opportunities they get for this, the better will it be for all concerned. There must be a feeling of partnership in the transaction of the business of the State. So, this Panchayat Raj Act was framed and these changes are now being made.

In the Act, there is provision to the effect that by agreement any matter regardless of its value could be referred to a Panchayati Adalat. We have now made a slight amendment to the effect that cases of the value which would admit of an appeal to the Sub-Judge could be so dealt with but not an unlimited amount. For, we do not want unnecessary complications to be created

in the course of the working of the Panchayats nor litigation to follow as a result of the decisions taken by Panchayats with regard to matters which may really be of considerable importance. So, we are proposing an amendment. According to the existing Act, Government servants or servants of local bodies could also be members of the panchayats. We have now provided that no official will be eligible whether serving under the Government or under a local body.

These are the main provisions. The other clauses of the Bill are either consequential or of a verbal character. So I need not refer to them. It is a very simple measure, and I myself had expected that it would be passed perhaps without any discussion, in a short time. I am told that three hours have been provided for it. That shows that I did not appreciate the full significance, but that in a way gives me some satisfaction too, because I now feel that this measure is of greater importance than I had expected when it was conceived and when it was given shape. So, when the Bill is passed, we will have done something really worth doing. I hope the hon. Members will kindly accept this Bill and join me in doing a good piece of work which will be appreciated by the people living in the rural areas of Delhi.

Shri Mohammed Imam (Chitaldurg). One point of information. May I know how the Gaon Sabhas have been functioning since 1954 and whether any report can be placed on the Table of the House as to how they have been functioning whether the working has been satisfactory or unsatisfactory.

Shri G. B. Pant. The Bill took the shape of an Act called the Panchayat Raj Act, 1954, which was passed in 1954. But it received the assent of the President in 1955. Then, when both these Acts were compared, these discrepancies were noticed to

[Shri G. B. Pant]

which I have referred. It was felt that no action could be taken till these discrepancies had been reconciled. So, the thing had to be held over, and in the meantime, the Delhi State Legislature was dissolved. We have now brought two Bills simultaneously—one dealing with the Land Reforms Act and the other with the Panchayat Raj Act. There are some sort of committees in the villages doing some development work, but panchayats under this Act have not been formally constituted yet.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Delhi Panchayat Raj Act, 1954, be taken into consideration"

I have received notice of an amendment to the motion for consideration from Shri Raghubir Sahai, the motion being that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee consisting of some Members whom he has named. He has included the name of the Minister-in-charge. Has the hon. Member consulted hon. Members whose names he has mentioned, and has he obtained their consent?

Shri Raghubir Sahai (Budaun): I have consulted some, but not all.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister's name also is here. I wonder whether the hon. Minister was consulted before his name was put in here.

Shri G. B. Pant: I had no scent of it.

Mr. Speaker: I cannot allow it.

Shri G. B. Pant: I do not think he is very serious about it.

Mr. Speaker: It will be highly embarrassing to any hon. Member to withdraw when once his name is included without his consent. I would suggest that in future it should not be done.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava (Hissar): That would mean that no motion for reference to the Select Committee is possible without the consent of the Minister-in-charge. That would be very wrong. Hitherto, the practice has been that the Minister has always given his consent where there is a motion for reference to the Select Committee. It is for the House and for you to see whether the Bill should be referred to the Select Committee. But if you make it a precedent that unless the consent of the hon. Minister-in-charge is obtained earlier, the motion cannot be made with his name, included, it would be difficult. Of course, all Ministers may not be like Pantji, and some hon. Ministers may take it into their heads that the motion may not be made unless the hon. Minister-in-charge gives his consent to be on the Select Committee. If you make it a rule that prior consent of the Minister-in-charge must be had, then it will become incumbent on the Member to obtain the consent of the Minister-in-charge his withholding the consent would be practically tantamount to no such motion being moved.

Mr. Speaker: I am afraid the hon. Member is only repeating what he had raised at an earlier stage, in 1956. At that time, he raised the same question.

"On the 26th November, 1956, to the motion that the Administration of Evacuee Property (Amendment) Bill be taken into consideration, Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava moved an amendment for reference of the Bill to a Select Committee consisting of 21 Members including the Minister-in-charge of the Bill. When the Deputy-Speaker enquired as to what was the reaction of the Minister-in-charge to the proposed amendment, the latter stated that he was not prepared to accept it. Thereupon, the Deputy-Speaker enquired from Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava if he had obtained the

consent of other Members whose names had been included in the Select Committee motion. In reply Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava stated that he had not obtained the express consent of Members but their consent was implied. The Deputy-Speaker thereupon observed

"The general rule is that consent should be first obtained. I do not think that the consent should be presumed. The rule is clear that the consent should first be obtained."

So far as this point is concerned, it is not as if the motion is not going to be allowed and that the hon. Minister is going to refuse to serve on the Select Committee. All that I said was a Member should not bring in a motion for reference to the Select Committee in which names of Members are included without their consent. In this case, it may be necessary that the Minister-in-charge should be a Member, but only a Member. Therefore, if he refuses to agree that would be a different matter. If however he is a Member of the Select Committee, he may not be able to attend the meetings of the Select Committee or take part in them. What I say is it does not preclude a reference to the Select Committee. In giving the names, it is not incumbent on any hon. Member who moves the motion for reference to the Select Committee to include the name of the Member or Minister without having his consent. That is what is objected to. I am not going to allow this motion.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: When the list is read out any Member who does not want to become a Member of the Select Committee can say that he does not want to be included.

Mr. Speaker: I do not follow that kind of implied consent. The consent may be implied, but when the hon. Member has gone to the length of in-

cluding the name of a Minister without his consent, I do not want to adopt this course of "wait and see" if the Minister would agree or not agree. There must be consent. I shall strictly enforce the rule.

Shri Raghubir Sahai: I do not wish to dispute your ruling but just want to make one observation, namely, that this rule may not be construed very technically, because, it was not possible for me to obtain the consent of every Member whom I have included in this motion. But I can say that if the hon. Minister is opposed to the formation of the Select Committee I would be the last person to insist upon this motion being pressed.

Mr. Speaker: The point is, cannot the hon. Member get the names of a few other hon. Members for inclusion? There is nothing in the rules stating the Select Committee must consist of such and such a number of Members. Only, the Select Committee must have a quorum of 15th, just as there is a quorum for the House namely, 50. If there are only five Members in the Select Committee, then the quorum will be just one. Therefore, I insist upon the consent. I would not allow the hon. Member to give the names without having consulted the Members concerned. He may have five, ten or 15 Members, whomsoever he likes. In any case, without consulting, the Minister's name shall not be put down.

Shri Bimal Ghose (Barrackpore): The matter would then come to this if the Minister should object, what is the good of moving the motion?

Mr. Speaker: That is left to him. The House will be in possession of the motion, only when I place it before the House, so that no hon. Member is entitled to withdraw the motion without the consent of the House. Till then, he can make any statement, but not move it. I take it that he is not making this motion.

Shri C. K. Nair (Outer Delhi): I request you to permit the motion, because I consider it very important.

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to listen to recommendations of this kind. Unless the hon. Minister is agreeable, I cannot allow it.

Shri Raghunir Sahai: Regretfully I remove the name of the hon. Minister.

Mr. Speaker: Has he obtained the consent of the other hon. Members?

Shri Raghunir Sahai: I have obtained the consent of many of them.

Mr. Speaker: He will read out only the names of those hon. Members whose consent he has obtained. Let him make the motion, if even a single Member says that he was not consulted, I will not put the motion to the House.

Shri Raghunir Sahai: I beg to move.

"That the Bill be referred to a Select Committee consisting of Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava, Shri Radha Ramn, Shri Raghunir Daval Misra, Shri Vishwambhar Dayal Tripathi, Shri Mool Chand Jam, Shri K. T. K. Tangamani, Shri Kushwaqat Rai, Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi, Shri Samat Prasad, Shri Ganpati Ram, Shrimati Subhadra Joshi, Shri H. C. Dasappa, Shri Naushir Bharucha, Sardar Hukam Singh, Shri Jamal Khwaja, Shri Shivram Rango Rane, Shri Naval Prabhakar, Dr. Sushila Nayar and the mover, with instructions to report by the first day of the next session."

Shri G. B. Pant: I would request the leave of the House to allow me to go now as I have some urgent work. My friend, Shri Datar, is better qualified to deal with this than I am.

Mr. Speaker: The House is not prepared to accept that statement, though I have no objection to permit the hon. Minister to go.

Shri Raghunir Sahai: At the very outset, I may say that I have no intention or any desire to delay unnecessarily the passage of this Bill, but my only complaint is that a Bill of the nature should have been more elaborate and comprehensive and it should serve as a model to very many other States where Panchayat Raj Acts exist. Towards the end of his speech, the hon. Home Minister also observed that he never realised before that this Bill would be of such great importance. I am thankful to him for these remarks.

My contention is that this is a very sketchy Bill seeking to amend section 151 of the Delhi Land Reforms Act, 1954 and making consequential changes in the Panchayat Raj Act, investing the Panchayats with criminal powers, thereby empowering them to decide criminal cases and awarding a sentence of Rs. 100 as fine. They are invested with powers to decide criminal cases of a very minor character coming under the Indian Penal Code or the Cattle Trespass Act or the Gambling Act.

I feel that the village panchayats constitution a very big problem, in fact a burning problem of the day, as important as the co-operatives or perhaps even more important, because on the efficient working of these panchayats would depend the success or otherwise of so many of our plans. My own experience is that there had been a great demand from most of the members of the informal consultative committee on community development and many other persons interested in the subject that a model Bill relating to Panchayat Raj should be prepared here, so that it might serve as a model to so many other States in India. When a Bill of this nature is being sponsored by the Home Ministry here, we expected that that Bill would have been a model Bill.

Legislation on this subject exists in almost every State, but you will find that it differs from State to State in regard to the jurisdiction of panchayats, the method of their election,

their functions or the resources at the disposal of the panchayats. What I feel is that there must be some similarity about these provisions, though of course, variations may be called for here and there according to the exigencies of the situation

We find that on 31st March, 1958 1,84,358 village panchayats existed all over the country. But it is very important for us to consider how these panchayats spread over every part of the country excepting perhaps in West Bengal and Delhi have been functioning all this time. Individual experience apart, I will quote the opinions about the working of these institutions from two authoritative sources, viz., the Fifth Report on the Working of Community Development and NES Blocks by the Programme Evaluation Organisation in 1958—that is perhaps the latest publication on this subject—and secondly, the report of the Study Team for Community Development and NES Blocks in 1957, better known as the Balwantrai Mehta Committee Report. With your permission, I would quote certain remarks from these two pronouncements. I would beg of you and hon. Members of this House to note these observations very carefully.

The fifth report of the Programme Evaluation Organisation says

"Our study does not show that the meeting of the Gaon Sabhas have been successful. They have failed to evoke popular enthusiasm and have, generally speaking, proved ineffective. Panchayats in many areas do not discharge even their elementary civic responsibilities adequately. The load resting on their shoulders should be increased only as they gain experience and strength. The standard of literacy among the members of the panchayats is very low. As a result, the running of the institution is left largely to the President or Secretary, and when the panchayat members including the President

are only half literate, the Secretary tends to run the institution for them rather than operate as its servant. Our study shows that this has dampened the enthusiasm and thwarted the initiative of the panchayat members and given to the villagers the impression that the panchayat is merely an instrument of the higher government."

This is from the Evaluation Organisation Report. Now I come to the Study team on Community Development Blocks. It says

"The available information indicates that possibly not more than ten per cent of the total number of panchayats are functioning effectively. The actual performance of panchayats is generally limited to making arrangements for sanitation, conservancy, construction and repair of fair weather roads, provision of domestic water supply and street lighting. Even these simple and elementary civic functions are not being performed with the degree of efficiency over large areas. Only a small number of panchayats, particularly those situated within or near the block areas have shown a zeal for development activities on an appreciable scale."

Then it says:

"Despite the multiplication of the number of panchayats, their achievements on the whole are modest and unevenly distributed among the States and within the States these are confined to relatively small areas. There is a wide gap between the legislative framework and the actual work."

These are important remarks. It further says

"The method of inspection continues to be occasional routine visits for check up of registers

[Shri Raghunath Sahai]

maintained or required to be maintained by the panchayats, as against trying to solve their difficulties and stimulating them into constructive activity through persuasion and sympathetic understanding of the problems facing them, which is the prime need. Lastly, complaints of discrimination in assessment are fairly common and there are not a few cases of deliberate victimisation. There are heavy arrears in almost all States."

Now I have quoted copiously from these two authoritative pronouncements. As I said, individual opinions about the working of these institutions may vary from individual to individual. But these authoritative pronouncements cannot be brushed aside with contempt, because these two bodies have been on the spot and have examined things very minutely.

When we are legislating for the panchayat raj here, the legislation should serve as a model for all the States in the country. So we have to see how we can make these bodies effective and how the very purpose of the legislation can be carried out by these bodies and how they can be made an agent for all development works in the villages such as the grow more food campaign and numerous other problems in regard to development.

At present what we find is that these village panchayats consider that they are saddled with certain routine duties which do not evoke any enthusiasm in them. In fact, they do not feel enthusiastic about them. Now the problem is how to make them more enthusiastic. I for one would suggest that besides imposing on them those routine duties of a municipal nature it would be worthwhile if we try to secure their confidence by asking these *gaon sabhas* to make reports

on natural calamities such as damage done by floods, famine, loss of crops, loss of human life or cattle, pest or disease among cattle or epidemic, and if these reports are found to be correct then relief measures should be given effect to. At the present moment, what we find is—I do not know about Delhi State, but about Uttar Pradesh and other States I can say with a certain amount of confidence—that all these duties are being discharged by the *lekhpai*, *amin*, *patwari* or the *kanungo*. The people in the villages have got the least confidence in these agencies and they feel that their cases go by default. Proper relief does not go to them and they are not being consulted in vital matters which affect them. Now if we want these village panchayats to become live bodies then they should be called upon to submit reports with regard to losses that are incurred by them from time to time as a result of floods, famines and so on and so forth. Then, whenever any relief is being distributed to village people, that should not be done only through the agency of the *tehsildar* or the *kanungo* or the *lekhpai*, it should be done under the eye of the President of the *gaon sabha* or the members of the village panchayat so that they may feel that they are being trusted, their advice is being looked upon with a certain amount of respect and in the distribution of relief they are also being given some hand.

At the present moment, we find that these village bodies lack any community spirit. So, we have to create that also. If we want to make these bodies effective, we will have to inculcate the members of the *gaon samaj* and *panchayat adalat* that they act for the benefit of the community so that everyone of them will see that public funds are being utilized properly and they work in harmony with the officials that are being sent there. All these things should have been borne in mind when a legislation of this kind was being drafted by the Home Ministry.

Coming to the *nyaya panchayat*, I will be the last person to oppose the *nyaya panchayat* being invested with powers to decide criminal cases. But we should not shut our eyes to past experience about the administration of justice done through *nyaya panchayats* in other States. So far as Uttar Pradesh is concerned, I can say that we have got a very regrettable experience about the working of these bodies. It is being said day in and day out give them more power. I do want that more power should be given to them. But certainly gambling with administration of justice should not be permitted. Give them more power in every other respect, but so far as administration of justice is concerned, we should see that these powers are being given to them with proper checks and safeguards. Suppose by the maladministration of justice done through these *nyaya panchayats* the people in the villages lose confidence in the very system of administration of justice, then what will happen? So, I would like the Minister in charge of this Bill to consider this aspect also from a very dispassionate point of view.

I am glad to know that these *nyaya panchayats* will be constituted from a very large number of villages and care would be taken to see that the *panches* selected thereby come up to our expectations. Some such recommendation was made by the Balwant Rai Committee also.

Lastly, I would also make one observation that, because we expect so much from these village *panchayats*, every possible care should be taken to see that these village *panchayats* are kept free from all sorts of political influences in the elections. We find from reports that there are already factions, there are already squabbles in the villages, and if political influences are being brought to bear on these, things will go from bad to worse. I only expect that these villages will be kept free from political influences.

I also hope that the many points that I have made out will be borne in mind by the hon. Minister. My only purpose in moving this amendment seeking to refer this Bill to a Select Committee was that all these aspects should be considered. I did not think it worthwhile to move a motion that the Bill should be circulated to elicit public opinion. That would have taken more time. But, in any case, so that it may satisfy public opinion all over the country, it should be more elaborate, and more comprehensive.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved

"That the Bill be referred to a Select Committee consisting of Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava, Shri Radha Raman, Shri Raghubar Dayal Misra, Shri Vishwambhar Dayal Tripathi, Shri Mool Chand Jain, Shri K. T. K. Thangamani, Shri Khushwaqt Rai, Shri Ajit Singh Sarbadi, Shri Sumat Prasad, Shri Ganpati Ram, Shrimati Subhadra Joshi, Shri H. C. Dasappa, Shri Naushir Bharucha, Sardar Hukam Singh, Shri Jamal Khwaja, Shri Shivram Rango Rane, Shri Naval Prabhakar, Dr. Sushila Nayar and the mover, with instructions to report by the first day of the next session."

May I know how many hon. Members would like to participate in this discussion?

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: Three hours have been allotted for this Bill. I find that 13 hon. Members would like to speak on this. If the motion to refer the Bill to a Select Committee is not carried, we have to dispose of this Bill. How shall we divide the time allotted?

Shri Radha Raman (Chandni Chowk) 2½ hours for general discussion and half-an-hour for clause-by-clause consideration.

Mr. Speaker: Even at the rate of 15 minutes per Member I can only accommodate 10 Members. Nearly 15

[Mr. Speaker]

hon. Members want to speak. The hon. Minister will also have to reply.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Sir, I would suggest that those hon. Members who spoke yesterday on the Delhi Land Reforms (Amendment) Bill should not be given a chance today.

Ch. Ranbir Singh (Rohtak): That Bill is different from this

Shri Radha Raman: This Bill relates to Delhi, and therefore Delhi Members should have their say

Mr. Speaker: I shall bear in mind that this Bill relates to Delhi and give preference to hon. Members from Delhi. Yesterday, when it was suggested that both the Bills may be taken together it was stated that except for "Pradhan", "Upa-pradhan" and a few other terms which are taken from the other Act there is not much in common between the two. Therefore, though there is some relation between the one and the other, I will proceed on the basis that this is absolutely a different Bill. I shall allow ten minutes to each hon. Member.

श्री० रघुवीर सिंह अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं श्री रघुवीर सहाय जी के संशोधन का विरोध करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूँ और वह इसलिये मैं मानता हूँ कि मन् १८५४ के अन्तर एक कानून दिल्ली विधान सभा में पास किया गया ताकि देह तो के अन्तर पंचायतें बनें और देहात का काम कुछ ठीक तरीके से चले और देहाती वकीलों से लुटने से बचें लेकिन किमी न किमी कारण से वह १९५४-५५ में आ गया। पांच साल बीत गये हैं, अब भी वकील साहब लोग चाहते हैं कि इस को कुछ और आगे बढ़ा दिया जाय।

श्री प्र० सि० बोलता (अजमेर) : मैं उन वकीलों में से हूँ जो पंचायतों के लिये ज्यादा पावर चाहते हैं।

श्री० रघुवीर सिंह : मुझे लुझी है कि जिन को मुसालिफत करनी चाहिये वे वह हमारे साथ सहमत हैं।

मैं अर्ज कर रहा था कि हो सकता है कि इस कानून के मसिबे में अच्छे ढंग से तबदीली हो सके, लेकिन इसलिये कि हम कोई ऐसा अच्छा कानून बनायेंगे जिस में कोई गलती न रहेगी, हम इन्तजार में बैठे रहें और कमेटी बनायें, या लोगों के पास उन की राय जानने के लिये इस को भेजे, यह ठीक नहीं है। अभी नागपुर के अन्तर ग्राम का अधिवेशन हुआ। लोगों ने वहाँ पर कुछ अपना मत जाहिर किया कि सारे देश के ग्राम पंचायतों को मजबूत बनाया जाय। इस से ज्यादा मेरे साथी लोगो से क्या जानना चाहते हैं। लोगो की राय बिल्कुल मान है कि सारे देश के ग्राम जल्दी से जल्दी पंचायतें बनें और वह अच्छे ढंग में काम करे।

मेरे लायक दोस्त न अभी बताया कि पंचायतों में कुछ खराबियाँ आ जाती हैं और कहा कि उन के बारे में लोगो की राय खराब हो जाती है कि पंचायतों के अन्तर न्याय अच्छा नहीं मिलता। मैं उन को बताना चाहता हूँ—इस को किमी की बेइज्जती न माना जाय—कि देहाती आदमी जो नैमने बड़ी बड़ी अदालतों में होते हैं उन में कोई बहुत ज्यादा लुझा नहीं है। बहुत ज्यादा उन की तसल्ली ही है कि वहाँ जो नैमलें होते हैं वे बहुत मही ही होते हैं। हो सकता है कानूनी तौर पर शायद वे सही हों, लेकिन जब देहात के अन्तर आकर देखा जाता है तो जो देहात में रहने वाले साधो हैं वह वकीलो की बहम के बाद जो फैसले होते हैं उन को अच्छा नहीं बल्कि खराब मानते हैं। इस विषयक में जो सब से अधिक चीज मैं पाता हूँ वह यह है कि वकीलों को इस से घबराव रक्खा गया है। वकीलो की बहम से कई देहाती देहातों के अन्तर खाली खराबियाँ आ जाती हैं। गांवों की पार्टीबाजियों का जिक्र किया गया

में निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि गाँव की पार्टीबाजियों से बकीलों द्वारा जो पार्टीबाजियाँ होती हैं वह ज्यादा नुक्सानदेह होनी है। इसलिये मुझे बहुत खुशी है कि बकीलो में देहातों की कुछ हरकत न जान छटी।

हो सकता है कि ज.पचायत के फैसले होते हैं उन को बकील लोग आगे वाली अदालतों में ले जायें और उन में फिर पचायतों और देहातों को लीचें। ऐसा आज भी हम ने देखा है। उन्होंने कुछ गिला किया कि हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर पचायतें अच्छे ढंग से काम नहीं कर रही हैं। इसके बारे में मुझे कोई बहुत ज्यादा नहीं कहना है। इसलिये भी कि अखिर जो पचायती हैं उन की मर्जी के मुताबिक समझ कर आप जिस कानून का मस्विदा बना कर भेज रहे हैं वह शायद बहुत ज्यादा ऐसा न हो। हम के अलावा जैसा मैं ने कहा बड़ी बड़ी कानूनी किताबों को पढ़ कर जो फैसले आज कराये जाते हैं भले ही वह कितने ही अच्छे हो, लेकिन उन में भी देहात वालों की तसल्ली बहुत नहीं होती। इस चीज से कहीं कोई खराबी न पैदा हो जाय इसलिये हम अपना काम करना ही छोड़ दें, इस 5 लिये मैं और ज्यादा क्या कहूँ, सिवा इस के कि मैं इसे अच्छी नीति नहीं मानना। इसलिये दिल्ली के देहातों की अलार्म के लिये जितनी जल्दी पचायत राज कायम हो सके हमें उसे लाने की कोशिश करनी चाहिये और उसको चाहे महीने के लिए या साल के लिए यह जो धकेलने की कोशिश है वह सही कोशिश नहीं है और मैं समझता हूँ कि श्री रघुवीर सहाय भी इस हद तक मेरे साथ सहमत हैं कि वे चाहते हैं कि जल्द अज जल्द पचायत राज्य देहली के देहातों में कायम हो।

13 hrs.

