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14th March, 1958 (Friday)

LOK SABHA DEBATES



(Vol. XIII contains Nos. 21—30)

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

62 N.P. (INLAND)

THREE SHILLINGS (FOREIGN)

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Friday, 14th March, 1958

—
The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair.]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Diesel Locomotive Engines

*954. Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether the Tata Locomotive and Engineering Works at Jamshedpur are equipped to manufacture diesel locomotive engines?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): No.

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: May I know whether there is any negotiation going on between the Tatas and some of the foreign firms for collaboration in the manufacture of diesel locomotives?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: That does not concern us; I am not aware of that.

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: May I know what is our import of diesel locomotives for the year 1957?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: I shall require separate notice for that. But the hon. Member knows that we have recently placed orders for 100 diesel locomotives for the steel factories areas. Some of them are going to be used at Gaya and others near Asansol.

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: Is there any proposal for the manufacture of diesel locomotives in the public sector?

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Shri Shahnawaz Khan: Although this is a very important question and the Railway Ministry are fully seized of the problem, I cannot at this stage say now whether we will take any decisive action. The matter is under consideration and we have not fully made up our mind.

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: May I know...

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member must catch my eye. I have allowed him three questions. He cannot go on shooting the questions. Mr. Damani.

Shri Damani: May I know how many diesel locomotives are running on each sector of the railways and what is the comparative running cost of an electric locomotive and a diesel locomotive?

The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram): The main question is a limited, question. I require separate notice for that.

Mr. Speaker: The question is whether Tatas have equipped themselves to manufacture diesel locomotives. The Tatas do not run the railways; they are intended for the railways. Therefore, questions like what is being done, why is it that it is not done here, etc. are all mutually related.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: The hon. Member's question is, how many diesel engines are running on the railways and on what sections. How can we give the answer to that?

Mr. Speaker: I am sorry; the hon. Minister is right.

Shri Damani: May I know the provision for the next five years for diesel engines....

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member will kindly reserve all those questions. The Railway Budget is over.

Shri Thirumala Rao: In view of the answer given by the hon. Deputy Minister that the question of manufacturing these diesel locomotives is under consideration, are they considering whether Chittaranjan would be a suitable place for manufacture of these engines also?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: Tenders have been invited for the supply of diesel engines for our shunting purposes. One of the clauses in that tender is what will be the quotations for importing the diesel engines here and what will be the quotations for manufacturing them in collaboration with some firm here. After we receive the tenders, we will decide whether the collaboration should be in the private sector or in the public sector.

Shri Tangamani: Out of the 100 electric locomotives which are going to be imported from the United States, may I know how many engines would be made available for the Southern Railway?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: None at present.

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: May I know which are the countries with whom we are negotiating for collaboration for the manufacture of diesel locomotives?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: That can be said only after the tenders have been considered.

Mr. Speaker: Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha. Has she been sworn in as Deputy Minister already? (Laughter). Next question.

हरपुर (उत्तर प्रदेश) में ग्रामीण विश्वविद्यालय

+

श्री भक्त दर्शन :

श्री स० श० समन्वय :

*६५६ श्री न० रा० मुनितामी :

श्री अजीत तिह सरहदी :

क्या खाता तथा हृषि मंत्री १६ दिसम्बर, १९५७ के ताराकित प्रश्न संख्या १३०६ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की छुपा करेंगे कि :

(व) रुद्रपुर में एक ग्रामीण विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना के लिये उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को सहायता देने के प्रश्न के बारे में इस बीच क्या निर्णय किया गया है ; और

(स) इस विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

लाला तथा हृषि मंत्री (श्री श० प्र० जैन) : (क) भारत सरकार रुद्रपुर के स्थान पर हृषि विश्वविद्यालय स्थापित करने के लिये उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को वित्तीय सहायता देने के लिये राजी हो गई है। एक विवरण, जिसमें यह बनलाया गया है कि वित्तीय सहायता किन गतों पर दी जायेगी, ममा की टेलिन पर रख दिया गया है। [लेखिये परिशिष्ट ५, अनुबन्ध संख्या ३०]

(स) राज्य सरकार ने (१) स्थापित होने वाले विश्वविद्यालय के लिये कानूनी मसौदा बनाना और (२) भवनों इत्यादि के लिये ब्लू प्रिंट्स (blue-prints) तैयार करने के प्रारम्भिक कार्य को शुरू कर दिया है। उन्होंने अपने अधिकारियों में से दो को शिक्षा सम्बन्धी आदर्श तथा य० एस० ए० के लैण्ड ग्रान्ट कालेजों के संगठन का, व्योरेवार अध्ययन करने के लिये, य० एस० ए० भी भेजा है।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन्, इस विवरण में यह बताया गया है कि कुछ शर्तों के मुताबिक केन्द्रीय सरकार उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार को इस कार्य के लिये आर्थिक सहायता देगी। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने इन शर्तों को स्वीकार कर लिया है या उन्होंने कोई दूसरी राय दी है।

हृषि उ० मंत्री (श्री मो० ब० हृषि राणा) : इस के स्थापित करने के बास्ते दूरारी पंचवर्षीय योजना में १ करोड़ रुपये खर्च किये जायेंगे। इम १ करोड़ रुपये में से केन्द्रीय सरकार ७५ परसेंट ग्रान्ट देगी और २५ परसेंट लोन, रिपेबल विधि इंटरेस्ट, देगी।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : यह जो विश्वविद्यालय रुद्रपुर में स्थापित किया जा रहा है उसमें और हमारे देश में जो बहुत से विश्वविद्यालय हैं उनमें क्या कोई विशेष अन्तर होगा जो कि इसके लिये इतने बन की व्यवस्था की जा रही है?

श्री मो० ब० हृषि राणा : यह एग्रिकल्चरल यूनिवर्सिटी है। इसमें नार कांस्ट्र्यूशंट कारेंज होंगे। उन कारेंजज की जो डिग्री होंगी। It will be on a par with the other university degrees and the Education Ministry has recognised the university.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Is Uttar Pradesh the only place or are there other places also where rural universities are going to be established?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: For the present we want to start one and after knowing the usefulness of the university, we want to start some more universities also. In fact, there is a proposal from the Punjab and Andhra Governments. Both the Governments want to start such universities.

Shri Ranga: Why should it be necessary to pass State legislation in all the States in regard to rural universities? Was it not considered more advisable to have all-India legislation so that

the State Governments need not have to go through all this?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: It is up to the State because education is a State subject. The U.P. Government is placing at the disposal of the university a big farm of 16,000 acres and buildings worth crores of rupees and other things. For that U.P. Government has to pass legislation.

Shri N. R. Munisamy: What are the special benefits that are likely to be conferred by setting up these agricultural universities? May I know whether this university at Rudrapur is for all India or primarily for U.P. and whether the other universities which are functioning in U.P.—about half a dozen in number—are not serving the purpose?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: Since it will be the only university, it will have to serve an all-India purpose. It has to admit students from other places in India also. For the present the idea is to start four colleges. The college of agriculture will admit 150 students. There will be a college of animal husbandry, a college of agricultural engineering technology and a home science college. These four colleges will be started.

Shri C. D. Pande: Is it a fact that the T.C.M. has decided to contribute a major portion of the expenditure incurred therefor?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: The hon. Member is correct. The T.C.M. has examined the whole thing and have agreed to meet all the expenditure on the equipment that will be imported from outside for this University.

पंडित ज्वा० प्र० उमोलिषी : क्या नवाग्राम स्थित नार्नीमी मंत्र को भी रुरल प्रौदीवरमिटी में परिणत करने के प्रश्न पर विचार किया जा रहा है?

श्री मो० ब० हृषि राणा : कृपा करके प्रश्न किर मे पूछिये।

Pandit J. P. Jyotihi rose—

Mr. Speaker: I have already passed on to another question.

Delhi-Mathura Railway Line

*958. **Shri Heda:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

- (a) when the doubling of Delhi-Mathura line will be completed;
- (b) how many miles have been covered so far; and
- (c) whether the target date has already been crossed?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) About June, 1958.

(b) 56 miles, including 13 miles recently opened.

(c) No, the target date is October, 1958.

Shri Heda: Does the hon. Minister mean that only 28 miles have been doubled or have remained out of the total doubling portion between Mathura and Delhi?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: The question was how many miles have been covered so far. I have said, 56 miles including 13 miles recently opened.

Shri Raghunath Singh: How many miles remain to be covered? That is what we want to know.

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: The total length of the line is 87.75 miles.

Shri Heda: May I know whether the work is going on according to schedule or we are lagging behind?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: As I have just submitted, it was programmed to be finished in October 1958. Now, we hope to finish it by June. It is well ahead of schedule.

Mr. Speaker: I would suggest to hon. Members that whenever they get any representations from outsiders not belonging to their own States, they may pass them on to

Members of that State so that supplementaries may be informed. I am not saying that Shri Heda's supplementaries are not informed.

Shri Heda: It directly concerns me; I have to go by this line only.

Shri Raghunath Singh: But, we represent the whole of India.

Mr. Speaker: I agree. Hon. Members leave their own constituencies and go to Cape Comorin. I am aware that we decide here for the whole of India. The difficulty arises like this. It is not merely technical. Some hon. Members put a question regarding another State and then they are not able to follow it up intelligently. When the hon. Minister gives one answer the hon. Member has to keep quiet unless some other hon. Member takes it up. Therefore, as far as questions of purely local significance are concerned, local Members may have an advantage and such questions may therefore, be passed on to them.

Shri Heda: Sir, I am a Member of the Zonal Railway Users' Consultative Committee and I also use this line.

Mr. Speaker: There is no bar to any hon. Member putting any question about any place in India.

Class IV Railway Employees

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Shri Bhakt Darshan:
Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
*960. Shri D. C. Sharma:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri Tangamani:
Shrimati Ila Falchoudhuri:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 847 on the 8th December, 1957 and state:

(a) whether the Committee appointed to review channels of promotion of Class IV Railway employees within their own class and to Class III has submitted its report;

(b) if so, what are the main recommendations;

(c) whether the Railway Board have examined the same; and

(d) if so, the nature of decision arrived at?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) No, Sir.

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

श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि इतनी देरी क्यों हो रही है क्योंकि पहले उत्तर दिया गया था कि नवम्बर तक रिपोर्ट आ जायेगी, बाद में कहा गया था कि फरवरी में रिपोर्ट आ जायेगी, अब मार्च में भी रिपोर्ट नहीं आई है, इसका क्या कारण है ?

श्री शहनवाज खां : इसका बहुत हद तक दारोमदार जो कमेटी है उस पर है। हमारी यह तथ्यको यी कि ६ महीने के अन्दर अन्दर वह काम कर सकेंगे, लेकिन इस कमेटी के नो मेम्बरों में से ६ रेलवे के आफिसर्स हैं जिनको अपना काम भी करना पड़ता है और यह काम भी करना पड़ता है। इस बजह से जैसा खपाल था उसमें ज्यादा बहत लग गया है। लेकिन उम्मीद है कि मार्च के अंतिम तक वह रिपोर्ट आ जायेगी।

Shri Tangamani: This Tapse Committee was appointed some 9 months ago; and, even during the Railway Budget the Railway Minister said the Committee's report will be published very soon. May I know.....

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member is putting the same question as the other hon. Member. The hon. Minister has replied that a number of members of the Committee are officers and they have to do their duties and attend to this committee also. If an hon. Member does not understand the answer given, it is always open to him to tell me immediately and I will ask the answer to be repeated in English.

Shri Tangamani: May I know the various centres which this committee has visited during the last 9 months and whether they have received representations from the trade union organisation also?

Mr. Speaker: Will the hon. Minister go on narrating all the centres one after the other all over India?

Shri Tangamani: What are the various zones?

Mr. Speaker: The question must be modelled that way.

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: The committee has been out on 4 occasions, each time for about a fortnight. They have been visiting almost all the zones. They issued a questionnaire and they also met representatives of various unions and they have been considering whatever has been placed before them.

Shri Tangamani: May I know what are the terms of reference?

Mr. Speaker: Copies of the terms of reference, I think, are available in the Library.

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: If you will permit me, I will take half a minute to answer it.

The terms of reference of the committee are as follows:

1. To examine the existing channels of promotion for class IV staff and to determine new channels of promotion, preferably for uniform application over all the Indian Railways;
2. To determine the conditions of eligibility of staff for promotion;
3. To prescribe the manner in which the employees should be selected for promotion; and
4. To prescribe the training, if any, that would be given to selected employees before being promoted and additional training facilities over and above those existing at present that should be provided.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या माननीय मंत्री जी यह बतायेंगे कि क्यों दरजे के कर्मचारियों

की कुल कितनी संख्या है जिनके बारे में विचार किया जा रहा है और तीसरी श्रेणी में उनके प्रोमोशन में क्या कठिनाई है।

Mr. Speaker: The whole matter relates to their promotion to class III amongst themselves.

श्री बक्त दर्शन : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि तीसी श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों की इस समय संख्या कितनी है और उनको तीसरी श्रेणी में प्रोमोशन देने में क्या अड़चन है?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : यह तो बड़ा सवाल है। इसके नियंतो अलाहिदा नोटिस चाहिये।

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if the questionnaire to which the hon. Minister referred has also been sent to some representatives of the public and the Members of Parliament?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: Yes, Sir. In fact, we were directed by your honoured self to ask the committee to send copies of the questionnaire to the Members of Parliament. We took immediate action and informed the Secretary of the Committee that this was your wish.

Mr. Speaker: I would suggest that, whenever committees or commissions of enquiry are appointed whose reports this House will ultimately take notice of, questionnaires that are sent to outsiders should also be sent to Members of Parliament. It must be made a rule. The discontinuance will largely depend upon the answers the hon. Members give.

Shri Tangamani: We should have information.

Mr. Speaker: Again, why should terms of reference be asked again and again on the floor of the House? They are published in notifications. Formerly, I think, they used to send copies of the Gazette to every Member of Parliament. These notifications may be sent. Government may consider the desirability of sending copies of

these notifications to all Members so that they will not again and again ask for the terms of reference when other questions have to be asked.

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): The Gazette is received by everyone.

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): No, no.

Shri Karmarkar: They are getting.

Mr. Speaker: If they are getting, it is all right.

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan: The hon. Minister said that he has already informed the committee and asked them to send copies of the questionnaire to Members of Parliament. But, we have not received any copies of the questionnaire. Would the Minister be pleased to remind the Committee again?

Mr. Speaker: The Committee may be asked to send the questionnaire now if not already sent.

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: It was your direction that the Minister should pass on that suggestion to the Committee. We passed on that suggestion to the Committee.

Mr. Speaker: I can only suggest that if the Committee does not carry out the direction the Ministry should type a number of copies and send them round to Members. What is the meaning of ignoring the Members of Parliament who have the ultimate say in this matter, and saying that the Committee was not caring for their advice and had not sent even the questionnaire? It is rather strange. He will make an enquiry. Most of the members or six of them are officials of the railways. I cannot understand how they can disobey the orders of the Government.

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: As I said, the Committee had more or less completed its deliberations and is in the process of drafting the report. Is it your wish that the questionnaire should be sent even now?

Mr. Speaker: It does not appear that any useful purpose would be served at this particular stage. The matter will come up before the House and the hon. Members will have an idea of the questionnaire and the report also. In all such cases there is no meaning in ignoring the Members of Parliament. They have the final say. Unless we ourselves have regard for the Members of Parliament and Parliament as a whole, the country at large would not have any regard for the topmost Assembly. This is the biggest and the most powerful Assembly of Assemblies in this country. Members of Parliament, whatever they may be.... (Laughter) No, no. We are not judging every Member. It is not that every Member of Parliament in any Parliament is expected to know everything in the world and be specialised in every subject. That is all that I meant. Generally, they must be acquainted with everything; they must be informed. Some of them may send a reply to it while some of them may not. That ought not to be the reason for withholding the questionnaire.

Explosion of Fire Crackers at Renigunta

*963. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 23 cases of fire crackers were burnt by the Railway authorities at Renigunta Station on the 16th October, 1957;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether the consignees were compensated for the same?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes, but not by the Railway authorities. They were destroyed by the Dy. Chief Inspector of Explosives.

(b) These were destroyed by the Dy. Chief Inspector of Explosives in the interest of public safety under Rule 107 of the Indian Explosives Rules, 1940, as these consignments

contained prohibited or unauthorised explosive composition.

(c) No.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: May I know whether they were destroyed with the permission of the railway authorities or whether the railway authorities knew about them?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: They were not destroyed with permission of the railway authorities. The railway authorities were fully aware of the situation. The Deputy Chief Inspector of Explosives thought that they were dangerous and he had the authority under the Explosives Act to destroy them. It was in accordance with the instructions on the subject.

Shri Tangamani: There was a discussion on the explosions during the last session. We were told that only the amores caused this explosion. May I know whether only the amores were destroyed or even the crackers?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: Not only the amores but the other explosive material including crackers which contained a greater proportion of explosive material than was considered safe. It contained a much higher percentage of explosive substance in it.

Shri Achar: May I know whether any notice was given to consignees or consignors before destruction?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: Under the instructions for the destruction of such material, the Deputy Chief Inspector of Explosives is supposed to keep a sample of the substance that was destroyed. He is also supposed to hand over a portion of that sample to the owner of those consignments so that if they wish to raise any objection later on, they can do so and the owners were informed.

Mr. Speaker: That is after destruction. The hon. Member wants to know whether before destruction an opportunity was given to the consignor to state his own objections, if any.

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: No opportunity was considered necessary because so many lives had been lost and the whole country was very much agitated over it. We did not want to take any more risks in this matter.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: May I know why the stocks were not offered to the consignees?

Mr. Speaker: In the meanwhile, some people would be destroyed. Before they come to take charge of it, some people may be blown up. That is what it would come to. We had a full dress debate here. Katpadi is 18 miles from the constituency of the Speaker and Renigunta is only six miles from Chittoor. There was a debate here. 21 lives were lost all over India. In one breath, we want him to take immediate steps and in the other breath we want to safeguard the interests of the consignors who deliberately send all sorts of crackers.