अध्यक्ष महोदय, अब यह हर एक सदस्य जानता है कि जहाँ कोई एक बिल एक दफ़ा

सेलेक्ट कमेटी के पास गया वह साल या छे महीने के लिए खटाई में पड़ जाता है। अब इस दिल्ली के छोटे से सूबे के लिए इस कानून को आने आने ५ साल लग ये। आज सुबह मैंने शिफ़्त किया कि दिल्ली के देहातों के अन्दर जो हमारे भूमिहीन ग्रामीण भाई बसते हैं उनको अनाज किसी भाव भी नहीं मिलता है तो मंत्री महोदय कहने हैं कि देहात के कास्त-कारों के पास, बड़े बड़े कास्तकारों और जमींदारों के पास काफी अनाज जमा है।

श्री नवल प्रभाकर (बाह्य दिल्ली—रश्मि—अनुमोचन जातिवा) पंजाब के लिये कहा है।

श्री० रघुवीर सिंह पंजाब और दिल्ली में कोई खाम फर्क नहीं है। भूमिहीनों के लिये अनाज चाहिये। मैं मानता हूँ कि पचायत राज्य कानून में जो भाई शहर से मेम्बर हैं, उनके तर्जुबों की आवश्यकता नहीं है और न ही यह आवश्यक है कि वे दिल्ली के ही हों और तर्जुबों वाले हो क्योंकि तर्जुबों के बगैर ऐसे सदस्य जाकर इस कानून को पेचीदा और खराब ही बनायेंगे। इसलिए मैं तो कहूँगा कि करन, मद्रास और आंध्र के वे भाई जिनका कि देहातों में तान्त्रिक हो और जिन्होंने कि पचायत के कानून और पचायती अदालतों के फैसले होते देखे हैं, ऐसे लोग इस पर बोलें और वे इस सम्बन्ध में कोई अपनी राय दें, यह बेहतर है बजाय इसके कि चूँकि फना व्यक्ति दिल्ली से आने हैं और इसी बिना पर उनको ही राय देने दें यह ठीक नहीं होगा।

देहात वालों को ग्रामतौर पर हमकी शिकायत रहती है कि उनकी चीजों के अन्दर शहर वाले भाई चूँकि वे ज्यादा बोलने वाले होते हैं और उनके पास अखबार होते हैं इसलिए वे उनके मामलात में दखल देकर उनको खराब करने रहते हैं। अब जहाँ तक पचायतों को शक्ति देने के बारे में उनके

[श्री० रघुवीर सिंह]

मिले का ताल्लुक है, हो सकता है कि मैं छावद उनकी भावनाओं को ठीक तरीके से न समझ पाया हूँ लेकिन मैं एक बात मानता हूँ कि जिस कानूनी शक्ति को पंचायतों को देने का उन्होंने विरोध किया तो उसके लिए मेरा कहना है कि पंचायतों को खाली कानूनी शक्ति देने भर से वे वाटरवर्क्स नहीं बना सकती हैं और न ही वह गावों को एलेक्ट्रिफाई कर सकती हैं और बिजली के लट्टू लगा सकती हैं, बिजली और पानी की सुविधाओं को पट्टाचाने के लिए तो पंचायत को रुपये की दरकार है। पहले ग्राम पंचायतों को रुपया दीजिये उसके बाद फिर इन चीजों का गिला कीजिये।

४८०० करोड़ रुपया जो पांच माला योजना के अन्दर रखा है, क्या ग्रामने यह जानने की कोशिश की कि इस ४८०० करोड़ में से पंचायतों की मार्फत कितना रुपया खर्च कराने का इरादा है? मुश्किल से ३५ करोड़ रुपया रखा हुआ है जो कि पंचायतों की मार्फत खर्च होगा। अब ३४-३५ करोड़ के लिए तो गिला करते हैं लेकिन जो ४८०० करोड़ है उसका कुछ जिक्र नहीं और इसमें हमें अदेशा होना है कि हमारे वह साथी किधर सोचते हैं? मैं चाहूंगा कि वे अगर गिला करना चाहते हैं तो भले ही करे लेकिन कम से कम इस चीज में तो मरे साथ अवश्य रहें कि पंचायत के लिए ज्यादा से ज्यादा रुपया मिले और थर्ड फाइव ईयर प्लान जो आगे आने वाला है और सेक्ड फाइव ईयर प्लान के जो अभी दो माल बचे हैं उसके अन्दर ज्यादा के ज्यादा रुपया पंचायतों की तरफकी के लिए दिलाने का प्रयत्न करे। थर्ड फाइव ईयर प्लान में ४०० करोड़ के करीब रुपया पंचायतों को दिया जाय ताकि पंचायत तरफकी करे। और फिर अगर श्री रघुवीर सहाय या किसी दूसरे साथी को जो शहरे में रहते हैं उनको कोई गिला रहे तो मैं समझूंगा कि उनकी धिक्कायत करने की कोई कीमत है करना

यही समझा जायेगा कि चूँकि ग्राम में बीजण की शक्ति है इसलिए ग्राम महज गिला करने को गिला करते हैं।

मैंने जैसे शुरू में कहा मैं मानता हूँ कि जितने इसके अन्दर प्राविजंस हैं, जितने इसके अन्दर बजाजेज हैं वे कोई तमाम के तमाम बहुत ज्यादा सही नहीं हैं। अब चुनाव का ही सिलसिला ले लीजिये। गाव के अन्दर चुनाव कोई बहुत अच्छा वायुमंडल पैदा नहीं करने लेकिन इसका यह मतलब नहीं है कि मैं चुनावों के खिलाफ हूँ। चुनाव तो होने ही चाहिये लेकिन चुनाव किस ढंग में हों, इसके बारे में कई एक राय हो सकती हैं। इस कानून के अन्दर चुनाव के सिलसिले में इस ढंग से कुछ ऐसी थोड़ी बहुत तबदीली की जा सकती है ताकि गाव की फिजा जो कई दफे चुनावों के बाद खराब हो जाती है वह न हो। अब एक तरफ तो पिजा के मामूनी सी खराब होने का त्वरा है और दूसरी तरफ पंचायत ने न हाने में दिल्ली ने देहान को जो मुश्किलान है, उम्मा मवाल सामने है। इसलिए दोनों बातों को ध्यान में रख कर दोनों शिकायतों और तकलीफों का देखन हुए मैं चाहता हूँ कि दिल्ली की पंचायत राज्य का जो कानून है वह अगर ५ मिनट या १० मिनट पहले पास हो सके तो पाम किया जाना चाहिए और इमीनिए बावजूद इस बात के कि दिल्ली के बारे में मैं काफी बह सकता था मैं ज्यादा समय नहीं लेना चाहता।

Mr. Speaker: Shri Radha Raman

Shri Radha Raman rose—

Shri P. S. Daulta (Jhajjar) All Congressmen

Mr. Speaker: Does the hon Members come from Delhi?

Shri P. S. Daulta: Near Delhi

Ch. Ranbir Singh: Almost Delhi.

Shri P. S. Daulta: He comes from Bazaar which has nothing to do with panchayats.

Mr. Speaker: I called him first. Every hon. Member will be called. I called Chaudhuri Ranbir Singh first. I should have first called hon. Members who came from Delhi.

Shri P. S. Daulta: After the hon. Minister has this practice of calling hon. Members from the largest Party to be followed?

Mr. Speaker: It does not matter. These are not controversial matters where party interests are concerned. I treat it on a non-party basis.

श्री राधा रमण : अध्यक्ष महोदय, दिल्ली पंचायत राज्य मशोधन बिल जो सदन के सामने मौजूद है उसको जल्द से जल्द दिल्ली के गांवों के अन्दर लागू करने का ख्याल जो अभी हमारे लायक दोस्त ने यहाँ सदन के सामने रखा मैं उसका स्वागत करता हूँ। अब यह तो उनकी आदत है कि वे शहरी और देहाती लोगों को अलग अलग देखते हैं लेकिन मैं उस तरह नहीं देखता। मैं तो हिन्दुस्तान को एक मानता हूँ।

श्री० रणबीर सिंह : एक कहा है यहाँ घाप मोटर पर चलने हैं।

श्री राधा रमण : आपको भाटर पर चलना क्या बुरा लगता है ?

श्री० रणबीर सिंह : महा बुग तो नहीं लगता लेकिन उनको जग देहानों में भी तो भेज दीजिये।

श्री राधा रमण : जब कभी इस किस्म के सवाल आते हैं तो हमारे मित्र इस तरह की छोटी छोटी बलीने दे देते हैं लेकिन अगर आप यह समझते हो कि आपकी बात सही समझी जा सकती है तो यह जरा मुश्किल है। जब भी इस किस्म का कोई सवाल हमारे सामने आये तो हमें एक देहात और शहर में भेद करके

उसको नहीं देखना चाहिये बल्कि हमें यह देखना चाहिये कि किस तरह हम पूरे हिन्दुस्तान का भला कर सकते हैं। अगर हमें जम्हूरियत को मजबूत करना है तो अपने तमाम गांवों के अन्दर पंचायत राज्य को कायम करना जरूरी है। यह मशोधन विधेयक जो कि इस समय सदन के सामने पेश है एक बहुत जरूरी विधेयक है और कल जो हमने यहाँ पर दिल्ली लैंड रिफार्म मशोधन बिल पास किया है उससे इसका ताल्लुक है। मैं इसका स्वागत करता हूँ और मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि इस बिल की जो धाराएँ हैं विशेष कर जिसमें कि हम ने उन तमाम बोटरो को जो कि पार्लियामेंट मेम्बरों की कास्टीट्यूमीज के हैं, उनको गांव सभा का मेम्बर बनाने का फैसला किया या जो उसके अन्दर तजकिया है, उसका मैं स्वागत करता हूँ। मैं साथ ही साथ इस बात का भी स्वागत करता हूँ कि इस पंचायत राज्य मशोधन बिल के पास होने के बाद बहुत सारे उन गांव वालों में जो आपस के झगड़े होते हैं और जिनके कि लिए उनको एक बड़ी कीमत भुदा करनी पड़नी है और कचहरियों में जाना पड़ता है, उसमें बहुत ज्यादा खर्च मिलेगी। मैं तो समझता हूँ कि अगर हिन्दुस्तान में तर्ककी हो सकती है और जल्दी तर्ककी हो सकती है तो उसके लिए जरूरी है कि हम न सिर्फ देहातों के लिए बल्कि शहरों के लिए भी कोई ऐसा तरीका जारी करें कि जिससे हम आपस में बैठकर अपने झगड़ों के फैसले कर लिया करें और जो जिसका हक हो वह उसको मिल जाये। अगर मुल्क के अन्दर जम्हूरियन नस्बोनुमा पा सकती है तो वह इसी तरीके से पा सकती है। यह नहीं समझना चाहिए कि अगर किसी माहब ने इस बात के लिए मजूरी दे दी है कि इस बिल को सिलेक्ट कमेटी के सामने भेजा जाय, तो वह इसलिए किया है कि इसमें देरी लगे। यहाँ पर एक तजवीज श्री रणबीर सहाय जी की है कि जिसमें उन्होंने तीन चार महीने की मोहलत मांगी है। अगर हमारे गृह मंत्री जी को यह तजवीज मंजूर होती कि इस बिल की धाराओं

[श्री राधा उज्ज्वल]

पर फिर एक बार गौर कर लिया जाय तो हम बस पन्द्रह दिन के अन्दर ही बैठकर ऐसा कर सकते थे। इसमें तो ऐसी कोई बात नजर नहीं आती कि जिसमें शहरी और देहाती का सवाल पैदा किया जाय। हमने तो इसके लिए इसीलिए स्वीकृति दे दी थी कि अगर गृह मंत्री जी इस बात को मंजूर करे तो यह की जाय। सेशन अभी तीन महीने चलेगा और अगर बस दिन भी भी मोहलत मिल जाये तो हम इसकी धाराओं को अच्छी तरह देखकर विचारपूर्वक सदन के मामले ला सकते हैं। लेकिन अगर गृह मंत्री जी को यह मंजूर नहीं है तो किसी भी मेम्बर की, चाहे वह दिल्ली का हो या बाहर का, यह स्वाहिस नहीं है कि इसमें देरी की जाय या इसके रास्ते में कोई रुकावट डाली जाये। जिस मजबूती से बार बार इस तरह के बिल को लाने के लिए कहा गया है उससे भी जाहिर है कि हम लोगों की यह स्वाहिस थी कि इस पंचायत राज्य संशोधन के मुताबिक ठीक ठीक काम हो।

दिल्ली के घास पास जो देहाती लोग आबाद हैं मैं समझता हूँ कि उनकी मर्यादा बहुत ज्यादा नहीं है, लेकिन उनकी जो भी समस्या हो यह विधेयक उनके लिए एक न्यायम होगी और वे बहुत सारे झगड़े फमादो से बच जायेंगे जिनके खर्चों में वे लदे रहते हैं और जिनके कारण वे उभरने नहीं पाते। यह कानून उनको इन झगड़ों में बचा मकेगा और जो पंचायत अदालतें बनेगी उनमें वह इन्साफ जिसकी हम उम्मीद करते हैं लोगों को बगैर खर्च के मिल सकेगा।

इस बिल में जो अधिकार चीफ कमिश्नर को दिया गया है जिसके द्वारा वह देहातियों को उनकी मुसीबतों से बचाने के लिए काम कर सकते हैं, वह भी देहातियों के लिये खुशगवार होगा और इस की वजह से उनको जो अपने फैसेल करवाने में अभी विफल होती है वे भी दूर हो जायेंगी।

इसलिए मैं निहायत अदब से अर्ज करूंगा कि इस बिल के बारे में इस सदन को सामने न रखा जाये कि इस सदन का कोई भी मेम्बर, चाहे वह दिल्ली का गुमानवा हो या न हो, यह स्वाहिस रखता है कि इसकी मंजूरी में देरी हो। बल्कि हम में से हर शख्स यह चाहता है कि यह कानून बन कर जल्द से जल्द लागू हो और जो इसकी धाराओं का मकसद है वह पूरा हो। सासकर हम चाहते हैं कि हमारी देहातों में गांव सभायें कायम हों। उन गांव सभाओं में जो लोग शामिल हों, या जो लोग नियत किये जायें या इलेक्ट किये जायें वे गांव के फायदे और नुकसान के बारे में पूरे तौर पर सोचे और जिन झगड़ों का फैसला होने में अभी महीनो और सालों लगते हैं वह कम वक्त में और बगैर खर्च के फैसले हो जायें। कभी कभी देहातों के ये धरेलू झगड़े इतने जबरदस्त हो जाते हैं कि नसलो तक चलते हैं और इनकी वजह से गांव वालों की शक्ति कमजोर होती है। गांव वालों की शक्ति ही तो हमारी शक्ति है। इसलिए उस शक्ति को बचाकर हम देश को तरक्की दे सकते हैं। मुझे पूरी उम्मीद है कि इस कानून में ये सारी बातें पूरी हो सकती हैं।

मैं चाहता हूँ कि श्री रघुबीर सहाय जी के मिलेक्ट कमेटी के मोशन को किसी तरह से भी मिसप्रडरस्टेंड न किया जाये और अगर किसी साहब ने अपने नाम की स्वीकृति दे दी है तो उसे भी मिसप्रडरस्टेंड न किया जाये। इस हाउस को ऐसी तजवीज पास करने का हक है। और अगर यह हाउस समझता है कि इस बिल की धाराओं को पूरी जाब पडताल के बाद ही लाया गया है तो मैं समझता हूँ कि इसमें और देरी लगाने की जरूरत नहीं है। और इस कानून को जल्दी से जल्दी पास कर के देहातों में लागू कर दिया जाये क्योंकि हमारे देहाती भाई इसका भरपूर

के इन्तिज़ार कर रहे हैं और सोच रहे हैं कि इस से उनकी बहुत मुसीबतें दूर हो जायेंगी।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का स्वागत करता हूँ और प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि यह जल्दी से जल्दी कानून बन कर लागू हो जायेगा।

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : अध्यक्ष महोदय, दिल्ली पंचायत राज्य अधिनियम का जो यह सशोधन विधेयक हमारे सामने है मैं उसका समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। श्री रघुवीर महाय जी ने जो प्रवर समिति को इसे भेजने का मशौघन रखा है उसका विरोध करता हूँ। इसका कारण यह है कि लगभग ६ वर्ष पूर्व दिल्ली के गावों में पंचायतें तोड़ दी गयी थीं और जब से ये पंचायतें टूटी हैं तब से गावों में, जिसकी लाठी उसकी भेम वाला हिमाब हो रहा है। लोग अन्धधुन्ध कानून तोड़ने में लगे हुए हैं। आज अवस्था यह है कि चकबन्दी में अगर कोई रास्ता छोड़ दिया गया है तो उसको जो जबरदस्त लोग हैं वे तोड़ लेते हैं। यह मामला पटवारी के द्वारा मान प्रफसर के पास जाता है और मान प्रफसर के पास तकरीबन २००० टम तरह के केस पड़े हुए हैं और वह यह सोचने हैं कि इनका क्या किया जाये। अगर दिल्ली में पंचायतें काम करती हातीं तो मैं समझता हूँ कि यह बात न होती और लोगों को इस तरह का साहम न होता कि चकबन्दी में जो रास्ते खेतों में आदमियों और गाड़ियों के आने जाने के लिए छोड़े गये हैं उनको तोड़ लें। और तो और लोगों ने गोबर भूमि को भी तोड़ लिया। बन को जो कि लोगों के लाभ के लिए है उसको भी तोड़ लिया है। हम चाहते हैं कि ये पंचायतें जल्दी से जल्दी अपना काम आरम्भ कर दें और बड़ विधान संहिता के अन्तर्गत जो अधिकार इन पंचायतों को दिये गये हैं, जिनकी लिस्ट गृहमंत्री जी ने सुनायी है, उनके अनुसार काम करने लगे।

मुझे एक भय है जो कि मैं यहाँ स्पष्ट कर देना चाहता हूँ और वह यह है कि दिल्ली के

गावों में आजकल एक ग्राम विकास परिषद् काम कर रही है। आजकल गावों के विकास का काम डेवलपमेंट कौंसिल के द्वारा होता है, जिन में गाव के चुने हुए या नाम-निर्देशित व्यक्ति होते हैं। यदि पंचायतों में इन लोगों के अनिश्चित दूसरे लोग चुने गए, तो मुझे भय है कि उन दोनों में—विकास परिषद् और ग्राम पंचायत के सदस्यों में—गाव के विकास के प्रश्न को लेकर मुठभेड़ न हो जाये। मैं समझता हूँ कि माननीय मंत्री जी इस को स्पष्ट करेंगे।

मुझे एक और भय है। दिल्ली के गावों पर नगर निगम का भी अधिकार है और उस पर ही बहा की सत्ता की जिम्मेदारी है। ऐसी अवस्था में यदि ग्राम पंचायत एक निर्देश दे और नगर निगम दूसरा निर्देश जारी कर दे, तो उन में टकराव होगा। उस को रोकने के लिए इस विधेयक में कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है। मुझे आशा है कि इस के सम्बन्ध में माननीय मंत्री जी को सन्तोषजनक उत्तर देंगे।

इस विधेयक की एक बात मुझे बड़ी बिचित्र लगी है। गाव वाले जिस को हीरा समझते हैं वही उन का परामर्शदाता होगा। इस विधेयक में यह प्रबन्ध किया गया है कि पटवारी सरपंच को सलाह देगा, उस को एमिस्ट करेगा और उस का सहायक होगा। स्थिति यह है कि गाव वाले पटवारी को एक सानत समझते हैं, लेकिन वही पटवारी उन का परामर्शदाता होगा। इस अवस्था में वह क्या नहीं कर सकेगा? चकबन्दी के मामले में यह देखा गया है कि वह एक व्यक्ति के नाम जमीन लगा देता है और अगर दूसरे दिन कोई और व्यक्ति उस को एराब कर लेता है, तो वही जमीन उस के नाम लगा दी जाती है। गाव के लोगों में मुठभेड़ कराने वाला व्यक्ति ही परामर्शदाता होगा, यह भी मेरे भय का कारण है। मैं चाहूँगा कि दिल्ली प्रशासन कम से कम पटवारी का यह अधिकार न दे। डेवलपमेंट कमेटी की ओर से

[श्री नवन प्रभानन्द]

जो ग्राम कार्य कर्ता समाज-सेवा का कार्य कर रहे हैं, उन को यदि यह काम सौंप दिया जाय, तो वह अधिक उपयुक्त होगा। मैं समझता हूँ कि सिर्फ दिल्ली में ही नहीं, हिन्दुस्तान के हर हिस्से में पटवारी से गांव वाले डरते हैं। वे समझते हैं कि मिनिस्टर की कलम में शायद इतनी ताकत नहीं है, जितनी कि पटवारी की कलम में है। इस विषयक में जो व्यवस्था की गई है, उस का परिणाम यह होगा कि पटवारी गांव में फूट डालेगा और स्वयं राज करेगा और वह सरपंच को भी नचाता रहेगा, क्योंकि वह उस का परामर्शदाता होगा। इस में सहिता की धाराये दी गई हैं। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरपंच कोई वकील या जज तो होगा नहीं। जैसे जैसे पटवारी उस को समझा देगा, उसी तरह सरपंच काम करेगा। जो भी बुराई होगी, वह सरपंच के ऊपर आयगी और भलाई पटवारी अपने ऊपर ले लेगा कि मैं ने यह किया है।

अन्त में जो वान मैं कहना चाहता हूँ उस को मैं बहुत गम्भीर समझता हूँ। यह देखा गया है कि जितनी उदारता यहां शहर में एक हरिजन के प्रति है, गांव में अभी उनकी नहीं है क्योंकि हमारे गांव पिछड़े हुए हैं। ऐसी अवस्था में हरिजनों के मामले में पंचायत अदालतें जो निर्णय देती हैं उसमें मुझे कुछ मन्दिर होता है। मेरे मामले इस तरह के बहुत सारे कमिज आए हैं। मैं उन को यहां नहीं कहना चाहता हूँ क्योंकि जब मैं उन के निर्णयों को देखता हूँ, तो मेरी अन्तरात्मा काप उठती है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस विषयक में ऐसा प्रबन्ध होना चाहिये कि जो हरिजन ग्राम पंचायत या मर्कल अदालत का सदस्य होगा, उस को यह अन्तियार होना चाहिए—उस को एक तरह से यह वीट; पावर होनी चाहिए—कि किसी ऐसे मामले में, जिस में किसी हरिजन के सम्बन्ध में निर्णय दिया जाय यदि वह उस

निर्णय का साथ न दे, तो उस निर्णय को अंतिम न माना जाय, बल्कि उस पर फिर विचार किया जाय और अगर ग्राम पंचायत को महसूस हो कि उस का निर्णय ठीक है, तो भी उस मामले को ऊपर की अदालत में भेज दिया जाय और वह निर्णय हरिजन पर एक दम न थोपा जाय। माननीय मंत्री मे मेरा विनम्र और साग्रह निवेदन है कि पंचायत में हरिजनों का बहुमत तो होगा नहीं—उन का एक ही सदस्य होगा और ग्राम तौर पर गांवों में यह कोशिश भी की जाती है कि कोई ऐसा हरिजन सदस्य छाटा जाय, जो या तो बोलेगा नहीं और अगर बोलेगा, तो उस की बात नहीं मानी जायगी। मैं ने यह सुझाव दिया है कि यदि हरिजन सदस्य को किसी हरिजन के सम्बन्ध में—केवल किसी हरिजन के सम्बन्ध में—दिए गये फैसले में मन-भद हो, तो उस का फैसला उस पंचायत में न हो और उस मामले को आगे भेज दिया जाय। अगर वह गिरिजन अदालत है, तो काउन्सिल-जज उस का फैसला दे और यदि कोई त्रिमिनल मामला है, तो उस को किसी मजिस्ट्रेट के पास मामले के लिए भेज दिया जाये। मैं समझता हूँ कि माननीय मंत्री मेरे इस सुझाव का मान लेंगे।

मैं इस बिल के पास करने में देरी करने के हक में नहीं हूँ। यह मामला बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ है। दिल्ली के गांव वाले यह महसूस करने हैं कि यहां पर तुरन्त पंचायतें स्थापित होनी चाहिए।

माननीय मंत्री जो से मैं यह भी कहूंगा कि इस बिल के पास होने के बाद वह दिल्ली प्रशासन का मेहरबानी कर के यह भी कह दे कि ग्रामीण के महीने में फसल कटने के बाद जैसे ही किसान खाली होता है, तुरन्त इन पंचायत के चुनाव करा दें। ऐसा न हो कि वे लोग दूसरी फसल बोने के चक्कर में हों और आप कहें कि अब चुनाव होने

चाहियें। मुझे आशा है कि यदि ये चुनाव वगैर संघर्ष के हो जायें, तो बड़ा अच्छा है, नहीं तो संघर्ष होगा ही, क्योंकि गावों में ग्राम तौर पर पार्टी-बाजी होती है। मैं राजनैतिक पार्टियों से भी कहूंगा कि वे गावों की हवा को न बिगाड़ें और गाव वालों को स्वयं अपने भाग्य का निर्णय करने दें और अपनी इच्छा के मुताबिक अपने गाव का प्रशासन चलाने दें। यदि इस में वह थोड़ी खराबी और बुराई भी करने है, तो हमें उस को सटस्थ भाव से देखना चाहिये और उन के मामलों में किसी तरह की दखल-अदाजी नहीं करनी चाहिए। मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि माननीय मंत्री पंचायतों के चुनाव शोध्राति-शीघ्र कराने की कृपा करेंगे।

श्री प्र० सि० बोलता : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय मंत्री, पंडित पत न फरमाया था कि यह छोटा सा बिल है और मैं नहीं समझता कि इस में आधे घंटे में ज्यादा लगगा। यह बिल छोटा सा तो है ही और मैं इस बात से भी सहमत हूँ कि जहाँ तक इस बिल का ताल्लुक है, इस में पन्द्रह मिनट में ज्यादा वक्त लगने की बात नहीं है। इस बिल में कुछ कान्सीक्वेन्शियल अमेन्डमेंट्स के अलावा, जो कि हमारे कानून की वजह से करना पड़ रही है, एक बात के सिवा पार्लियामेंट का सवाल इन्वाल्ड नहीं है और वह यह है कि बड़ी थोड़ी सी पावर इस में दी गई है—सौ रुपों तक जुर्माना हो सकता है, कैद की सजा इस में नहीं है। पञ्जाब की पंचायतों के बारे में मैं जानता हूँ। हमारे पूर्वो की पंचायतों के मुताबिक मुझे मालूम नहीं है। यह बिल बजाने-बुझ कोश ऐसा नहीं है, जिसके लिए बहुत ज्यादा वक्त की जरूरत हो। लेकिन हाउस बार घंटे जो इस बिल के लिए चाहत है वह भी जस्टिफाइड है और इसका कारण यह है कि इसमें एक बहुत ही बड़ा सुनियारी सवाल है। दिल्ली चूकि सेंटर का सूबा है और दिल्ली के बारे में

पंचायतों के मिलसिले में आप जो भी कदम उठाने हैं उसमें हमारी गवर्नेमेंट की जो नियत है उसका अदाजा लग सकता है और उस सब का पता लग सकता है कि किस तरह हवा जा रही है।

13-31 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

हमें इस बात का पता चल सकता है कि हम किधर जाना चाहते हैं और किधर का रहे हैं। नयापुर से कुछ रेजोल्यूशंस पास किये गये हैं और उनमें पाम किये हैं जो कि रूलिंग पार्टी का एक विंग है और उन रेजोल्यूशंस को आप किस तरह से अमली जामा पहनाने हैं और किस हद तक पहनाने हैं, यह देखना हमारा फर्ज है। जब इस नुत्तेनजर में मैं इस बिल को देखता हूँ तो मैं यह बड़े बिना नहीं रह सकता कि यह एक बड़ा अफेयर्सनाक और मासकुन बिल है। यह बिल हमें अपने मसमद की तरफ, दूर नहीं ले जाता है, उसके यह बहुत थोड़ा दूर ले जाता है।

जानब डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, यह एक सुनियारी सवाल है। राधा रमण जी ने कहा कि बहुत दुख होता है जब शहरी और देहानी का सवाल उठाया जाता है। मैं भी समझता हूँ कि जब यह सवाल उठाया जाता है तो जरूर दुख होना है और मैं इसको एप्रेशियेट भी करता हूँ। लेकिन जो हकीकत है उससे हम आखिरे बन्द भी नहीं कर सकते हैं। हकीकत यह है कि अंग्रेजों के आने से पहले भी जो यहाँ की सिविलाइजेशन थी—उस वक्त जब मुगलों का यहाँ राज था और उसमें पहले भी—अबन हकूमत थी, अबन सिविलाइजेशन भी उस वक्त भी शहरों में काजी हकूमत करता था और जो देहान थे वे शहर के पांच मील के फासले पर आबाद

[श्री प्र० सि० दीलता]

वे और अपनी जिन्दगी, अपनी लाइफ अपने तरीक से बसर करते थे। वे लोग अपनी जिन्दगी को अपने साबं में ढाल कर बिताने के भादी रहे हैं। इसके बाद भ्रजो की भामद हुई। उन्होंने यहा पर एक नई मिडिल क्लास को जन्म दिया, ठेकदार पैदा हुआ, वकील पैदा हुए और मिडिल क्लास ने जन्म लिया। भ्रजो ने बगाल और मद्रास से ले कर नार्थ इंडिया तथा, मतलब यह कि सारे हिन्दुस्तान को एक सूत्र में बाध दिया। लेकिन उस मिडिल क्लास ने जो कि भ्रजेजी पढी लिखी थी ने ऐसा चक्कर चलाया कि जो देहातियो के रस्म और रिवाज थे, जो उनकी मजमूई लाइफ थी और जिस को वे बिताते आ रहे थे खत्म कर दिया। वे भ्रबंन मुगल्स के गुलाम हो गये। उनके तमाम हक और भ्रक्त्यारात खत्म हो गये। यह व्यरोन्नेमी का नतीजा था।

इसके बाद जब हमारी हकूमन आई, जब हमारा राज हुआ तो फिर से हम ने इस सवाल को उठाया। अब बुनियादी सवाल यह है कि किस हद तक हम उन देहातियो को अपने काम खुद करने के लिय पावर्स देना चाहते हैं। किस हद तक मौजूदा हकूमत जाना चाहती है। मुझे अफसोस मे कहना पडता है कि आज प्रचार ज्यादा है नकिन असल मे देहातियो को कोई खास पावर्स नही दी जा रही हैं। आज देहातियो की बात की जानी है लेकिन मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हू कि एक बार डिजरेली ने कहा था वहा की पार्लियामेंट में, उस वक्त जबकि नई क्लास पैदा हुई थी, मिडिल क्लास और वहा पर इंडस्ट्रियल रेवोल्यूशन हुआ था, कि मेरे मुल्क इंग्लैंड में दो कौमों रहती है और उन दोनो कौमो का पहनावा, दिमागी खान, कस्टम, स्टैंडर्ड आर सिबिंग बिल्कुल डिफरेंट है और ये दोनो कौमों छोटे से जजिरे में रहती है जिसको बरतानिया कहते हैं। जो कुछ विनोबा भावे भी कहते हैं, जो कुछ श्री रणवीर सिंह जी

कहते हैं या जो कुछ दीलता कहता है, उससे कुछ मानने की बात नही है। हकीकत यह है कि शहरी शहरी है, देहाती देहाती है, शहरियो की एक दूसरी कौम है। दोनो जजबाती तौर पर भ्रलग हैं। जैसे बीडरी करने के लिये, तहसीलदारी करने के लिए प्रोफेसरी करने के लिए वहा जा सकते हैं, मगर है वे भ्रलग भ्रलग।

मैं मे नेहरू जी ने जो किताब डिसकवरी आफ इंडिया लिखी है, उसको पढ़ा है। मैं नेहरू जी की बड़ी वद्व करता हू और मैं मानता हू कि वह बहुत भारी स्कालर है। उन्होंने जो किताब लिखी है वह मैं समझता हू इंडियन सोस्योलोजी पर बेस्ट किताब है। उन्होंने उममें बहुत ही दुरुस्त बातें लिखी हैं। उन्होंने लिखा है कि दूसरे मुल्को में वे शहरो में कबीले मिल जायेंगे जो देहातो में मिलने हैं लेकिन हजारो बरस से सोने चादी का कारोबार करते हुए, गुप्त, मुगल इत्यादि के जमान से करते हुए, वहा पर लोग मिल सकते हैं और वहा पर न सिर्फ देहाती और शहरी है बल्कि कई बार खून डिफरेंट है, जाने डिफरेंट है। कुछ लोग हजारो बरनो मे देहातो में रहने चले आ रहे हैं। हमारे नवल प्रभाकर साहब जानते हैं कि गावो मे ही उनकी बहनें व्याही जायेगी, उनकी शादिया होगी, उनकी रिश्ते-दारिया होगी।

जो मैं कहना चाहता हू वह यह है, डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, कि देहाती अपनी हकूमत चाहते हैं। कई विलइंटेंशंस आई, अच्छे वकील यह नही समझते हैं कि क्यों त्रिमिनल पावर्स देहातियो को दी जा रही हैं। उनको मैं बतलाना चाहता हू कि उनका तजुर्बा मेरे तजुर्बे से ज्यादा हो सकता है लेकिन वहा पर भ्रगर मुकदमो का फैसला किया गया तो कानूनन फैसला शायद उतना भ्रच्छा नही लेकिन इसाफन वह ज्यादा भ्रच्छा होगा। मैं ने ट्रेडिशनल पंचायतो को देखा है जिन में

इलडरमैन धन-अपोज्ड बूने जाते थे और उनके फैसलों को भी देखा है। इसके बाद पचायत राज एक्ट के अन्दर जो पचायतें बनी हैं उनके फैसलों को मैं ने देखा है। इसके अलावा बेरा १३ सान का अदालती तजुर्बा भी है। इन तीनों किस्मों के फैसलों को मैं ने देखा है। मैं आपको बतला सकता हूँ कि तीन चार आदमियों ने लडाई लड़ी और पाच का नाम लिखा दिया गया और यह इसलिए कि दफा १४६ नहीं लगती और दो आदमी फालतू हो जाते हैं। गावों में अगर इस तरह का झुकमा जाता तो बहा पर आसानी से पता चल सकता था कि इन लोगों ने लडाई की है। आज कहा जाता है कि जो रेप के केसिस होते हैं वे छिप जाते हैं, वे चलने नहीं हैं, एविडेंस नहीं आता है। लेकिन ट्रिडिशनल पचायतों के जमाने में इस तरह के केस हो ही नहीं सकते थे क्योंकि सब का पता होता था कि क्या कुछ हुआ है। साथ ही मजा भी ऐसे केमिस में सौ रुपये की नही हुआ बरती थी बल्कि बहुत ज्यादा हुआ बरती थी। किसी की हिम्मत नहीं होती थी कि वह रेप कर सके। मैं आपको यह भी बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि १९५३ में मैं एक मर्डर केस में गया। मैसन जज को पता था कि जो तीसरा आदमी है, वह मर्डर केस में नहीं था, जो बड़ा भाई था वह शामिल नहीं था, सरकारी वकील को भी यह सब मालूम था और मुझे भी मानूंग था लेकिन उसकी जो मर्सी पेटिशन थी, वह डिसमिस कर दी गई और उसको फांसी पर लटका दिया गया।

तो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह मिडिल क्लास जो है यह जो सफेदपोश क्लास है यह धन्यशा इसाफ नहीं करती है। इस वास्ते मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप उनको ज्यादा पावर दें। वो पावर आप उनको भाज देने जा रहे हैं यह मैं समझता हूँ उनके साथ भजाक करना है। उनको आप ज्यादा से ज्यादा पावर दें। आप फ़िरोजपुर से हवाई जहाज में साउथ तक कहीं भी चले जायें आप देखेंगे कि बड़ा डिफेंड किस्म

का डिबेलेपमेट दुम्हा है, डिफेट किस्य के स्टैंडर्डस हैं। जहा पर पंजेंट-प्रोप्राइटर्स हैं वो बिल्कुल मुस्तलिफ हैं उन शोपडियो के देहातो से जहा पर मखनऊ के नवाबो ने गावो वा रो का खून चूसा है या दूसरे लोगो ने उनको एक्स-प्लायट किया है।

तो मेरे कहने का मकसद यह है कि जो किम्वलि पास बस आप दे रहे हैं ये थोड़ी दे रहे हैं। आपको ज्यादा देनी चाहिये। यहाँ पर दिल्ली के पास पास लोग बी० ए० पास हैं, मोफा सैट्स पर बैठो हैं और उनका स्टैंड काफ़ी ऊँचा है और उनको आप उसी स्टैंड से न नापिये जिस से आप दूसरे देशानों को नापने हैं और जिन के बारे में आपके पाम गिपेटे छरी पड़ी है। यहाँ पर आपको इन लोगों के स्टैंड आफ डिबेलेपमेंट को दूसरी तरह से एसेम करना होगा। ये लोग बहुत आगे बढ़े हुये हैं। मौ रपये के जुरमाने तक की पावर देना उनके साथ मत्राक करना है।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस ग़्त जबकि केरल की गवर्नमेंट ने एक पचायतो के बारे में कानून बना कर रख दिया है और उममें रख दिया है कि ५० परमेट टैक्सिस, जिन देहातो में रीयलाइज किये जाने हैं वे उन देहातियो को वही दे दिये जायेंगे तो दिल्ली के बारे में नो बादा, आपको केरल से कुछ आगे बढ़ना चाहिये था। आप यहां की पचायतो को क्या देने लगे हैं। ५० परमेट से ऊपर यानी ६० या ७० परमेट तो दें। चाहिये तो यह था कि आप एक म डल बिल बनाएं। अगर वह नहीं कर सके तो केरल की नफल तां कर सकते थे। केरल ने जो पावर्स दी हैं उन को मैंने देखा है। मैंने केरल के देहात देवे, १७ दिन बड़ा घूम कर आया हूँ। मैं अपने देहात को भी जानता हूँ। आप्र के देहात थोड़ा थोड़ा हमारे नजदीक आने हैं। महा के लोगो को आप्र १०० फी सदी इजाजत दीजिये और उसका नतीजा थोड़े दिन देखिये। मेरी अर्दे यह है कि न सिर्फ क्रिमिनल पावर्स ही दी जायें बल्कि फाइनेन्स भी दीजिये। देहातो से

[श्री प्र० सि० दीक्षित]

जो टेक्स वसूल किये जाते हैं वह भी पंचायतों को दीजिये फिर उसका नतीजा देखिये। जिस हद्द तक यह बिल जाता है, उस हद्द तक मैं इसे अच्छा समझता हूँ लेकिन यह बहुत दूर जाता ही ही। मेरी दख्खास्त है कि एक बिल्कुल नया बिल मंत्री महोदय इस के बारे में लाये जो कि नमूना हो मागी स्टेट्स की सरकार को दिखाने के लिये कि यू० पी०, मध्य प्रदेश, पंजाब और उड़ीसा वालों तुम नकन करो, यह दिल्ली का कानून है जो कि देहातों को ज्यादा से ज्यादा पावर देता है और उसके लिये यह जरूरी है कि ए - नया कानून वहाँ पर लाया जाय जिस की ठीक तौर से नकन हो सके।

इन अल्फाज के साथ मैं इस बिल को सपोर्ट करता हूँ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या पंडित ठाकुर दास भागव भी बोलना चाहते हैं ?

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava : I wanted to speak; but I would like to be permitted to speak sitting.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : Yes, but not for more than ten minutes.

उपर भी एक पंचायत चल रही है। उनका प्राधा पटा ना हो गया लेकिन उनका नेचर अभी भी जागै है।

Shri D. C. Sharma : I will stop them Sir

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : This should not be taken lightly—that any request coming from the Chair should go unheeded. I would request hon. Members—if talk they must—to move to the lobbies.

पंडित ठाकुर दाम भागव जनाब डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, मैं आपका बड़ा मन्कूर हूँ कि आप ने मुझे १० मिनट का मौका दिया इस बिल पर बोलने के लिये। दरअसल मैं आप की ओर दूसरे अपने दोस्तों की जो हिदायत है उस पर

खुद धमक करता लेकिन यह बिल इतना महम है कि मैं अपने आप को रोक न सका और खड़ा हो गया यह दिखाने के लिये कि मैं भी बोलना चाहता हूँ।

मुझे खुशी है कि मैं ने, पेश्वर इस के कि मैं इस पर बोलूँ, चन्द दीगर मेम्बरो की राय भी सुन ली। मुझे बड़ी खुशी है कि मेरे जो खयालात हैं उन को कई दूसरे दोस्तों ने भी बड़ी अच्छी तरह जाहिर किये हैं और मैं उन को दोहराना नहीं चाहता, लेकिन मैं उन का रिप्यूट पे करता हूँ। मैं ने जब इस बिल को देखा तो उस में "दिल्ली पंचायत बिल" नहीं था, उस में "दिल्ली पंचायत राज बिल" था, जिस के माने यह है कि दग्गल गवर्नमेंट का मशा यह है, जैसा कि हम ने कांस्टिट्यूट में लिखा था, कि हम चाहते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर ऐसी पंचायतें हो जैसी की पुगनी पंचायतें थी, जिं की पञ्च मे यहा पर रामराज्य कहा जाता था। हम मगल राज्य, अंग्रेजी राज्य या किसी हिन्दू राजा के राज्य की पंचायत नहीं चाहते। हम चाहते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर ऐसी रिपब्लिकम बनें जो ग्रेट गार्डशिप हो बहुत सी चीजों में और लोकल गवर्नमेंट की यनिट है। और जब मैं ने अपने दोस्त मि० दीनना को मुना और चौधरी रणवीर सिंह को सुना तो मुझे मालूम हुआ कि एक चीज के अन्दर मैं उन से बेहद मुत्सकि हूँ। लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर इस बिल का मकसद यह समझा जाना है कि हम रे देश में स्वराज्य की पंचायत बनेगी, जैसा कि कांस्टीट्यूशन में दर्ज है और जिम को हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब काप्रेस पार्टी में रोज कहा करते हैं कि हम चाहते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर अच्छी पंचायतें हों और जो गांधी

वाले हैं उन को अपने ऊपर राज्य करने का मौका दिया जाय, जो एक गांव के लोग हैं वह वह ही अपने ऊपर राज्य करें, तो मुझे कोई शक नहीं है कि वह बिल उस मकसद को पूरा नहीं करता। अगर इस बिल का मकसद यह है कि आज जैसी पंचायतें हैं उन को वैसा ही चलने दिया जाय तो यह कहना दुस्त हो सकता है कि इस को ५ या १० मिनट में पस कर दिया जाय, लेकिन अगर हमारे मि० दौलता या चौ० रणवीर सिंह, हमारे दूसरे भाई और कांग्रेस गवर्नमेंट यह चाहती हैं कि हर एक गांव में पंचायतें दान हो और उन को जरूरी मुआमला में मुआंजक देने का नया सिलसिला जारी हो तो यह बिल उस डिमांड को पूरा नहीं करता। अगर इस का मारे देश के लिये एक मॉडल बनाना है तो इस के अन्दर बड़ी सख्त कमियां हैं। अभी मेरे भाई ने डिप्टी स्पीकर माहब, आप के बबू और इस सदन के बबू जिन्हें किया कि किस तरह की पंचायतें वह चाहते हैं। वह चीज इस बिल में पूरी नहीं हो सकती। मुझे को याद है कि सन् १९८६ में एक इसी किस्म का बिल इस सदन के अन्दर आया जो डा० गौड ने पेश किया था। उस वक्त मुझे मौका मिला कि मारे देश के अन्दर उस वक्त जितनी पंचायतें मौजूद थी उन के कान्टिड्यूशन को देख। मुझे पता के बारे में मालूम है कि पंजाब में पंचायतें कैसे काम करती हैं। मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि कोई भी शर्म्स इस हाउस में उस तरीके से मुतमइन नहीं है जिस तरीके से हमारी पंचायतें हिन्दुस्तान में राज करती हैं। आज हिन्दुस्तान में एक लाख से भी ज्यादा पंचायतें हैं, लेकिन वह पंचायतें वह माहौल पैदा नहीं कर सकती जो हम चाहते हैं कि देश के अंदर हर जगह पैदा हो।

जब हमारा कान्टिड्यूशन बन रहा था तो मैं ने एक अमेडमेंट रखा था और वह यह था कि जब तक गांव वालों की हालत इस कदर नहीं तब्दील कर दी जाती कि वह सब अर्मेटीज जो शहर वालों को शामिल हैं। वह गांवों के अन्दर पहुँच जायें उस वक्त तक देश का जो भी रूपया खर्च होता है वह निरंक गांव वालों के फायदे के लिये ही खर्च किया जाये। वह अमेडमेंट मंजूर नहीं हुआ। उस वक्त चौधरी रणवीर सिंह ने भी मुझे सपोर्ट किया था। मैं आज भी कहता हूँ कि चकि आप मही मानों से पंचायत राज लाना चाहते हैं और जो फायदे आज शहर के रहने वाले उठा रहे हैं वह गांव वालों को नहीं पहुँच रहे हैं इसलिए उन को मारे फायदे देने के लिये यह ही माकल तरीका हो सकता है कि आप गांव के अंदर ज्यादा से ज्यादा रूपया खर्च करें। जब तक यह चीज आप नहीं मानने, जब तक आप गांव वालों को फाड़ने-ल पावर नहीं देने जब तक आप उन को टैक्सेज की आमदनी का बड़ा हिस्सा नहीं देते, उन वक्त तक यह मामला हल नहीं होगा। जिस वक्त यहाँ पर दो मार फड ही कमेटी बनी उस वक्त मैं ने एक नोट आरु डिमेन्ट लिखा था जिन में लिखा गया था कि अगर आप चाहते हैं कि गांवों में ऊपर दम की ज्यादा रिपार्मिबिलिटी लाया जाय तो एक ही तरीका है कि आप जितना ज्यादा से ज्यादा गवर्नर हर एक पंचायत का दमक दें। बिना इस पंचायत का राज्य नहीं हो सकता। और न गवर्नमेंट (Government) के मकसद पूरे हो सकते हैं।

मेरे एक दोस्त ने बड़ जोर शान से एक बात कही और मैं उस को बड़े जोर से सपोर्ट

[पंडित ठाकुर दास भाग-]

करता हूँ कि अगर आप सही मानो मे पचायत राज कायम करना चाहते हैं तो जितनी भी पोलिटिकल पार्टी हैं, समेत कांग्रेस, के, उन के पोलिटिकल इन्फ्लुएंस को आप गांव के अन्दर न जाने दें। अगर आप चाहते हैं कि देश के अन्दर कोऑरेटिव फार्मिंग हो तो वह उसी वक्त मुमकिन है जब कि देश अन्दर आपस में लोगों का कोऑपरेशन हो, मोहब्बत हो। जिस चीज का हम स्वप्न देखते हैं वह इसी तरह से मुमकिन हो सकती है। एक जमाना था कि गांव की हर एक औरत को जो गांव में रहती थी लोग अपना रिश्तेदार समझते थे। आज भी अगर आप गांव में जायें तो देखेंगे कि बड़े-बड़े जमींदार भाई भी जब किसी किसी दुमरी जगह पर जाते हैं और वहां पर गांव की कोई लड़की होती है तो उस को रुपया दे कर आते हैं। आज भी गांवों के अन्दर औरतों की इतनी इज्जत है कि कोई भी बूढ़ी औरत गांव भर की चाची होती है। हर एक बूढ़ी औरत को लोग अपना रिश्तेदार मानते हैं भल ही वह किसी जात की हो और चाहे जितनी गरीब हो, चाहे वह मेहतरानी हो, जाटनी हो चमारानी हो, कोई भी हो। अभी यहां पर पार्टीबाजी पर एनराज किया गया है। पर्सनल पार्टीबाजी की बात ही गई है लेकिन बजारे उम के आज पार्लियामेंट पार्टीबाजी ज्यादा फंक्शंस पंदा कर रही है। अगर आप चाहते हैं कि देश के गांव के अन्दर लोग आराम से रहे तो मैं कह सकता हूँ कि वह बिल इस तरह का नहीं बनाया गया है कि पचायत राज गांवों के अन्दर जा सके। इसका बिल्कुल मूल्तिफ बनाना होगा। आज जो १ लाख २६ हजार पचायत देश के अन्दर हैं अगर उन को आप कवर्ट करना चाहते हैं इस बिल से तो यह बिल उम नमून का नहीं है जिस पर हमारे गांव के लोग यकीन कर सकें। आज मैं कह सकता हूँ कि देहात वालों को भी उतना ही हक है जितना कि शहर वालों को। लेकिन मुझे यह कहने

में रज होता है कि कुछ लोग हाउस में यह कहते हैं कि वहां पर देहात एक तरह से बने और शहर दूसरे तरह से बने। पिछला जो जमाना था वह खत्म हो चुका जब कि जमींदार पार्टी या दूसरी पार्टी के लोग होते थे, पार्टी बंसाज पर क्लामेज बने हुए थे। आज वह तमीज हम को हटानी पड़ेगी। आज देश के अन्दर एक-एक मिटिजेन जो यहां रहता है उसे एक जगह पर लाना होगा। हम अब यह तमीज नहीं चाहेंगे कि यह शहर वाला है और यह देहात वाला है। हम चाहेंगे कि हर एक जगह की, हर एक गांव की उतनी भलाई हो, उतना ही आराम हो जो हमारे शहरों का है। इस को करने के वास्ते, मैं कहना हूँ इस बिल में अन्दर जरूरी चीजे नहीं हैं। मैं नहीं कहना चाहता कि इस बिल को लाने में किसी की नियत खराब है या खराब नियत में यह बना है लेकिन कांग्रेस वाले जो चाहते हैं, पंडित नेहरू जो चाहते हैं हम में से हर एक जो चाहता है बिल में जो कायम का भी नक्ते निगाह है वह यह है कि एमे शल बँकवाउड ! अन्दर हर एक चाहता है कि हमारा देश ऊंचे में ऊंचे उठे, लेकिन जिन चीजों में कौमें उठती हैं और मजबूत होती हैं उन का जूम भी इस में नहीं है। अगर आप सही माना में जानते हैं कि पचायत राज बनें तो इस बिल को तब्दील करना होगा। देश के अन्दर जो जगह आज हम पटवारी की देखते हैं, उस को तब्दील करना होगा। मैं इस बिल में अन्दर इस चीज को नहीं देखता। अगर आप इस बिल में मेरा राज का लफज हटा दें तो मुझे कोई एतराज नहीं। लेकिन अगर आप राज का लफज रखते हैं तो मैं चाहूंगा कि इस के लिये सेलेक्ट कमेटी बने, उस में अन्दर श्री नेहरू बैठें, हमारे स्पीकर साहब मौजूद हों, जनाब डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब का नाम तो शामिल है, उस के अन्दर हमारे हेल्थ मिनिस्टर साहब बैठें, कैबिनेट के बड़े से बड़े मिनिस्टर बैठें और एक मजबूत कमेटी बनाई जायें। जो आप करना चाहते

हैं अगर वही आप का मंशा है तो इस के लिये दूसरा बिल लाना चाहिये। आप इस बिल का नाम सिर्फ दिल्ली पंचायत अमेन्डमेंट बिल ही रखें और उसमें से सफ़्त "राज" निकाल दीजिये तो फिर मुझे कोई शिकायत नहीं होगी और दिल्ली पंचायत भी उसी तरह चलेगी जैसे कि अगर और प्राविन्स में पंचायत चलती हैं। और मूबों में भी जहाँ पंचायत चलती हैं वे अपने फरायज पूरे कर रही हैं। लेकिन अगर सही मायनों में पूछा जाय और जैसे कि कास्टीट्यूशन के प्रिन्सिपल में कहा गया है कि हमारे देश में पंचायत राज्य कायम हो और छोटी छोटी रिपब्लिक बनें और जो देश के अन्दर नमूना हो और जो हम इस देश में राम राज्य कायम होने की चर्चा सुनते हैं, मुझे बड़े अर्थ के साथ कहना है कि वह मंशा तो हमसे पूरी होने वाली नहीं है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इसके अन्दर क्या पर जिक्र है कि यह मवेशियों की तरक्की होगी? और कहा इसमें हाउसिंग का जिक्र है? या दूसरी इन्डस्ट्रीज बनाने व रोजगार मुहय्या करन का जिक्र है। कौन छोटी-छोटी पंचायतें दिल्ली के अन्दर यह नमाम काम कर सकेंगी? यह ठीक है कि दिल्ली के अन्दर बहुत सारे लोकल पेटे लिखे लोग रहते हैं लेकिन बहुत अधिक तादाद दिल्ली के देहातों में बसने वाले अनपढ़ और गरीब लोगों की है उसके साथ पूरा इमाफ हो सकेगा या नहीं हो सकेगा यह डाउटफुल है। इसलिए मैं अदब के साथ अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि आप इस बिल को जो ४, ५ मिनट में पास करना चाहते हैं तो बेशक उसे आप पास कर ले क्योंकि आपको इसका अस्तित्व है और आप ऐसा कर सकते हैं लेकिन जैसे मैंने पहले कहा यह दिल्ली पंचायत भी दूसरी पंचायतों की तरह आर्डिनेरी पंचायत होगी और इसीलिए मैंने कहा है कि इस बिल के नाम में से "राज" शब्द निकाल दिया जाये।

इस बिल के अन्दर एक प्राविजन है कि वकील इस के अन्दर दाखिल नहीं हैं। अब मेरे लायक दोस्त जो वकीलों के ऊपर

बेएतमादी जाहिर करना चाहते हैं और शायद दुरस्त तौर पर जाहिर करने हों और मैं वकीलों को उनके द्वारा मुखानिकृत को समझ सकता हूँ। अब मेरा ५० वर्ष से भी ज्यादा वकालत का तजुर्बा है और मैं खुद इस बात का कायल हूँ कि वकीलों की वजह से अक्सर और न्याय मिलने में देर होती है और अपराधियों को उचित दंड नहीं मिल पाता है। अब इस के लिए वकील कोई डाइरेक्ट री जिम्मेदार नहीं हैं लेकिन इसमें शक नहीं कि वे इसमें जाहिरा तौर पर इन्ट्रूमेंटल जरूर हैं। लेकिन मैं यह जरूर कहूंगा कि हम गांव और शहर दोनों के रहने वालों के लिए इंसाफ चाहते हैं इसलिए यह नहीं कहा जा सकता कि वकीलों की वजह से इंसाफ नहीं होना है। यहां पर मन्चे मानो में रामराज्य कायम करने के लिए आपको बहुत सी चीजें करनी होंगी और नवदीलिया लानी पड़ेंगी। मैं इस बात के हक में नहीं हूँ कि यहां पर वकीलों का राज्य कायम हो जाय और मैं समझता हूँ कि कोई भी आदमी इसके हक में नहीं होगा कि इस तरीके की नोर्गेलिस्टिक ऑपीनियन मागे देश में फैले अंगारे देश में नोर्गल राज्य हो जाय और जिससे कि बहुत से रूनावार छूट जाय और वे अपने जुर्म की मजा न पायें। श्री दीलता ने भी इस बारे में जिक्र किया और उन्होंने बतलाया कि उनको ११ वर्ष का तजुर्बा है। मुझे वकालत का उनमें ४, ५ गुना अधिक तजुर्बा है और मैं इस बिना पर कह सकता हूँ कि कानूनी इसाफ रोजमर्रा के इसाफ से बहुत डिफ्रेट है। कोई भी नहीं चाहता कि सारे गांव को वकील लोग लूट लें। लेकिन हम इतना जरूर चाहते हैं कि आप पंचायतों को पावमें दें। अब इसके लिए यह कहा जा सकता है कि छोटी-छोटी पंचायतों को पावमें दिये जाने से उनके मिसयूज होने का खतरा बना रहता है तो उसके लिए मेरा कहना यह है कि आप उसके लिए प्रीकाशन लेते हुए यह करे कि पंचायत को आप बिन्कुल किसी भी किस्म की पाटोंबाजी से अवहिदा रखें ताकि

[पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव]

वह सगन और मज्दारी के साथ अपने फरायज को बखबी अजाम दे। आपको यह याद रखना है कि बिल का असल मकसद सिर्फ इडिबिजुएल्स में इसारु करना ही नहीं है बल्कि पंचायत राज का सवाल यह है कि लोगो कि जिन्दगी खुशहाल बने और प्यार और मोहब्बत के साथ सारा कामकाज चले, सारा मियार ही तबदील हो जाये। हर एक गांव पंचायत इस बात के लिए जिम्मेदार हो कि हर एक गांव वाले को जो कि उस गांव में रहता हो उसके खाने पीने का माकूल बंदोबस्त हो, उसके रहने और तालीम आदि सभी चीजों को मुनासिब इतजाम हो। मेरा कहना है कि वह सारी चीजे इसमें नहीं हैं।

अगर आप इसे मालुम बिल बनाना चाहते हैं तो इसे भी ज्यादा मजबूत सेलेक्ट कमेटी बनाइये लेकिन अगर आप इसे इन्ही शर्तों में पास करना चाहते हैं तो आप कर दीजिये आपको इसका अग्नियार है लेकिन इसमें जो "गज" का लफ्ज रक्खा है उसके कोई मायने नहीं रह जाते हैं और जैसे और सुबों में पंचायत चल रही है वैसे यह भी हमइस पंचायतों की तरह चलेगी। लेकिन अगर आपका माडल बिल लाना है तो फिर एक दूसरा बिल लाइये। आप चाहें हमको ऐसे ही पास कर लीजिये या फिर हमके अन्दर जरूरी तर्फीय कर लीजिये ताकि यह देश के वांछित माडल बने। अगर आपकी यह मशा है तो आप इस सेलेक्ट मंडी के मोशन को मजर करके हमारे अग्नियार दिमागो को इसमें शामिल कर लीजिये ताकि इसका जो मकसद है वह हम पूरा कर सकें।

श्री मोहन स्वरूप (पीलीभीत) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं बहुत मशकूर हूँ कि मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया गया। यह जो दिल्ली पंचायत राज अमेन्डमेंट बिल पेश किया गया है मैंने उसका मुताला किया। साथ ही साथ मैंने वेस्ट बंगाल,

राजस्थान, हिमाचल प्रदेश और पंजाब वगैरह के जो पंचायत राज के ऐक्ट्स हैं उनको भी देखा और उनको देखने के बाद मुझे यह मालूम हुआ कि यह जो बिल हमारे सामने है यह बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ बिल है और दूसरे सुबों में जो तरक्की एसन्द ऐक्ट्स हैं उनसे बहुत पीछे है और मुझे यह देखकर बड़ी निराशा और मायूसी हुई।

जहां तक देहातो का ताल्लुक है हिन्दुस्तान में करीब-करीब ५ लाख गांव हैं और उनके जो रहने वाले लोग हैं वे हमें १ से पिछड़े हुये हैं। म्युनिसिपैलिटीज को काफी फरोग हासिल हुआ। यहां पर म्युनिसिपैलिटीज बहुत अर्थ से काम चर रही हैं और शहरों में काफी इन्वेन्पमेंट है लेकिन देहातो की ओर आज तक कोई तबज्जह नहीं दी गई। मैंने गांवों की पिछली तबारीख का मुताला किया है और मैंने देखा कि एक जमाना ऐसा था जब कि हजारों वर्ष पहले गांव बिलकुल सैफ मफिशिएट थे और वहां पर खाने पीने के लिये सब कुछ मौजद था। लोगो ने खाने पीने, रहने आदि के लिये मुनासिब इतजाम था। और आजकल भी उस पुराने जमाने की उजड़ी हुई प्रथाएं चली आ रही हैं जैसे कि देहात में जा काम करने वाले लोग हैं नार्स वगैरह, उनका काम वे एवज में तनखाह नहीं दी जाती है बल्कि अनाज की दावल में उनको उजरत दी जाती है। इस तरह से जो पुरानी दाकले थी वे आज भी मौजद हैं। सामूहिक आधार पर देहात के रहने वाले तमाम काम करने वाले और कुल पैदावार का एक दमया हिस्सा राज्य कांफ में जाता था और बाकी गांवों में रुच होता था। इसलिये जैसे कि हमारे बज्रुंग पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव और दूसरे दोस्तों ने भी फरमाया कि हमें पंचायतों को एक मोडल शकल देनी चाहिये जो कि अभी नहीं दी गई है, मैं भी उनका समर्थन करता हूँ। बहुत सी चीजे जा कि वेस्ट बंगाल के और दूसरे सुबों की पंचायत ऐक्टों में हैं, वे इसमें नहीं हैं। अब मसलन सैकिल पंचायत का इसमें तजकिरा है। सैकिल

पंचायत जो बनायी गयी है वह गांव सभा के लोगों की बनाई गई है लेकिन उसमें यह नहीं दिया गया है कि गांव सभा के कितने प्रादमी जायेंग जिनसे कि वह सचिव पंचायत बनेगी।

इसके साथ ही साथ अदालती पंचायत का जो तरीका है वह भी गलत है। यू० पी० में गांव पंचायत व अदालत पंचायत का फॉर्मेशन अलग से है लेकिन यहां उसका सचिव पंचायत में मिला दिया गया है। बेस्ट बंगाल में जहां कि यह अचल पंचायत कहलाती है इसको बड़े हकूक दिये गये हैं और धान के स्तर पर वह बनती है और उसको तमाम इलाके की देखभाल करने और कंट्रोल करने का अधिकार शामिल है। इसी तरीके में पंजाब में तहसील पंचायत बनी हुई है जो कि पंचायतों के काम को सुपरवाइज करती है, देखभाल करती है और उनको मशविरा देती है। यह जो हमारी गलत पंचायत बनी है यह तो महज एक नमूना सा बन कर ही रह गई है। बनाया गया है कि इसी में कुछ लोग चुने जायेंग जो कि पंच चुनेंगे और वह अदालती पंचायत का काम करेंगे। लेकिन मेरा कहना है कि अदालती पंचायत अलग से बननी चाहिये। सचिव पंचायत के हक और बढ़ाना चाहिये और उसको सुपरवाइजरी हक और ज्यादा मिलने चाहिये ताकि वह गलत पंचायतों और अदालती पंचायतों को दखे और उनको जरूरी मशविरा देगी रहे। मैंने साथ ही मैं चाहूंगा कि सचिव पंचायतों की रजिस्ट्रेशन के हक दिये जायें ताकि जो पंचायत अदालतों में फैमिले हो रहे हैं, उनकी वह मुनवाई कर सके। जो अदालती फैमिले अपील के हो वे सचिव पंचायत के जरिये हो। और सचिव पंचायत १५-२० अदालती पंचायतों के काम को सुपरवाइज करे और जो उसकी खामियों दिखाई दें उनको पूरा करे।

अब गांव पंचायत के लिये काम तो बहुत करने को बताये गये हैं। जैसे सड़क बनाना, पुलियां बनाना और अन्य दुनिया भर

की चीजें उसको करनी है लेकिन उसकी ग्रामदनी क्या है इसकी तरफ भी तो ध्यान जाना चाहिये। आज उसको सिर्फ २ पैसे लगान के ऊपर मिलता है और मैं पूछना चाहता हू कि जो मुद्रिकन में उसको ४००, ५०० रुपये इस तरह मिलते हैं उन ४००, ५०० रुपये से क्या गांव में यह तमाम डेवलपमेंट के काम पूरे हो सकेंगे हैं। मेरा सुझाव है कि गांव पंचायतों को गांवों की ग्रामदनी का एक चौथाई हिस्सा मिलना चाहिये। उत्तर प्रदेश में अप्रमरान दोरे पर गांव पंचायतों में जाते हैं और वहां भूमिदान की बात होती है। एक नमूना होता है। दो चार मकानों पर थोड़ी सी मिट्टी टान दी जाती है, उसके फोटो खिंचने हैं और ग्रामबागों में छापे जाते हैं और वम फर्ज पूरा हो जाता है। लेकिन इस नमूने में काम नहीं चलेगा। हम मोगलमिंद लोग चौबटा राज्य की चर्चा करने हैं। हम गांवों को सेल्फ सफोर्ट बनाना चाहते हैं, सब फायदा, जल, क, सेल्फ सफोर्ट बनाना कहते हैं प्रॉपर मटर को स्वावलम्बी बनाना चाहते हैं। मैं चाहता हू कि मुझे ग्रामदनी के चार मटर पर बाटा जाये गांवों के स्तर पर जिनो के स्तर पर सुबो के स्तर पर और मेटर के स्तर पर। तो मैं चाहूंगा कि यह प्रावजन इस बिल में हो कि गांव की ग्रामदनी का चौथाई हिस्सा पंचायतों को मिले। अगर ऐसा हो नहीं तरक्की हो सकती है।

14 hrs.

साथ ही साथ जो कानून हम बनावे वह ऐसा हो कि हमें इंडस्ट्रीज को डेवलपमेंट का भी तजकिया हो। क्योंकि गांव के लोग चार महीने में हो रहे हैं कि जिनमें गांव वाले बेकार होते हैं। उस वकत लोगों को काम देने के लिये गांव सभा को यह हक मिलना चाहिये कि वह छोटे-छोटे कारखाने और एंटेज इंडस्ट्रीज खोल सके। सफ्ट है कि जब तक हम अपने गांवों को सेल्फ सफोर्ट नहीं बनायेंगे तब तक तरक्की नहीं हो सकती।

इस बिल में और भी कुछ चीजों की कमी है। जैसे कि इस बिल में गांव पंचायत की

[श्री मोहन स्वर]

मिनिस्ट्र का तजकिरा नहीं है। उत्तर प्रदेश के कानून में यह है कि हर महीने ए - मीटिंग हो। इस कानून में ऐसा कोई तजकिरा नहीं है। पंचों की संख्या के बारे में भी कोई तजकिरा नहीं है। यह आचारिटीज पर छोड़ दिया गया है कि जितने चाहें रख लें। ५० पी० के कानून में है कि कम से कम १५ हो, पंजाब में नौ कि लिमिट है। लेकिन यहाँ कोई लिमिट नहीं है।

इस बिल में इलेक्शन रिटिशन के बारे में भी कोई तजकिरा नहीं है। दूसरे ऐक्ट जो मैंने देखे हैं उनमें इसका तजकिरा है।

दूसरी चीज है ग्रामिनिशियल्स की। उत्तर प्रदेश में एक सेक्टेरी होता है जो कि पंचायत का कार्यकर्ता होता है और साथ ही साथ पटवारी भी गांव समाज के काम को सुपरवाइज करता है। और जो रेवेन्यू वर्क्स हैं वह भी गांव पंचायत देखती है। उसके लिये पटवारी काम करता है। और एक मेन्टरी ग्रामाहिदा रहता है। इस बिल में वांछित तौर से नहीं बनाया गया है कि कौन अफसर होगा और उसका क्या काम होगा। इसमें गांव समाज और गांव पंचायत की कोई परिभाषा नहीं की गयी है। रेवेन्यू का काम कैसे हो और दूसरे काम कैसे हो यह भी साफ तौर पर नहीं बताया गया है।

एक चीज मैंने पंजाब के ऐक्ट और वेस्ट बंगाल के ऐक्ट में देखी है कि वहाँ पंचायतों छोटे छोटे नोकरो का काम देखने का अधिकार दिया गया है, जैसे कि कौनाल के पनरोलो का। वह चीज भी इस बिल में नहीं है।

वेस्ट बंगाल के ऐक्ट में ग्राम पंचायत को पुलिस का काम देखने का भी हक है। वह भी यहाँ नहीं दिया गया है।

इसमें जुरमाने का अधिकार सिर्फ़ सौ रुपया रक्खा गया है। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह कम है। मुझ से कहा गया है कि दिल्ली के

भासपास के जो गांव हैं वे काफी डेबेल्ड हैं और उनमें पडे लिले लोग रहने हैं। इसलिये मैं समझता हूँ कि सौ रुपये का जुरमाना कम है। उत्तर प्रदेश में पंचायतों को ५०० तक का जुरमाना करने का अधिकार दे दिया गया है। मैं चाहूँगा कि इस कानून में भी जुरमाने का हक बढ़ाना चाहिये।

मैंने पंजाब और वेस्ट बंगाल के ऐक्टों में देखा है कि कुछ लोगों को छुट का अधिकार दिया गया है। जो लोग लेबर कर सकते हैं और गरीब हैं, उनको टैक्स से मुक्तसना कर दिया गया है। यहाँ ऐसा कोई प्रावीजन नहीं है। जो कि होना चाहिये।

साथ ही साथ जैसा कि उत्तर प्रदेश में शिडयूल्ड कास्ट्स के लिये प्रावीजन किया गया है कि जिस गांव की आबादी ५०० हो उसमें एक शिडयूल्ड कास्ट वाले को सन् ६० तक के लिये रिजर्वेशन दिया जाये। लेकिन यहाँ यह नहीं है।

श्री नवल प्रसाकर है।

श्री मोहन स्वर्ण शायद मैंने पढ़ा नहीं है। ग्रामिणों के लिये भी कोई रिजर्वेशन नहीं है। तो इसमें इस तरह की कमियाँ हैं। कुछ बातों की ओर बजाहान होनी चाहिये। और यह ऐक्ट ज्यादा जामा होना चाहिये था। जब तक यह कानून इस ढंग पर नहीं बनेगा तब तक गांवों की तरक्की नहीं हो सकती। मैं तो समझता हूँ कि दिल्ली राज्य के लिये तो एक माडल ऐक्ट बनना चाहिये जिससे कि दूसरे राज्य उसकी नकल कर सकें और उसके मुताबिक अपने कानूनों में संशोधन कर सकें।

मैं मिलेक्ट कमेटी का समर्थन करता हूँ। उस कमेटी के मामले इस पर प्रच्छिन्न तरह से गौर होना चाहिये और दिल्ली के लिये एक नमूने का कानून बनना चाहिये।

श्री च० क० नाथर (बाह्य दिल्ली) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस पर काफी बहस

ही चुकी है और सदन के बहुत ज्यादा सदस्यों का यह जवाब है कि इस बिल को बहुत जल्द पास कर दिया जाये। मैं भी इसी जवाब का हूँ। लेकिन जमाना बहुत तेजी के साथ बदल रहा है और आज यह भाग है कि पंचायत राज बिल ऐसा बने कि जो सारे देश के लिये नमूना हो।

भाप जानते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान का आईन सर्वोपरि बड़ा उत्तम है। उसके मुताबिक हमने हिन्दुस्तान में एक सोशलिस्टिक पार्लियामेन्टरी डिमाक्रेसी कायम की है, और उसके साथ-साथ हमने पच साला योजनाएँ भी बनयी हैं, अपने इकानमिक प्रोग्राम को बढ़ाने के लिये। लेकिन हमारी इकूमत और हमारे नेताओं का यह जवाब हुआ कि यह चीजे असल में कामयाब तब होगी जब कि गावों में पंचायतें कायम हों। इसी मकसद से प्लानिंग का एक बहुत हिस्सा कम्युनिस्टो डेवेलपमेंट का भी रहा है जो कि दो तीन साल के अन्दर हिन्दुस्तान भर में फैलने वाला है जिसके मातहत कोई पाच हजार कम्युनिटी डेवेलपमेंट ब्लाक्स बनने वाले हैं। लेकिन इन कम्युनिटी डेवेलपमेंट ब्लाक्स के लोग, खासकर उनके चेरमैन वगैरह आर्गैनिशियल्स हैं और हम चाहते हैं कि ये सब काम केवल आर्गैनिशियल्स के हाथ में ही नहीं हों। और हम यह भी चाहते हैं कि तमाम ब्लाक्स का काम पंचायत समितियों के माफत हो। एक-एक ब्लाक के अन्दर एक-एक गाव के सरपंचों की एक पंचायत समिति हो जो मिल कर ब्लाक डेवेलपमेंट के तमाम काम में सहयोग दें और कोऑर्डिनेशन के साथ काम करें।

श्री रघुवीर सहाय जी ने जो सिलेक्ट कमेटी का मोशन पेश किया था उसका मैं तह्दिल से समर्थन करता हूँ और मैं होम मिनिस्टर साहब से यह दरखास्त करूँ कि वह इस को स्वीकार करें। इस वक्त

खासकर जमाना बहुत तेजी से बदल रहा है। हमने इसी साल रबी केम्पेन का काम भी शुरू किया है सारे हिन्दुस्तान में, लेकिन ब्लाक अफसरों को कोई मदद देने वाला नहीं है। असली मदद तो उन लोगों को पंचायतों से मिल सकती है। इसलिये पंचायत को पूरा अधिकार मिलना चाहिये। अगर हमारी जम्बूरियन को कामयाब होना है तो हमें काम का विकेन्द्रीकरण करना होगा जो हमारे राष्ट्रपिता महात्मा गांधी का भी आदर्श था। जब तक हम डिसेंट्रलाइजेशन करके गाव वालों के हाथ में पूरा अधिकार नहीं देंगे तब तक हम इस काम में कामयाब नहीं हो सकेंगे, चाहे वह प्लानिंग हो, या कम्युनिटी डेवेलपमेंट हो, या कोऑपरेटिव का काम हो, या तानीम का काम हो। हम चाहते हैं कि पंचायत गाव के सर्वोपरि सम्था के हो। वही तानीम का इन्तिजाम करे, वही मफाई का इन्तिजाम करे, वही स्कूलों का भी इन्तिजाम करे। हमें इन सब चीजों का अधिकार पंचायत को देना चाहिये। लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि इस बिल में उस सब की गुंज इश नहीं है। इस बारे में मैं ने चन्द जिम्मेदार आदमियों से बात-चीत की है तो उन्होंने कहा कि इस बिल को अब बहुत जल्दी पास होने दो और बाद में नया कानून लाया जा सकता है। लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि हम इस में देर क्यों करें। जैसा कि श्री ठाकुर दास भार्गव ने भी कहा है, पंचायत राज का सबजेक्ट बहुत बड़ा और मोस्ट इम्पार्टेंट है। इस लिये अगर कमेटी में प्रधान मंत्री न हों, तो कम से कम होम मिनिस्टर तो हैं ही और उन के साथ ही डेवेलपमेंट के मिनिस्टर भी होने चाहिये, क्योंकि उनके दिमाग में ब्लाक्स के काम को अच्छी तरह से चलाने के बहुत सुन्दर विचार हैं और योजनाएँ हैं। यह पर बैठकर हम हर न सुधार, पंचायत राज, कम्युनिटी डेवेलपमेंट और प्लानिंग वगैरह के बारे में बहुत से कानून बन सकते

[श्री च० क० नायर]

हैं—और हम बहुत से कानून बना भी चुके हैं—लेकिन उनमें दी गई बातों को गावों के घर-घर में कौन पहुंचा सकता है? न तो हमारे मिनिस्टर ही पहुंचा सकते हैं और न ही प्रदेशों के मिनिस्टर और लैजिस्लेचर पहुंचा सकते हैं। उनको पंचायतों के मेम्बर ही पहुंचा सकते हैं। इस लिये यह जरूरी है कि हर एक गांव में पंचायत कायम हो। उसी तरह हर एक गांव में को-ऑपरेटिव सोसायटी हो। उस की मारफत हमारी एग्रीकल्चरल प्राडक्शन बढ़ सकती है। गावों में जितनी भी एग्रीकल्चरल डेवलपमेंट हो सकती है—चाहे वह मवेशी पालन हो मछली पालन हो भुर्गी पालन हो या हेल्थ, एजुकेशन, वगैरह के काम ह—ह सब काम को हम को-ऑपरेटिव की मारफत करा सकते हैं, लेकिन उस को कंट्रोल करने के लिये पंचायत होनी चाहिये। पंचायतें गांव गांव में हो और एक ब्लाक में जितनी भी पंचायतें हो, उन सब के सरपंचों की एक पंचायत समिति बनाई जाय, जा कि ब्लाक का पूरी तरह को-ऑपरेशन देनी रहे ताकि हम गावों के संकटों किस्म के सवाल हल कर सकें। हम तो कानून बनाते हैं और कानून बना कर हमारी जिम्मेदारी खत्म हो जाती है। ग्राफि-सर्वे शासन चलाने हैं और उन की जिम्मेदारी भी खत्म हो जाती है। अदालतें न्याय करती हैं और उस में भाग ही उन की जिम्मेदारी भी खत्म हो जाती है, लेकिन हमारे ब्लाक डेवलपमेंट आफिसर और हमारी पंचायतें इन तमाम कामों का समन्वय करती हैं—वे कानून बनाने वाले भी हैं, उसका चलावने वाले भी हैं और न्याय करने वाले भी हैं। मैं अर्थ करना चाहता हूँ कि पंचायतों को बढ़ाने का तत्पर बड़ा सुन्दर, गम्भीर और गहरा है। मैं इस बात के हक में हूँ कि दिल्ली में बहुत जल्दी पंचायतें कायम की जायें, लेकिन हम को इस बात का भी खयाल रखना है कि हम कितना बड़ा कदम

उठा रहे हैं। सारे हिन्दुस्तान की भलाई और हिन्दुस्तान के भाईयों और हमारी पॉलि यार्मेंट के भाइयों की पूर्ति इन पंचायतों की मारफत होने वाली है। इसी लिये पंचायतों को ज्यादा से ज्यादा अधिकार देने की भाव की जाती है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि रेल गाड़िया और बसें जो इतना सामान लेती हैं और जाती हैं इतनी तेज़ी से भी चल रही हैं, यह सब कैसे सम्भव हो सकता है? हम यहां पर बजट पर बहस कर रहे हैं। उन सब का आधार गांव के डेवलपमेंट और गांव की पैदावार पर है। गांवों के लाखों करोड़ों लोगों के पसोने से हमारे देश की दौलत पैदा होती है। उसके अतिरिक्त हम ने पाच-साला प्लान को पूरा कर सकेगे और न कम्युनिटी डेवलपमेंट की पूर्ति कर सकेंगे। इस बिल से मेरा विरोध-भाव नहीं है। हमारा मकसद यह है कि हम एक ऐसा पंचायत राज कानून बनायें, जो कि बहुत सुन्दर और पूर्ण हो, जो कि सारे हिन्दुस्तान के लिये एक नमूना हो। इसी लिये मैं कह रहा था कि इस मोर्चे से फायदा उठा कर इस बिल को सिलेक्ट कमेटी में भेजना चाहिये जिस में हमारे बजोर और इस विषय में दिलचस्पी रखने वाले दूसरे साहबान भी हों और उन सब के मताह-मददों से इस बिल को तैयार किया जाए। आज सारा हिन्दुस्तान इस के लिये तरस रहा है। शायद दो तीन साल में सारे हिन्दुस्तान में ब्लाक फैलने वाले हैं। उन में पंचायतों के बगैर हम कुछ भी नहीं कर सकेंगे। पॉलियार्मेंट के कानूनों का घर-घर में पहुंचाने का काम पंचायतों का है। अगर हम तमाम जिम्मेदारी पंचायतों का दे दें, तो जो काम दस बीस साल में होता है, वह हम पांच साल में कर सकेंगे।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं श्री रघुबीर सहाय के मोशन का तहे-दिम से स्वागत करता हूँ

घीर सपोर्ट करता हूँ और मैं होम मिनिस्टर सहाय से अपील करूँगा कि वह इस को मान लें, ताकि हम इस काम में तेजी के साथ आगे बढ़ सकें।

Shri P. R. Patel (Mehsana) We all know that our *gram panchayats* are the roots of our democracy. Our democracy would not be successful if the spirit of democracy is not there in our panchayats. So, our Delhi Panchayat Raj Bill should be an ideal one, which should be followed by the other States. Is this Bill of that type?

So far as the village raj is concerned, it is not sufficient to call it 'raj' or 'samraj'. Revenue is the first thing. So, the question is whether we give sufficient revenues to the panchayats. We allow them to tax the agriculturists more, the agriculturists are taxed from all sides—by the Union Government, the State Government, the municipal corporations, etc. Now we allow them to be a prey also to the *gram panchayats*. That is not the proper thing to do. Whatever be the revenues of the village, the whole of it should be given over to the panchayat so that they can do constructive work and become ideal service panchayats to the community.

I would only refer to one or two clauses and try to show that even though we talk of democracy, we are afraid of democracy and we do not implement the spirit of democracy. I would refer to clause 28 where the power of suppression is given to the Commissioner. There will be no other authority which can decide whether panchayats should be superseded or not. Let the Commissioner or the Collector approach the District Judge and get an order that the panchayat has wilfully failed to do a certain thing and so it should be superseded. After all, in a democracy, the power should vest in the judiciary and not in the executive.