Employees of Telegraph Workshops

*984. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether 7000 industrial workers working in telegraph workshops at Jabalpur, Alipore and Bombay are getting less leave and other facilities; and

(b) if so, whether any decision has since been taken to equate them with other class III employees of Posts and Telegraphs Department?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) The service conditions of industrial workers in the Posts and Telegraphs Workshops in the matters of leave and other facilities cannot be compared with those of regular employees as they are governed by different orders.

(b) The demand of the workers' Unions that they should be classified as Class III and IV employees of the Government and given similar leave and medical benefits has been brought

to the notice of the Commission of Enquiry, set up by Government to enquire into the structure of emoluments of Government servants.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Is it a fact that these industrial employees have not yet been classified as class III or IV employees and if so whether this matter is also being considered by the Pay Commission?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Industrial workers in the telegraph workshops are governed by the provisions of the Factories Act, 1948 and the standing orders concerning them. Their terms and conditions of service are materially different from those of the regular Government employees who are governed by fundamental rules, supplementary rules and others which I need hardly enumerate.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether the industrial workers in the defence establishments have been granted 40 and 50 per cent permanency and quasi permanency? May I know whether the industrial employees have been granted quasi permanency?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I will require a separate notice for it but there is no dispute in regard to permanency. It is usually granted to the workers in accordance with their eligibility and stage of their service.

Shri Anthony Pillai: Is it not a fact that the other Central Government employees governed by the Factories Act are provided much more liberal facilities than provided to the industrial workers in the postal department and if so, why this discrimination?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The answer to this will lead me unnecessarily into a sort of a comparison. I have got a full statement and if need be, I can read it out. In some respects, they may be better and in other respects, they may not be.

Postal Facilities

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*965. { Shri Naushir Bharucha:
Shri Assar:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that formerly in many villages without Post Offices facilities of letter boxes on passenger buses used to be provided;

(b) whether there is a proposal to attach letter boxes to Mail-carrying buses of the Bombay State Road Transport Corporation;

(c) if so, when this facility will be provided; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Yes.

(c) As early as the letter boxes of the design approved by the Corporation are manufactured.

(d) Does not arise.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: On how many bus routes will these facilities be provided in the Bombay State?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Generally, the buses which were run by the private enterprise are still carrying on the letter box. The nationalised transport undertakings raised certain objections in regard to the design of the letter box and the rental which should be given. There were some discussions and some understanding had been arrived. The designs had already been approved and as soon as they are manufactured, they will be put.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: My question was different. I wanted to know whether on all the routes these facilities would be provided or whether they were taking up area by area.

Shri Raj Bahadur: On as many routes as possible. But by and large in regard to the nationalised transport undertaking's routes, they have pointed out the difficulty about the provision of the letter boxes which can be provided only when these difficulties are removed.

Shri Ranga: Will a similar facility be extended to other States also?

Shri Raj Bahadur: That already exists so far as private buses are concerned. But in regard to nationalised transport undertakings, even in Hyderabad there was some difficulty. There also similar arrangements are going to be made.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether it is a fact that out of nearly 7 lakh villages in India post offices exist only in 52,338 villages; if so, what steps are being taken to increase the number of post offices under the Second Five Year Plan?

Shri Raj Bahadur: If I am not wrong, the number of villages is only 5½ lakhs and not 7 lakhs; that was the pre-independence figure. Secondly post offices exist in 57,000 villages and not 52,000.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: These figures were given to me by the hon. Minister in the Parliament itself.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. We are not going to enter into an argument here. The question refers only to providing boxes in buses.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: My question arises out of this because there is shortage of post offices.

Mr. Speaker: The point is whether we should have a general discussion here. The hon. Member will reserve all those points for the debate on the Demands.

Consumption of Foodgrains

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*966. { Shri Goray:

{ Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government have in a directive to the State Governments advised

them to impose restrictions on number of guests at ceremonial functions as a measure of economising the consumption of foodgrains; and

(b) what are the reactions of each State Government, if any?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) The State Governments have been advised to take steps to avoid waste of foodstuffs, minimise the consumption of rice and encourage the use of substitute foods. One of the measures suggested in this connection was to limit the number of persons invited to functions where cereal food was to be served.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha indicating the action taken or views expressed by the State Government. [See Appendix V, annexure No. 31].

Shri Goray: We have been told in this House that in the States of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar and also other States there is scarcity of food. From the statement it appears that the States have taken no steps to stop wastage of food. In view of this fact, may I know what steps are contemplated by the Government to suggest to these State Governments that they should take some prompt action?

Shri A. M. Thomas: This is a matter which has to be left to the State Governments because the enforcement is rather difficult and, if the State Governments are not enthusiastic it may not be possible to carry out the purpose of the restrictions. The Uttar Pradesh Government has not thought it necessary to impose the restriction at this stage because, although the Eastern U.P. Districts have been affected by drought Uttar Pradesh taken as a whole is now having more or less a satisfactory position in the matter of foodgrains.

Shri Goray: Does it mean that we rush food to them whenever they cry for food, and whenever they refuse

to put any restriction we do not do anything?

Shri A. M. Thomas: We have addressed all the Governments pointing out the necessity of cutting short the consumption of rice as far as possible, and also taking to substitute foods. At the same time, we have also told them that the State Governments by taking any action should not create any scare.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Are these restrictions intended for deficit States, or are they also intended for surplus States?

Shri A. M. Thomas: We have addressed all State Governments.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Would it be proper to impose such restrictions in the surplus States?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): India is one entity, and the food position in one part of the country affects another part of the country. Therefore, some sort of uniform policy is necessary.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: In order to give an incentive....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Are we having a general discussion here? Hon. Member put a question and the Minister replied that we would like to have a uniform policy; there it ought to stop so far as that question is concerned.

Shri Hem Barua: In spite of what the hon. Minister has said about the advice given to the State Governments to minimise wastage of food, may I know if Government are aware of the fact that a riotous feast was officially organised in Punjab during the period of mourning for Maulana Azad?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. We are going from one thing to another.

Shrimati Ila Falchoudhuri: In view of the fact that the West Bengal Government has issued orders asking catering establishments to restrict serving rice to their customers on

certain days of the week, has the Union Government received any news from that Government as to the amount of saving in rice effected in that State as a result of this step?

Shri A. M. Thomas: No, Sir, we have not received any news.

12 Year National Savings Certificates

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

(a) whether 12 year National Savings Certificates which duly matured after the expiry of the 12 year period remain unpaid even after their presentation to the Post Office in time; and

(b) the total value of such certificates which having been presented to the Post Offices before the 15th January, 1958 still remain unpaid?

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

(b) No record showing the total value of the certificates which, having been presented before 15th January, 1958, still remain unpaid, has been maintained.

Shri N. R. Munisamy: In view of the disappointing trend that we have been finding due to the inordinate delay in disbursements after presentation of these National Savings Certificates, may I know whether steps have been taken by the Government to remove this impediment in order to give an incentive to persons living in urban areas for going in for these Certificates because we are facing a shortfall in this respect?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I would like to say that the impression that there is always delay is not correct, because delays occur only when some defect has been found out in a particular certificate or in regard to the title of the person who claims the amount. We found that some technical and clerical errors did creep in in the

making of these certificates. Then we approached the Finance Ministry and by a blanket order they condoned those irregularities. They have also now vested the Postmaster-General of Circles with power to condone such irregularities in case they are of such a clerical nature. With this, I think much of the difficulty which occurs in future cases will be obviated.

Shri N. R. Munisamy: May I know what is the shortfall in the current year as against the target fixed?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I think that question may better be addressed to the Ministry of Finance.

Shri Heda: Has it been brought to the notice of the hon. Minister that in the rural post offices, particularly where the people are just illiterate, the signatures of persons concerned were not found to tally and although the Postmaster knew those persons very well on technical grounds he did not make payments?

Shri Raj Bahadur: If the certificate is presented for payment at the office of issue there is not much difficulty. I think in very exceptional cases there might be some difficulty, but in case after maturity the certificate is presented to another office other than the office of issue then there might be some difficulty even in regard to this particular matter. But an identifier always solves that problem.

Corruption in Howrah Goods Accounts Office

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*970. { **Shrimati Renu Chakravarthy:**
Shri Nardeo Snatak:
Shri H. N. Mukerjee:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 995 on the 11th December, 1957 and state:

(a) whether the enquiry into Howrah Goods Accounts Office corruption case has been completed;

(b) whether the employees suspended departmentally have been asked to rejoin; and

(c) whether there has been departmental enquiry as well as enquiry by Special Police Establishment?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Out of 76 cases listed for enquiry, disciplinary proceedings are over in 11 cases.

(b) The question does not arise at this stage.

(c) Yes, in two cases.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: May I know whether it is a fact that in the case of one Shri R. K. Mazumdar even though the officers in charge of accounts after having made the necessary enquiries from the Special Police Establishment clearly decided that the gentleman should be asked to rejoin his duties, the Superintendent, against whom also corruption was alleged, refused to do so?

Mr. Speaker: Shall we go into individual cases here? I would like that during Question Hour questions of a general nature are asked. Individual cases as to what happened to X, Y or Z should not be raised here.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: A particular employee was kept under suspension for having given evidence before the Corruption Enquiry Committee. May I know whether it is a fact that inspite of the fact that higher officers decided that he should be reinstated, it was not done?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member wants to know whether anybody has been victimised for having given evidence before a Committee, and even though superior officers acquitted him, still he has not been restored to his position.

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: The hon. Member drew the attention of the Railway Ministry to such a thing and she was assured that no employee will be victimised or put to any difficulty on account of his having

given evidence; may be, if there was something specific against that employee, apart from giving evidence before the Committee, then, of course, that would be dealt with separately on its own merits. Merely giving evidence before a Committee would not be any ground for victimising anybody.

Mr. Speaker: In such matters, I am sure if the hon. Minister's attention has been drawn he will certainly look into it.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: I have tried every possible way, I have given the papers and done everything. I just want to know one other point of principle. May I know whether in the case of employees who happen to give evidence before a body set up by the Government, evidence against higher officers on whom charges are made by the employees, it is not kept as a secret matter and, whether departmental enquiries can take place after such charges have been made in the Government department?

Mr. Speaker: I find it difficult to follow the question.

Shri Ranga: She wants to know whether such evidence is released to higher officers on whom the charges are made.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: How do we prevent this from happening. How do the Railways guarantee that the employees, who are asked to give evidence against higher officers on charges of corruption, are not taken to task by their superior officers against whom such charges are made? That is a very serious thing.

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: It is a question of a very general nature. All I can say is that no such victimisation takes place. That is all I can say. In this particular case, about 76 cases of irregularities in the accounts were detected. First of all, an enquiry by the Assistant Officers was

held. Then, where it was considered necessary, an enquiry by senior officers was held, and in certain cases, enquiry by the Special Police Establishment has also been held. So, each case will be dealt with according to the seriousness of it.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member is only driving at this. Those subordinates who give evidence or who are called upon to give evidence—their interests must be safeguarded, lest there should be victimisation. Steps ought to be devised for that purpose. That is all that is suggested.

Shri Ranga: Has any effort been made by the hon. Deputy Minister to give some personal attention to these matters as they affect the general interests of the employees? Otherwise, they would not be able to give any evidence against any corrupt officials.

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: The hon. lady Member brought this instance to my notice. I have gone very thoroughly into that case, and I am sure that no victimisation will take place.

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan: The point is not with reference only to this particular case. The Minister has not given us any assurance regarding this principle. There are large number of cases that I have taken up, not directly with the Minister but with the administration,—of workers who have given information about corruption and so on. Then, when action is taken against them, they have to apply or write answers to the charge-sheets, and they have to pass through what is called the proper channel. The proper channel is always that particular official who is above him who is involved in the case. Therefore, what is going to be done about such matters, what is going to be done to protect this individual against this thing, because, otherwise, it gets bogged up in the proper channel.

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: I deny the assumption that any employee who brings forward or exposes any case of corruption is victimised. I deny that. I may inform the House that wherever we feel that there is a *prima facie* case, we have our own Vigilance Branch in the Railway Board, and sometimes we order direct enquiries. We send our own inspectors from here, and enquire into it without bringing any of those officers into the picture at all.

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan: One small point.

Mr. Speaker: These are larger issues. So many questions are sought to be put. Now, if they proceed without allowing these officers to know about it, that will come under the Detention Act which will be applied in such cases. The hon. Members are opposed to it. Therefore, it is rather a large matter. Let this matter be investigated more thoroughly by the hon. Minister; let ways and means be devised. Otherwise, persons would not come forward if there is a danger of their being found out afterwards. Therefore, the hon. Minister can, in individual cases, see to it that there is no victimisation. As a general rule, not only the hon. Minister, in this department, but those in other departments also, may see to it. There may be a statement of policy as to what ought to be done, what procedure ought to be adopted, not only for this but to such other matters also. The hon. Minister has taken note of this. Next question.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: Sir, one direct question. How many officers have been suspended in this particular case, with respect to those against whom charges have been brought?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: As I said, the investigation in a large number of cases is still going on, and it would be a little premature to give any information at this stage when enquiry is proceeding.

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Let the question be answered first. Otherwise, nobody is able to understand what the question is. The hon. Member wanted to know how many of these 76 people have been kept under suspension.

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: It is not 76 people, Sir. There were 76 cases of irregularities in the accounts.

Mr. Speaker: How many of them have been suspended? That was the question.

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: One officer has been removed; one suspended.

Engine Collision at Ajani Station

*972. { **Shri Tangamani:**
{ **Shri Raghunath Singh:**

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that shunting engine collided with another engine in the loco-shed at Ajani Station on the Central Railway on the 26th February, 1958;

(b) if so, what is the extent of damage; and

(c) whether Railway employees were injured due to the accident?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes. At about 18-00 hours on 25th February, 1958 (and not on 26th February, 1958), while the empty rake of No. N Up local was being drawn into the Loco Shed at Ajani, its engine entered a short dead end siding in the Loco Shed and collided with another engine stabled in the siding.

(b) Rs. 530 only.

(c) Yes, three Railway employees travelling in the empty rake sustained minor injuries.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether it is not a fact that this accident took place because of the wrong shunting of the rake of the

local train, and whether, but for the brake applied by the driver, the damage would have been considerable, and if so, what benefit has been given or what promotion or benefit has been given to the driver, by way of any reward, for having averted this major accident?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member ought not to argue this matter. A simple question like "Any award will be given or not" may be put. That is all. It appears as if the hon. Member is now taking up the matter of any award that could be given to the driver. It is for the Government to decide whether any reward is to be given or not.

Shri Tangamani: In this particular case.....

Mr. Speaker: It is embarrassing for the Government—whoever may be in position, and the Opposition may also find it so, when they come to occupy that position—to deal with such questions. In the Question Hour we are not to take up such matters. This is not a General Discussion of the Budget or the railway budget discussion. The simple question should be, "Has any reward been given or not?" I will not allow any suggestion to be made in the Question Hour and the Question Hour being utilised for that purpose.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether any reward has been given to the driver?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: As far as the result of our enquiry goes, we feel that it is the driver who was responsible for this accident and far from awarding him any rewards, he may have to be punished.

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: It is really unfortunate that in spite of my saying again and again on the floor of this House that individual cases ought not to be taken up here at this time, it is persisted upon. There is no difference of opinion so far as con-

*The reply was corrected by the Deputy Minister of Railways on 27th March, 1958. See Debates of 27th March, 1958.

duct and discipline is concerned. Otherwise, it is derogatory to discipline. The Government in charge must always have an opportunity to look into the matter. It has got the opportunity, and when it goes into the matter it may come to a different conclusion. Am I to decide in the Question Hour whether the driver is entitled to an award or is liable to punishment? The Question Hour ought not to be used for such purposes.

Shri Baghunath Singh: What steps were taken against those persons who were responsible for this accident?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: The accident took place on 25th February, and enquiries were held and so far the action has not been finalised.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether this accident was due to the wrong setting of the line for receiving the rake?

Mr. Speaker: What is the cause of the accident? That is the question.

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: The cause of the accident is also still under enquiry.

Shri Tangamani: The driver was there.

Mr. Speaker: That is his tentative or provisional opinion. Before the enquiry is done, nobody can say what is what. Next question.

Remodelling of Ahmedabad Station Yard

*973. **Shri Yajnik:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided on any plans for remodelling the meter-gauge railway yard at the Ahmedabad Station;

(b) whether Government have received any report from the Bombay State regarding the land and its location for the proposed meter-gauge yard; and

(c) whether any part of the whole of the Madhobhai Mill Colony is to be excluded from the proposed meter-gauge yard?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Not yet.

(c) Yes. But the details of the proposals are still under consideration.

Shri Yajnik: I want to know if the Bombay Government has been approached in the matter to suggest any alternative plot in consultation with the Western Railway management for locating the remodelled yard with a view to save the industry of the Madhobhai Mill Colony?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: We have received several representations regarding this Madhobhai Mill Colony and the people settled there. We have received a number of representations, and negotiations are going on with the State Government of Bombay. Nothing has been decided finally.

Shri Yajnik: Is this re-modelling project of the station yard likely to be taken up during this year or next year?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: We would like to take it up this year. Of course, it all depends on the acquisition of land. The moment the land is made available to us, we would like to take it up as early as possible.

Shri Yajnik: Has the Government considered the possibility of having an alternative site, which is just like the Madhobhai Mill Colony, which is actually owned by the railway and which includes a large number of railway buildings and railway property, which can be easily occupied?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: The feasibility of selecting an alternative site is also under consideration, and we are in communication with the Bombay Government.

Train Collision

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974. { Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Khadilkar:
Shri Assar:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a collision between a passenger train and a bullock cart took place between Madhavnagar and Nandre stations on the Southern Railway on the 27th February, 1958;

(b) whether it is a fact that as a result, three persons died on the spot and three others were injured; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to pay compensation to the families of the deceased as well as those who were injured?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes. At about 12.50 hours on 27th February, 1958, No. 235 Up (Londa-Poona) passenger train ran into a bullock cart that crossed over the unmanned level crossing between Madhavnagar and Nandre stations on the Miraj-Poona section of the Southern Railway.