Clause 13 amends section 49 of the principal Act, which deals with removal or dismissal of a member of a

panchayat. A member can be dismissed if "he is in the opinion of the prescribed authority guilty of misconduct in the discharge of his duties". So, the words are "in the opinion of the prescribed authority". So, he is a dictator so far as the dismissal of the member is concerned. Why should that authority be given to a single man? Why should that man not be asked to go to the judiciary and get the verdict of the judiciary that the man requires to be dismissed for misconduct in the discharge of his duties? I know certain cases where members are dismissed on grounds which are only imaginary, most of them are political grounds. If we want to work our democracy, if we want the democracy to survive, the executive should not assume more authority but should give more authority to the judiciary so that nobody can complain or say anything against it.

There is one more thing in section 49. Clause (1)(e) reads "is in the opinion of the prescribed authority undesirable in the public interest to continue in office". Whether it is undesirable in the public interest to continue in office would be decided by the executive authority. Is it desirable to keep this power in the Panchayat Raj Act? You call it Raj and you are giving authority to somebody who can dismiss the rulers of this raj. After all, the panchayat members are the rulers and yet they can be dismissed at discretion without any hesitation. How can you call it Panchayat Raj? If all the functions of the panchayat are performed by the panchayat then only can you call it Panchayat Raj?

So, I would submit very humbly to the Minister that he should agree to refer this Bill to the Select Committee. Is it not proper to refer the Bill to the Select Committee which will come out with some better interpretation and better writings and so on? I hope the Minister will not hesitate to admit that collective wisdom is much better than the individual wisdom of

[Shri P. R. Patel]

the executive. So the Select Committee would be the proper authority to advise Government in the matter

Then I want to refer to certain things about the panchayat adalat. I am happy that some powers are being given to the panchayat adalat. I think the village people will dispense justice better than some courts. Whereas legal justice is done by the courts, it will be natural justice in the case of the panchayat adalat. There may be chances of injustice in the village adalat but they are very rare.

Section 53J says that conviction done by the Panchayat adalat shall not be deemed to be a previous conviction. That is nice and good. But, after all, it is a conviction, whether it may be a previous conviction or may not be a previous conviction, whether it may be used against him in future or not. Now the power of revision is given to the additional district magistrate. I want to know from the hon. Minister why our executive is rather afraid of the judiciary? Our executive often takes away power from the judiciary in favour of the executive. Have we distrust in our judiciary? Or is it that whatever decisions are given by the judiciary are not palatable to us? What is the reason? After all, this is a judicial matter. If at all there is a revision, it should be in a judicial court, and the proper authority would be the court of sessions and not an additional district magistrate. I know many cases—and I hope the hon. Minister must also be knowing them—where additional district magistrates take decisions on political grounds rather than on individual judgments. If we want our democracy to work well, it is not desirable to give more authority to the executive.

Lastly, I would refer to some lines which appeared in *Times of India* of 9th February, 1959. These are views expressed by some prominent persons at the discussion on a Sympos-

ium on Democracy and Law. I would read only a line which says:

"If the executive was allowed to encroach upon the powers of the legislature and of the judiciary, Mr. Ayyangar warned, it would provide a fertile ground for dictatorship."

This was his fear, he said, even so far as India was concerned. I ask the hon. Minister: do we want to take our country to dictatorship?

Shri D. C. Sharma: I am afraid, I cannot welcome this Bill in any sense of the word, nor do I support the proposition put forward by my hon. friend, Shri Raghunath Sahai. I do not think any Joint Committee is empowered to produce a model Bill. A Joint Committee can only effect improvements in this Bill within the framework that has been given. And I think that no amount of improvement can do any justice to the demands that have been put forward with regard to this Bill. Therefore, I think that as an interim measure this Bill may be allowed to pass and within three or four months after the passing of this Bill.

Shri P. R. Patel: When we have waited for so many years why not wait for some more months?

Shri D. C. Sharma: we can bring forward another Bill which would be a good and satisfactory model of a local self-government Bill at the village level for all States to follow. So far as I know, the Ministry of Health has entrusted with a work of this kind and I think even some questions have been asked about it. I do not know how far the Ministry of Health has progressed in this direction. All the same, I think this Bill, if I am not considered to be very harsh, is a cruel joke practised on the rural population of Delhi. My friend over there was afraid that similar Bills are there in other States.

I think those Bills will also answer the description that I have given

Of course, I will not be a party to a statement of the kind which was made by an hon Member over there. I do not think we should try to raise any kind of conflict between people who live in cities and people who live in villages. I think most of the persons who come here and talk about the villagers look like city-dwellers. They dress like city-dwellers. Their whole outlook on life is like that of city-dwellers. Let those persons have the hardihood to come forward and say

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Here in this House all are hon Members

Shri D. C. Sharma: My difficulty is that when I go to the Punjab University I have to address the members as 'fellows'. The word 'fellow' also has got a dignified meaning. But here there are hon Members who want to appear as guardians and custodians of the rural population without knowing that most of those persons whom they dub as urbanites are also village-dwellers.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi (Hamirpur): Sir, this is objectionable. He says "posing and without knowing". That is very objectionable.

Mr Deputy-Speaker: He says that he has certain difficulties because in universities he has to come across fellows.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: This is not a university. We are speaking now in a different forum.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I know fully well what I am talking about (Shri V. P. Nayar Question). I know the kind of words that I am using. It is no use wasting my time with these interruptions.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: Is that any reason for casting aspersion upon Members that we pose ..

Shri D. C. Sharma: There is no aspersion on anybody.

Shri V. P. Nayar (Quilon): He is only posing a question.

Mr Deputy-Speaker: He has said that he never meant any aspersion on anybody.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I was submitting very respectfully, Sir, to you, and through you to the Members of this House, that this Bill does not define adequately and completely the functions of gaon sabhas, the functions of gaon panchayats and the functions of circle panchayats. I think this Bill is very very vague. Even where it has been clear, I feel that the functions which have been given to these various bodies are very meagre, very inadequate and very niggardly. I would say, either we should give full-blooded self-government to these villages or not give any self-government at all. There is no half-way-house. You say that these people are being trained in local self-government. How long are these people to be in training? That is the question that I want to put. I think they have had sufficiently long number of years for being trained in the art of local self-government. After having given them those opportunities you do not give them any effective power to deal either with their local needs, with their developmental needs with their civic needs or other kinds of needs. I think therefore that this Bill suffers from not only a confusion of aims but also from inadequacy of powers that are given to the gaon sabhas and panchayats.

The circle panchayats are, I should say, a kind of hardship inflicted upon those villagers. I would submit very respectfully that cannot say that you will club together so many cities. Why don't you club together Delhi, Gurgaon and Sonapat which are very near to each other and say that there are certain needs of these cities which can be dealt with jointly? Now, the needs of one village are different from

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

the needs of another village. There are jealousies between one village and another. There are different communities inhabiting one village and different communities inhabiting another village. There is a majority of one community in one village and a majority of another community in another village. I do not want to talk in terms of communities; I only wanted to give a realistic picture of the existing circumstances. By bringing together these village under a circle panchayat what happens is this, you bring together elements in terms of population, community, interest in terms of needs, in such a way that they create an explosive situation. I have seen this kind of explosive situations obtaining in so many villages in the Punjab. Therefore, I say that the experiment of circle panchayats is an experiment which has proved to be a failure everywhere, and I do not want that the Delhi villages should be saddled with this kind of circle panchayats.

I want to submit, Sir, very respectfully, that the members of the panchayats here in Delhi and also in some other States are being treated like school children, who must always be under the supervising eye of a teacher or of somebody who can look after them. Take the case of patwaris. Take the case of other village officials. I would have said that these gram panchayats should have been taken away from the influences of those persons with whom they have sometimes to join issues. After all, the gram panchayats should not be mere rubber stamps of the executives in the villages or anywhere else. But I think that this is what has been done.

I would have very much appreciated if the Panchayati Adalats had been given more powers. I would have very much appreciated if the Panchayati Adalats had not been given those minor acts to play with. But I find that instead of this kind of experience in judiciary they are going to have

an experience in, what I might say, increasing their powers to foster contentiousness in the villages. I think that these powers ought not to be given only on the strength of the representative character of the panchayats. I think that they should be given on the basis of other merits also. I would have been very happy if these Panchayati Adalats had been constituted in a way which is better than this.

Sir, as was put forward by my hon. friend, Shri Raghunath Sahai, we have lakhs of panchayats in this country, and he said that ten per cent of them were functioning properly and effectively. This is a very sorry state of affairs, and this stereotyped Bill with its stereotyped provisions is going to perpetuate that situation and it is not going to improve it or better it.

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khandsesh): Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, it is a very interesting experiment which we are trying out, and on which there can be honestly more than one opinion. I desire to restrict myself to that aspect of the Bill which seeks to invest criminal jurisdiction in 'panchayati adalats'.

In the first place, it has to be appreciated that our experience of gram panchayats and other bodies has been far from satisfactory, and it is really doubtful whether the various clauses and sections of the Indian Penal Code in respect of which jurisdiction is sought to be vested should really be incorporated in the Bill. Probably, Sir, the House has not appreciated what are the sections and powers in respect of which criminal jurisdiction is proposed to be vested in the Panchayati Adalats. For instance, all offences such as negligent act likely to spread infection of disease dangerous to life—under section 269—are also proposed to be given to the Adalats. Then, wearing garb or carrying token used by soldier, sailor or airman,—section 140—offences connected with it, are also proposed to be

handed over for trial to these Adalats. Offences connected with fouling water or public spring or reservoir, rash driving or riding on a public way, negligent conduct with respect to explosive substances, voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons, mischief by injury to public works and bridges etc. are also being proposed to be given over for trial to the Adalats. However, there is no doubt that some beginning will have to be made by giving certain powers to panchayati adalats, but to what extent can we go seems to be the crux of the problem.

The problem before any State is how to dispose of the numerous petty criminal cases promptly and cheaply without at the same time having instances of miscarriage of justice and abuse of magisterial powers. Therefore the choice is not whether we should give panchayati adalats any powers but to what extent the powers should be given. I am of the opinion that some beginning will have to be made, otherwise it is humanly impossible for any State to deal with the numerous small offences which occur in every remote corner of the villages and to provide adequate magisterial machinery for the disposal of those cases. I am therefore of the opinion that while certain criminal powers should be vested certain sections require to be deleted from the Bill for instance as I have just now said, cases of negligent act likely to spread infection of diseases dangerous to life. A very serious thing like that ought not to be left to the panchayati adalats who have power to inflict a fine of Rs. 100 only. Fouling public water supply and reservoir is a very serious offence. Also, offences such as voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous firearms or daggers or such weapons are very serious offences and if these are incorporated in this Bill the result of it will be that graver offences will escape with smaller punishments.

Our experience is that these panchayati adalats or gram panchayats or whatever bodies that are there in the

villages are not sufficiently independent to exercise certain judicial or magisterial functions. I remember a case in which I was for one of the parties in a criminal court where the magistrate suggested that the case could be taken to the *jamat*. *Jamat* is a sort of panchayat or caste organisation in the villages. The man promptly replied "What is the *jamat*?" If you give it a peg of liquor, it is your *jamat* and if I give it a peg of liquor, it is my *jamat*. That being the case, it is desirable that very serious criminal offences are not to be entrusted to the panchayats. The result will be that either there will escape punishment or will escape with light punishment.

It is true that in the Bill there has been a provision to the effect that if the *adalat* thinks that the offence cannot be adequately dealt with by it then it may be passed on to a regular court, but that is not enough, because pressure will be brought by influential persons when a serious offence is committed, for instance as in the case of voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous firearms or daggers. It is a very common occurrence in the villages. The party will try to bring pressure on the *adalat* and try and finish off the case with a small fine. Therefore my submission is that the real issue is not whether these *adalats* should be invested with powers. They will have to be invested with powers not merely because one would like to see our village panchayats literally and really becoming centres of *swaraj*, but because the force of circumstances will be such that certain powers will have to be delegated to them.

Sections like 352, 356 and 357 which deal with assaults, insults, petty criminal trespass, house trespass and offences like that, can be safely delegated to the panchayati adalats for trial. For the rest of them, I am of the opinion that these sections will have to be deleted.

There is another point which has to be borne in mind, it will be inevitable

[Shri Naushir Bharucha]

that section 447 of the Indian Penal Code should be one of the sections where offences could be tried by the *panchayat adalats* in villages. Questions of encroachment on fields and pre-occupy the attention practically of the entire village. There are usually two factions in the village. It has been our experience that the villagers by relationship or otherwise are so inter-connected that it is very difficult for people to administer independent justice. But even then some risk will have to be taken. In cases of bigger offences, I am definitely of the view that they must be clearly taken out of the purview of these *adalats*. Sections which are incorporated in the Bill carry with them punishment of three years rigorous imprisonment and yet we have not given the *adalats* power to inflict any sentence of imprisonment. Therefore, according to me these are not the sections which ought to have been incorporated in the Bill.

I therefore submit that while it may be desirable to make a beginning taking even the risk of miscarriage of justice, there are certain sections which should be kept completely out of the scope of the *panchayat adalats*. Therefore I support the amendment which was moved by my hon. friend, Shri Raghubir Sahai, requesting that the Bill should be sent to the Select Committee.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi and Shri Pahadia rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I think I should now call the hon. Minister.

श्री म० ल० द्विवेदी : मैं कवल दा
मिनिट चाहता हूँ।

श्री बहादुरिया (सवाई माधोपुर रजिन
अनुसूचित जातियाँ) : एक मिनिट ही
चाहिये।

Shri Khadilkar (Ahmednagar):
Five minutes

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then I extend the time by a few minutes.

Shri Jhunjhunwala (Bhagalpur):
rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Jhunjhunwala has not desired any minutes.

Shri Jhunjhunwala: I shall also take three minutes.

Shri Khadilkar: Sir, within the time at my disposal, I will try to be very brief. In our exuberance to bring about a certain amount of social transformation and to see that power is not concentrated but decentralised at village centres, we are taking measures without giving due thought to them. When I read the title of the Bill, I was rather puzzled. There is a common word—a common coin—that we want to bring in *Ram Rajya*. Here, we want to bring about *Panchayat Raj*. But after going through this measure—it is intended in fact if *panchayat* is to be the judicial authority—I think that the Congress is aiming in the final analysis to bring about *goonda raj*. Let us be very frank about it.

I would like to appeal to the hon. Home Minister—he comes from the city of Belgaum and as a lawyer he has long and eminent practice to his credit in that place—as he has come in close contact with the villages roundabout as I have come across in my place. What is the state of affairs in the villages? The villages today are feudal-ridden. No village is absolutely free from feuds and the caste hold is still dominant. If you want to invest village *panchayat* with these powers in an area where they have never functioned even as administrative unit—excuse me for saying this—the hon. Home Minister ought to have thought it fit before investing them with addition powers, at least to allow them to function for a few years with other administrative functions, I mean social service functions like village sanitation, lighting, roads and other things. But they are in a hurry, as I said in the beginning, and they want to do this.

Another thing has happened because of the social transformation. Formerly, normally some pensioners used to go and reside in a village. There was an element of inter-change. Today that has not been the case because of the new land legislation. There is greater tendency to settle down even after retirement in the cities or roundabout cities. It is a common experience and therefore village life today is disintegrating at every level. We have legislated in the States that there should be a common well. I go to my constituency for attending the Development Council meetings and the experience given by the administrative officer is that there is no common well. In every village there are almost two wells—one for *Harijans* and another for the caste Hindus. This is the state of affairs and in such conditions, I would like to know from the hon. Home Minister, how he shows this boldness to come before this House with this measure. I am really surprised.

I had an occasion to consult one S.D.O. or I.C.S. officer of the old regime, who was Chief Secretary of a State Government. When the question of handing over little Police powers to the Bombay Corporation was considered, I would like to point out this instance. He said that in the given circumstances, though Bombay City is very much advanced, he would not like that the Bombay Corporation should exercise powers of the Police even in a restricted way. Take this into account. When the advanced metropolitan cities are not in a position to exercise authority of a judicial or penal nature in a responsible way, am I to understand that the hon. Home Minister feels that roundabout Delhi the villages are so advanced that they can exercise judicial authority and deliver justice? Justice in the village is tainted with caste influences, local influences, and particularly with prohibition there is always another factor which has entered into village life which we cannot ignore, though they will never admit it, namely that

boot-legging and other country liquor industry is going on.

Therefore, my submission is this. I would have liked to support my hon. friend Shri Raghunir Sahai who has devoted a lot of time to the study of village conditions, community development and village raj or whatever it is. This measure should be withdrawn, at least the amending part of it should be withdrawn. No village panchayat should be invested with judicial authority.

I shall point out one instance and finish. In Berar there have been *nyaya panchayats* established. I know the history, but I would like to know from the hon. Minister how the *nyaya panchayat* is functioning in Berar. Everybody feels almost terror-stricken if he is to get justice at their hands because words like *adalat* and *masaf* are used. I would like to say the people would feel that they would have to face a devil if they go for justice to a *nyaya panchayat*. This is the position. And therefore *nyaya panchayats* are today almost defunct.

Since time is too short with these few words I appeal to the Home Minister to withdraw the amending part of the Bill. Give them a trial as social service agencies let them gather experience and then you advance. Do not hasten too fast, hasten a bit slowly.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी उपाध्यक्ष
महोदय मुझे दो चार बातें कहनी हैं।
हम ग्रामीण जीवन का अनुभव किये बिना
यहाँ गावों के लिए कानून बनाते हैं। इस
कारण बड़ी बड़ी पेशानिया पैदा हो
जाती हैं।

उत्तर प्रदेश में न्याय पचायते हैं।
लेकिन हालत यह है कि गुडा ऐलीमेंट
चुनाव में आ जाता है। वे लोग लाठी
के बल पर आ जाते हैं। भाग लगा देने
की बगकी स चुनाव जीत जाते हैं।

[श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी]

और सरपंच बन जाते हैं। मैं आपके सामने एक गांव की पंचायत का हाल रखना चाहता हूँ। जरिया ग्राम की न्याय पंचायत में एक आदमी के खिलाफ सरपंच ने फैसला दिया। उसके दल वालों ने सरपंच को उसकी कुर्सी से उठा लिया और उसके पैर एक रस्सी से बांधे और बैलगाड़ी में बांध कर उसे दीड़ते हुए नदी के किनारे ले गये और सरपंच लुढ़कता हुआ चला गया, और नदी पर जाकर उसके टुकड़े टुकड़े करके नदी में फेंक दिये गये। अगर आज सुप्रीम कोर्ट के या हाई कोर्ट के किसी न्यायाधीश की यह हालत हुई होती तो सारे हिन्दुस्तान के अखबारों में तहलका मच जाता। लेकिन आपको इस घटना की खबर तक नहीं पहुंची। गांव पंचायतों के पास कोई पुलिस नहीं है, उन के पास किसी किस्म की सहायता नहीं है और जब वह न्याय करने बैठते हैं तो उनके पास न्याय का ज्ञान नहीं होता, वह क्रिमिनल प्रोसीज्योर कोड या पीनल कोड को नहीं जानते। जब तक कि आप उनके लिए कोई क्वालिफिकेशन नहीं रखते तब तक वह इस काम को कर सकेंगे इसमें शंका है। लेकिन यदि आप यह अधिकार देने ही हैं तो जब तक आप उनको किसी प्रकार का प्रोटेक्शन नहीं देंगे तो इस कानून में कोई फायदा नहीं होगा। जैसा मेरे मित्र ने कहा यह पंचायत राज्य न होकर गुंडा राज्य स्थापित हो जायेगा।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहूंगा कि उनके सिद्धान्त और आदर्श तो अच्छे हैं लेकिन उनको व्यावहारिक रूप देने में जिन चीजों की आवश्यकता है अगर वह उनको नहीं करते तो काम-याबी नहीं हो सकती। इन शब्दों के

साथ मैं कहूंगा कि मंत्री महोदय इस पहलू पर भी विचार कर लें।

श्री महाश्विया : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी हम दिल्ली पंचायत राज्य विधेयक के बारे में विचार कर रहे हैं। साथ ही दूसरा विचार यह भी है कि इस विधेयक को एक प्रवर समिति के सुपुर्द कर दिया जाय। मैं नहीं समझ पाता कि किस विचार का समर्थन करूँ।

जिस विधेयक पर हम विचार कर रहे हैं वह पूर्ण नहीं मालूम होता। दिल्ली में जो बात होती है उसका असर हिन्दुस्तान के सारे राज्यों पर पड़ता है। यहाँ पर हम जो पंचायत राज्य एक्ट बनायेंगे दूसरे राज्य उसकी नकल करेंगे। हम गांवों में पंचायतों को विकास का काम देने जा रहे हैं और न्याय की ओर बहुत सा काम देने जा रहे हैं। तो क्या यह उचित होगा कि जो विधेयक विकास के विचार के पहलू बना था उसको यहाँ पास किया जाय। न ही यह उचित है कि इसका प्रवर समिति के सुपुर्द कर दिया जाय। क्योंकि इसे जा विकास का विचार है वह नहीं आ सकेगा। मैं नहीं जानता कि इसका वापस लेना का प्रावजन है या नहीं। पर मेरे विचार में तो इसे वापस ले लेना चाहिए और दूसरा आदर्श बिल लाना चाहिए, चाहे आप उसका कुछ भी नाम रखें, और वह सारे हिन्दुस्तान के लिए हो। यद्यपि संविधान के अनुसार इसको गृहमंत्री ही पेश करेंगे पर हाना तो यह चाहिए कि इसको विकास मंत्री पेश करें और उस विधेयक में पंचायत को न्याय का एग्जीक्यूटिव का और पुलिस का काम न दिया जाय क्योंकि अगर पंचायतें न्याय और शासन करेंगी तो विकास का काम जो हम उनको देने जा रहे हैं उसको नहीं कर सकेंगी,

उस हालत में वे सकार्द, स्वास्थ्य आदि तरकी के कामों पर ध्यान नहीं दे सकेंगी। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आल इंडिया बेसिस पर यहाँ यह कानून बनना चाहिए। वह न केवल दिल्ली के लिए हों बल्कि सारे देश के लिए हों।

मेरे पास समय कम है, अगर आप इजाजत दें तो मैं इस पर कुछ और भी प्रकाश डाल सकता हूँ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आपने जो वक्त मुक़र्रर किया है उसकी पाबन्दी होनी चाहिए। आप कुछ और कह लीजिये।

श्री पहाड़िया : चूँकि यह विधेयक हमारे सामने विचारार्थ प्रस्तुत है, हमें यह विचार करना है कि जो धारारें हम मंशोधित करने जा रहे हैं वह कहा तक ठीक है :

अभी हैदराबाद में पट्टन चेरु जगह पर पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरों ने एक कैम्प किया। उसमें हमने विकास पंचायत, कोऑपरेटिव सोसाइटीज और गिअ्रा पर भी विचार किया। जब हम वहा विचार कर रहे थे तो जब हम विकास पंचायत पर जाते थे तो ऐसा लगता था कि अगर हमें कोऑपरेटिव सोसाइटीज को सकल बनाना है तो पंचायत की मदद लेनी होगी, अगर हमें गावों में स्कूल जारी करने हैं तो भी हमको पंचायत की मदद लेनी पड़ेगी। अब पंचायतों में अफसर नहीं होंगे। पंचायतों में गाव के चुने हुए नुमायन्दे होंगे और वही सारा शासन करेंगे। लेकिन सवाल यह है कि जिन पंचायत के मेम्बरों को हम गाव की सारी जिम्मेदारी देने जा रहे हैं, जिनको हम अपने स्थानीय विकास का काम, स्थानीय प्रशासन का काम और स्थानीय न्याय का दायित्व देने जा रहे हैं क्या उनके लिए हमने कोई काबिलियत का स्तर भी रखा

है। अगर ऐसा नहीं किया गया तो जो कानून हम बनायेंगे वे किताब में ही रह जायेंगे। क्योंकि उस कानून की मंशा वह मेम्बर नहीं समझ पायेंगे। अगर सम्भव हो सके तो इन मेम्बरों के लिए शिक्षा की कुछ इशालीफिकेशन रखनी चाहिए जिससे कि उनको मालूम हो सके कि उनके लिए क्या कानून बनाया गया है और उनको क्या करना है।

दूसरी बात मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आपने एक बात कही है...

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : अब तो माननीय सदस्य को ख म करना चाहिए।

श्री झुनझुनवाला : उपाध्यक्ष जी, यह एक रिवाज सा हो गया है कि हम सारा दोष गाव वानों पर डालने के लिए तैयार हो जाते हैं, हम लोगों को अपनी तरफ भी देखना चाहिए कि हम लोग लीगलाइज्ड वे में किन तरह से काम करें और कहा कहा करें।

मैं दो मिनट से अधिक समय नहीं लूँगा। यदि मैं इस पर बोलना चाहूँ तो विकास आदि पर बोलने के लिए बहुत वक्त की जरूरत होगी।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आप पाच मिनट ले सकते हैं।

श्री झुनझुनवाला : पाच मिनट लूँ भी तो भी पूरा नहीं होगा। इसलिए मैं कम ही समय लूँगा।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : तो फिर दो मिनट ही ले लीजिये।

श्री झुनझुनवाला : मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जैसा हमारे भाई पंडित ठाकुर दास जी ने कहा कि यह जो अभी पंचायतें चल रही हैं वह चलती रहें।

[श्री सुनसुनवाला]

परन्तु यदि हम कोई भी प्रमेडमेंट लाकर ऐसा पंचायत राज बिल बनाना चाहते हैं जिसमें कि गांव वालों को अपने काम करने की स्वाधीनता मिले और वे काम कर सकें, तो इसके लिए यह एक बहुत बड़ा अच्छा मौका है। एक बिल हमारे सामने यहाँ दिल्ली में भेजा हुआ है और पार्लियामेंट को अधिकार है कि उस बिल को सांगोपाग रूप से बनावे जो कि दूसरे राज्यों के लिए भी अनुकरणीय हो। हमारे भाई शर्मा जी जो कि बहुत कानूनी हैं कहते हैं कि यह तो स्टेट लेजिस्लेचर का काम है। परन्तु मैं ने इन को कहा कि यह स्टेट का काम है, यह बात तो ठीक है, परन्तु हम यह चाहते हैं, जैसा कि मेरे भाई श्री रघुवीर सहाय ने कहा है . . .

15 hrs.

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय क्या उन्होंने आपको इजाजत दे दी है कि उनकी राय पार्लियामेंट में बता दी जाय ?