(b) Three persons died—two on the spot and one on way to hospital. Three persons were injured, one grievous and the other two sustained minor injuries.

(c) No, Sir.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसके सम्बन्ध में कोई इन्कायरी हुई या नहीं, और अगर इन्कायरी हुई तो उससे क्या जाहिर हुआ कि उसमें दोष किसका था ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : इन्कायरी हुई और इन्कायरी से यह साबित हुआ कि रेलवे का इसमें कोई कुसूर नहीं था और जो कुसूर कार्ट बाला था उसका कुसूर था ।

श्री बबराज सिंह : यह तहकीकात सरकारी अधिकारियों की तरफ से हुई थी या किसी स्पेशल ट्राइब्यूनल की तरफ से हुई थी ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : रेलवे अधिकारियों की तरफ से ।

श्री बबराज सिंह : क्या मिनिस्टर महोदय यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि इस ऐक्सडेंट में रेलवे पार्टी की हैसियत से थी या नहीं ? अगर रेलवे पार्टी की हैसियत से थी तो इसकी तहकीकात किसी स्पेशल ट्राइब्यूनल के द्वारा होनी चाहिये थी ।

Mr. Speaker: How does it arise?

Shri Anthony Pillai: The answer given was that Government does not propose to pay any compensation. May we know the reason why Government does not propose to pay any compensation?

Mr. Speaker: Because other persons are responsible.

Shri Anthony Pillai: He has not said that.

Mr. Speaker: He has said so.

Shri Goray: It was in Hindi.

Shri Yajnik: May I know how the bullock-cart happened to collide with the railway engine? Was there no gate or fencing to prevent the bullock-cart coming into the line when the railway train was passing?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: As I said in my reply, the accident took place at 12.50 in the broad daylight at about 1 o'clock in the afternoon. It is an unmanned level crossing. The track was quite clear. If, in spite of that, one takes the risk of running into the track, we are very sorry for that.

Mr. Speaker: We cannot have a gate at every level crossing.

Bus Accident in Manipur

*975. **Shri L. Achaw Singh:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that 4 persons including a woman were killed and seven others were seriously injured in a bus accident on the Ukhrul Road in Manipur when the bridge at Nungsangkhong broke down and the vehicle capsized into the river on the 14th February, 1958;

(b) if so, whether the fatal accident was due to the weak condition of the bridge;

(c) if so, the reasons why prior warning was not given about the bridge; and

(d) whether any public enquiry has been demanded into the incident?

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

(b) and (c). Preliminary enquiries show that the accident was due to the vehicle being overloaded and driven at high speed down a hill road. There is a sign-board on this road warning that vehicles over 15 cwts. should not ply on this stretch of the road.

(d) Yes.

Shri L. Achaw Singh: May I know whether it is not a fact that the bridge was built in the year 1955 on a temporary basis with wooden material, and not with iron material? If it is a fact, may I know why the repair was not done in time?

Shri Raj Bahadur: As I said, it is only a temporary structure; no permanent bridge exists on that site. The temporary structure was only for a temporary purpose, so that the traffic may not be entirely suspended. There was a clear warning on a notice board that no vehicle should be driven beyond a particular speed. The weight of the vehicle was also given. Despite that, if the driver of the

over-crowded bus drove the bus at a higher speed, we cannot help an accident. It is not for us to fix the responsibility for the accident before an enquiry is made.

Shri L. Achaw Singh: May I know whether any compensation would be paid to the families of the bereaved?

Shri Raj Bahadur: It was a private bus. I think the provisions of Chapter 8 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, would be attracted in this behalf and claims will have to be preferred with the insurance companies concerned.

Tampering of Rail Track

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 *976. { **Shrimati Ila Falchoudhuri:**
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Assar:
Shri M. N. Singh:
Shri Raghunath Singh:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news appearing in "The Statesman" of 1st March, 1958, in regard to the fact that the presence of mind of a 14-year-old school boy led to the arrest of two men who were tempering with the railway line near Rouse Avenue, New Delhi, on the evening of Friday, the 28th February, 1958 and which might have otherwise resulted in a serious rail disaster; and

(b) if so, the details of the incident?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). The news item refers to an incident which occurred on the morning (and not evening) of 28th February, 1958 at mile 954/6-7 between New Delhi and Hazrat Nizamuddin stations of the Northern Railway. Two persons who are alleged to have removed a Rail Anchor from the Railway track have been arrested. The matter is under investigation of the Police Department.

Shrimati Ilia Falchoudhuri: Considering the presence of mind of the very young boy, may I know whether he will be given any reward for it?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: It is too early to say that.

Mr. Speaker: Then why not hold an examination? We are trying to save the lives of people. We are happy to know that lives have been saved. What more has to be done?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: May I make a statement? I think a wrong impression has been created that merely by removing the anchor an accident can be caused. It is a very small piece of steel that is meant to keep the rail in line. The removal of one anchor would not lead to an accident. In fact, the removal of many or several anchors would not lead to an accident.

— **श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :** अखबारों से यह मालूम होता है कि यह जो तीन आदमी थे वह रेलवे सर्विस में थे। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उनका ताल्लुक किसी यूनियन से है, या कोई सेवाटियर ऐक्सिविटी थी जिससे उनका सम्बन्ध था और इसलिये वह रेलवे लाइन के खिलाफ कार्यवाही कर रहे थे?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : वह रेलवे पर टेलरेंरी तीर पर काम कर रहे हैं, परन्तु नहीं हैं। प्रबु पुलिस इन्क्वायरी कर रही है। मालूम नहीं किसी पार्टी के साथ उनका ताल्लुक है या नहीं।

Mr. Speaker: The matter is under enquiry.

Looting of Mokameh Express

+
Shri Tangamani:
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Shri Assar:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Ram Krishan:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that passengers of a third class compartment

of the Mokameh Express were looted by an armed gang between Memari and Rasulpur Stations of the Eastern railway on the 25th February, 1958;

(b) if so, how the train was stopped; and

(c) what are the other details of the robbery?

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

(b) By pulling the alarm chain.

(c) On 25th February, 1958, the 305 Up Mokameh Express was stopped by pulling the alarm chain at mile 52/21 in Memari—Rasulpur Section. A gang of about 15 men entered and looted the passengers travelling in a third class compartment No. TPTH 5865. Property worth Rs. 685 was removed from seven passengers at the threat of killing them with daggers and Gupties pointed all the time towards them.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether there was any injury to any of the passengers from whom the properties were looted?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: There was no serious injury worth mentioning. They pointed the gupties and daggers at the passengers and deprived them of the money. I might inform the House that after they looted them, as they were running away, some of the passengers from the train got down and chased them. Some people from the villages nearby also joined them and they arrested six of them.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether the police party was called for and whether any arrest has been made?

Mr. Speaker: He has said that six people have been arrested.

Shri Tangamani: I want to know whether the police party arrested any people after the incident.

Mr. Speaker: Have they been handed over to the police or released?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: They have been handed over to the police, and the enquiry is being held.

Fuel Consumption Committee

+
Shri Harish Chandra
Mathur:
 Shri Subodh Hansda:
 Shri S. C. Samanta:
 Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:
 Shri Shree Narayan Das:
 Pandit D. N. Tiwary:
 Shri Ram Krishan:

*978. Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Fuel Consumption Committee set up recently by the Railway Board has started functioning; and

(b) if so, since when?

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

(b) From 16th November, 1957.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Committee to Study Climatic Changes

*953 { Shri Subodh Hansda:
 Shri S. C. Samanta:

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

(a) whether the Government of India have set up an expert committee to study the causes of the climatic changes in various parts of the Indian Union; and

(b) if so, how this committee has been constituted and whether it has started functioning?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Power Tariffs

*955. **Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the question of Power Tariffs of Uttar

Pradesh Hydel System has been examined afresh by the Central Water and Power Commission; and

(b) if so, the results of such an examination?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) and (b). At the request of the State Government, the Central Water and Power Commission are examining the question of revising the power tariffs of Uttar Pradesh Hydel system, but have not yet finalised their recommendations.

दिल्ली की पर्वतशृंखलाएँ

*६५७. श्री नवल प्रसादकर : वया स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे: कि

(क) क्या दिल्ली प्रशासन ने उत्तरी और दक्षिणी पर्वतशृंखलाओं के विकास के लिये कोई योजना बनाई है;

(ल) यदि हां, तो इस योजना का पूरा व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) इस योजना पर कितना व्यय होने का अनुमान है?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (श्री करमरकर) :

(क) जी हां।

(ल) दिल्ली प्रशासन ने इन दो पर्वतशृंखलाओं के दृश्यीन क्षेत्रों में जंगल लगाने और उनमें, जहां संभव है, छोटे-छोटे रमणीक स्थलों के विकास के लिये एक योजना बनाई है ताकि इन क्षेत्रों के मनोरंजक और सौन्दर्यमय स्वरूपों का सुधार हो।

(ग) दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में इस योजना के लिये ३.८५ लाख रुपये की राशि रखी गई है जिसमें से अब तक ५७,००० रुपये खर्च किये गये हैं।

Rice and Paddy Prices in Orissa

*959. Shri R. C. Majhi: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the price of rice and paddy fixed for sale by Government is higher in the scheduled areas of Orissa, namely, Mayurbhanj, Sundergarh, Koraput than in the other parts of Orissa; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) and (b). Yes, higher issue prices have been fixed by the Government of Orissa in certain parts of these areas in consideration of the somewhat greater purchasing power of the people in these areas and also with a view to preventing smuggling of low priced stocks to the bordering States.

Sugarcane Price

*961. Shri Bali Reddy: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Central Sugarcane Committee had recommended in recent years about the fixation of prices of sugarcane supplied to factories; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) The Resolution discussed by the Indian Central Sugarcane Committee on the 27th February, 1953, is placed on the table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix V, annexure No. 32.]

(b) The Sub-committee mentioned in the Resolution has not yet submitted its report to the Committee with the exception of the results of one year (namely 1955-56) for U. P. and Bihar. The results of other three States are under preparation. The collection and collation of data for the seasons 1956-57 and 1957-58 is in progress.

इन्दौर-उज्जैन रेलवे लाइन

*962. श्री क० मे० मालवीय क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि उज्जैन और इन्दौर के बीच बड़ी लाइन का निर्माण कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज शां) लगभग मई, १९५८ तक।

Visakhapatnam Port

*966. Shri B. S. Murthy: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether Japan has offered any financial aid for the improvement of Visakhapatnam Port;

(b) if so, the amount offered; and

(c) the proposed improvements?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) No proposal has been made so far but the matter is under discussion.

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

Water-Tax of Damodar River Project

*967. Shri Ghosal: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the rate of water-tax of Damodar River Project; and

(b) the earnings from this tax and the amount still due from the States who used the water?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix V, annexure No. 33.]

Warehousing Schemes

*971. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether proposals for the programmes relating to cooperative marketing and cooperative processing

(b) if so, the expenditure involved in constructing the same?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) The scheme has not yet been finally approved by the Technical Advisory Committee on Irrigation and Power Projects.

(b) Does not arise.

Deep Sea Fishing

*982. **Shri B. S. Murthy:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether any comprehensive survey was made in the East Coast for deep sea fishing;

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

(c) whether mechanisation will be employed in these places?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) and (b). No comprehensive survey has been made by the Government of India on the East Coast for deep sea fishing. The establishment of off-shore units at Tuticorin and Visakhapatnam for this purpose is under consideration.

(c) Yes.

Purna Project, Bombay State

*983. **Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1339 on the 19th December, 1957 and state whether the Advisory Committee for Irrigation and Power have since received the communication from Bombay State Government giving any reasons for taking up the Purna Project?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri S. K. Patil): No, Sir.

Telephone Exchange at Madurai

*984. **Shri Tangamani:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 480 on the 28th May, 1957 and state:

(a) whether the Automatic Telephone Exchange has since been installed at Madurai; and

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Not yet.

(b) A statement is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix V, annexure No. 35].

Thefts and Crimes on Trains

*985. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:**
Shri Raghunath Singh:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of thefts and murders committed in running trains on Indian Railways has recently increased;

(b) if so, the causes thereof; and

(c) what precautionary steps are being taken by Government in this regard?

The Depu., Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) There has been slight increase in the number of thefts and murders in running trains on a few railways during 1957 when compared with the figures of 1956.

(b) The general upward trend of crime in some States coupled with the scarcity conditions in East U.P. and Bihar had its effect on crime on the railways as well. Murders are fortuitous crimes and no reason can be ascribed for its increase or decrease.

(c) The following precautionary steps have been taken by the Railway Administrations to check such crimes in running trains:

(i) Escorting of important goods and parcel trains by the R.P.F. personnel.

(ii) Track patrolling in the affected sections.

- (iii) Security of wagons containing valuable goods with E.P. locks and by double riveting.
- (iv) Detailing of G.R.P. constables during night on important passenger trains.
- (v) Provision of safety devices such as bars, latches, bolts etc. in compartments.
- (vi) Anti-Crime publicity through posters.

Remodelling of Chidambaram Railway Station

1264. Shri Elayaperumal: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to remodel Chidambaram Railway Station; and

(b) if so, when it is likely to be completed?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) By about March, 1959.

पत्तन तथा गोदी कर्मचारी

१२६५. श्री म० सा० डिबेदी : क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि वर्ष १९५६-५७ में पत्तन तथा गोदी कर्मचारियों के लिये (१) मनोरंजन, (२) कैटीन सुविधाओं, (३) वच्चों की शिक्षा, (४) झणों और (५) चिकित्सा सम्बन्धी सुविधाओं के लिये अलग-अलग कितनी राशि व्यय की गयी?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : सूचना एकलित की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

विमान परिवहन करार

१२६६. म० सा० डिबेदी : क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय कितने राज्यों के साथ हमारे विमान परिवहन करार हैं;

(ख) कितने देशों को भारत द्वारा हवाई अड्डों की सुविधायें प्रदान की जा रही हैं और उन में से प्रत्येक से कितनी आय होती है; और

(ग) किन किन देशों में भारतीय विमानों को इस प्रकार की हवाई अड्डों की सुविधायें प्राप्त हैं और उसके लिये उन्हें कितना शुल्क देना पड़ता है?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) १६, में इनमें से एक साथ अभी समझीता होना बाकी है।

(ख) एक स्टेटमेंट जिसमें जहरी सूचना दी गई है सदन पटल पर रखा जाता है। [देखिये परिविष्ट ५, अनुबन्ध संख्या ३६]

(ग) सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा की मेज पर बाद में रख दी जाएगी।

विमान सेवाओं के कर्मचारियों लिये के रहने के मकान

१२६७. श्री म० सा० डिबेदी : क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विमान सेवा कर्मचारियों के रहने के लिये मकान बनकर तैयार हो गये हैं;

(ख) क्या ये कर्मचारियों का रहने के लिये दिये जा चुके हैं या नहीं; और

(ग) कर्मचारियों को ये क्वार्टर देने के लिये क्या शर्तें रखी गयी हैं?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क)

नहीं, जनाब। स्टाफ की जरूरत के अनुसार क्वार्टर बनाने का काम जारी रहता है।

(ल) जैसे ही क्वार्टर बनकर तैयार हो जाते हैं वे कर्मचारियों को दे दिये जाते हैं।

(म) "रूस आफ एलीटमेंट आफ रेजिस्ट्रियल क्वार्टर्स टू स्टाफ पोस्टेड एट बेरियस सिविल एयरोड्रोम्स" की एक कापी पालियामेन्ट की लाइब्रेरी में रख दी गई है। [पुस्तकालय में रख दी गई देखिये। सर्वा एस. टी. ६००/५८]

Shipbuilding Industry

1268. Shri Damani: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

- (a) how many persons are being trained in Shipbuilding Industry;
- (b) the names of the foreign countries whose technicians are working in India in this Industry;
- (c) number of persons who have gone abroad for training in this industry;
- (d) what is the nature of the training given;
- (e) whether Japan is being approached to provide shipbuilding materials and to provide training facilities in shipbuilding; and
- (f) if so, what progress has been made in this regard?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): Information is available only in regard to the public Sector of the industry. So far as that sector is concerned, the answers to the various parts of the question are as follows:

- (a) Eighty in the training school of the Hindustan Shipyard

(Private) Limited, Visakhapatnam, and forty-eight in the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur.

- (b) France.
- (c) So far thirteen persons have been trained abroad.
- (d) A statement showing the nature of the training given is placed on the Table of Lok Sabha. [See Appendix V, annexure No. 37].
- (e) This could be explored if necessary.
- (f) Does not arise.

Warehouses

1269. Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of warehouses opened during 1957-58, State-wise; and
- (b) the names of the places selected for the purpose?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) and (b). Seven warehouses have been opened by the Central Warehousing Corporation in hired accommodation in four States during 1957-58 as under:

Bombay.

- 1. Amravati 2. Gondia 3. Sangli.
- Mysore.
- 4. Davengere 5. Gadag.

Andhra Pradesh.

- 6. Warangal.

Orissa.

- 7. Bargarh.

Express train between Delhi and Fazilka

1270. Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is any proposal to introduce a fast express train service from Delhi to Fazilka; and

(b) if none, whether Government propose to consider this proposal at an early date?

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

(b) No, not at present, until additional capacity becomes available when the question will be considered in keeping with the priority of the various demands.

Animal Husbandry

1271. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allotted by the Government of India to the Punjab State for animal husbandry during 1957; and

(b) what is the present estimated daily per capita average consumption of milk and milk products in the State?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) The amount allotted to the Punjab State for animal husbandry during the year 1957-58 is Rs. 20.09 lakhs.

(b) The estimated daily per capita average consumption of milk (including milk products) based on the 1951 human census is 13.65 ounces in Punjab.