श्री सुनसुनवाला उन्होंने कहा कि हमें तो बोलने के लिये समय नहीं मिलेगा, मेरी राय आप बता दें। किन्तु मैं उनका विरोध करता हूँ और मैं श्री रघुवीर सहाय का अनुमोदन करता हूँ। अगर हम चाहते हैं कि गांव वालों को वास्तव में लाभ हो, तो हमें अच्छी तरह से विचार करके पंचायत राज बिल बनाना चाहिये। यह नहीं करना चाहिये कि एक ही हफ्ते में इस काम का कर दिया जाय। अगले सेशन तक अच्छी तरह सोच-विचार करके इस प्रकार का बिल लाया जाय, ताकि गांव वालों को वास्तव में लाभ हो। श्री साहिलकर कहते हैं कि वे लोग गुप्ते, बदमाश और चोर होते हैं। उन्होंने सब तरह के एडजेक्टिव उनके लिये इस्तेमाल कर डाले हैं। हमें भी गांवों में जाने

का मौका मिला है। मैं कह सकता हूँ—जैसा श्री भागव ने भी कहा है—कि वे जो कुछ भी काम करते हैं, उसके लिये हमारी पोलिटिकल पार्टीज रेस्पॉन्सिबिल हैं। वे लोग आपस में लड़ते हैं, यह सब ठीक है, लेकिन बड़े दुष्ट के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि राज्यों में मिनिस्टर और चीफ मिनिस्टर भी पदों के लिये लड़ते हैं और उनमें मत-भेद चलते हैं और वे मत-भेद गांवों तक पहुँच जाते हैं। जैसा कि श्री रघुवीर सहाय ने सुझाव दिया है और पंडित ठाकुर दास भागव ने भी कहा है, इस प्रकार की पंचायतें बनाई जानी चाहिये, जो कि पोलिटिकल पार्टीज से एकदम अलग रहें और गवर्नमेंट के ऊपर के आफिशियलज में भी उनका कोई सम्बन्ध न रहे। इस प्रकार टुकड़े टुकड़े करके बिल लाने से गांव वालों को फायदा होने के बजाय नुकसान होने की अधिक सम्भावना है और जितनी बुराईया हम लोगों में हैं, वे सब बुराईया नीचे भी खूब जोर से जड़ पकड़ लेगी। उन पंचायतों को गांवों की आर्थिक उन्नति की योजनायें बनाने का अधिकार दिया जाना चाहिये और दूसरी पावर्ज भी उनको दी जाये। यह ठीक है कि प्रारम्भ में वे लोग गलतियाँ करेंगे, लेकिन कुछ गलतियाँ करके ही सुधार होगा। अगर हम इस प्रकार का कोई बिल नहीं लायेंगे, तो जितनी बुराईया यहाँ पर है, वे सब गांवों में भी प्रवेश करेगी और उन लोगों को बहुत नुकसान होगा।

श्री अजित सिंह (भटण्डा-निक्षेत्र अनमर्चिन जिला) जनाब सभापति जी, मैं आपका शुक्रिया अदा करता हूँ कि आपने मुझे भी टाइम दिया है। श्री रघुवीर सहाय ने जो प्रमेडमेंट रखा है, उसको सपोर्ट करता हूँ और चाहता हूँ कि इस बिल को सिलेक्ट कमेटी के सुपुर्व किया जाये। और खूब सोच-विचार के बाद अगले सेशन तक इस बिल को लाया जाये।

श्री साहिलकर और श्री द्विवेदी ने पंचायतो की बहुत सी कमियों का जिक्र किया है और कई मिसालें भी दी हैं। पञ्जाब में भी इस तरह की बहुत सी मिसालें हैं। लेकिन मैं भर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि हम मारे हिन्दुस्तान में कहते आ रहे हैं कि हमने यहाँ पर पंचायत राज कायम करना है और हमने एक डेमोक्रेटिक सिस्टम को चलाना है। इसलिये चाहे मक्खी ही क्यों न हो, हमको निगलनी ही पड़ेगी। इस सिलसिले में तजुर्बा करने के लिये यह पंचायत राज बिल लाया गया है। यह एक रोशन मीनार का काम देगा और जो तजुर्बा किया जा रहा है, उससे हम नतीजा निकालेंगे कि क्या सारे हिन्दुस्तान में पंचायत राज कायम करना जरूरी है या नहीं।

इस बिल के स्टेटमेंट आफ प्राब्लेम्स एण्ड रीजन्स में बताया गया है कि पंचायत को सौ रुपया जुमाना करने का हक होगा। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह रकम बहुत ज्यादा है। सब जानते हैं कि गावों में गटबन्दी होती है। कोई भी घर पोलिटिकल आर्टिड्या-लाजी से अलग नहीं है। हर एक आदमी किसी न किसी पोलिटिकल पार्टीज में मिला जुला होता है। इसी तरह पंचायत भी पोलिटिकल पार्टीज का गिकार है। अगर हम उनको सौ रुपया जुमाना करने की इजाजत देते हैं, तो वहाँ बड़ी आपा-धापी होगी। वे चाहे जिसको जुमाना करें रहेंगे। मे यह पूछने की इजाजत चाहूँगा कि क्या हमारे गावों में ऐसे लोग हैं, जो सौ रुपया देने की हिम्मत रखते हैं। आजकल के जमाने में इतनी महंगाई है, खाना खाने को नहीं मिलता है। शहर में भी ऐसे लोग कम होंगे, जो कि सौ रुपया जुमाना दे सकते हों, तो फिर गावों में ऐसे आदमी कहा होंगे। अगर कोई जुमाना रखना है, तो वह दस रुपये तक रख दिया जाये। उससे ज्यादा रखना ठीक नहीं है।

मैं इस सुझाव को भी मपोट करता हूँ कि सरपंचों और मेम्बरों की कुछ न कुछ मिनिमम क्वालिफिकेशन रखी जाये। अगर न रखी जायेगी, तो वे लोग आपा-धापी कर सकते हैं। उन लोगों में अखलाक बहुत कम है। इसलिये वे दूसरों पर कीचड़ उछालना और तरह तरह की नाजायज बातें करना जानते हैं। वहाँ शराब का भी इस्तेमाल होता है और नाजायज तौर पर बेगार भी ली जाती है। गावों में कास्टिज्म भी मौजूद है। जिस आदमी की मदद करनी होती है, उस से दस पन्द्रह दिन काम करा लिया जाता है। दूसरा आदमी चाहे कितना अच्छा हो, लेकिन उसके खिलाफ, तरह तरह की चर्चा की जाती है और उस पर तरह तरह के इल्जाम लगाये जाते हैं। इसलिये यह जरूरी है कि उन लोगों के लिये एजुकेशन का कोई स्टैंडर्ड हो।

पंचायतों में हरिजनो को पूरी नुमायदगी मिलनी चाहिये। आजकल हरिजनो को नुमायदगी नहीं दी जाती है। आध्र में एक बिल आ रहा है, जिसमें को-आप्शन रखी गई है। जहाँ कहीं भी इलेक्शन के जर्गिये हरिजनो को नुमायदगी न मिले, वहाँ को-आप्शन होना निहायत नाजिमी है।

हम में पंचायतों को बहुत ज्यादा पावर दे देने की सोच रखी है। मेरे दिमाग में यह उन्नत आती है कि अगर हम इन पंचायतों को बहुत ज्यादा पावर दे देगे, तो फिर थाने और थानेदार किम लिए हैं। पंचायत थाने तो अपनी मरजी में किसी का निक्कम्मा और किसी को अच्छा ठहगतें हैं। अगर पंचायतों को इतनी पावर देनी है, तो क्या पुलिस सेवा समिति बन कर रह जायेगी, या उस का भी कोई फनशन होगा ?

श्री बाबू (बाराबकी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस सदन में आज जो पंचायत राज

[श्री यादव]

विधेयक प्रस्तुत है, उस के बारे में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ तक सही मायने में पंचायत राज कायम करने का सम्बन्ध है, वह विधेयक अपूर्ण है। ६ तारीख को राष्ट्रपति जी के अधिभाषण में एक निर्देशन था कि ग्राम सरकार गांव पंचायतों को अधिक से अधिक अस्तित्वप्राप्त देगी और पंचायत ही सही माने में नए जनतंत्र की स्थापना कर सकेगी और उनके द्वारा ही हमारा नियोजन का काम किया जायगा। परन्तु जब हम इस विधेयक को देखते हैं, तो पाते हैं कि जिस तरह के अपूर्ण कानून उत्तर प्रदेश, पंजाब और अन्य राज्यों में हैं, उन की ही नकल यहाँ की जा रही है। इस विधेयक में और उत्तर प्रदेश के पंचायत राज कानून में कोई विशेष अन्तर नहीं है। यह जो विधेयक प्रस्तुत है, उस में केवल न्याय भद्रालयों की ओर ही अधिक ध्यान दिया गया है। जहाँ तक पंचायत के दूसरे भ्रमों का प्रश्न है, उस तरफ बिल्कुल ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है। १९५४ के पंचायत राज एक्ट में जब हम ग्रामराज के तत्व को खोजते हैं, तो हम उस में कुछ भी नहीं पाते हैं। बल्कि हम पाते हैं कि इस मागे विधेयक की अगर एक धुरी है, तो वह है 'प्रेमक्राण्ड अध्यागिणी'। प्रेमक्राण्ड अध्यागिणी कौन है? प्रेमक्राण्ड अध्यागिणी चीफ कमिशनर है वार्नक्टर है और वे सब सरकारी नौकर हैं जहाँ उनके मानहान है गोया यह जो पंचायत राज एक्ट है, य जो ग्राम सभायें हैं, ये जो न्याय भद्रालय हैं वे सब चीफ कमिशनर की धुरी पर घुमेगी और उमी के मानहान रहेंगी। उनको कोई अधिकार नहीं मिल रहे हैं। अगर हम चाहते हैं कि ग्राम स्वावलम्बी बने और सही मानों में बने तो हमको ग्राम सभाओं को और अधिकार देने होंगे और इस ओर भी ध्यान देना चाहिये कि ग्राम सभाओं के जो सदस्य चुने जायेंगे वे कैसे चुने जायेंगे, उनके चुनाव का क्या ढग होगा।

कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा है कि वहाँ पर कुछ गलत लोग चुन कर चले जाते हैं और

एक तरह से गुंडा राज वहाँ कायम हो जाता है। इसकी जिम्मेदारी किस पर है? पंचायत राज को हम दोष नहीं दे सकते हैं। जहाँ तक पंचायत राज कायम करने का प्रश्न है, इसमें दो रायें नहीं हो सकती हैं कि यह कायम होना चाहिये। कोई भी चीज कितनी भी अच्छी क्यों न हो, अगर उसको अच्छे ढग से नहीं किया जाएगा तो उसका नतीजा अच्छा निकलने की आशा नहीं की जा सकती है और उसकी जो आत्मा है वह मर जाती है और दूसरे ढग की ही चीज हमारे सामने आती है। इस बास्ते सब में पहले मैं समझता हूँ हम को चुनाव की पद्धति की ओर ध्यान देना होगा। आज चुनाव किस तरह में होते हैं? चुनाव हाथ उठा कर होते हैं। गावों में ज्यादातर गरीब लोग और हरिजन लोग रहते हैं। हरिजनों के प्रतिनिधित्व की बात भी आज की जानी है। परन्तु यदि आज उसी तरह से पार्लियामेंट और असेम्बली के लिए चुनाव होते हैं और गुप्त ढग में होते हैं, उसी तरह में वहाँ भी हों तो काफी अच्छे नतीजे निकलने की आशा की जा सकती है। इस में शायद हरिजनों को विशेष स्थान देने की जरूरत भी महसूस न हो और न ही गलत ढग में लोग चुन कर आये। इस में वही लोग चुन कर आने की आशा कर सकते हैं जो मार्वाजनिक सेवा में विश्वास करने हैं जन-सेवा हैं और जिन पर लोगों का विश्वास होगा और जिन के बारे में यह भी पता होगा कि ये ईमानदारी के साथ काम करेंगे। उस तरीके में हमें ही लोग ग्राम सभाओं और ग्राम पंचायतों में चुन कर आ सकेंगे। परन्तु मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि इस ओर न सरकार का और न ही अधिक माननीय सदस्यों का ध्यान गया है। इन लाइस पर इस बिल में तरमीम किया जाना, मेरे विचार में, श्रीमन् आवश्यक था।

जहाँ तक ग्राम पंचायतों का प्रश्न है अभी एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है कि जो बड़ा का दारोगा होता है उस पर पंचायत के

लोगों की जीवन रक्षा का दायित्व होता है ।
 भाज में देख रहा हूँ कि जन-प्रतिनिधियों के बीच एक ओर और दूसरी ओर राज-कर्मचारियों के अधिकारों के लिए रस्ता कभी चल रही है । राज-कर्मचारी यह नहीं चाहते कि जन-प्रतिनिधियों के हाथ में अधिक अधिकार जायें, ग्राम पंचायतों को अधिक अधिकार मिलें । जहाँ-जहाँ भी ग्राम पंचायतें कायम होती हैं वहाँ उन वहाँ के प्रधान अवश्य होते हैं परन्तु न उनको कोई अधिकार दिये जाते हैं और न ही वे अपने को सुरक्षित अनुभव करते हैं । उनके प्राचीन वहाँ के छोटे-छोटे कर्मचारी भी नहीं होते हैं । ग्राम सभाओं से सम्बन्धित जो अधिकारी होते हैं वे चौकीदार, लेखपाल या पटवारी और पंचायत का मैजिस्ट्रेट होते हैं । इन तीनों अधिकारियों के ऊपर न ग्राम पंचायत का सामूहिक रूप से और न अकेले प्रधान का ही कोई अधिकार होता है । अगर ग्राम पंचायत या उसका प्रधान यह चाहे कि सैक्रेट्री का ट्रामफर हो जाए तो यह भी नहीं होता है । उसकी शिकायत पर नबादना नहीं किया जा सकता है । अगर वह चाहे कि चौकीदार को हटा दे तो वह उसे भी नहीं हटा सकता है । इस मामले जब तक इन तीनों अधिकारियों को ग्राम सभा के मानहत्त नहीं किया जाता, जब तक ग्राम सभाओं को और कुछ अधिकार और अधिक आर्थिक सहायता सरकारी सहायता उन टैक्सों में से जो वहाँ पर एकत्र किये जाते हैं, नहीं दी जाती या उनका एक अच्छा खासा हिस्सा नहीं दिया जाता तब तक मैं समझता हूँ पंचायतों को कायम करने का कोई अर्थ नहीं है ।

यदि आप सही मानो मैं पंचायतों के हामी हूँ, सही मानो मैं चाहने हूँ कि ग्राम पंचायतें अच्छी तरह से अपना काम करें और उन के जरिये देश की तरक्की हो, देश का निर्माण हो, तो उन्हें आपको और अधिक अधिकार देने होंगे । साथ ही साथ नियोजन जो आज आप ऊपर से चलाने हैं उसको नीचे ग्राम पंचायतों के जरिये आपको चलाना होगा ।

साथ ही साथ नौकरशाही के हाथों से अधिकारों को छीन कर के ग्राम पंचायतों को आपको देने होंगे ।

अब मैं धारा ४४ के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहूँगा । इसके अन्तर्गत प्रेसकाइड आयोगिटी की यह अधिकार दिया गया है कि धारा १०६ और ११० के अन्तर्गत दंडित व्यक्तियों को ग्राम सभा के सदस्य बनने से रोक सके । उनको वोट देने का भी अधिकार नहीं है एक दूसरी धारा के मुताबिक । इस सम्बन्ध में मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि यहाँ पर कानून के बहुत से विशेषज्ञ बैठे हुए हैं और माननीय मंत्री महोदय स्वयं प्रेसिडेंट भी कर चुके हैं और उनको मालूम होगा कि धाराये १०६ और ११० जान्ता फौजदारी जो है वे किसी सब सर्टेटिव आफेंस के मातहत किसी को सजा नहीं दिलवा सकती हैं । ये केवल ग्राम मिचौली की धाराये हैं और इनके बारे में मैं यह भी कह सकता हूँ कि ये मविधान के प्रिनसिपल पडनी हैं । आप जानते ही हैं कि इन धाराओं के मातहत जब पुलिस मोमबत्ती या दियासलाई या एक बीड़ी का बडल मजिस्ट्रेट को दिखा देने हैं तो अभियुक्त को एक साल की सजा सुना दी जाती है । इस तरह की ग्राम मिचौली लागू के साथ नहीं हानी चाहिये । १०६ और ११० के अन्तर्गत सजा पाये हुए लोगों को उनके वोट के अधिकार में वर्चन करना या इनके सदस्य चुने जाने पर रोक लगाना ठीक नहीं है । इस पर भी ध्यान दिये जाने की आवश्यकता है ।

अन्त में मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज जो यह टेडेमी चल रही है कि मरकरी अधिकारियों के हाथ और ज्यादा मजबूत किये जायें, इसको रोकना जाना चाहिये और ज्यादा में ज्यादा अधिकार पंचायतों को दिये जाने चाहिये ।

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): I rise to support the Motion for reference of

[Shri Tangamani]

the Bill to a Select Committee moved by Shri Raghubir Sahai. He has already dealt with the reasons why he wants such a reference to a Select Committee. I would like to say that the whole question of panchayats has been canvassed for the last three or four years. The Balwantrai Mehta Committee went into this matter in great detail and their recommendations are now before us. Already several State Governments have taken these recommendations seriously and certain pieces of legislation are already in the offing. I know that Kerala has taken definite steps. In Andhra Pradesh, a Bill has been introduced in the legislature and it is now before a Joint Committee.

I would like to mention—as many of the previous speakers have already mentioned—that there was a camp which was set up by the Community Development authorities in Andhra Pradesh in a place called Pattamcheru. In Pattamcheru, there is a Samiti which is more in the nature of a circle panchayat. They have been demanding the sort of things which have been canvassed in the Report of Shri Balwantrai Mehta Committee. They have been demanding that more powers should be given, indicating in what way the powers can be used.

When that is the position, my request is that this kind of patch-up legislation is not going to help us at all. I would point out two matters in which the very purpose and the object of the legislation itself is defeated. Here we have stated:

“At present, the Panchayati Adalats have no jurisdiction in respect of criminal cases. It is proposed to invest these Adalats with criminal jurisdiction in respect of certain minor offences under the Indian Penal Code....”

Having said this, I find in clause 16—which seeks to amend sections 53A, 53B, 53C, 53D, 53E and 53F, 53G,

53H, 53I and 53J—of the original Act—under 53C:

“No Panchayati Adalat shall try any criminal case against a person where such person—

- (a) has been previously convicted of an offence punishable with imprisonment for a term of three years or more;
- (b) has been previously fined for theft by any Panchayati Adalat;
- (c) has been bound over to be of good behaviour under section 109 or 110 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898;
- (d) has been previously convicted under the Public Gambling Act, 1867, or the Delhi Public Gambling Act, 1955....”

Here certain minor offences are to be tried by these panchayat courts. Having given these powers, why do they go into the question whether he is a previous offender or not? These are all minor offences. Whatever may be the nature of the offence in the past, it is not a matter which has to be canvassed in these panchayat courts

The second point which I would like to mention, to which reference was made, relates to clause 28, which reads:

“After section 83 of the principal Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

“83A. The Chief Commissioner may, by order published in the Official Gazette, direct that any Panchayati Adalat shall not exercise all or any of the powers under this Act for such period as may be specified in the order and such Panchayati Adalat shall cease to exercise such powers for the period so specified”.

In other words, not only is supervisory power given, but power is given to completely supersede these panchayat courts

These two things really defeat the very purpose and the objects for which this amendment has been brought forward. That is why I request the hon. Minister to take the opinion of the House and not rush through this legislation. If it is referred to a Select Committee, I am sure that the purpose of even the limited scope of this amendment, which seeks to give more powers to the panchayat courts in line with the powers which have been exercised in many panchayats today in many of the States, will be served. Many useful suggestions could be given. If this Bill is rushed through, I am afraid, the point which has been agitating the minds of the people, the whole question of panchayats and co-operatives will not be served. Therefore, I once again request the hon. Deputy Minister to be kind enough to accept the motion of Shri Raghunath Sahai.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, we had an interesting debate. Towards the end of it the tempo of debate naturally rose, when two hon. friends, one from this side, Shri Dwivedi, and another from the other side, Shri Khadilkar, stated in an overdrawn manner that if there is Panchayat Raj, it is likely to be a *goonda raj*, provided judicial powers are given to them. I had expected this criticism, and, I am prepared to answer not only those charges but also other points raised by a number of hon. friends.

In this connection, before I proceed, I may point out that this Panchayat Raj Act was framed by the then Delhi Administration and was accepted by the then Delhi Legislature. We had a Part C State in Delhi and they, after full consideration, came to the conclusion that there ought to be a Panchayat Raj Act. This was in 1954.

Secondly, by that time we had a number of States which had passed similar Acts and had brought them into force. Take, for example, the case of the U.P. Legislature. As early as 1947, immediately after the advent of independence, this question of self-government at the lowest rung of the ladder was taken up and an Act passed and implemented. On the whole, even in respect of judicial or Nyaya or Adalat Panchayats, may I point out to my hon. friends, the Act has worked well.

Only the other day I had been in the State of Bihar. Both at meetings with social workers as well as officers, I made pointed enquiry as to how the Panchayats in general and judicial panchayats in particular were working. I was happy to hear both from the non-official and the official side that on the whole, the Panchayats have been working well.

Shri Jhunjhunwala: Your information was wrong.

Shri Datar: Two points should be noted in this connection. One is that we have to develop the Panchayats as an institution. There is no departure from it at all. Let us understand it quite clearly, even though we have to take some risks. May I point out to the hon. Member

Shri Jhunjhunwala: What I said was your information was wrong.

Shri Datar: What is the need of repeating what you have said? I have already heard it. Kindly do not repeat it now. (Interruption) When I have heard what he has said, there is no need for repetition.

May I point out here that we have to take into consideration the first question that Panchayats have got to be developed. We have a directive in the Constitution itself that Panchayats are the lowest limits of our self-rule and therefore they have to be developed.

[Shri Datar]

Then, a number of State Governments considered the whole question, and I may also refer to a report that was submitted by a committee appointed by the All India Congress Committee. It was a committee presided over by Shriman Narayan, now a Member of the Planning Commission and consisted of a number of hon. Members who had administrative experience. We had Dr Kailash Nath Katju, Shri Jagjivan Ram, Shri Gulzari Lal Nanda and Shri K. D. Malaviya. These friends went into the whole question, and, they stated that judicial panchayats ought to be started as early as possible. They traced the history of panchayats in India, and, they have found out that we had such panchayats including judicial panchayats long long ago down the whole history of India, except, naturally, during foreign domination.

My hon friend, Shri Daulta contended that during the foreign administration the villages were neglected. In a way, it is true, but in another sense, let us understand that the villages—or the village panchayats—as units did carry on their work, perhaps, in a more effective way than under foreign rule.

I might also point out, in this connection, to my hon friend Shri Khadlikar that in Bombay or Maharashtra, even before British administration, we had certain institutions according to which the village became a full and self-sufficient unit. They had different officers, different professions. And, I might quote to him the name of *Barah Balutedars*. In fact, the village was made absolutely self-sufficient so that even when there were invading armies which passed by the villages they paid certain indemnity to the villagers and the villages continued their peaceful life, and, to a large extent, a happy life as before.

Shri Khadlikar: May I point out that the organisation of *Barah Balute-*

dars was a conventional organisation? Does that exist now? That has disintegrated.

Shri Datar: If the hon Member had waited for only two minutes I would have replied him. We had a conventional organisation. There was administration by certain officers some of whom were even hereditary. These village administrations were in the hands of village people and they carried on their work far better than they did during British or foreign administrations.

What happened was this. Especially after the advent of British rule, there was an attempt—let us not say deliberate—to dissolve them and this great institution was more or less dissolved. Then, we came across disturbed conditions in which we lost vitality. When this question had to be taken up, the Constitution itself laid down in one of the Directive Principles that panchayats have to be developed.

Immediately after the advent of independence various State Governments took up this matter in right earnest, not only so far as the general panchayats are concerned but even with regard to *Nyaya* or *Adalat* panchayats. I may also tell the House that in UP the judicial panchayats have been on the whole working satisfactorily. I cannot exactly quote the figures—because I have not them before me—but, speaking subject to correction I may say that there were about 3 lakhs of cases disposed of by the judicial panchayats either by getting a compromise between the parties or by deciding on merits wherever it was necessary. In respect of this large volume of litigation—I use that word in a general sense—only about a thousand cases were there in which an application for revision has been preferred to a higher court.

Let us take these circumstances into account. Let us not be prejudiced by the fact that this experience is likely to be risky also. Therefore, it is that

the judicial panchayats have to be not only suffered but have to be duly established and proper powers given to them. I was very happy to hear Shri Bharucha say that at some time or the other, we have to make an experiment of having the judicial panchayats. He had some objections to certain clauses but on the whole I was happy to hear him say that he agrees.

There are two schools of thought in this respect. One school is led by very high people in life who have stated on a number of occasions that there should be no panchayat raj and that there should be no judicial panchayats. Only a few days ago, a Judge of the Madras High Court retired and he has stated that the panchayats should never be invested with judicial powers. We have the opinion of other eminent persons also.

On the other hand, there is another school which says that we have to take the matter in our hand and develop the panchayats in all respects so far as the developmental work and to a large extent *adalat* administration work is concerned. Generally speaking, may I point out that the panchayats have to be developed? In respect of the *adalat* panchayats, we have also taken some safeguards.

I am not going to blame Shri Khadilkar or Shri Dwivedy, and there may be some cases where the work of judicial administration at the village level may not have been satisfactory and might have perhaps led to certain untoward results. We have to take the whole thing into account. His very State the Bombay State has last year passed an Act known as the Bombay Village Panchayats Act, 1958 and I may invite the attention of Shri Khadilkar to section 75 thereof where larger powers than what we contemplate are given to the judicial panchayats are *nyaya* panchayats as they are called.

An objection was raised that certain sections ought not to have been

included in the list of offences that could be tried by them. But we have taken certain safeguards.