Super-phosphates

1272. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the production of Super-phosphates in India in the year 1957; and

(b) what is the ratio of nitrogen to P.205 used in India as compared to U.K. and U.S.A.?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) 1,41,678 tons.

(b) The ratio of total consumption in 1955-56 was as follows:

	N	P O
		2 5
India	1	: 0.09
U.K.	1	: 1.3
U.S.A.	1	: 1.07

Sea Weeds

1273. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether any work has been or is being done on the sea weeds in India's coastal waters with a view to convert them either for edible purposes or as basic raw materials for Industrial products such as alginic acid, alginates, cleansers, colloids, vitamins etc.; and

(b) if so, whether a statement showing the broad details of such work and its results will be laid on the Table?

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

(b) Experiments for the utilisation of sea weeds are carried on at the Central Marine Fisheries Research Station Mandapam Camp. These have shown that there are considerable possibilities of utilising certain varieties of Indian sea weeds on a cottage industry basis for the extraction of Agar and as human food, manure, cattle feed etc.

A pamphlet on "Sea Weeds" is under print for the benefit of the public, which contains details of methods of utilising sea weeds on a cottage industry basis. A note on utilisation of Sea Weeds on a cottage industry basis is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix V, annexure No. 38].

आँडिहार स्टेशन पर रेल के ऊपर का पुल

१२७४. श्री सरबू पाल्डे : यह रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि इलाहाबाद-कटिहार रेलवे लाइन के आँडिहार स्टेशन पर रेल के ऊपर पुल नहीं है;

(ल) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का वहां रेल के ऊपर पुल बनाने का विचार है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्वा?

रेप्पे उपर्याप्ति (श्री शाहनवाह जी) :

(क) जी हां।

(ख) जी हां। इस काम पर अनु-
मानित स्वर्च की मंजूरी दी जा चुकी है।

(ग) अगर आवश्यक इस्पात समय
पर मिल गया, तो काम सम्पन्नतः
१९५८-५९ के अन्त तक पूरा हो जायगा।

**Development of Horticulture in
Rajasthan**

1275. Shri Karni Singhji: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of subsidy or grants sanctioned to the Rajasthan Government for the development of Horticulture, year-wise from April 1949 to 31st March, 1957; and

(b) the amount utilised by the Rajasthan Government year-wise during the above period out of the sanctioned amount?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) No grant or subsidy was sanctioned to the Government of Rajasthan for the development of Horticulture from April 1949 to 31st March, 1957.

(b) Does not arise.

Supply of Food Staff

1276. { Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Prabhat Kar:
Shri Muhammed Elias:
Shri Sarju Pandey:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the quantity of food-stuff supplied by the Centre to the various drought-affected states, separately upto the 31st January, 1958?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): The following table gives the quantities of food-grains supplied during the year 1957

and in the month of January, 1958 to the States of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal which were the States mainly affected by drought conditions during the period August-October, 1957:

State	(In 1000 Tons)	
	1957	1958 (Upto January)
Bihar	511.2	65.8
Madhya Pradesh	46.0	0.8
Orissa	15.6	1.5
Uttar Pradesh	359.6	23.7
West Bengal	694.5	55.3

Superannuated Staff in Railways

1277. { Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Prabhat Kar:
Shri Muhammed Elias:
Shri Sarju Pandey:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of employees class III and IV superannuated on the Indian Railways during the period from 1950 to the 1st January, 1958; and

(b) the number of persons employed or promoted against such vacancies?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Agricultural College, Kanpur

1278. { Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Prabhat Kar:
Shri Muhammed Elias:
Shri Sarju Pandey:

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

(a) whether Agriculture College at Kanpur has asked for some financial help from the Centre; and

(b) if so, whether any amount has since been sanctioned?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) The Government of Uttar Pradesh approached the Government of India for financial assistance to start a Post-Graduate course in Agricultural Engineering at the Agricultural College, Kanpur.

(b) No.

Train Examiners

1279. { Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Prabhat Kar:
Shri Muhammed Elias:
Shri Sarju Pandey:
Shri Ganpati Ram:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of posts of Train Examiners grade 'D' scale Rs. 100—185 and grade 'C' scale Rs. 150 to 225 p.m. which have been filled up by reappointment of superannuated personnel in (i) South Eastern Railway; and (ii) the Eastern Railway during the period 1st January, 1956 to 31st January, 1958; and

(b) the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

Fair Price Shops in Orissa

1280. **Shri Kumbhar:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the number of fair price shops at present in Orissa State;

(b) the prices at which foodgrains are being sold there; and

(c) whether there is a proposal to open more shops in scarcity areas?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) 720.

(b) Price range of rice, paddy and wheat per maund is as follows:—

Rice: Rs. 17·18 N.P. to Rs. 21·25 N.P.

Paddy: Rs. 10·00 N.P. to Rs. 12·80 N.P.

Wheat: Rs. 14·50 N.P. (This price is for places within 3 miles of the importing place; for places beyond 3 miles the actual cost of transport is also added to it).

(c) More shops will be opened by the State Government if the need therefor arises.

Waste Lands

1281. { Shri Barman:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

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

(a) the quantity of 'waste lands' in the various States in the year 1950 and how much of the same have been allotted since for agricultural or homestead purposes; and

(b) what quantity of the above land has been allotted to landless Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) and (b). A statement showing the culturable waste lands available in various States is placed on the Table of Lok Sabha. [See Appendix V, annexure No. 39.]

As regards the remaining portion of part (a) and part (b) of the question, according to Article 246 (3) of the Constitution of India and item 18 of List II of its 7th Schedule, the subjects "Transfer and alienation of agricultural land"; "Land Improvement" and "Colonisation" are the concern of the State Governments. Hence the

information regarding allotment is not available with the Centre.

Gir Lions

1282. { Shri S. C. Samanta:
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Shri Barman:

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

(a) whether the lions transported to Chandraprabha forest from Gir forest in Saurashtra have survived the migration; and

(b) how far the scheme has proved a success?

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

(b) The animals have been reported to be in good condition. As this is the first experiment of the type, it is too early to offer any comments about its success or otherwise.

Sale of Handloom Products at Railway Stations

1283. Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state how many stalls have so far been opened during 1957-58 at Railway Stations to promote the sale of handloom products?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): No stalls, as such, have so far been opened during 1957-58.

At Katihar Station, the existing contractor for the sale of miscellaneous articles has been allowed to sell handloom products also with effect from September 1957.

दिल्ली में चलते फिरते श्रीवधालय

१२८४. श्री नवन ग्रमाकर : क्या द्वारास्थ मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में इस समय कितने चलते-फिरते श्रीवधालय कार्य कर रहे हैं;

(ख) इनसे कितने लोगों ने लाभ उठाया है; और

(ग) इनमें से कितने ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में तथा कितने नगर क्षेत्रों में कार्य कर रहे हैं?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (श्री करमरकर) :

(क) दिल्ली में इस समय १० चलते फिरते श्रीवधालय कार्य कर रहे हैं। इनमें से ८ सरकारी तथा २ निजी हैं।

(ख) १९५७ में लगभग १,४७,६८५,

(ग) इन १० श्रीवधालयों में से ७ ग्राम-क्षेत्रों में तथा ३ नगर क्षेत्रों में कार्य कर रहे हैं।

Health Schemes for Delhi

1285. Shri Radha Raman: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state the details of the schemes included in the Second Five Year Plan of Delhi for improving treatment of T.B. patients and catering for larger number of patients by increasing the number of beds in existing hospitals and starting new ones, family planning centres, venereal disease clinics etc.?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): The following schemes have been included in the Second Five Year Plan of Delhi for improving treatment of T.B. patients and catering for larger number of patients by increasing the number of beds in existing hospitals and starting new

ones, family planning centres, venereal disease clinics etc:—

Name of the Scheme	Plan provision (in lakhs)
1. Expansion of Irwin Hospital (120 additional beds)	18.86
2. Shahdara Hospital, Delhi (50 bedded)	13.25
3. Mental Hospital at Shahdara, Delhi (100 bedded)	15.83
4. Expansion of Out-patients Department in Irwin Hospital	11.90
5. One hundred bedded hospital in Kishan Ganj Area	23.57
6. Expansion of Hindu Rao Hospital (100 beds)	14.50
7. Victoria Zanana Hospital (40 additional beds)	(Provision will be found from the savings of other schemes)
8. Two T.B. Clinics — Shahdara and Paharganj	8.67
9. Four T.B. Clinics (Urban Areas)	19.00
10. T.B. Colony of 1500 beds	19.00
11. 250 beds for isolation of advanced cases of Tuberculosis	12.19
12. Two V.D. Clinics	4.57
13. Six Family Planning Centres (Two in urban and four in rural areas)	2.57
14. Leprosy Hospital, Delhi	2.87
15. Five Maternity Centres	2.47
16. Establishment of 4 Health Centres	8.16
17. Health Centre in Rural Area	5.10

C.D. and N.E.S. Blocks in Punjab

1286. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Community Development be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Community Development and National Extension

Service Blocks, which were sanctioned for Punjab State during the First Five Year Plan and the total amount of money sanctioned and spent; and

(b) the total number of such Blocks actually opened in the State during the First Five Year Plan period?

The Minister of Community Development (Shri S. K. Dey): (a) and (b).

Number allotted and opened	Pro-rata Target of expenditure (Rs. lakhs)	Amount spent (Rs. lakhs)
C.D. 5 Projects 14 Blocks.	433.3	291.0
N.E.S. 10 Blocks	67.5	75.7

Area under Cultivation in N.E.F.A.

1287. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the total area under cultivation in N.E.F.A. at present;

(b) the area under irrigation;

(c) the area of cultivable waste land; and

(d) the area under forests?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) 152,000 acres approximately.

(b) 20,000 acres approximately.

(c) 65,000 acres approximately.

(d) 2,383,000 acres approximately.

Death of Young Monkeys near Purana Qila area, New Delhi

1288. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1930 on the 19th December,

1957 and state the latest position of the case against the persons responsible for the death of truck loads of young monkeys in the Purana Qila area in New Delhi on the evening of the 20th March, 1957?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): The case was last fixed for hearing on the 24th February, 1958. It was not heard on that date as two of the accused did not attend the court and the case was adjourned to the 10th March, 1958.

Yogic Exercises

1289. Dr. Ram Snbhag Singh: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Council of Medical Research has studied the effects of Yogic exercises on human mind and body; and

(b) if so, whether it has prepared its study-report in this regard?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) The Indian Council of Medical Research has drawn up a scheme to study the effects of Yoga on the functions of the human mind and body. The work is likely to begin from the 1st April, 1958.

(b) Does not arise.

हिमाचल प्रदेश में सड़कें

१२६०. श्री पद्म देव : क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि हिमाचल प्रदेश में कोट्साई-जुम्बल-रोड़ रोड और संगरी-रोड़ रोड कब तक बन कर तैयार हो जायगी?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर): कोट्साई-जुम्बल-रोड़ सड़क पहले से ही जीप चलाने योग्य है। यह आशा की जाती है कि यदि कोष उपलब्ध हो गया तो पुल और पुलियों सहित यह सड़क मार्च, १९६० तक मोटर चलाने योग्य हो जायगी।

सूंगरी-रोड़ सड़क को अभी मापा नहीं गया है; आशा की जाती है कि यदि पर्याप्त कोष उपलब्ध हो गया तो मार्च, १९६० तक यह सड़क जीप चलाने योग्य हो जायगी।

Opening of Post Offices in Andhra Pradesh

1291. Shri E. Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) how many experimental extra-departmental branch post offices have been opened in Andhra Pradesh during 1956 and 1957 and how many of those in the erstwhile Hyderabad State:

(b) whether it is a fact that in former Telangana area there are villages where delivery of letters and postal articles is made only twice or thrice a week;

(c) if so, the number of such villages which are without postal facilities;

(d) whether Government have any plans for increasing postal facilities in such places in the near future; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

[a]	Andhra Pradesh	E-rtwhile Hyde-abed State (Telangana a-ea)
During 1956	600	175
During 1957		103

(b) Yes; besides 8002 villages served daily, there are 1161 villages with delivery twice a week and 544 villages with delivery thrice a week.

(c) None.

(d) and (e). Yes, it is proposed to open about 524 post offices and to employ about 186 additional delivery staff during the next 3 years.

Jute Production

1292. Shri Barman: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the average increase in jute production since 1947 state-wise;

(b) what further steps Government propose to take to reach the production target set for the Second Five Year Plan; and

(c) the quality of improved seed distributed by seed farms since 1952 year-wise?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) to (c). A statement is placed on the Table of Lok Sabha. [See Appendix V annexure No. 40.]

Ramgundam-Nizamabad Rail Link

1293. Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 315 on the 20th November, 1957 and state:

(a) whether the Railway Board has since completed the examination of the Traffic Survey Report of Ramgundam-Nizamabad rail link;

(b) if so, the nature of decision arrived at; and

(c) what will be the estimated cost of this project?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) to (c). Not yet, Sir. The Railway Administration had been asked to re-estimate the earnings, financial implications and cost of construction taking into account some of the factors indicated by the Railway Board. The information has just not yet been received in full from the Railway Administration.

Passenger Traffic on Imphal-Dimapur Road

1294. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there was a heavy congestion of passenger

traffic on the Imphal-Dimapur Road during December, 1957 and January, 1958;

(b) what is the total number of passengers carried by State Transport buses during the above period;

(c) what steps are being taken to cope with the heavy traffic;

(d) whether it is a fact that State Transport buses which were plying on the Burma Road and the Tiddim Road have been withdrawn; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) 77,133 on all routes and 72,633 on Imphal-Dimapur route including all intermediate stations.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Yes.

(e) It was considered more advantageous to the Manipur State Transport and the public that the State Transport should concentrate on providing efficient services on fewer routes rather than dispersing the vehicles and the staff on several routes.

Supply of Wagons to Traders of Bareilly

1295. Shri Vajpayee: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the North Eastern Railway failed to supply wagons to the traders of Bareilly and the adjoining districts as a result of which the supply of foodgrains to the drought affected areas was greatly hampered; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). During the six months period ending February, 1958, a total of 1683 wagons of foodgrains were loaded from principal foodgrain loading stations of

Bareilly and adjoining Civil districts falling in Izatnagar Railway District of North Eastern Railway to stations east of Gorakhpur in East U.P., North Bihar and North Bengal (drought affected areas). This compares with 827 wagons of foodgrains loaded for these areas during the corresponding period of the previous year, and registers an increase of 103 per cent.

2. Taking East U.P. alone, during the six months period ending February, 1958, as many as 17,815 wagons of food grains (including imported foodgrains) were moved for stations beyond Gorakhpur as against 13,684 during the corresponding period of the last year. In spite of this considerable increase in the movement, however, there were some outstanding registrations of foodgrains for East U.P., North Bihar and Bengal at stations on Izatnagar District, which could not be met currently as other urgent movements such as salt, textiles and Government sponsored movements had also to be accommodated. With the recent decrease in the arrival of imported foodgrains for these areas, traffic locally on North Eastern Railway stations is being cleared in larger volumes and it is expected that within the next few days, all outstanding registrations of foodgrains at stations on Izatnagar District will be cleared.

Price of Sulphate of Ammonia

1296. { Shri Bali Reddy:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

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

(a) whether Government are contemplating to bring down the prices of sulphate of ammonia so as to encourage increased production in the country;

(b) whether Government would consult the representatives of the agriculturists and their organisations, while fixing up the prices of the chemical fertilizers?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) The review of the pool price of Sulphate of Ammonia will be taken up shortly when all relevant factors will be taken into consideration.

(b) No. The Government would, however, ensure that the price of fertilizers is not uneconomical to the cultivators.

Irrigation Schemes under the Second Five Year Plan

1297. Shri Bali Reddy: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) acreage of land to be brought under irrigation during the Second Five Year Plan period under the Agricultural Development Scheme and the Community Project Administration; and

(b) how much land has actually been brought under irrigation in the first and second years of the Second Five Year Plan?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) A target of 9 million acres has been fixed for the area to be brought under irrigation from Minor Irrigation Schemes during the Second Plan period, out of which about half would be under Agricultural Development Schemes and the other half under the National Extension and Community Development Programme.

(b) Complete progress reports giving the achievements in respect of Minor Irrigation Schemes during the first two years of the Second Five Year Plan have not yet been received from all the States. However, it is expected that actual achievement of irrigation during the first two years of the Second Five Year Plan period will be about 40 per cent of the total irrigation target fixed for the Second Plan.

रेलवे युद्धेन्द्रिय

१२६८. श्री रघुनाथ रित्तृ : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या यह सच है कि १८ जनवरी, १९५८ को प्रातःकाल पूर्व रेलवे की ७०७ अप एक्सप्रेस जमानिया स्टेशन से मुगलसराय जाते समय धीना स्टेशन के सिगनल के पास दुर्घटना घटत हो गयी जिससे कुछ डिब्बे पटरी में उत्तर गये ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : १८ जनवरी, १९५८ को सुबह लगभग ४ बज कर १८ मिनट पर जब ७०७ अप मालगाड़ी पूर्व रेलवे के दानापुर-मुगलसराय सेक्शन के जमानिया और धीना स्टेशनों के बीच जा रही थी, इंजन से इक्कीसवें डिब्बे का दाहिना अंगला जरनल टूट गया जिसकी वजह से १७ डिब्बे पटरी में उत्तर गये ।

Sardine Oil

1299. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) what are the uses of Sardine Oil in Industry; and

(b) whether the Government of India are aware of the unprecedented heavy catch of oil sardines in the Malabar coast in the recent months and that there is a glut of sardine oil in the area as a result of which prices have fallen to half?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Sardine oil is used mainly for training of leather, tempering of steel, painting boats as a preservative, and manufacture of insecticidal soaps, printing inks, candle and waxes and paints and varnishes.

(b) Yes; the average price fell down from Rs. 34/- per tin of 4 gallons to about Rs. 10/-. The fall in price is mainly due to lack of organised marketing and quality control.

दिल्ली परिवहन सेवा की बातों
में बिना टिकट यात्रा

१३००. श्री बाजपेही : क्या परिवहन सेवा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली परिवहन सेवा की बातों में बिना टिकट यात्रा करना एक कानूनी अपराध है जिसका दण्ड ५० रुपये जुर्माना तथा न देने पर १५ दिन की मावारण कैद है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो वर्ष १९५७ में कितने व्यक्तियों को उक्त अपराध में दण्डित किया गया ?

परिवहन सेवा संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) ही, हां ।

(ख) तीन ।

रेल के किराये

१३०१. श्री क० भ० मालवीय : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि : १९३६ और १९४६ की तुलना में जनवरी, १९५८ में प्रति सौ मील का रेल का किराया कितना है ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : प्रति सौ मील के हिसाब से किराये की दर बताना संभव नहीं है । आम तौर पर किराये दूरी के आधार पर लगाये गये थे, इसलिए प्रति सौ मील की दर कुल दूरी से मेल नहीं खाती ।

१९३६, १९४६ और १९५८ में प्रमुख रेलों के किराये के आधार संलग्न बयान में बताये गये हैं जो सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है । [देखिये परिचय ५, अनुबन्ध संख्या ४१]

इनके प्रलापा १९३६ और १९४६ सिन्धिया स्टेट रेलवे, धीलपुर स्टेट

रेलवे, भारती लाइट रेलवे आदि कई छोटी छोटी रेले भी थीं, जो बद में प्रभुत्व रेलों में मिला थी गयीं और जिसके फलस्वरूप बर्तमान लंबीय रेलें बनीं।

Water Supply Scheme in Himachal Pradesh

1303. Shri Nek Ram Negi: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 820 on the 28th November, 1957 and state:

(a) the date by which the Water Supply Scheme for Kunihar and Theog in Himachal Pradesh will be completed; and

(b) the total number of storage tanks with their costs purchased by the Himachal Pradesh Administration for storing drinking water?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Theog Water Supply Scheme is likely to be completed by March, 1960 and Kunihar Water Supply Scheme by September, 1959.

(b) 101 storage tanks costing Rs. 27,804 have been purchased for storage of drinking water.

हिमाचल प्रदेश में मेर्कों की खेती

१३०४. श्री पद्म देव : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिमाचल प्रदेश के जिला महारू की चीनी तहसील में चिलगोजा, बादाम और पिस्ते की खेती में क्या प्रगति हुई है; और

(ख) अब तक इन फलों के कितने पौधे खेती करने वालों को बाटे जा चुके हैं और उसका क्या परिणाम हुआ है?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री (श्री अ. अ. अ. अ. अ.): (क) चिलगोजा—चीनी के

स्थान पर बन जालीरे में लगभग ३००० पौधे उगाये गये हैं।

पिस्ता—चीनी के सूखे फल अनुसन्धान स्टेशन में कुछ पौधे लगाये गये हैं और उनकी बढ़ीतरी पर देखभाल की जा रही है।

बादाम—यह फल लगभग ११० एकड़ भूमि में लगाया गया है।

(ख) चिलगोजा—के कुछ नहीं। आगे बोने के लिये सन्तोषजनक टैक्नीक निश्चित होने पर बाटने का कार्य शुरू किया जायेगा।

बादाम—११००० पौधे।

पिस्ता—३० पौधे।

ये पौधे अभी बहुत छोटे हैं और इन में फल लगने शुरू नहीं हुए।

Community Development Block In Tripura

1305. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Community Development be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the tribal dominated Tehsil of Kardanpur in Dhamanagar Division, Tripura, has been kept out of the Community Development Block activities; and

(b) if so, whether a new and multi-purpose block would be opened to cover this underdeveloped part of Tripura?

The Minister of Community Development (Shri S. K. Dey): (a) and (b). Presumably the Member is referring to Kanchanpur tehsil in Dharmanganagar Sub-Division which has not yet been brought under the Community Development programme. In accordance with the phased programme of covering the entire territory, Kanchanpur Tehsil will also be covered. It may not, however, be a multi-purpose block as all such blocks sanctioned for the Second Five Year Plan period have already been taken up.

Strike of Vendors at Delhi Railway Station

1306. Shri B. S. Murthy: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a strike of Vendors in the Delhi Railway Station on the 13th February, 1958; and

(b) the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Residential Quarters for Railway Employees

1307. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount spent so far on the construction of quarters at each Station on Nangal Dam line on Northern Railway for employees during 1957-58;

(b) whether there is still shortage of residential quarters on this line;

(c) whether there is any proposal to construct new residential quarters for Railway employees on this line; and

(d) if so, when the work of construction is expected to start?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Nil.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir. It is proposed to construct 2 units class III and 4 units class IV staff quarters at Nangal Dam for essential staff in consultation with the Punjab Government, as the cost of these quarters is debitable to that Government.

(d) The construction of quarters will be taken in hand after the proposal is finalised and the acceptance of the Punjab Government to bear the cost thereof is received.

N. E. S. and C. D. Blocks in Punjab and Himachal Pradesh

1308. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Community Development be pleased to state:

(a) the number of National Extension Service and Community Development Blocks allotted to Punjab and Himachal Pradesh during the Second Five Year Plan period; and

(b) the extent, area and population for which a National Extension Service and Community Development Block is established in Himachal Pradesh and the extent, area and population for which it is established in the plains and hill areas of the Punjab respectively?

The Minister of Community Development (Shri S. K. Dey): (a) During the first two years of the Second Five Year Plan viz. 1956-57 and 1957-58, the following blocks have been allotted to Punjab and Himachal Pradesh:

State	N.E.S.	C.D. (By conversion)
Punjab	60	24
Himachal	10	4
Pradesh		

In view of the recommendations made by the Study Team for Community Development and National Extension Service appointed by the Committee on Plan Projects, Planning Commission, the revision of the programme is now under consideration. The allotment of blocks during the remaining period will depend on the decision taken.

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

Scheduled Castes and Community Development Programme

1309. Shri B. S. Murthy: Will the Ministry of Community Development be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the officers concerned in the Village Level

Workers and Block Development Officers for bringing the Scheduled Castes into the Community Development Programme; and

(b) whether this forms a subject for the trainees?

The Minister of Community Development (Shri S. K. Dey): (a) and (b). The Community Development Programme is intended for all persons in the block irrespective of Caste and Creed. However, the scheduled castes are being brought into the community development programme through education and participation in recreation and social education activities. Special facilities are being offered in regard to housing, village industries etc. Though this is not a formal subject in the training imparted to Village Level Workers and Block Development Officers, emphasis is being given to drive home to the trainees the necessity of drawing the Scheduled Castes into the programme.

T. B. Patients in India

1310. Shri Assar: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of T.B. sufferers in India (State-wise) in 1956-57; and

(b) the amount allotted to Bombay State for anti-T.B. work in the Second Plan period?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) It is estimated that about two and a half million people suffer from tuberculosis in India. The State-wise distribution is not available.

(b) The tentative allotment for anti-T.B. work in the Bombay State in the Second Plan period is Rs. 125.72 lakhs.

Import of Sulphur Drugs

1311. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Ques-

tion No. 792 on the 28th November, 1957 and state:

(a) the total value of sulpha-drugs imported so far during the Second Five Year Plan period, year-wise; and

(b) the total value of recognised sulpha-drugs made in India during the period?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) The value of Sulphadrugs imported so far during the Second Five Year Plan period year-wise is:

1956-57	Rs. 83,51,072
1957-58	Rs. 80,82,224

(b) The value of recognised Sulphadrugs made in India during the period year-wise is:

1956-57	Rs. 32,61,990
1957-58	Rs. 44,48,640 (approximately).

Anti-T. B. Work during the Second Five Year Plan

1312. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 793 on 28th November, 1957 and state the amount spent so far by the Central Government on anti-T.B. work in the Second Five Year Plan year-wise?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): A sum of Rs. 4,97,308 during 1956-57 and Rs. 39,70,245 during 1957-58 so far have been spent by the Central Government on anti-T.B. work in the Second Five Year Plan.

Area under Cultivation in Delhi

1313. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the total area under cultivation in Delhi at present;

(b) the area under irrigation;

(c) the area of cultivable wasteland; and

(d) the area under forest?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) 2,16,888 acres only.

(b) 80,000 acres approximately.

(c) The total area of cultivable waste land is 48,441:

(i) Government waste land 6,185 acres.

(ii) Other waste land 42,256 acres.

(d) 4,764 acres only.

Sanitary Arrangements in Himachal Pradesh

1314. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the spread of any diseases in the Himachal Pradesh due to lack of sanitary arrangements; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken for preventing them?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Government are not aware of the spread of any disease as suggested in the question.

(b) Does not arise.

Union for Extra-Departmental Workers

1315. Shri Sambandam: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether any request has been made by the Extra-Departmental Workers to have a separate union; and

(b) if so, action taken thereon?

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

(b) The matter is under consideration.

सङ्केत परिवहन

१३१६. श्री रामचंद्रशर्मा: क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) भूतपूर्व मध्य भारत सरकार ने सङ्केत परिवहन के राष्ट्रीयकरण के हेतु निगम स्थापित करने के लिये जो योजना बनाई थी और जिसमें रेलवे अधिकारियों ने भाग लेना स्वीकार किया था इस समय किस स्थिति पर है;

(ख) रेलवे अधिकारियों ने इस निगम में भागीदार होने का निश्चय करने से पूर्व प्रारम्भिक वर्ष में कितने प्रतिशत लाभ का अनुमान लगाया था ; और

(ग) उक्त योजना को शीत्र कार्यान्वित करने के लिये अधिकारियों ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री

(श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) और (ग). पहली नवम्बर, १९५६ से भूतपूर्व मध्य भारत राज्य का नए मध्य प्रदेश राज्य में विलय हो जाने के परिणामस्वरूप मध्य प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा उक्त योजना की विशेष प्रगति नहीं हुई। यह मामला पुनः राज्य सरकार के विचारधीन है।

(ख) लगभग ५ प्रतिशत।

Widening of National Highway No. 37

1317. Shrimati Mafida Ahmed: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation has been received from the National Chamber of Commerce, Tinsukia, Assam for widening the formation and surface width of miles 303/0 to 325/2 of the National Highway No. 37;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) when the work is likely to be taken up?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). Two representations were received, first in June 1957 and second in February 1958.

(c) It has not been possible to take up the work so far on account of paucity of funds. The position will be reviewed during the next financial year, when the necessary sanction would be issued if funds permit.

Name of the Course

- (1) Diploma in General Management in Hotel & Catering Industry.
- (2) Diploma in Specialised management in Hotel Industry.
- (3) Certificate in Craftsmanship in Hotel and Catering Industry.
- (4) Certificate in Craftsmanship in Hotel Reception and Bookkeeping.
- (5) Certificate in waiting.
- (6) Certificate in Bakery and Confectionery.

Ernakulam-Quilon Railway Line

1319. { Shri Warior:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Punnoose:
Shri Kunhan:
Shri Narayananankutty Menon:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the Ernakulam Railway Users Association against the inclusion of the newly constructed Ernakulam-Quilon line and the Shenkottai-Trivandrum line in the administrative jurisdiction of Madhurai Division and requesting Government to include these lines in

College of Catering and Institutional Management, Bombay

1318. Shri R. Narayanasamy: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state what educational qualifications are required for admission in the College of Catering and Institutional Management, Bombay?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): It is understood that the educational qualifications prescribed for admission to the various Diploma and Certificate Courses in the College of Catering and Institutional Management under the All India Women's Central Food Council are as under:

Standard of admission

Certificate in Craftsmanship in the Hotel and Catering Industry.

Intermediate pass in Mathematics and English and Diploma in General Management in Hotel and Catering Industry.

Secondary School Certificate with Mathematics.

S.S.C.

Standard VIII pass.

S.S.C.

the administrative jurisdiction of Olavakode Division; and

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

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The President, Ernakulam Railway Users Association, was advised that on account of the advantages that would be gained from operational point of view, it had been decided to include the new Metre-Gauge Ernakulam-Quilon section in the all Metre Gauge Madurai Division instead of in the Olavakkot Division which, with the exception of the 28½ mile Nilgiri Mountain Railway, is purely a Broad Gauge Division. Some reasons apply

to the retention of the Shencottai-Trivandrum line in the Madurai Division.

रेलवे यात्रियों के आंकड़े

१३२०. श्री राजे लाल व्यास : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि बयाना-गोधरा सेक्षन के जंक्शन स्टेशनों को छोड़ कर अन्य स्टेशनों से अक्टूबर, नवम्बर और दिसम्बर, १९५७ में कितने यात्री आये और गये ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : बयाना-गोधरा सेक्षन के स्टेशनों पर आने-जाने वाले यात्रियों की संख्या जिसमें जंक्शन स्टेशन शामिल नहीं हैं :

महीना आने वाले जाने वाले
अक्टूबर, १९५७ १,५८ लाख २.८३ लाख
नवम्बर, १९५७ १,३७ लाख ३.११ लाख
दिसम्बर, १९५७ १,५५ लाख २.७५ लाख

B.C.G.

1321. Dr. Samantsinhar: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 191 on the 23rd May, 1957 and state:

(a) the number of persons tested and vaccinated under B.C.G. from April to December, 1957, State-wise;

(b) the number of persons suffered from reactions of B.C.G. during the period, State-wise;

(c) the nature of reactions; and

(d) the number of deaths due to these reactions, State-wise?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) A statement showing the number of persons tuberculin tested and vaccinated with B.C.G. for the period from April to December, 1957, is given below:—

State/Union Territory	Tuberculin Tested	B.C.G. Vaccinated
Andhra Pradesh	1,324,218	416,401
Assam	443,964	202,782
Bihar	2,419,569	1,062,413
Bombay	2,098,464	678,198
Jammu & Kashmir	326,298	177,059
Kerala	229,352	89,979
Madhya Pradesh	396,980	145,969
Madras	347,255	142,752
Mysore	418,424	171,938
Orissa	464,886	205,177
Punjab	1,324,976	476,807
Rajasthan	635,666	188,023
Uttar Pradesh	1,356,670	421,295
West Bengal	858,009	319,502
Delhi	88,432	22,280
Himachal Pradesh	15,075	6,910
Manipur	36,291	15,180
N.E.F.A.	6,128	1,927
Tripura	51,428	19,135

(b) No case was brought to notice.
(c) and (d). Do not arise.

Telephone Connections in Delhi

1822. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the number of telephone connections which were available as on the 31st January, 1958 in Delhi and New Delhi;

(b) the number of telephone connections actually given and working as on the 31st January, 1958; and

(c) the number of applications for telephone connections in Delhi and New Delhi awaiting action as on the 1st February, 1958 under (i) the Own Your Telephone System, and (ii) other categories?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Delhi 1761, New Delhi and Karolbagh 1615.

(b) No. of connections actually working on 31-1-58.

Delhi 5759, New Delhi and Karolbagh 12107.

(c)

Own Your Telephone System. [i]	Other Applicants. [ii]		
		Delhi	New Delhi and Karolbagh.
138	2842		48
	2175		

Town Committees and Notified Areas in Manipur

1823. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the names of town committees set up and the names of places declared as notified areas under the Assam Municipal Act, 1923, as extended to Manipur; and

(b) the names of other places whose inhabitants have applied for declaration as notified areas?

The Minister of Health (Shri Mar-mkar): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Co-operative Sugar Factories in Andhra

1824. Shri B. S. Murthy: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the number of licences given to set up co-operative sugar factories in the Andhra Pradesh during 1958-59; and

(b) the Central help in this direction?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) The figures 1958-59 are evidently a printing mistake. Licences under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act were given for starting six Co-operative Sugar Factories in 1956 and 1957.

(b) No assistance has been given so far.

MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT

Murder of three R.M.S. employees

12 hrs.

Mr. Speaker: I have received a notice of an adjournment motion from Shri Yadav regarding the murder of three Railway Mail Service employees on the 13th March, 1958, in Farrukhabad branch passenger train and also the missing of insured parcels. Notices have been received also from Sarvashri Tangamani, S. M. Banerjee, Hem Barua and Braj Raj Singh.

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): My short notice question is also there.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): The place, where this has occurred, belongs to my constituency. Therefore, may I submit.....

Mr. Speaker: I am not asking anybody to submit anything. He wants

information regarding this matter. The adjournment motion is there. We may ask the hon. Minister.....

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): Before the hon. Minister is allowed to make a statement, may I submit that the last question that was answered referred to the robbery in one of the express trains near Calcutta. The train was stopped and a band of robbers looted seven passengers from a third class compartment.

Here, they are the R.M.S. employees. They come both under the Ministry of Transport and Communications and the Ministry of Railways. These people have to travel by night also. According to the information that we have received we find that a train which was travelling at night, somewhere about midnight, arrived at a particular station—Tundla Station—and there it was found that this particular R.M.S. van was found locked. As soon as it was opened, it was noticed that three people had been murdered in cold blood. If this is the sort of protection given to Government employees this is a case where the protection was given to Government employees—what sort of protection is given to the ordinary passengers?

There have been cases of derailments also and it has become insecure for passengers and also for the Government employees to travel by these trains. So, we must have a discussion. We must know the various causes which led to this. Were these R.M.S. employees given sufficient protection? They were doing a very useful national job and were carrying valuable material. This is a matter of very serious importance and I submit that this matter may be held over for one or two days. We would like to have a full discussion.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: I have information from Tundla Station, where this has happened, that a train was there on the platform of Tundla Junction, the Railway Police protection force was there, and these three

people have been murdered on the railway at Tundla Junction. So, it is a very serious matter and if very serious steps are not taken to check these things, it will create apprehension and insecurity in the minds of the people.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): This butchering of the members of the R.M.S. is not a solitary instance. On the 6th March, Rev. Stenley Jones, Secretary of the Methodist Church of Calcutta, was thrown out of the railway compartment. He was way laid and robbed and was lying till 10 A.M. when it was discovered, some seven hours after the train had passed. This thing is being repeated here. We find that three members of the R.M.S. have been butchered under very tragic circumstances and that is why, I think, we should have a discussion on this point so as to evolve ways and means to ensure security of people travelling in trains.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur) rose—

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member is going to add one more instance.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: There are bogies specially reserved for Railway Protection Force and also for the G.R.P. in every night train. I have found that in this bogie, which can actually have 23 passengers, they all sleep—and it is said that it is reserved—and they are taking, full protection of the passengers. So, may I submit that we must know whether the Police were there in this particular train. The news item says:

"Railway Police could not say how the robbers entered the van and how the porter, who was not supposed to be there, was there."