One safeguard is that these panchayats are at the circle panchayat level. It is not at the lower level but at a fairly higher level that these judicial panchayats are established. Under section 44 of the Delhi Panchayat Raj Act, there are some qualifications. Further, the conditions of some degree of literacy had been laid down in sub-section (4). No person shall be elected or remain a member of the circle panchayat if he is unable to read and write Hindi or Urdu. It has been specially laid down because after all at that level they will have to carry on some work where illiteracy would be a great handicap. Certain other usual conditions have been laid down. In Section 50, it is said that the *sarpanch* shall for the trial of every suit or proceedings form a bench of five persons from the panel of circle panchayats to constitute a panchayat *adalat*. So the first safeguard is that you come across a higher level of persons, namely, those who should be members of the circle panchayat and who would be in a position to read the regional language, Hindi or Urdu.

Some sections of the Indian Penal Code have been included. Sometimes the offences are a bit high sounding—for instance, explosions, etc. But we have to understand that high sounding offences need not necessarily be committed in a very high sounding or grievous manner. A theft may be of a lakh of rupees or it may be of a few rupees. Even a fountain pen might be stolen and it is theft. So, with regard to these, we have laid down certain criteria. I believe the objection was taken by Shri Bharucha that some of these offences are fairly serious so far as their nomenclature is concerned and the offender is likely to escape with a light punishment. That was his objection. But there is provision for this in clause 25. If the Panchayat feels that the offence involved is one for which it cannot award adequate punishment, it shall

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submit the case for transfer to a competent court. So, if it is found that even though technically an offence is such as to come within the jurisdiction of an *adalat* court, it is open to it to have it transferred to a regular court provided it finds the offence committed is of a serious nature and that it requires a larger measure of punishment than what they can give. That is another safeguard.

There is a third safeguard. These *adalat* panchayats cannot pass a substantive sentence of imprisonment. The amount of fine that can be imposed is only Rs. 100. Clause 16, which seeks to add section 53B to the Act says:

"A Panchayati Adalat may impose a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees but no imprisonment may be awarded in default of payment."

Therefore, you would agree that we have taken certain precautions. We are anxious to develop the panchayats in general. Those of you who are interested might have noted that we have had at the Nagpur Congress Session a Resolution dealing in a way with the development of panchayats as such. Therefore panchayats have got to be developed and we want to develop them even so far as the judicial panchayats are concerned. It does not matter if there is any risk.

Some hon. Members have asked when certain decisions or decrees or orders or sentences are passed by panchayats, what will happen to them to those who are likely to be aggrieved by it? The Government are responsible for keeping law and order and naturally have the responsibility for enforcing the orders of the judicial panchayats. So, there need not be any misgiving. Even when there are unruly elements, they have got to be checked. That is the primary duty of every civilised Government. Therefore, Government will see to it that if there is any such occasion, things

are set right. Government have preventive powers also. Government will take all the necessary steps for keeping the law and order in the village, for keeping these unruly or anti-social elements under check. Let there be no difficulty about it.

Certain comments were offered on the merits of the Bill. I would not make a reference to all of them. I think Shri Naval Prabhakar referred to the *patwari* and said that he is in the position of a supervisory officer. That is entirely wrong. Section 16 of the Act states the position the other way, it is the correct way. As a Government officer, he is not entitled to be a member of the panchayat, much less a member of the judicial panchayats. Government servants are not entitled to be candidates for circle panchayats or judicial panchayats.

Secondly, all that he has been called upon to do is that whenever any information or aid is necessary for the panchayat, then it is his duty to help them. My hon. friend did not read it correctly and raised a point which has no substance. Section 16 of the Act says:

"The *Patwari* shall be bound to assist the Pradhan or Up-Pradhan of a Gaon Panchayat in the performance of the Gaon Panchayat's duties relating to land management work under Chapter V of the Delhi Land Reforms Act, 1954, in respect of the village of his *halka* situated in the jurisdiction of the Gaon Panchayat in the manner and to the extent prescribed under that Act."

There also, he is not called upon to give any general help so as to excite some suspicion in the mind that he is likely to exercise undue influence or domination over the members of the panchayat. But some information has got to be given and some aid has to be given. That is the reason why the *patwari* comes into the picture.

So far as the Scheduled Castes are concerned, may I point out that the two Acts together—the Delhi Land Reforms Act and the Delhi Panchayat Raj Act—deal with the question of the Gaon Sabhas and panchayats, etc. That is the reason why, only yesterday, in the Bill that was passed by this hon. House, there was already a provision for reservation of seats in Gaon Panchayats for women and Scheduled Castes. Therefore, the objection has been met.

Then, the hon. Member contended that there were different authorities who were likely to come into conflict with each other. So far as the question of the Delhi Municipal Corporation is concerned, they deal only with general questions common to all the villages. Then, the normal work of a village panchayat will have to be carried on according to the provisions of the Delhi Panchayat Raj Act. The House will see that a similar provision has been made in the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act. There are certain subjects in respect of which they are bound to act. They are imperative subjects. They are such that they can take over, provided they consider it necessary or advisable to do so. Therefore, they have got discretionary powers also. Thus, it will be open to them to carry on the work as they please without any hindrance at all.

Incidentally, a question was raised as to whether they would have sufficient funds. I would say, whenever it is necessary the Government would consider the question of placing necessary funds at the disposal of the panchayats whenever they have to carry on work, especially developmental work. Some sort of taxation might be necessary, but as one hon. Member suggested, namely, that all the revenues of the village should be given to the panchayats, it may not be practicable in the first place. In the second place, would that be sufficient for the development of the village? There are occasions where at higher levels Government will have to place

more funds at the disposal of the village bodies. Let us, therefore, take into account the development of India as a whole and the development of the rural population in particular. Therefore, it is essential that the question of funds should not be a matter on which the hon. Members should entertain any suspicion, for, we are anxious to develop rural areas and develop the institution of panchayats. If any demand is made or any requirement is let known to us, it will be considered.

Then, something was stated about the powers of suspension as contained in clause 28. May I point out that even in higher bodies like the legislatures of States or in the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, there are powers to supersede. This is a power of suspension only and there is an amendment moved by an hon. Member.

Shri Tangamani: They do act supersede a high court or a district court.

Shri Datar: There is no question of high court or district court. Unfortunately, a number of hon. Members do not clearly make a distinction between the judicial authorities and executive authorities. The executive authorities have their own functions. Now, Shri P. R. Patel is enamoured of the judiciary; we are also enamoured of the judiciary. But so far as legitimate functions are concerned, and so far as the executive functions are concerned, you have got to trust us. We are the executives here and there are executives in the States. We have an elected legislature and therefore, if there are any

Shri P. R. Patel: What about the revisionary powers?

Shri Datar: You are there to check us. We are answerable to you. Therefore, let us not have a misunderstanding. So far as the judicial and executive functions are concerned, they are entirely different subjects. There are matters which can be

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tackled only by the executive effectively and not by the judiciary. There are matters where questions on rights and obligations arise, the judiciary has to be approached and it has to tackle them.

Shri P. R. Patel: May I submit one thing? What about the powers given to the Additional District Magistrates so far as the revision of the orders are concerned?

Shri Datar: I shall come to that. Only when there is proper work for a judicial body should we approach the judicial body. Otherwise not. I find a general tendency that a number of hon. Members are absolutely doubtful about the work that the executive carries on, and they believe that the panacea or salvation lies in keeping the work under the judiciary. Now, the work that we are carrying on cannot in any way be tackled by others. There are the limbs of the Government each limb having its own legitimate functions. Therefore, you will not kindly ask us to be under, in a way, the judiciary, where we have got to do our own functions and for which we are answerable to you. That is a point which may be kindly understood.

As I have said, the judiciary is a body which has to be respected in respect of their work, and we are giving them full independence. We are always following their directions whenever they pass directions so far as the questions before them are concerned.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: Under the orbit of

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. We have taken much time.

Shri Datar: May I point out one circumstance? With regard to the conflicts between the different bodies, it is true that there are development councils but they were temporary bodies because the Panchayat Raj Act

had not been brought into operation. Therefore, there would be no conflict now, and all the work, either administrative or developmental, will be carried on by the panchayats, and there would be no conflict of any kind at all.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall now put Shri Raghunir Sahai's amendment to the vote.

Shri Raghunir Sahai: Before you put that question, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the fact that in his very elaborate speech he did not mention one single word even about my amendment.

Shri Datar: I plead guilty to the charge.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I understood that he did not agree to it.

Shri Raghunir Sahai: He may not agree, but that is a different matter.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What is the reaction of the hon. Member?

Shri Raghunir Sahai: He has not asked me to withdraw it.

Shri Datar: I am requesting him to withdraw it through you.

Shri Raghunir Sahai: I beg leave to withdraw the amendment (Interruptions).

Some Hon. Members: Put it to the vote.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If the House is not going to give permission to the Member to withdraw, I shall put it to the vote of the House.

The question is

"That the Bill be referred to a Select Committee consisting of Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava,

Shri Radha Raman, Shri Raghubar Dayal Misra, Shri Vishwambhar Dayal Tripathi, Shri Mool Chand Jain, Shri K. T. K. Tangamani, Shri Khushwaqt Rai, Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi, Shri Samat Prasad, Shri Ganpati Ram, Shrimati Subhadra Joshi, Shri H. C. Dasappa, Shri Naushir Bharucha, Sardar Hukam Singh, Shri Jamal Khwaja, Shri Shivram Rango Rane, Shri Naval Prabhakar, Dr. Sushila Nayar, Shri Raghuraj Sahai—the mover, with instructions to report by the first day of the next session.

The motion was negatived

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is

"That the Bill further to amend the Delhi Panchayat Raj Act, 1954, be taken into consideration"

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is

"That clauses 2 to 29 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 29 were added to the Bill.

New Clause 30

Amendment made

Page 10, after line 17, add—

"30 In section 102 of the principal Act, after sub-section (2), the following sub-section shall be added, namely—

"(3) All rules made under this Act shall be laid for not less than thirty days before both Houses of Parliament as soon as possible after they are made and shall be subject to such modifications as Parliament may make during the session in which they are so laid or the session immediately following"

[Shri K. S. Ramaswamy]

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That New clause 30 be added to the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

New Clause 30 was added to the Bill.

Clause 1.—(Short title)

Amendment made

Page 1, line 4,—

for "1958" substitute "1959".

[Shri Datar]

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is

"Clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Enacting Formula

Amendment made

Page 1, line 1,—

for "Ninth Year" substitute "Tenth Year"

[Shri Datar]

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is

"That the Enacting Formula, as amended, stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

The Enacting Formula, as amended, was added to the Bill.

The long title was added to the Bill.

Shri Datar: I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed"

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed"

The motion was adopted.

15.55 hrs.

PHARMACY (AMENDMENT) BILL

[SHRIMATI RENU CHAKRAVARTY in the
Chair]The Minister of Health (Shri
Karmarkar): I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend
the Pharmacy Act, 1948 be taken
into consideration"

The reasons for introducing the
Pharmacy (Amendment) Bill are set
out in detail in the Statement of
Objects and Reasons and the notes on
clauses attached to the Bill.

The Pharmacy Act which regulates
the profession and practice of
pharmacy was originally extended
only to the provinces of India and not
to the areas comprised in the former
Part B States. After the re-organisa-
tion of the States on 1-11-1956, it is
not operative in some of the parts of
the re-organised States. This has led
to serious administrative difficulties.
It is, therefore, proposed to extend
the Act to the whole of India except
the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

On account of the re-organisation
of the States, some of the existing
State Pharmacy Councils are func-
tioning in more than one State by
virtue of section 109 of the States Re-
organisation Act, 1956. This cannot
continue for an indefinite period. It
is necessary to re-constitute and re-
organise the State Pharmacy Councils
so that there is one State Pharmacy
Council for each State. As the prob-
lems in different States would be
different, it is proposed to empower
the Central Government by order to
re-constitute and re-organise the State
Pharmacy Councils in consultation
with the State Governments concern-
ed.

Under the Pharmacy Act, 1948, as
it now stands, a large number of
pharmacists could not get themselves

registered for a variety of reasons,
among which are the following—

(a) Pharmacists who are displaced
persons from Pakistan and Indian
nationals who were practising
pharmacy abroad and who have
returned to this country on account of
political conditions were either not in
this country at the time when the
First Register was closed or did not
register themselves because they were
pre-occupied with their rehabilitation
problems.

(b) The First Register was closed
before the merger of Chandranagore
and Cooch Behar with West Bengal.
Therefore, pharmacists of these terri-
tories could not take advantage of the
First Register.

(c) Some pharmacists did not get
themselves registered in the First
Register under a mistaken impression
that they were not governed by the
provisions of the Act. As most of
them are non-matriculates, they are
not eligible for subsequent registra-
tion. It may be rather hard to require
them to appear for an equivalent
examination for the purpose of subse-
quent registration.

It is also proposed to make a few
minor amendments in the Act, the
need for which has been brought to
light in the course of the administra-
tion of the Act during the last ten
years.

As the period of training of a
pharmacist after matriculation is over
at the age of 18 years, it is proposed
to reduce the age limit for subsequent
registration from 21 to 18 years. It
is also proposed to fix the age limit of
a person who desires his name to be
entered in a pharmacy register at 18
years.

The State Government of Bombay
brought the provisions of Chapters
III, IV and V of the Act into effect
without issuing a formal notification.

as required under the Act. A validating clause has been added to regularise this position. The changes proposed in the Pharmacy (Amendment) Bill are immediate and essential in the interest of uniformity and administration of the Pharmacy Act.

I should also like to add that I have given notice of a few amendments of a very formal nature; that is to say, since a year has elapsed since this Bill was introduced, at three places I have given amendments to substitute "1958" by "1959" and "Ninth Year" by "Tenth Year" in the Enacting Formula.

It is a Bill of a very simple and non-controversial nature and I hope it will be passed.

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved.

"That the Bill further to amend the Pharmacy Act, 1948, be taken into consideration."

25.58 hrs.

Shri V. P. Nayar (Quilon). Madam, Chairman, I welcome this opportunity to discuss this Bill not because of the contents of the amendments, but because it provides on of the rarest occasions to the hon. Mover to speak in this House. We know that his speeches here are getting rarer. I do not know the reasons.

I have no claims to know the details of pharmacy; I confess that I am as blissfully ignorant of pharmacy as my friend, Mr. Karmarkar.

Shri Karmarkar: Not quite.

Shri V. P. Nayar: but, I gather that pharmacy is the art of preparing, preserving and compounding certain medicines according to prescriptions of medical practitioners. I do not know whether this definition by itself will be correct. Looking through the debates at the time the original Act was passed in 1948, especially the speeches of very renow-

ned persons who were Members then—some of them are Members now also—especially the speeches of Seth Govind Das and Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari, Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya I find that even in 1948, the Bill did not emerge as a result of deliberate considerations. I found that there were various criticisms levelled against the Bill at that time. In fact, I was amazed to find that the Select Committee which reported on the Bill hardly had any person who had either a medical degree or even the most rudimentary knowledge of chemistry. This was pointed out specifically also by my friend who used to sit here, Mr. Kamath, for which no answer was given.

I find also that the views of those Members who spoke were crystallised in certain observations of Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari himself, which I may be permitted to read out. While he took part in the debate on 12th December, 1947, Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari said

"I should like to say that the country had better realise that this Bill is only a very imperfect attempt at safeguarding the health of the people, that the health only of those people that prefer to buy and use drugs and medicines which fit into one of these western pharmacopoeas, is attempted to be safeguarded by this Bill."

I do not therefore propose to cover this ground. So, here is a case of a Bill which even at the time of its origin was very much incomplete or inadequate and which we are seeking to amend by one or two formal amendments and two or three consequential amendments.

The subject of pharmacy is something which we should try to know at this stage. I remember the then mover, Rajkumar Amrit Kaur said that the Pharmacy Bill was only complementary to the Drug Act which was then in force, the Drugs Act of 1940 or 1941. But I found after

[Shri V. P. Nayar]

reading her speech that if at all it was a complement, it was a compliment to the mover herself. There was nothing more in the speech, nothing more in the Bill. And finally, unfortunately also, it was reported upon by a Select Committee which did not have the advantage of any member who had the technical knowledge to give his advice on this Bill. Therefore, I find that after 10 or 11 years we are again taking up the same Bill, in the application of which the entire health of the nation is concerned, in such a haphazard manner. And I do not blame the hon. Minister of Health for this because, as I submitted earlier, these are matters in which the hon. Minister of Health cannot be expected to look into in any great detail, as he like me, has no personal knowledge of pharmacy.

But the most important point is even at the time of passing the original Bill in 1948, when we borrowed conveniently from the provisions of the UK Act, we did not take all the provisions which were necessary, even as early as 1948. It is seen from the debates which took place at that time that the Bill was substantially the same which was drafted by the then Health Secretary, Mr. Oulnam—I have not heard the name of that gentleman before, but I find it here—who had not knowledge of either pharmacy or medicine. Therefore, I find that in the haphazard way in which the Bill was drafted, the Bill was inadequate even in that year of 1948 to meet the situation. I find also that today if you compare the UK Act of 1941, it has much better provisions and very necessary provisions than the Act which we are now seeking to amend, and which was passed 7 years after the British Act.

For example, I shall give you the case of certain medicines I have here two samples also to show you how our Act, as it stands, will allow, and the UK Act will prevent, the misuse of certain medicines. I just

took it up at random from our own dispensary here. One is Anthisan which is supposed to be Mepyramine Tablets B.P. 100 mg. each.

Shri Karmarkar: Have you taken the permission?

Shri V. P. Nayar: Yes, with Dr. Vasudeva's permission.

I have only the wrappers. I am referring to the provisions relating to wrappers, not medicine. This is made by Messrs. May and Baker. Another one is Avlocor chloroquine Phosphate tablets B.P. 25 grams. These have nothing to indicate what is the percentage of excipient and what is the percentage of real substance. It is indicated with impunity that it is a poison. One is by May and Baker and the other is by ICI. So, even today it is not possible for us to know that whereas that provision is there in the UK Act which was passed in 1941.

For example, section 11(c) of the UK Act says that the expression 'container' includes a wrapper also. Then, section 11(2) (b) reads:

"the expression 'appropriate quantitative particulars', in relation to the active constituents or the ingredients of a substance, means—

(1) the approximate percentage of each of those constituents or ingredients contained in the substance or the approximate quantity of each of those constituents or ingredients contained in the article sold or supplied."

There is an express prohibition from the sale of such medicaments without a description in the wrapper or in the container. Under the UK Act the container as also the wrapper should specifically indicate the particular percentage of the ingredient when it is a poison. But what do we

find here in our Drug Control Act? We have got ever so many rules under the Drugs Act. We have got a Pharmacy Act also. But we find monopoly firms, through the media of advertisement flood the entire market. And the purpose of advertisement, as E. V. Lukas, "once wrote is the commercial art of harnessing a truth into a lie." What is the way in which the Drug Control Act or the Pharmacy Act prevents it? It is amazing for us to find that seven years after the provisions were borrowed from the U.K. Act, these important aspects were not given due consideration.

I would not have seriously considered this as a defect had it not been for the fact that today the very concept of pharmacy has changed from what it was in 1947, let alone what it was two or three decades ago. To my mind it appears that most of our pharmacists in India have been trained in pharmacy at times when several of the modern drugs, especially synthetic drugs and the poisons had not been found out. Today we find an array of poisonous substances and human ailments are now sought to be controlled more and more by the judicious application in small doses of the most potent poisons. Almost any prescription which you have from a doctor will contain a poison of which a little higher dose is a killer. Go to any medical shop. If you look into the labels on the bottles you will find derivatives of poisons, of codeine, nicotine, morphine or emetine. Most of them are poisons. The indiscriminate use of them is certainly bound to lead to disastrous consequences to the patients. I do not think a doctor is fully qualified today to compound medicines in view of the very large number of newer and newer chemicals which are being used to compound the medicines, and it is in that context that we should think of amending the very important Pharmacy Act.

I find that a pharmacist must have a thorough knowledge not merely of one branch of science but a very large

number of them. For example, I find that today he must know the principles of stabilisation and methods of assay. He must have the faculty for the determination of sensitivity of alkaloids. He must also have an idea of how these alkaloids react on moisture and cold. He must further know a good bit of botany, details of various branches of chemistry like organic chemistry, inorganic chemistry, analytical chemistry, physical chemistry, biological chemistry and even pathological chemistry. I never thought that a pharmacist should also know such a seemingly remote subject as micro-biology. But I find that in the modern advancement, a pharmacist must have a very good knowledge of micro-biology and even crystallography and optics.

What do we find here? What is the qualification which we have laid down for a pharmacist to qualify himself to prescribe modern medicine? If the hon. Minister says that today under conditions of the existing Act the pharmacist has all the qualifications which he must necessarily have in view of the rapid strides which are being made in the matter of preventive and curative medicines, then I have nothing more to say. But I find that is not the position, and while it is so we are bringing forward an amendment.

We know that certain amendments, as he rightly pointed out, are of a more consequential nature. We also know that because of certain circumstances beyond the control of the Health Minister he could not come to us in proper time after the re-organisation of States to apply the particular provisions to Part B States. But I feel that at this time when we know for certain that vast strides are being made elsewhere in the matter of medicine, and when also we know for certain that the use of more and more poisonous substances, whether they are organochemicals or what are called organo-therapeutics, anything which is today handled by the

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pharmacists has danger hidden in it provided it is not used in judicious doses. Therefore, it is time that the hon. Minister should think about a comprehensive legislation which will not merely cover the realms of the Drug Control Act but also of the Pharmacy Act, because I find that our Act which covers the fields of pharmacy is a Pharmacy Act while the British Act is not a Pharmacy Act which is in force but the Pharmacy and Medicine Act. Something more is necessary than what we have now. It is a very important subject. I would have very much wished the hon. Minister to go into the question and come to us with a comprehensive legislation. I shall presently show how we differ, even with the present amendments, from conditions that are obtaining in U.K. For example, read Section 8 of the U.K. Act. It reads

"Subject to the provisions of this Act, no person shall take any part in the publication of any advertisement referring to any article, or articles of any description, in terms which are calculated to lead to the use of that article or articles of that description for the purpose of the treatment of human beings for any of the following diseases, namely Bright's disease, cataract, diabetes, epilepsy or fits, glaucoma, locomotor ataxia, paralysis or tuberculosis."

What do we find here? Where are our control measures to check the most indiscriminate advertisements with which all our newspapers are flooded? The hon. Minister has only to pick up any newspaper and he will find them. While the British law provides even advertisements for remedies of certain diseases, we in India find that the producers of certain medicines are allowed, despite the functioning of the Drug Control Act and its rules, despite the existence of a Pharmacy Act—whatever be its form—to give advertisements which state that diabetes can be cured

by a bottle of pills, cataract can be cured by a few drops of eye lotion. Even that is pardonable, but they go beyond that and say that hydrocele can be cured without surgical intervention. More than all that, you find specific cures for epilepsy, and to crown all that—there is not even one paper which is spared in this matter—there is the fabulous claim made by a particular connection which is called the *Navaratnakalpa*, which is supposed to be an extract of the nine precious gems—Gometaka, Marathaka, Manikya, Vaidooraya, Pushyaraga and the rest of them. Do you know the price of it? It is sold at Re 1 an ounce! The producer in order to oblige his ailing clients all over the country advertises that he has no time to go by train and therefore he is flying from place to place in Viscounts or Skymasters. And, what are the diseases which he seeks to cure by the application of *Navaratnakalpa*? I do not want to name the producer, but he says that epilepsy, tuberculosis, diabetes, general debility, eye trouble and all other ailments even if chronic can be cured by this *Navaratnakalpa*. Almost every known and unknown disease, he says, can be cured by the extract of nine precious stones, nine gems, which are the costliest things in this world. That is available for Re 1 an ounce. All these advertisements appear although the hon. Minister seems to think that either the Drug Control Act or the Magic Remedies Act or the Pharmacy Act exercises the necessary control in the matter of distribution of drugs.

Then there is also another very important aspect. I do not know—I have tried to know, but I have not been able to know—why it has not been possible for the Government at this juncture to recognise the pharmacopoeia of some other countries which today are in a position to supply us drugs to break the monopoly of the American, the English and the Swiss suppliers. I know that two years ago the Soviet Union, for

example, offered India, insulin, the classical remedy for diabetes which could have been sold here and retailed for six annas for a phial of 40 units while the corresponding prices of the American, Swiss, Italian or any other imported insulin today is Rs. 2-8. They offered Geramicidin. They offered streptomycin. But it is impossible in the present context of our laws.

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): They offered it on their own or at the request of anyone?

Shri V. P. Nayar: They offered to a private firm of India of which one or two hon. Members of Parliament are directors. I have seen the papers and I find that it was offered to a firm named Panchsheel Pharma—a very attractive name too! At that time the antibiotics were offered at rates at which retail sales were possible at one-tenth of the rates. If your child gets ill today with say bronchitis and if you want to buy imported antibiotics like Achromycin on proper prescription it will be Rs 15 or Rs 16 for a weeks doses and such costly medicines the Soviet Union offered to supply on rupee credit also at rates which would have worked out at one-tenth. I do not mean to say anything about the offer which they made about the drug plant. Elsewhere I have seen Hungarian antibiotics. I have also seen Czechoslovakian antibiotics being used. But in our country, while on the one hand by the limitations set by the exercise of the powers conferred by the Drugs Act, other pharmacopoeias have not been recognised and therefore it has become impossible for our physicians to prescribe and our pharmacists to compound the different chemicals and galenicals sent from other friendly nations. The position has come to this that it is very very costly to cure even an ordinary disease, with modern medicine.

I do not know for certain whether the Soviet pharmacopoeia has since

been accepted or approved by the Government of India. Even if it is approved, one does not find, excepting the supplies made by these monopoly manufacturers, like Merck, Sharpe and Dohme, for example, with whom our Government has chosen to enter into the most nefarious type of contract for the manufacture of streptomycin at the Hindustan Antibiotics, with not even the formula being disclosed to our technicians, and yet only with such firms we deal while offers are made by friendly countries are being made of life-saving medicines at rock bottom prices in order to enable more and more cure of our diseases, the Drug Control Act does not help us. Therefore, it is my submission that the Government should reconsider the whole issue. They should find it possible to enable our patients to get medicine which are not made only by I.C.I., Squibb, Merck, Sharpe, Dohme or Liley & Co., but also get them from other countries by using the rules in such a way and recognising the pharmacopoeia of other civilised countries which can supply medicines cheaper.