For every accident and for every robbery, it is said: "The bodies were brought here for post-mortem." We know everything after the post-mortem.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: The Police was there.

Mr. Speaker: You mean to say that the murderers would take the witnesses with them.

Hon. Members are certainly anxious, as the country itself must be anxious, to see that these things do not occur. Proper steps ought to be taken.

How does it happen? Is there information as to how the porter came there?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: He was supposed to be there.

Shri Tangamani: Class III and Class IV employees and in the compartment which is attached to this, we found a porter also.

Mr. Speaker: The porter was also murdered?

Shri Tangamani: Yes, all the three murdered.

The Deputy Minister of Railway (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): Although I fully agree with the hon. Ministers...
.....(laughter)

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): We are all becoming Ministers.

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: I mean hon. Members—that it is a very serious matter when either the railway employees or other passengers travelling by trains are murdered. It is a very serious thing and very strong action is called for. But the House will agree that it is a law and order problem and that is within the competence of the State Government. In this particular case we have asked for information from the A.I.G., Railway Police, U.P., Allahabad, and fuller details are expected.

Mr. Speaker: Was the train stopped anywhere on the way?

Shri Raghunath Singh: No, Sir, the train was not stopped on the way....
(Interruptions)

Mr. Speaker: When all hon. Members speak, how is it to be recorded? How can I hear? One hon. Member at a time should speak. What is the hurry?

Shri Tangamani: The train reaches Tundla Station soon after midnight. Only there it was known that this had happened.

Mr. Speaker: Can we say that the hon. Minister was present there and is responsible for it? Everybody is anxious and there is going to be a court of enquiry in the matter. Dead bodies have been taken for post-mortem etc. We have really to find out whether it happened in the station yard itself or whether it happened on the way, whether somebody pulled the chain, stopped the train and committed the murder, whether the police was there, etc.?

Shri Braj Raj Singh: This has happened.....

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member represents the Ministry itself.

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): We are collecting information.

Mr. Speaker: Has the hon. Minister of Transport and Communications any information?

Shri Braj Raj Singh rose—

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members make a number of these statements. There will be an enquiry in this matter.

Is there any special information with the hon. Minister of Transport and Communications?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): There is nothing new. We have received a telegram from the Director, Complaints; P & T Directorate, received by him from Postmaster General, Lucknow, just now. There is nothing special. Everything, which has appeared in the newspapers

is mentioned here also in the telegram. We have no additional information. If you so like, I can read out its contents.

Mr. Speaker: Yes.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: "Train arrived Tundla 01 with RMS compartment locked from both sides. Government Railway Police and doctor called for. Compartment opened and two RMS employees—Bhagwan Singh, Mail Guard and Shivasaran Lal, Porter found stabbed and dead. RMS van detached. Case made over to Government Railway Police for investigation. Details of losses not available at present."

Shri Braj Raj Singh: When did it happen? My information is that it happened on the night of 11th March. It is three days and the hon. Minister has not got information. Tundla is only 100 miles from here.

Mr. Speaker: The point is that it should be information from a reliable quarter. The official source says that this was done only at the Tundla Station. Till then it had been locked. It will be a proper thing for inquiry whether the R.M.S. van was locked at the previous station, because at each place the parcels have to be handed over. If that had been locked they would have noticed there. These are all matters which will be certainly gone into. The hon. Minister is not in a position to say anything else. He has read out the official information. All possible steps will be taken because some passengers are affected. Mail sorters and others have to go. There special care will be taken in regard to the investigation and this matter may be communicated to the House as and when further details come. Most effective measures must be taken. With these remarks.....

Shri Braj Raj Singh: It may be held over till the other day.

Mr. Speaker: How long?

Shri Braj Raj Singh: For the 17th.

Mr. Speaker: No, no. With these remarks that with respect to this matter which occurred recently, the hon. Minister will communicate to the House from time to time such information as may be available.

Shri Raghunath Singh: My Short Notice Question is there. It may be answered after three days.

Mr. Speaker: I shall see. If within three days any more information is available, the hon. Minister will tell us. If not, I will bring it up a week hence. I am not called upon to give my consent. There is no good pursuing this matter or giving consent to the adjournment motion.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE INDIAN RARE EARTHS (PRIVATE) LTD.

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): Sir, on behalf of the Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Finance and also in charge of the Department of Atomic Energy, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (1) of section 639 of the Companies Act, 1956, a copy of the Annual Report of the Indian Rare Earths (Private) Limited, along with the Audited Accounts for the year 1956-57.

[Placed in Library. See No. Lt-594/58]

STATEMENTS SHOWING ACTION TAKEN BY GOVERNMENT ON ASSURANCES

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of each of the following statements showing the action taken by the Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by Ministers during the various sessions of Second Lok Sabha shown against each:—

(1) First Statement Fourth Session,
1958

(Shri Satya Narayan Sinha)

- (2) Supplementary Statement No. III 1957.
- (3) Supplementary Statement No. IX Second Session, 1957.
- (4) Supplementary Statement No. X First Session, 1957.

[See Appendix V, annexure Nos. 42, 43, 44, and 45]

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM ON THE ACTION TAKEN ON THE RECOMMENDATION OF THE SECOND FINANCE COMMISSION

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. B. Bhagat): Sir, I beg to lay on Table, under Article 281 of the Constitution, a copy of the Explanatory Memorandum on the action taken on the recommendation of the Second Finance Commission relating to loans to State Governments.

[Placed in Library. See No. Lt. 599/58]

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

Secretary: Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:—

- (i) 'In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of Rule 162 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Appropriation (Railways) Bill, 1958, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 8th March, 1958, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill.'
- (ii) 'I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 12th March, 1958, has

passed the enclosed motion referring the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Bill, 1958 to a Joint Committee of the Houses and to request that the concurrence of the Lok Sabha in the said motion and the names of the Members of the Lok Sabha to be appointed to the said Joint Committee may be communicated to this House.

MOTION

'That the Bill to provide for the eviction of unauthorised occupants from public premises and for certain incidental matters be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 45 members; 15 members from this House, namely:—

- 1. Shri P. N. Sapru
- 2. Shri Har Prasad Saksena
- 3. Shri P. S. Rajagopal Naidu
- 4. Shrimati Yashoda Reddy
- 5. Shri Ram Sahai
- 6. Shri Rajabhai Vithalrao Dangre
- 7. Shri Onkar Nath
- 8. Shri Jugal Kishore
- 9. Shri Maheswar Naik
- 10. Syed Mazhar Imam
- 11. Shri S. C. Deb
- 12. Shri Naraindas Rattanmal Malkani
- 13. Shri V. Prasad Rao
- 14. Shri Narsingrao Balbhimrao Deshmukh
- 15. Shri Theodore Bodra and 30 members from the Lok Sabha;

that in order to constitute a meeting of the Joint Committee the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of members of the Joint Committee;

that in other respects, the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Select Committees shall

apply with such variations and modifications as the Chairman may make;

that this House recommends to the Lok Sabha that the Lok Sabha do join in the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of members to be appointed by the Lok Sabha to the Joint Committee; and

that the Committee shall make a report to this House by the 22nd April, 1958."

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government business in this House during the week commencing 17th March will consist of—

- (1) Further discussion of the Budget (General) for 1958-59.
- (2) Consideration of a motion for the concurrence of the House to join a Joint Committee of the two Houses on the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Bill, 1958.
- (3) Discussion and voting of Demands for Grants in respect of Ministries of Commerce & Industry; Education and Scientific Research; and Health.

Time permitting, the Demands for the Ministry of Irrigation and Power will also be taken up for discussion.

GENERAL BUDGET—GENERAL DISCUSSION—Contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now resume further discussion of the General Budget for 1958-59. Out of 20 hours allotted for general discussion, 11 hours and 54 minutes have already been availed of. Eight hours and 6 minutes now remain.

Ch. Ranbir Singh may continue his speech.

Ch. Ranbir Singh (Rohtak): Mr. Speaker, yesterday I was saying that if reliance is to be given to the statistics mentioned by the Members of the various groups of the Opposition, the laymen in this country will be obliged to feel that everything is wrong with the Government. I do not claim that everything is O.K. with the administration but I must say that everything is not wrong with the administration.

I would like to mention some statistics to prove my contention. This is the seventh year of the Plan period. We started with an expenditure of Rs. 259.54 crores for implementing the Plan in 1951-52, while, according to the Budget estimates presented for the next year, 1958-59, the Plan expenditure is expected to come to about Rs. 1017 crores, which is almost four times the expenditure which was incurred in 1951-52, almost equal to 50 per cent of the expenditure of the First Plan.

Similarly, if one looks at the pace of net capital formation by and through the Central Government under direct and indirect heads, it was Rs. 511 crores in 1956-57 while it is expected to be Rs. 790 crores in 1958-59. The increase in net capital formation will be more than 50 per cent in the year 1958-59 in comparison to 1956-57. Similarly, if one compares the potentialities of the revenues of the Central Government, one will be amazed to find that in 1948-49, it was Rs. 371.70 crores while in 1958-59, it is expected to be of the order of Rs. 768.99 crores, which is more than double that of the year 1948-49.

As regards the pace of expenditure of the Central Government out of the Revenue Budget estimate, it was Rs. 320.87 crores in the year 1948-49, while it is expected to be Rs. 796 crores in 1958-59, which is also more than double that of 1948-49. It clearly denotes that the economy has expanded 100 per cent more in the

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last 10 years. The total expenditure of the Central Government exclusive of the operating expenses of departmental commercial undertakings was Rs. 1091 crores in 1956-57 while the same is expected to be Rs. 1609 crores in 1958-59. Here also, the increase is more than 50 per cent.

The pace of development of the country and the success of the First Five Year Plan have created confidence in the people in the country and also in foreign countries which is clearly depicted in the response shown by the increase of net borrowings of the Central Government under the various loan heads. It was Rs. 186 crores in 1956 while the same is expected to be Rs. 587 crores in 1958-59. This includes a credit of Rs. 380 crores as foreign aid. The framers of the Second Five Year Plan expected external assistance of the order of Rs. 800 crores for the implementation of the Plan. A sum of Rs. 570 crores has already been committed as foreign aid for the Second Five Year Plan, leaving a margin of Rs. 230 crores which also, I believe, will be forthcoming. Many speakers, instead of being jubilant, developed a fear complex that probably the country may not be able to repay the loan according to the schedule. I am sure, not only the Planning Commission must have looked into the matter minutely, but the creditors also must have taken due care of their interest more than our critics in this House. I do not know why some friends here have started advocating the interests of the creditors rather than for the development of this country although the help is coming from different blocs of the world. The creditors must have advanced it after due scrutiny. I can understand the anxiety of the Members of this House for a proper expenditure of the aid while I fail to understand the other aspect, that is, the paying capacity of the country. It can safely be left to the creditors.

Any way, I may submit that we would be paying something about

Rs. 23 crores in the year 1958-59. The peak year in this respect is expected to be 1961-62 in which we will be required to pay Rs. 123 crores. God willing, the country shall cross that hurdle also as we have already crossed many hurdles in the past in our development era.

It is complained that the Government have resorted to deficit financing to the tune of Rs. 1,076 without any proper authority. I would like to present this fact in a slightly different way. I feel that it shows the soundness of the financial condition of this country as inflation has not been allowed to creep in spite of the deficit financing to the extent referred to above. Personally I feel that the limitation of the expansion of the currency should not be allowed to stand in the way of progress, and deficit financing will not harm the interests of the people at large provided agricultural production and cottage industry production expand with the required speed.

The agricultural sector or the cottage industry sector does not require much foreign currency. I am sure the agriculturists of this country will not lag behind as they have already shown their potentialities. The agriculturists made this country surplus in wheat, rice, cotton, jute, sugar etc., to the extent that at one time it became a problem to the country to maintain the reasonable price levels of these commodities. The Government, I think, reluctantly had to resort to a price support policy in order to safeguard the interests of the growers.

I am sure if the required cheap credit is provided and a reasonable price level is guaranteed by the State, the agriculturists and the artisans will not allow the evil of inflation to spread even though the country may resort to deficit financing to more than double the extent envisaged in the Second Five Year Plan.

I do not know the reason why road development and social services are not expedited with the speed and to

the extent that people demand today in the rural areas.

As regards agricultural credit, I would like to draw the attention of the Finance Minister to the demand made by the conference of Central and State Ministers of Agriculture held at Mussoorie in 1956. The conference demanded that an additional credit of Rs. 116 crores be placed at the disposal of the agriculturists to achieve the desired target of agricultural production. The agriculturists of the country are pained that the country which advanced Rs. 1,300 crores for import of foodgrains cannot afford the necessary credit facility for the agricultural sector. On an average we have been spending Rs. 130 crores every year for import of food. Even today, I am fully convinced, if the Government decides to advance Rs. 200 crores credit a year, the country will need no further import of foodgrains.

The credit requirements of the agricultural sector is about Rs. 750 crores a year for the existing level of productive operation. The peasant is obliged to accept finance even at about 30 per cent. interest under the existing system. You can easily imagine how one can increase production with such dear capital and with the primitive methods prevailing.

The country will have to resort to more intensive utilisation of land in order to increase production, that is through better seeds, more water, more fertilisers, better techniques of cultivation, which will require extra finance in addition to Rs. 750 crores. About Rs. 250 crores finance has been allotted for the agricultural sector in the Second Five Year Plan. I am surprised to note that the borrowings from the Reserve Bank by the State co-operative banks on the last Friday of December, 1957 was only Rs. 34.66 crores, and the total advances by the State co-operative banks was also Rs. 41.27 crores, while in a totalitarian country like China the target of agricultural finance for their First Five

Year Plan was Rs. 640 crores, and Rs. 560 crores had been loaned out by August, 1956. Not only that. The total outlay of government expenditure by way of loan and other investment in the agricultural sector has been kept at Rs. 1,680 crores in the First Five Year Plan in China, while the corresponding figure in a democratic country like India was only Rs. 758 crores in the First Five Year Plan. One can easily imagine the limitation of the Indian agriculturist.

It is very easy to fix the target for production, and it is also very easy to blame the agriculturists for not reaching the targets, or to complain against Nature or the environments in which he lives, but I am sure that if the facilities which are provided under totalitarian rule in China are provided to the Indian agriculturists, they will not only come up to our expectations, but will also place the financial condition of the country on a sound footing and increase the potentialities of development to a higher pitch than envisaged in the Second or the Third Five Year Plan.

Many friends have complained against the lowering of the minimum of the taxable income. I would like to submit that this country is composed not only of wage-earners, officers, shop-keepers and industrialists. More than 80 per cent. of the people depend on land. The principle of taxation 80 per cent. of the population is different from the principle of taxation the 20 per cent. How long this discrimination will continue, and where it will end, I do not know.

The agriculturists on the one hand are obliged to pay land revenue, even if they do not get Rs. 100 from their holdings; they are not allowed to get more than Rs. 3,600 income under our reorganised contemplated scheme, while on the other hand, the taxable minimum for the rest of the population is Rs. 3,600. One might say that land revenue is a rent, or it is a State subject, but I would like to submit that in a Republic no one can call land revenue as rent. It is a tax. Every

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one living in this country has the same rights and privileges as anybody else. The Punjab and Andhra Governments expressed their desire to exempt land revenue to the extent of Rs. 5 and Rs. 10 respectively, but I am told that the Planning Commission of the Government of India has not allowed them to do so. It is really very strange that on the one hand every pie, or even less, is being taxed while on the other hand people complain of the lowering of the minimum taxable limit. I am sure the country will have to rationalise the land revenue system on the income-tax basis at some stage or other. We can no longer depend on the outmoded system of land revenue.

According to the report of the Taxation Enquiry Commission, the income from land revenue used to be 69 per cent. of the total revenues of the Centre and the States in 1793-94. It came down to 8.6 per cent. in the year 1953-54. The percentage of the receipts from land revenue to the total tax revenues of the erstwhile Part A States used to be 54.8 per cent. in the year 1922, while it has dwindled down to 26.6 per cent. in the year 1954. I am sure the Planning Commission can remove this discrimination in the principle of taxation of income from land and other sources if it makes up its mind to do so. I would urge the Planning Commission and the Government of India to help the State and the Central territories to remove this discrimination in the principle of taxation of the agricultural population and the rest of the population.

Acharya Kripalani (Sitamarhi): I am sorry that so far I have been absent from the discussion on the Budget. My absence was unavoidable, under doctor's instructions. Not that there is anything the matter with me, but I did not know that, as it often happens in politics, so also it happens in medicine that the doctors themselves become the disease.

I speak at a time when the Budget has been thoroughly discussed. I will

not, therefore, trouble the House with figures. I want to point out and to ask what the main problem before us is. It is, as I take it, the poverty and the unemployment of the people. There are other problems like ignorance, disease, low vitality etc., but I submit that all these flow from the poverty of the people and their unemployment. To these, what is the answer that Government have given? They have given the answer of the Plans. And we have today the Second Five Year Plan. What are its objects? The objects are increased industrialisation and increased agricultural production.

As soon as the Plan began, there cropped up many difficulties. I am not going into the administrative difficulties and the difficulties caused by expert services, but I will only speak at present of the financial difficulties and of how we propose to solve them.

The Prime Minister has said that the people have to bear extra and heavy taxation burdens in order to make the Second Five Year Plan a success. But I find from the Budget that nowhere do the taxes touch the Plan. Every increased taxation is swallowed up by civil and military administrative services. And it is not only that, but even in the revenue budget, there is a deficit of about Rs. 26 crores. Then, how do we want to finance the plan? We are told, by inflation, by foreign borrowing, by internal borrowing and by small savings.

Now, let us analyse each of these propositions. I have followed from the press the debate on the Budget and I find that my esteemed and learned colleague, Shri Asoka Mehta, opined, or at least the papers say so that he did not mind deficit financing, and that deficit financing exists in every country in the East and in the West excepting Switzerland. I am sure that he is conscious of the fact that whatever deficit financing exists in Western countries has its effect neutralised by increased production. There is not a country in Europe that

has not only not repaired the losses which were sustained during the war, but has also not got its production increased indefinitely. Not only is there increase of production, but there is, whether in the East or the West of Europe, no unemployment worth the name. The wages of the people are rising, and their security and their social services also are advancing, so that whatever inflation there is is compensated by these trends in the economy of Europe.

Can we say the same thing about our economy that our production is increasing rapidly, that unemployment is diminishing and that the wages and also the social services are proportionately increasing? The deficit financing here creates a problem. Another thing which we seem to forget is that we began our Independence with inflation ranging from 400 to 500 per cent during the war years. Europe suffered very much on account of the war. But that suffering was so apparent that anybody could see it. But I believe that we suffered more by this 400 to 500 per cent of deficit financing. And instead of taking away that burden, we are progressively adding to it, and I believe that if we go on like that, this deficit financing would be very injurious to the economy of the country.

Then, we are very happy that we are getting some loans from foreign countries. We naturally and legitimately thank those countries that give us these loans. But loans are a dangerous thing, because soon we will have to pay interest on them and by instalments we will have to pay them back. The Prime Minister or the Finance Minister or the combination of the two has given us figures. These are that in 1958-59, we will have to pay an interest of about Rs. 23 crores, but in 1960 and 1961 these Rs. 23 crores would be enhanced to Rs. 123 crores. We are told that afterwards there will be a decline and we have to pay less and less. If I mistake not, the Prime Minister said that we would be able to pay by the excess of steel

that we produce and the excess of agricultural produce that we have. Shri Asoka Mehta has opined that we will need all the steel that we may be able to produce; as for agricultural produce, it would be a long time before we can be self-supporting ourselves, with our increasing population, which increases at the rate of 50 lakhs per year. So, a suggestion has been made by my friend Shri Asoka Mehta again, that we must meet the interest charges and also the instalments of our loans by fresh borrowing. It seems to me a strange remedy. It appears to me like the Mundhra deals, one deal paying for another deal.

As for internal borrowings and small savings, I am afraid the figures in the Budget are grossly exaggerated.

I think there will be a shortfall of 80 to 100 crores of rupees. I deduce this from what has been the condition of these two resources in the last year. Small savings would not be possible because there is inflation and because also the taxes have been rising. The purchasing power of the people is low. Though there is a little respite so far as foreign exchange is concerned, yet he would be a brave person who would be satisfied with this respite, because we have yet to spend a good deal of money, for which we would need foreign exchange.

Then, how are we to fulfil this Plan or the core of the Plan or the hard core of the Plan? What it is is yet unknown. I submit in all humility that I have certain suggestions to make, and if those suggestions are seriously considered and given effect to, we may yet be able to fulfil the Second Five Year Plan. These suggestions are: First we have to inquire why there is diminishing production in our economy. We can say that production is diminishing from our best organised industry, the cloth industry. In the textile industry, not only is production less, but I hear that about 22 mills have stopped production. I also believe, subject to cor-

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rection, that even in the public sector, our industry is not working to the full capacity of the installed plants. We are told the Sindri Fertiliser Factory produces what it wants to produce. But we have yet to learn the capacity of that factory. We do not know. Other sectors of small industry, cottage industry are also facing a crisis.

You will not mind, Sir, if I give my personal experience. In this House, I am known to be a politician, but I am in charge of the khadi organisation of the whole of U.P. and Delhi. We produced through the Gandhi Ashram khadi worth Rs. 1 crore year before last. On account of the Ambar Charkha, in one year we raised our production to khadi worth Rs. 1½ crores, and we are faced with the yarn that will be coming, and our production will have to go up to Rs. 2½ crores. But we find the difficulty about markets. So we can introduce no more Ambar Charkhas in our organisation.

Something should be done about these matters. How can it be done unless the Government, the authorities, sit with those who manage all these sectors of our economy and find out what difficulties, central or local, stand in the way of higher production, because we are told that higher production is the only way towards a socialist pattern of economy and that if we have no higher production, we will be only distributing our poverty, though I feel that it is better even to equalise poverty than to have great wealth and great poverty and misery.

The next step I venture to suggest, which I have suggested many times in this House, is that if we want to fulfil the Plan and its targets, we have got to be very careful about our resources and we must exercise the utmost economy in our administration. Therefore, I suggest—and I have suggested before—that all superfluous institutions, organisations and offices must be forthwith abolished. Not only that, but I believe that big Committees that we appoint, that periodi-

cally meet in the cool climate of Kashmir or in the hill stations of northern or southern India, must be brought to proper proportions, and they must not meet in distant places.

I suggest—this also I have suggested often in this House but to no purpose—that we must see that there is honesty in the administration, that our taxes are paid, that there is no defalcation. Unfortunately, even when there is defalcation, the names of persons who are responsible for it, the names of such persons or such firms, are not published. Not only that, but the defalcators are the first persons to get the patronage of the Government, to get loans, to get capital to enhance their business.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): Shame!

Acharya Kripalani: I also submit that our administration must not only be honest, but efficient. We believe, and I believe, that many of our high officials are of high integrity. How is it then that the lower ranks are full of corruption? If an officer is honest, it must also be his duty to see that his subordinates behave honestly. Otherwise, it is only a very defective honesty in the Heads. I believe that if the Heads try to take proper measures, there will be also honesty in the lower ranks. Also, they must be efficient.

It is necessary that our administrators be re-educated. I submit that they need re-education. They have not been educated to the tasks facing us. They are clever people. They are intelligent people. But, I submit, they have not been re-educated to the new tasks that the Five Year Plan or the planned economy imposes upon them. They have got to be re-educated. I see that there is no provision for the re-education of the administrators in the tasks that lie before them, which they have to fulfil immediately.

I would also submit—and this is a very delicate point to which I have to refer—we had believed that in a non-violent India, the last thing that the Government would contemplate would be the enhancement of the military budget. But I am sorry to say, and I think it would distract the soul of the Father of the Nation, that in recent years there has been an increase of about Rs. 100 crores in the military budget. Last time, it was Rs. 50 crores more than in the previous year and then in the Supplementary Demands there was an increase of Rs. 14 crores. Again, this time there has been an increase of Rs. 13 to Rs. 14 crores in the defence budget.

May I ask—why are we increasing our military establishment? Have we any designs on any country? I am sure we have declared from the house-tops that we have no designs on our neighbours or on any distant lands. We have also declared that, disadvantageous and tragic as has been the division of the country, when both parts have suffered, when India and Pakistan have suffered, we have no intention of even cancelling this partition by means of arms. We have declared that we believe in Panchsheel. We have declared that we believe in co-existence. Nobody in the world believes that we have any intentions upon any territory of our neighbours.

Then, who are our enemies? I do not suppose that many nations on our borders have any designs on us. For instance, Ceylon cannot have any design on us nor can Burma have, nor can Nepal have. Now, there are other big countries that are our neighbours, from where there might be likely danger. But let us see China. China is a big country and it is militarised. But with China we have the relation of हिंदी चीनी भाई भाई and they have accepted the Panchsheel; they have accepted our idea of peaceful co-existence. The same is the case with Russia—

स्त्री हिंदी भाई भाई—and they have also accepted Panchsheel. They have also

accepted this peaceful co-existence. So, we have no fear from them.

Shri M. P. Mishra (Begusarai): They have also accepted सत्यमेव जयते :

Acharya Kripalani: So, the only country which is threatening us is Pakistan. Are we afraid of Pakistan? No, we are not afraid of Pakistan. Whatever revenue of its own Pakistan may spend on its armaments, we have no danger. Wherefrom the danger comes? The danger comes from the fact that Pakistan gets military help from America. But will America give the line clear to Pakistan to attack India? We have the example of Egypt. Those who were engaged in the excursion of Egypt were better allies of the United States of America than Pakistan. They were the French, the English and Israel and yet the United States of America opposed that excursion in Egypt. I do not believe that the United States of America is going to give the line clear to Pakistan to attack India with the arms that are provided by the United States of America. I personally would think that they give their word for it and I think we should take their word for it and we should trust them. I really do not see how even America can allow Pakistan to use its arms against us unless it is prepared for a third world war. So, I see absolutely no danger from any quarter which should oblige us to increase our armaments.

Then, what are our professions? We say, the world is suffering from distress, from fear, from war neurosis, and what are we doing ourselves here? We are suffering from those very complexes which we denounce day in and day out and we stand before the world as harbingers of peace. But what are we doing ourselves? When I was in Europe recently and when I talked about Gandhiji and his message of non-violence, I was asked "What is your country doing? Why are you increasing your armaments?" I had no reply to give. I could have said that this Government does not represent the people who follow

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Gandhiji, but I did not want to say that. I had no reply to give and we were accused of hypocrisy, of talking one thing and doing another thing, of preaching fearlessness to the world and also preaching that there should be even unilateral disarmament, but what are we doing ourselves? We preach to the world that there should be no nuclear tests, no use of nuclear weapons. But we go on increasing what are called the orthodox weapons. If anybody suggested to us that we leave the orthodox weapons because they are more destructive and take to swords and arrows, would we listen to such an advice? How can we then advise the people who have sharper instruments of destruction to leave them? How can we ask Europe not to be afraid of Russia, when we are afraid of Pakistan? How can we ask the Russian people not to be afraid of United States of America? It is an impossibility and I believe that we are giving an impression that we do not mean business.

I say that today there is a very good opportunity to talk even to Pakistan. So long we have talked to the politicians of Pakistan. This time we talk to the people of Pakistan. Recently what has appeared in a paper shows that they are themselves feeling the burden of armaments. They are also feeling degraded that their country is being subordinated to the policies of a foreign country like the U.S.A. They have begun to write in their papers and even the most rabid communal paper, *The Dawn*, has come out criticising the present Prime Minister of Pakistan for his utterances.

I say that even America is being disillusioned because, rightly or wrongly, they think that the Prime Minister of Pakistan is indulging in bluff and he has indulged in bluff once too often. He said that if he is not helped by the United States of America in his designs on India, he would join perhaps the communist bloc. So, America knows who is the enemy of Pakistan or whom Pakistan considers

its enemy; not Bolshevik Russia, but India, and I do not suppose that Russia is going to allow them to embark on that excursion against India.

It is also said that the bone of contention between Pakistan and India is Kashmir. I submit that if we have to save Kashmir, we have to rely upon the people of Kashmir. Have we tried to help them to get good Government? Have we tried to help the citizen to have his fundamental and civil rights guarded? I am sorry the Prime Minister had not the patience to listen me out today, but I hope that what I say will be carried to him. I do not want him to answer my arguments. He is a seasoned politician and a debater. He can give argument for argument and if that will not do, he can have a joke at my expense and the Congress Members would laugh and the argument will be conclusive.

13 hrs.

But, apart from that he will have the final word.

Mr. Speaker: There may be exceptions in the Congress benches.

Acharya Kripalani: After all, Sir, you cannot deny nor the House can deny that he has the last word.

Shrimati Renuka Ray (Malda): Why should he not?

Acharya Kripalani: Therefore, Sir, I will humbly appeal to him to give consideration to what I have said. Let him not brush aside that I am talking like a visionary and dreamer. Thank God, throughout our lives we have been visionaries and dreamers; and thank God, that some of our dreams at least have been realised; and, thank God, Sir, that some of us yet remain dreamers and visionaries, visionaries of a happier India.

Therefore, I will appeal to the Prime Minister to lead the country to greater unity, to greater enthusiasm, to greater devotion to constructive work for the prosperity and happiness of this land. But, I want him

to do these things, not in words as he has often done but in deeds, through his Government and through his party, through the Congress to which, not long ago, in happier days, many of us had the honour to belong and to whose ideals we did not only subscribe then, but I claim that we subscribe even today, because those ideals were set by the Father of the Nation. That has also led us in the path of human brotherhood, of goodwill and of peace on earth. The fulfilment of these aims was the proud legacy left to us by the Father of the Nation with his indomitable faith in non-violence and truth.

Sir, the world is weary; it is weary of war, of war preparations and war tensions. The world is weary of war unto death, of maintaining armaments, of nuclear tests and of nuclear weapons. It wants an example, an example of unilateral disarmament. And, who can give that example but the land of Gandhiji? And, the world is looking to that land of Gandhiji to give this answer. We have to show to the world that India does not suffer from suspicion; it does not suffer from distrust; it does not suffer from fear or from hate, and we must show them that we believe in neighbourly love, in good fellowship and in co-operation, that we put our faith in these and not in suspicion, hate and fear.

This is a historical mission to which our Prime Minister and his people are called. This is for them a historical opportunity. May God give him the grace as also the strength to fulfil our expectations and our hopes.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): Sir, enough has been said about the foreign exchange gap in our plans and also in the Budget. I, therefore, need not dilate on it. I had no intention to speak; but, since the Prime Minister has been plucking every day the brightest from our benches and drawing them to his side, it has been left to me prosaic like me just to push forward whatever we have been thinking about.

Shri Gernay (Poona): Until you are plucked.

Shri Tyagi: Previously, in the Plan, a gap of Rs. 1,100 crores was envisaged and now it is said that the gap in our foreign exchange position is about Rs. 2,200 crores. So, it has been doubled already.

Loans are, no doubt, welcome; and I am sure they are without strings as it is said. They are without strings; but, my fears are that they lay moral rings about us. These loans are bringing about an atmosphere in India which, I am afraid, may not be quite congenial to the ideology of our establishing a socialist pattern of society in India. These loans have to be repaid ultimately; and, I think, it is unfair to go on heaping loans without taking into account the situation in which the other generation will have to repay them. These have to be repaid only after a few years. And, I think the Third Plan will have to suffer the incidence of all loans we are incurring merrily today and thanking the creditors.

My request to the Finance Minister is that he would kindly place on the Table of the House the plans which the Planning Commission has made for the repayment of these loans. What are the methods and the avenues through which they will repay the loans when the demand will come? I hope the House will be taken into confidence, for, in the whole literature pertaining to the Budget, there is not much to explain this.

I think this was also a point, a constitutional point which was raised on the floor of this House. Will this House or might this House permit any Government to go on incurring loans without having the consent of this House, because loans are worse than expenditure and every pie of expenditure has to be sanctioned by this House? Loan is expenditure by mortgaging our future credit. In the matter of loans, the House must be consulted. And, since the House has already approved the Five Year Plans which envisaged these loans, I take it

[Shri Tyagi]

that the loans have been sanctioned by this House. But, then, its repayment plans must also be sanctioned by the House. We must know the methods by which these loans will be repaid.

I think the Planning Commission has duly considered this position and will soon place a statement on the Table of this House. (Interruption.) Loans are not bad so long as moneys are invested in productive pursuits. But, when loans go into consumption—for instance, from Rs. 130 to Rs. 140 crores go towards foodgrains—they are difficult to repay, because foodgrains after being consumed will not produce anything except manure and there is nothing to pay back. Therefore, I am afraid that these loans which go directly into consumption are a serious matter.

The only way by which loans could be repaid ultimately is by reducing imports. Very lately, the Government has taken a decision to restrict imports to a great extent. This very action is proof positive of the fact that till last year they were sleeping about it. I want the Government to explain to this House why they carelessly allowed these imports in the past and why this wisdom did not dawn upon them then. How is it that they are trying to lock the stable when the horse has been stolen away?

Take, for instance, food, drink and tobacco. We had imported into India in 1955-56 to the tune of Rs. 34.42 crores. In 1956-57, it was Rs. 39.04 crores. On cutlery and hardware it was Rs. 22.57 crores and in the next year it was Rs. 28.43 crores. I do not know what these items actually contain but I am afraid quite a large part of these items is not essential for our requirements and perhaps we can do without any import of these items. I welcome the curtailment effected. That alone will not, however, help us in repaying the loans. We have to export outside because it is only by means of exports that foreign loans could be repaid.

For the purpose of exports, there is a foreign exchange earner, the biggest, probably, tea. We earn about Rs. 149 or Rs. 150 crores every year. Tea is exported outside. Now, let us take tea—for discussion. There are three types: Darjeeling, Upper Assam and the other common. Darjeeling tea is superior; Upper Assam is medium. The common tea is the ordinary tea. The duty imposed on all these qualities is at the rate of six annas per lb. Now, I shall take the last quality. The cost of production of common tea is 14 annas per lb. The export duty is six annas. The other transport charges, etc. come to three annas. In all it comes to Rs. 1-7-0 per lb. in India. If it is sent to U.K., the freight charge, etc., comes to another seven annas. In U.K. market our tea costs Rs. 1-14-0 per lb. The East African tea is selling in competition at Rs. 1-6-0. Our common tea suffers by a high price to the tune of eight annas per lb. Whether we get any revenues or not in India, we must export tea outside. So, I hope the Government will look into it and see in what manner the cost of tea could be reduced so that it can compete fairly in the foreign markets. Otherwise, we stand to lose Rs. 149 crores of our foreign exchange every year.