Coming to the Bill, I find that there is a grave danger in one of the provisions. It did not strike me as an innocuous measure at all. I checked it up with the original provision. I do not want to refer to the first two reasons which the hon. Minister has given out in his statement of objects and reasons, viz., the extension of the Act to the areas comprised in the former Part B States or the introduction of provision necessary to meet the situation etc. But I am very much concerned about the registration of certain categories of persons because I find that there is an amendment proposed to the original section 32. What I am unable to understand is how so many years after partition pharmacists who have presumably not been practising the profession—not that I do not have sympathy for them—can later on stage a comeback to the profession when the entire science has had so much of development. It is a profession in which one has to be up to date; otherwise, by this legislation, I am

[Shri V. P. Nayar]

afraid, the hon. Minister may be taking us back to the days of medical practitioners who were called apothecaries. It is not the era of doctors and antibiotics that he is taking us to

Section 32(d) of the original Act reads:

" or has been engaged in the compounding of drugs in a hospital or dispensary or other places in which drugs are regularly dispensed on prescriptions of medical practitioners for a total period of not less than five years prior to the date notified under sub-section (2) "

Such persons may be approved now, if prior to a particular date in 1948 they had worked under some compounding or under somebody who ran a medicine shop and compounding prescriptions given by a medical practitioner, then they have to be recognised as pharmacists now. Maybe that particular person who compounded may have killed many people, or maybe he may not have even studied up to the fourth form or known the word "chemistry". He might have mixed many of the medicines by experience in those days, but today it is very different. If you add five minims more of codeine sulphate, for example, in a mixture, it will have a very deleterious effect. If you add another ten minims, probably the child will die. Therefore, that has not been taken into consideration.

The other point which I would urge before the House, and in which I would request the hon. Minister to take some more interest, is the matter of the practice of pharmacy in so far as the indigenous systems of medicine are concerned. Therefore, I have to refer to the systems of Ayurveda, Unani and Siddha which have lived for centuries in this country and which, despite the onslaught of allopathy, have been able to hold their own and do good to the people.

In this Act only drugs or medicines or medicaments which come under the allopathic system are covered, and that system today probably caters to the needs of hardly ten or 15 per cent of India's people. The medicines which go to 90 per cent of the people are left out of the pale of all our enactments. I know the hon. Member coming from Banaras must be very interested in Ayurveda. I am equally interested in the development of Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani. Notwithstanding the fact that Government has done precious little or ignored to do anything for the development of these indigenous systems of medicine, I am concerned now with the aspect of pharmacy in these. If you go to Bombay, for example, you find that the law of prohibition is sought to be circumvented by these people who call themselves pharmacists under Ayurveda by preparing some *asavas* and *arishtas*, mixing up with them the most deleterious substances like the seeds of *datura*. So, the person who takes it gets a kick, by deleterious effect of the poisons and it is sold everywhere in every district where there is prohibition. Ayurvedic preparations under the label, name and style of *arishtas*, in beautiful, decorated bottles are sold as real substitutes of Alcohol and everybody knows this. What have you done about it?

In Siddha, Ayurveda and Unani, there are more pretenders to the medicine than real exponents. What have you done about it? I do not blame the hon. Minister, but the Government, because personally I know that he is very much enamoured of these systems himself, and I think if he gets a slight indisposition, he would prefer going to Kerala and taking an Ayurvedic treatment than going to the Willingdon Hospital!

Therefore, I submit that it is absolutely essential that Government should completely change their views in regard to the indigenous systems of medicine, and also ensure

that the indigenous systems of medicine are not attacked by those people whose only job is to attack them on the ground that medicines which are prepared by the so-called Ayurveda, Unani, or Siddha experts do not conform to standards. Even the *dasamula arishtas* prepared by five people differ. Any of these preparations prepared in Trivandrum, Madras and Calcutta—whether it is Kaviraj N N Sen of Calcutta or the Dhanvantri Vaidyasala of Kerala—differ, although they must have taken the formula for these *arishtas* from the same source. And how do they differ? This is because we have no standards in the crude drugs which we use because we have not cared to standardise the preparation of the various concoctions because Government have been sitting idle ever since the attainment of Independence, at any rate over the question of developing the indigenous systems which have served the people for thousands of years. Therefore, my submission is that in bringing the law up to date to meet the requirements of today, Government should seriously consider this question also.

I find persons like Dr. Pattabhi Sita ramayya saying that it is absolutely impossible for the modern medicine to be equated in terms of the other systems and that the Pharmacy Act could never be made use of in controlling the preparations of the medicaments in the other systems. I do not subscribe to that view, and with great respect to Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, I beg to differ from him, because things have changed since he studied medicine especially in the last ten or eleven years and it is not impossible to standardise the drugs under any system.

Mr. Chairman. The hon. Member should conclude now.

Shri V. P. Nayar. I thought I was the only Member to speak on this Bill.

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi) I also want to speak.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member was not present when I ascertained the names of Members who wanted to speak. I have regulated the time accordingly.

Shri Raghunath Singh: I would need only five minutes.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Madam, I shall resume my seat with the very earnest request to my hon. friend Shri Kar-markar to see that not merely indigenous systems of medicine are developed with the maximum speed possible but as a forerunner for all that, he should also think of controlling the production of the various preparations under the indigenous systems and keeping them to a standard of quality which will be the envy of the other systems of medicine.

Shri Nanjappa (Nilgiris) The Bill before the House is a simple one, and the amendments brought forward are not of great importance, but the problems behind the Bill are great.

First of all, the Bill restricts itself only to one system of medicine, that is modern and scientific system of medicine. Probably, it refers only to the allopathic system of medicine. In the amendments proposed, dentists and veterinary medical practitioners are included, and their names also are entered in the register under this Bill. But there are other well-qualified and trained medical practitioners coming out of the integrated colleges of Indian medicine, who have not been included. In the Madras State for instance, they are employed in primary health centres and I am told, they are employed even in district headquarters hospitals. When that is the case why are these people trained in both systems of medicine, not brought within the purview of this Bill? In some other States, there are colleges in Ayurveda, Unani and so many other systems. Those who study there also receive good qualifications. But no mention is made about them. When dentists who deal very little in medicine and veterinary medical practitioners who do not deal

[Shri Nanjappa]

with human beings are brought under this Act, we find that these people who do not come under the so-called modern and scientific system of medicine cannot be brought under this Act and given all the facilities that they are entitled to.

As I said, this Bill does not touch even the fringe of the problem. The problem is a great one.

There are lots of people who practice medicine in this country. As my hon. friend on the other side said, they can deal with all sorts of dangerous drugs, drugs like salts of mercury, arsenic, lead, sulphur and so on. Nothing prevents them from practising in this manner. They can use quack medicines and use them as they like and create as much havoc as they like. The Act does not touch them at all.

So the Bill that has been brought before us is very limited in its scope and does not touch the problem at all. A Bill which will bring within its purview all the practitioners, whether of the modern systems of medicine or of the indigenous systems of medicine, should be brought forward. Thereby the suffering of the community must be taken into consideration and they must be given all sorts of protection so that they may not be misled by all sorts of practitioners in this country.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह (वाराणसी)

श्रीमती जी, हमारे वी० पी० नायर भाई ने बहुत अच्छे शब्दों में आयुर्वेद और यूनानी के सम्बन्ध में कहा है।

इस बिल से हमको ज्यादा सताव नहीं हुआ इस बाबत कि जैसा हमारे भाई वी० पी० नायर जी ने कहा है, कम से कम ८० फी सैकड़ लोग हिन्दुस्तान में ऐसे हैं जो आयुर्वेद और यूनानी का आश्रय लेते हैं। लेकिन अगर आप आप इन औषधियों को देखें तो उनमें आपको एकरूपता नहीं मिलेगी। डाका आयुर्वेदिक, डाका फारमसी, साधना औषधालय,

हिन्दू यनीवरसिटी, धर्मेन्द्रिक, जंठू, गुल्लुन कांगड़ी, डारर हिन्दुस्तान में प्रसिद्ध प्रसिद्ध आयुर्वेदिक औषधियां बनाने वाले हैं। लेकिन अगर आपको व्यवस्थापना करीबना हो तो इन कारखानों के व्यवस्थापना में आपको एकरूपता नहीं मिलेगी। आप मोती की भस्म चाहेंगे तो आपको सीप की भस्म दे देंगे। आप स्वर्ण सिंदूर लेना चाहते हैं तो उसके नाम पर जो बीज आपको मिलेगी उसमें सिंदूर तो होगा पर स्वर्ण नहीं होगा। जब हमारे देश के ८० प्रतिशत लोग इन औषधियों का आश्रय लेते हैं तो सरकार की तरफ से इनमें एकरूपता लाने के लिए प्रयत्न होना चाहिए।

मैं आपको एक उदाहरण दूँ। चित्तौ-पलादि चूर्ण में बंशलोचन पड़ता है, व्यवस्थापना में भी पड़ता है। लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान में औषधियों में जितना बंशलोचन पड़ना चाहिए उसका एक या दो प्रतिशत गुड़ पड़ता है बाकी नकली बंशलोचन डाला जाता है। उत्तर प्रदेश में बनता है और वहाँ से सब जगह भेजा जाता है। इसलिए हमारी प्रार्थना है कि भस्मों के बास्ते, काष्ठों के बास्ते, औषधियों के बास्ते, धबलेहों के बास्ते, तेलों के बास्ते, घासों और घरिष्ठों के बास्ते सरकार को कानून बनाना चाहिए ताकि इनमें एकरूपता और शुद्धता आवे। एक गरीब आवामी जो कि पीड़ित है वह पैसा देकर औषधि खरीदता है पर उसे गुड़ औषधि नहीं मिलती। इसलिए हमारी सरकार से प्रार्थना है कि इस विद्या में तेजी से विचार करे। हम पाश्चात्य औषधियों के पीछे बहुत दौड़ते हैं लेकिन यह दौड़ना बहुत ठीक नहीं है। यह अभी आवामियों के बास्ते ठीक हो सकती है लेकिन जो भारत के गरीब और भले लोग हैं वह पाश्चात्य औषधियों का आश्रय नहीं ले सकते। इसलिए हमारी सरकार से यह सबिनय, प्रार्थना है कि वह कोई ऐसा विवेक

उपस्थित करे कि जिससे आयुर्वेदिक और
यूनानी औषधियों में एक रूपता आ जाये।

Shri Karmarkar: I am happy to find from the observations of all the three distinguished colleagues who spoke on this Bill that there has been absolutely no opposition to the Bill itself. In fact most of their observations did not concern the provisions of this Bill. There have been some observations made principally of a two-fold character. I am happy that my hon. friend Shri Nayar has come just when I was on this point. I must congratulate him on the observations he had made, not so much for their accuracy but for the rather more than expected profound knowledge that he displayed about medicines and about the art of pharmacy. He said something about Henry Lucas saying about art and about truth and falsehood. I do not say that; but, I think, he also committed himself, perhaps unconsciously, to some statements which were not accurate.

I shall deal with the points because I would not like to leave the House in any doubt. He brought the question of labels and all that and said that the Pharmacy Act does not contain sufficient safeguards against details of labels etc. I am afraid that he read this Act alone and not an allied Act, namely, the Drugs Act. Under the Drugs Act rules, there have been provisions that the compositions must be declared on the label.

Secondly, perhaps, he did not give sufficient attention to facts. I see that he has got a copy of the Act; but, I am not sure whether he has read through that today to refresh his memory. This Act seeks to regulate only the profession of Pharmacy and controls and registers pharmacists.

He also referred to a number of subjects in which a pharmacist should be versed. Of course, a pharmacist is

a pharmacist; he is neither a chemical expert nor a doctor. He must have knowledge sufficient to enable him to discharge his duties as a pharmacist, the duties expected of him as a pharmacist. The educational regulations under the Pharmacy Act, as it is now in force, provide for training in the subjects mentioned by my hon. friend. The subjects are inorganic, physical, organic chemistry, botany, zoology, anatomy, physiology and hygiene. The total period for which he has to study organic chemistry, botany, zoology, 350 hours theoretical and 300 hours practical course.

Shri V. P. Nayar: When were they prescribed; in which years?

Shri Karmarkar: I shall give the year later; but it has been prescribed. If the hon. Member admits that, that is a material admission.

Then, he referred to advertisements. With regard to the facts which he mentioned, which were correct, he is a little out of date. He mentioned something about the *Navaratna Kalpa*; that belonged to the earlier era.

Shri V. P. Nayar: What is the modern fashion?

Shri Karmarkar: Wherever the party is it abides by the Act. If Shri Nayar had the pleasure of seeing the advertisements about the wonderful effects of this *Navaratna Kalpa*, such advertisements have been banned under the Act and the party who used to indulge in these advertisements has ceased to advertise in such terms. Ultimately, what we can do is limited. People have to keep themselves immune from gullibility also. If they hear that something prepared out of the 9 gems remedies certain diseases like diabetes etc. It might be better worth while to possess these 9 gems rather than the medicine made out of them. I am quite sure my hon. friend, Shri Nayar, will follow that course.

[Shri Karmarkar]

About Soviet Russia also, I must say that his observations are a little out of date, as I find most of his observations are.

16.40 hrs.

[Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

Shri V. P. Nayar: Two years ago

Shri Karmarkar: I thought he was speaking today and not two years ago

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I be permitted to make a clarification? I said that two years ago, an effort was made and at that time the Drug Control Act and the Pharmacy Act were in force as they are now before being amended and yet by the application of these Acts, this could not be done
(Interruptions)

Shri Karmarkar: I now understand better and I will phrase what I have to say a little differently in view of the explanation now given
(Interruptions)

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan (Coimbatore): It varies with time!

Shri Karmarkar: I am obliged to the hon. Member's interruptions. I always welcome her interruption and her speeches

Now, with regard to the USSR pharmacopoeia, this question came up. My hon friend must be knowing that this matter was recently going on between us and the USSR Government. A Russian team came here and I had the pleasure of seeing them also and discussing matters with them. We also discussed the recognition of the U.S.S.R. pharmacopoeia. It was not long back that they were here, they were here a few months back and we took expeditious action to recognise the U.S.S.R. pharmacopoeia especially because they mentioned that it might be having better effect in the case of the import of some

drugs. It might be in the interest of the country if we keep these drugs open for imports by any importer. Therefore, we have now taken action to recognise the U.S.S.R. pharmacopoeia, thus removing the obstacle in the way. Anyone who would like to import any drugs recognised by that.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Have you recognised?

Shri Karmarkar: That is what I have said a moment back. We have recognised.

About Panch Sheel, my hon friend is much better acquainted than I am. We are not aware that these valuable drugs can be got at one-tenth the cost. If that is so, if my hon friend has either outside or other knowledge about it, I should like to know about it. If the precious drug is costing only one-tenth, it is a tempting proposition. Even if the suggestion comes from my hon friend I will just accept it. In fact our State Trading Corporation is now making arrangements to import drugs which could be imported from Russia, Hungary and Poland.

There was one matter which my hon friend referred to and that was about registration of incompetent persons. Why we are amending section 32 which seeks to help the displaced persons from Pakistan is to protect the people who did not register first at the time of registration under section 32 though they could have had their names registered if they were in a position to do so. They should not be made to suffer and penalised for their misfortune and therefore, this amendment is made.

Then my hon friend almost said that we were trying to whittle down the qualifications. There is no plan of that kind and we make a provision of a reasonable nature.

Shri Raghunath Singh found himself inspired to say about Ayurveda

Recently, we had a fact finding committee which went round the country. It has submitted its report which I hope to make available to the House in the near future. There is no doubt that the indigenous system of medicine also requires standardisation. My friend from Banaras knows much better than I do that there is a variety of preparations, a variety of *vaid*s, *pandits* and people like that. It does require standardisation. It is not a light task but we do recognise the need. We have not yet come to the point where we can definitely say that a particular State prefers a particular line of action either with regard to the recognition of the indigenous medicine or those experts under it or those who practise the medicine or those who prepare the medicine or those who serve the medicines. I am aware and my Ministry is aware of the importance of regulating *Ayurveda* and other indigenous systems of medicines. It is highly important. For the time being, there is every freedom in that domain and we have not yet brought them under the Act. We are seriously considering how to standardise the various *ayurvedic* medicines also and it might be possible, if the States agree and if there is a general consensus of opinion about the point, that we may undertake measures towards that end. However, it does not mean that we always recognize the Banaras preparations as the standard preparations.

Then my hon. friend Shri V. P. Nayar referred to the Kerala system. I have had the pleasure of going to Kerala. I think to go to Kerala is to refresh oneself. I have also heard the fact that in certain places in Kerala, where certain *vaidyas* do possess rather very good powers of not only curing ailments but of rejuvenating old people and things like that. So far as my knowledge goes ...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister must have come back rejuvenated.

Shri Karmarkar: I have not the leisure to try, and even if I had done that, I may not have been here to pilot this Bill. Whatever it is, Kerala does possess old traditions which are really very precious for us, and I may say that it is especially their massage system and their medicines which they have inherited from days past which need special mention. I am rather interested in that way and we should make use of that knowledge. I have promised Shri V. P. Nayar that I will pay a visit to Kerala in his company for some days, and I do hope that without going through a very long process he will send me back fresher than when I entered Kerala.

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): What about the Siddha system?

Shri Karmarkar: That system is a little less exciting than the Kerala system. But, nevertheless, the Siddha system also is a system which is under our research and our good care. I think that we may meet outside to talk about all these personal, private opinions about these systems, and there are many exciting things which my hon. friends might say.

Another colleague of mine here also reiterated the point that the indigenous system of medicine does require standardisation. As I said earlier, I entirely agree with the idea underlying the anxiety of the hon. Members, and I can only assure them that we have been rather giving anxious thought to the fullest use that we can make of *Ayurveda*. To be frank with this House, one of the principal difficulties that have been confronting us is that this question is treated rather on a personal predilection basis than on a scientific basis. I am yet to meet many doctors who have agreed that *Ayurveda* does possess some precious medicines. The number of *Ayurveda* *pandits* that I have met and who agree that there is something precious in the modern medicines is also very small. So, if we can pull ourselves

[Shri Karmarkar]

out of this mutual prejudice and see that knowledge is not any one's monopoly, that it is not halted or stopped at any place or time, that after all, they lead to further knowledge and that if we develop an attitude that we should derive the best from all systems of medicine—whether Ayurveda or Homoeopathy or Unani or Naturopathy or modern medicine—I think we shall be able to evolve a system in this country which would be the best of all. That is the Government's view.

Shri V. P. Nayar said that we have done nothing. I wish he pays a visit to our Research Institute at Jamnagar. When he comes back after the visit, I am quite sure that he will not hold the same view

Shri V. P. Nayar: I have gone there

Shri Karmarkar: He might have been to Jamnagar, but not the Institute

Shri V. P. Nayar: I have seen it probably before you saw it

Shri Karmarkar: He might have seen it possibly in the first month of its existence. If he sees it now, he will find that they are doing good, precious work. But it all takes time. I would not like to take the time of the House longer than this

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Pharmacy Act, 1948, be taken into consideration"

The motion was adopted

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clauses 2 to 10 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted

Clauses 2 to 10 were added to the Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is a Government amendment No. 3 to clause 11.

Amendment made:

Page 5, lines 9 and 17,—

for "1958" substitute "1959".

[Shri Karmarkar]

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 11, as amended, stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clause 11, as amended, was added to the Bill

Clauses 12 and 13 were added to the Bill

Clause 14— (Substitution of new section for section 40)

Amendment made

Page 6, line 16,—

for "1958" substitute "1959"

[Shri Karmarkar]

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 14, as amended, stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clause 14, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 15 to 19 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1—(Short title and commencement)

Amendment made

Page 1, line 4,—

for "1958" substitute "1959"

[Shri Karmarkar]

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question

"That clause 1, as amended,
stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted

Clause 1, as amended, was added to the
Bill

Enacting Formula

Amendment made

Page 1, line 1,—

for "Ninth Year" substitute
"Tenth Year"

[Shri Karmarkar]

Mr. Deputy-Speaker. The question
18

"That the Enacting Formula, as
amended, stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted

The Enacting Formula, as amended,
was added to the Bill

The Long Title was added to the Bill

Shri Karmarkar: I beg to move

"That the Bill, as amended, be
passed"

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question
18

"That the Bill, as amended, be
passed"

The motion was adopted

16 52 hrs

INDIAN RAILWAYS (AMENDMENT) BILL

The Deputy Minister of Railways
(Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): I beg to
move

"That the Bill further to amend
the Indian Railways Act, 1890,
be taken into consideration"

I shall not tire the House with a
long speech. As has been set down
in the statement of objects and
reasons, the evils of ticketless travel,
misuse of the alarm chain apparatus,
unauthorised hawking and vending
and intimidation of railway servants
and interference with their duties on
the slightest pretext, are still continu-
ing without any substantial abate-
ment

What the Bill seeks is to strengthen
the hands of the railway servants in
putting down these evils by enhancing
the punishments for such offences.
Apart from the provisions in the Bill
which involve certain verbal changes,
as I have just now stated, the basic
provisions in the Bill are those per-
taining to (i) ticketless travel, (ii)
misuse of the alarm chain apparatus,
(iii) unauthorised hawking and vend-
ing in railway premises, and (iv)
intimidation of railway servants and
interference with their duties

So far as ticketless travel is con-
cerned, the provisions of the Bill in-
volve enhancement of the penalty for
altering or defacing a pass or a ticket
from a fine up to Rs 50 to imprison-
ment up to three months or a fine up
to Rs 250 or both. Persons who
travel without tickets or with improp-
er tickets with intent to defraud,
will become liable to pay not only the
fare for the journey performed and the
fine imposed by the court, but also
the excess charges which are provid-
ed for those who travel without
tickets or with improper tickets with-
out intent to defraud. This is to
make the amounts collected for the
railways in both the cases the same.
Also, persons who travel without

[Shri Shah Nawaz Khan]

tickets or with improper tickets with intent to defraud will become liable to be arrested without warrant.

The amendments in connection with misuse of alarm chain apparatus provide for increase in penalty for such misuse from a fine of Rs. 50 to imprisonment up to three months or a fine of Rs. 250 or both, with a provision also for arrest without warrant of such persons.

Persons who obstruct railway servants in the discharge of their duties are now liable to a fine extending upto Rs. 100. This is being increased to a penalty of imprisonment upto six months or fine upto Rs. 500 or both.

Provision is being made in the Act itself prohibiting canvassing for any custom or hawking or exposing for sale any article whatsoever in a train or in railway premises without a licence therefor and making it punishable with fines up to Rs. 250 in replacement of the existing provisions under the General Rules involving fines up to Rs. 50 only. Further, provision is made for any such person to be removed from the railway premises by any railway servant authorised in this behalf or any other person whom such a railway servant may call to his aid.

These are broadly the provisions in the Bill. They are substantially non-controversial and I trust that the House will have very little difficulty in accepting them.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Railways Act, 1890, be taken into consideration."

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): I think the whole House will welcome this Bill. So many times questions have been put to the Railway Minister on the subject of this Bill. For instance, we have been asking about the incidence of ticketless travel. We have been asking about

the misuse of alarm chains. We have also been asking about the unauthorised hawking here and there. The reply that has come from the Railway Ministry shows a distressing state of affairs. Ticketless travel has been on the increase. I remember listening to a speech made by an hon. Member from the other side of the House in which he said that there are certain railways where even the railway functionaries—I will not call them 'authorities'—encourage people not to buy railway tickets. People go about in the trains without purchasing any tickets. So, I think the disease of ticketless travelling has become more or less an infectious disease and it has taken an epidemic form.

Then, it is found not only on the main lines but also in the branch lines. In the branch lines the supervision of the railways is rather less vigilant than it is on the main line. Moreover, I find that ticketless travelling has permeated all classes of travelling—first class, second class and even those travellers who are called third class travellers. I do not use the word 'third class' in any derogatory sense. I am just defining a category. I think it is more a social disease. I cannot call it by any other name.

I think something has got to be done to put an end to this social disease in a very strict way, in a very vigorous way, and I believe this Bill will go a long way, if not in eradicating the disease, at least in curbing the disease. So, this is the first thing which the Bill seeks to do.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Has the hon. Member much more to say on this Bill?

Shri D. C. Sharma: Yes, very much more.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then, he can continue his speech tomorrow.

7 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, the 12th February, 1959/Magha 23, 1880 (Saka).

[Wednesday, February 11, 1959]

Magha 22, 1880 (Saka)

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PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE 405-06

The following papers were laid
on the Table —

- (1) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 1211, dated the 20th December, 1958, under Sub-section 2 of Section 23 of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954, making certain further amendments to the Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules, 1955

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—contd.

- (2) A copy of Notification No. B-TP/24/56/57-58, dated the 26th November, 1958 under sub-section (3) of Section 133 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 making certain amendment to the Motor Vehicles Rules for Manipur, 1951, published in the Manipur Gazette

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS PRE- SENTED

Thirty-fourth Report was
presented

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Shri Naushir Bharucha called
the attention of the Minister
of Food and Agriculture to
the strike by sugarcane
growers in Uttar Pradesh as
a result of refusal by Gov-
ernment to increase the price
of sugarcane

The Minister of Food and
Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain)
made a statement in regard
thereto.

REPORT OF BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE ADOPTED

407-08

Thirty-fourth Report was
adopted

BILLS PASSED

408-531

- 1) The Minister of Home
Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant)
moved for the considera-
tion of the Delhi Pancha-
yat Raj (Amendment) Bill.
The motion was adopted.
After the clause-by-clause
consideration the Bill was
passed as amended.

- (2) The Minister of Health
(Shri Karma-kar) moved
for the consideration of the
Pharmacy (Amendment)
Bill. The motion was
adopted. After the clause-
by-clause consideration the
Bill was passed as amended.

BILL UNDER CONSIDERATION

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan) moved that the Indian Railways (Amendment) Bill be taken into consideration. The discussion was not concluded.

COMMITTEE

199-24

AGENDA FOR THURSDAY

FEBRUARY 12, 1959. MAGHA
23, 1880

Further discussion on the motion to consider and passing of the Indian Railways (Amendment) Bill.