Then, let us take jute. It earns foreign exchange to the tune of Rs. 126 crores. Immediately after partition, we were faced with a shortage of raw jute and our mills were closing down. Willynilly, our Food and Agriculture Ministry agreed to divert some of the fields which used to grow rice towards jute because that was a very important foreign exchange earner. Now India is practically self-sufficient in raw jute. I am told that 55 lakhs of bales are produced which includes Mista and Bimla qualities. There are seven lakh bales of cuttings and there are some other sources in Bengal which yield 4 lakhs or so bales. So, it is about 66 lakhs bales. That is the total average yield every year. 62 lakhs bales are consumed and there is a little surplus. On account of this

surplus the producer is having only Rs. 12 or 14 per maund as the price of jute. If it continues the cultivation of jute will stop and we shall again be faced with the problem not only of foreign exchange but also of unemployment. In Japan this very type of jute earns Rs. 16 or Rs. 18 per maund. Why is it that the surplus jute was not allowed to be exported to Japan? These are important matters—which the Ministers are required to look into. They are answerable to Parliament. We should be told as to why this loss has been incurred. They have confessed it on the floor of this House that raw jute was in surplus. Why was it not allowed to be exported? There must be some price fixed for the producer.

Then there is another commodity—sugar. Unfortunately, the cost of sugar in India is £53 per ton whereas in foreign countries it is £37.8. How can we sell our sugar outside? It is impossible. These are the various avenues by which we can repay the foreign loans.

Enough has been said about cotton fabrics. A socialist State, a welfare State must express itself in giving additional employment to people. It is only then that people can be enthused into action; their enthusiasm can be whipped up. What is the test of the socialist pattern and the welfare State?

Today, it is not 22 but 26 textile mills that stand closed. What is this Budget? It must give an indication of the social activities in the economic field. It must be a true replica or reflection of society. We must take lessons from this Budget and the previous Budgets. How is it that 26 mills have been closed down during this short period? We export Rs. 80 or Rs. 81 crores worth of textiles to foreign countries. These mills are closed. 40,000 men have gone out of employment. It is not an ordinary problem. It is not a matter over which anybody can gloat or be proud about. What have they done? I want the Treasury Benches to explain as

to what specific action they have taken to tackle this problem.

13.18 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

Not only that. 80 other mills have reduced their shifts.

They were having two or three shifts. I am told that there are other reasons too but that is for the Government to enquire. Even if the owner closes down the mill, the responsibility lies on the shoulders of the Government to see that the mill is duly worked. The incidence of duty has told adversely on some mills in Kanpur. Bombay has always been very lucky. I hope now our Minister who has taken over Commerce and Industry will kindly look into it as he is very near Kanpur . . .

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): I have not yet taken over.

Shri Tyagi: It is for him to see what his predecessor did in the past.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: The predecessor is still there. I have not taken over.

Shri Tyagi: Anyway, what happened is this. I am talking of the Finance Minister. I am sorry that the Finance Minister in his last Budget imposed an excise duty on cloth. The rate of duty was distributed as follows. The additional duty on superfine cloth which sells at Rs. 2 to Rs. 5 a yard was four annas or six annas per yard. On the coarse type of cloth which sells at about eight annas a yard, the duty was 2-1/2 annas. It is based on yardage and not on price. Duty on superfine cloth, calculated on price basis as on coarse cloth, should not be four annas but Rs. 1-9-0. The incidence of this duty has not fallen uniformly on the cost price of cloth with the result that coarse cloth producing mills are closing down. That is one argument. There may be other reasons too but it is for the Government to look into them.

[**Shri Tyagi**]

Sir, by imposing this duty the Government have increased their income from Rs. 18 crores to Rs. 80 crores. While there is an addition of Rs. 62 crores, I am afraid the loss on income-tax will be many times more than these Rs. 62 crores if it is calculated. I have had a chance of peeping into these taxation measures and the organisation dealing with taxation, and I say that the closure of these mills will cause a great loss of income-tax to the Government. So, in fact, by one hand we have tried to realise these duties whereas with the other we have lost by way of income-tax.

There are many other matters but I do not want to dilate in detail on them. There is one important point and that is about wastage. Every time any patriot speaks here he talks about stopping wastages and economising expenditure.

An Hon. Member: But nobody does it.

Shri Tyagi: It is not as though nobody does it. I remember in the Defence Ministry an economy to the tune of Rs. 15.72 crores was effected out of which Rs. 7.84 crores was recurring expenditure. I hope my friend Sardar Surjit Singh Majithia is pursuing the policy which he had then undertaken. But, further savings have to be effected. My friend knows it that last time on ship demurrage alone—about which I wanted to get the exact figures, but it was not possible for the Treasury Benches to give the figures perhaps on the pretence that it was not in public interest—I learn that the Ministry of Iron and Steel itself has paid about Rs. 50 lakhs to foreign shipping firms.

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): Suez crisis.

Shri Tyagi: It may be Suez crisis or something else. Suez crisis alone was not responsible for it. They diverted their ships to Visakhapatnam

Port which was not fit to take delivery of heavy steel. That is also a reason. Why did they not think beforehand? My friend says it was due to the Suez crisis. His Ministry—the Food and Agriculture Ministry—has, perhaps, paid another Rs. 50 lakhs on the same account, and another Rs. 50 lakhs or so has been paid by all and sundry. So, in fact, last year about Rs. 150 lakhs have been paid simply on demurrage. I think that is a matter which requires a little enquiry, because it is the hard earned money of the people. It is for the Government to see how this was allowed to happen.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: May I just make one observation. Sir? It is true that the Government had to pay heavy demurrage, especially on the steel equipment, but it is not quite correct to say that Visakhapatnam Port is not suited for that purpose. The fact of the matter is that Bhilai steel plant is located at a place from where Visakhapatnam is the nearest port, and for the Railways it is the most convenient port for carrying the steel equipment to the Bhilai plant area. So there was no alternative except to unload these equipments at the Visakhapatnam Port.

There was one difficulty, I must admit it. We have got a limited number of berths. We cannot increase the number of berths immediately. We are developing that port, but it was not possible to take all the load that was coming at that port especially when there was a bunching of ships because of the Suez Canal problem.

So, whereas I agree with Shri Tyagi that the Government had to pay a heavy demurrage and the highest payment has been made for the steel

equipment at the Visakhapatnam Port, it was not possible to divert the ships. With great difficulty they agreed to divert two ships to Bombay but that also did not materialise.

Therefore, firstly, it was not possible to divert the ships. Visakhapatnam Port is all right, but it has to be developed in future and it will take a few years to develop it and have new berths. This demurrage had, therefore, to be paid; there was no other alternative. It is true—and the Food and Agriculture Ministry have made a request—that in future whenever we enter into an agreement only one port should never be mentioned, there should be more than one port mentioned so that in case a particular port is not able to take a ship it can be diverted to other ports.

Shri Tyagi: I am very glad that my friend has explained the position. But last time there were talks about lack of unloading equipments also; perhaps the Labour Ministry also came in where they did not allow any mechanical unloading.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: It is for the shipping companies to provide the equipments which are used for the purpose of unloading. The Russian ships which brought the equipments did not have these. We were not responsible for that and, therefore, we compelled them to provide those equipments.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Interruptions are also counted in the speech.

Shri Tyagi: But this ruling should not be given retrospective effect.

There are many such instances. It is not for me to give all the instances. There is one more point on which I would like to have some light thrown. It is not for my friend Shri Shastri to comment on it. I understand that in the Iron and Steel Ministry there was one gentleman, Shri R. N. Dutt, who was the Additional Iron and Steel Controller. He went on issuing unauthorised releases; of course, that matter has now gone into courts.

The allegations made are—I am reading:

"Shri Dutt issued ad hoc releases after the Controller had specifically prohibited them. Though ad hoc releases were made to many parties...."

the chief amongst them was one Mrs. Manasseh, a good lady, an American lady. She had control over three firms: Manasseh & Company, Sopher Meer and Company, and Tilly Trading Company. This lady was selling steel and iron, I do not know what else. She was given extra permits without authority, and permits were issued when the Controller had banned such permits. This lady then went on distributing iron and steel without observing the rules and regulations of the West Bengal Government. She went on giving them in the free market. She is now being prosecuted, and this Additional Iron and Steel Controller who was borrowed from the Tata Iron and Steel Company has now gone back to his own parent firm. But this thing went on like that and steel worth several lakhs was so distributed. Such sort of things are going on. I am grateful and thankful to Sardar Swaran Singh because he has taken steps to prosecute and bring these people to book.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should conclude now.

Shri Tyagi: I am afraid, Sir...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Both of us are afraid but the time goes on.

Shri Tyagi: Now, Sir, about internal finance enough has been said, but it is a sad affair to note that last year the total of all the borrowings made by the Centre and the State Governments came only to Rs. 77 crores. This year they expect Rs. 175 crores. The Centre expects that. I am surprised at it. The Government owes us an explanation as to what type of fillip it is going to give, as to what are the methods and how this expectation is to be realised.

[Shri Tyagi]

I shall cut short now and only narrate my points. There is the food front. The people are talking about it. It is always said that the Community Development projects are to help the food front. But it is not possible to have better foodgrains and larger quantities of foodgrains from the villages only because somebody, howsoever important he may be, delivers a lecture. The people are not charmed by lectures. They love you and they see you, but it is not because you have given a lecture to them that they will produce more. In the economic field, everything goes by competition. If agriculture is more paying, they will enter the agricultural field. If agriculture as a profession becomes less paying, there is some other profession nearby where they can earn more profits, they will leave agriculture and go elsewhere. So, one must see it from the economic point of view. There are economic conditions; there are pulls, economic pulls, which should be examined.

Has anybody cared to know as to whether the wage-earner in the field is well and contented? It is primarily the wage-earner; it is not always the farmer or the cultivator alone on whose labour the additional foodgrains depend. Of course there are many other things, but the real thing is manual labour.

The total population in India which is engaged in the villages is 29 crores. Out of this, 25 crores are engaged in agriculture. At least 20 per cent of them are wage-earners, agricultural labourers. Has anybody cared to give them any incentive to work more? The question is, previously, in the past, a village used to be one unit and the wage-earner did not get any wages in cash. He had a sort of a proportion from out of the produce, and therefore, he was interested, on the basis of a co-operative society, to produce more, because the more he produces the more wages he gets.

The same is the case in Russia and in the eastern countries. I saw them

personally and made thorough enquiries. There, incentive is given to the wage-earner, apart from everything else, to improve their working conditions. Here we forget that, and we have not decided any policy about giving incentive to the worker, nor have we been able to fix the minimum cost or price of foodgrains. Do you expect that because they are patriots, they must produce more foodgrains? That is something which I cannot understand. So I say that no definite action has so far been taken by the Government, as a practical action, to induce additional production of foodgrains.

In this connection, reference may be made to the Community Projects. I have before me Studies in Co-operative Farming. I shall read only two or three passages from that publication. Every day the Prime Minister talks about the Community Project organisation and he thinks perhaps that this organisation will deliver the goods. But see the condition of the project organisations. The Enquiry Committee went into the Naya Akola Co-operative Farming Society, and their comment is:

"The village lies in Block III of Amravati-Morsi-Daryapur Community Project. It is the Head-quarter of Gram Sevak. Most of the members and even the officers of the Co-operative Department say that the society did not receive any special help, technical or otherwise, from the Community Project."

One of the questions in the referendum was as to whether the farm received any help from the co-operative society. The answer was no.

Take next the Vihad collective farm. Here, they say:

"The colony is situated in Mul Community Project Block of Chanda district but no special advantage is derived by the colony. The Block authorities

seem to have taken little interest in the working of the society probably due to a feeling that the settlement of displaced persons is somebody else's concern".

Then in Orissa, there is one Sulia joint farming co-operative society. It is said as follows:

"The society is located in a community development block. The Co-operative Extension Officer of the block has helped in the organisation of the society. So far no aid or assistance has been rendered by the block for its further development".

In West Bengal, there is another society called Sodhya Co-operative Farming Society. The report in regard to this society says:

"The officials of the society, however, opined that they did not get adequate technical advice from the Community Development Project. They were of the view that the demonstrations carried out by the Community Project on the farm of the society were not very helpful and the collection of seeds of paddy for distribution was done in a careless manner. The office-bearers feel that there should be proper co-ordination between the authorities of the co-operative farming societies and those of the Community Development Project and the Agriculture Department".

There are many such projects. There is one in Mysore under the Community Project and NES Blocks. It is called the Vallabhapura Co-operative Farming Society. There, "no specific assistance has been rendered to this society by the NES so far."

This is what the Community Project Administration is rendering. This is how it renders that type of guidance to these co-operative societies in their own areas. With this type of work, and with this slackness in enthusiasm, I am afraid the agricul-

tural targets will be difficult to achieve.

Shri Thimmaiah (Kolar—Reserved—Sch. Castes): I rise to welcome the budget. I say that this is a normal budget, having no extraordinary taxation proposals except the gift tax. The budget is prepared against the background of the second Five Year Plan. The second Plan is an ambitious one, and it requires a lot of resources, both internal and external assistance. In order to ensure the success of the Plan, we are trying to tap the resources in our country. One of the methods we adopt is to get the required finances for ensuring the success of the Plan through the taxation proposals.

Last year we levied the 'personal' taxes suggested by Prof. Kaldor. Those taxes were expected to bring a large sum of money to the exchequer. But after the completion of one year, we understand that the expected amounts were not realised from those taxes and they were far below the expectations. This, I understand, is due to the evasion of taxes and also, to some extent, to the lack of enthusiasm on the part of Government itself to collect the taxes.

The evasion of taxes should be done away with by some means or other. The Government should find out some means to see that the tax-payer does not evade the taxes. The procedure to collect the taxes and the regulations and rules should be simplified. In addition to these penal measures, it is our duty also to create social consciousness among the people and the tax-payers, and also to restore confidence among them. I hope the Government will see that some means are adopted to tap the resources of the hidden wealth among the big people.

When we levied taxes last year, there were certain sections of the people who opposed them and even today they are trying to see that such taxes are opposed. One of the reasons shown by these people is that these

[Shri Thimmaiah]

taxes never create any incentive for saving and that there will be no enthusiasm on the part of the capitalists to invest money on certain industries or any other undertakings. I say that in a poor country like India we have to derive incentive by seeing the poor conditions of the people and the miserable conditions of the villages in our country. No doubt, this cannot be a material incentive; but this will give some incentive to the people. We moved a resolution in this Parliament sometime back that there should be a ceiling limit on the income of the people. But we did not approve of it, because we felt that it is not the time for us to fix a ceiling on income for the business people and the capitalists in our country. It is not only the rich who are paying the tax today. The area of taxation is so wide that we have levied taxes even on articles of mass consumption, so that even an ordinary man might contribute his mite to the exchequer and the funds of the Government for the needs of the development works and the success of the Plan.

I next come to the small savings. In the last budget we expected certain amounts to be realised through small savings. But, unfortunately, it has fallen short and we have collected only Rs. 44 crores, out of Rs. 100 crores. This definitely shows lack of enthusiasm on the part of persons who are entrusted with the campaign of small savings. People who are working in the NES and community project blocks can enthuse the people and see that the small savings are collected up to our expectations. Some of the members expressed the fear that the target fixed in regard to small savings this year may not be realised, in view of the small collections last year. But I am of the optimistic view that we can collect more than what we expected, if we properly approach the people and the officials work with enthusiasm. If we have the right kind of machinery in the

community project areas, we can successfully conduct the small savings campaign, and the expected amount can be realised. I hope that Government will give due consideration to this matter.

Then I come to the food problem. Though ten years have passed after independence, we have not been able to produce sufficient food for the requirements of our people. We are stated to be an agricultural country. Besides, we mainly depend on agriculture. Then, how is it that for ten years we have not been able to produce sufficient quantity of foodgrains required by the people? So, there is something wrong somewhere, and the Government does not seem to have found it.

For instance, we have abolished Zamindari, landlordism and similar evils. Still, there are large areas of land which are not cultivated. There are lands belonging to the absentee landlords which are not brought under cultivation. And the Government does not care to see that they are brought under cultivation. We promised our people, the agricultural labour, in the last elections, as also in the previous elections, that the land reforms would be introduced completely in this country. Ten years have passed, and still we have not introduced land reforms fully in all States.

Of course, some States are coming forward with land reforms. But they are met with greater opposition from certain sections of the people, who are preventing or delaying the introduction of land reforms in the States. Land is a vital thing in this country. The possession of a piece of land will give a person some status in this country. Therefore, so long as you do not settle these landless labourers, the teeming agricultural labourers who produce food in this country, on some

land, you would not get the required quantity of food production in the country. Till then you cannot enthuse the agricultural labourer to produce more food.

Today the agricultural labour is at the mercy of the landholders or land-owners. He does not get proper wages for his work. He works from morn to night. He gets some quantity of foodgrains for his work. There is no protection for him. There is no union of agricultural labour, as unions for the industrial labour. The agricultural labour is not at all protected by law, except by the Minimum Wages Act. That also has been introduced only in some States; not all States. Therefore, the agricultural labour is not enthused to produce more.

Now-a-days we see a lot of agricultural labour coming to the cities and trying to get jobs in the factories. They say that they have no enthusiasm to work in the villages, that the amount that they get in the villages is not sufficient and that the industrial labour is hundred times better and secure than the agricultural labour. Government should take note of this. They should introduce land reforms, as early as possible, in all the States and see that as many landless labour are settled on the land as possible. Why should they hesitate?

Today a legislation is being discussed in the Mysore Assembly, seeking to fix a ceiling on land. There is a great deal of opposition to that legislation. Why? Their argument is: when you do not fix a ceiling on personal income, why should you put a ceiling on land. In reply I say that land is created by God whereas income is created by man. Therefore, every man who can till the soil has a right over the land and has a share in the land. I do not mean to say that the land should be distributed arbitrarily. I only say that having regard to the production of food, having regard to the evils of

fragmentation and sub-division of land, you should distribute land to the common man and the agriculturists.

Then I come to the problem of unemployment of the rural masses. Today we are spending a lot of money on cottage industries. We are spending a lot of money on the institutions which impart general education. But I say that unless there is a net-work of cottage industries you can never arrest the unemployment among the rural masses. Today we spend a lot of money on the educational institutions for imparting general education. We require a lot of technicians. We want to popularise the handicrafts. Therefore, I submit that we should have more industrial training schools in the rural parts. Along with cottage industry centres, there must be training schools also. Unless you create an opportunity for the people to earn something, you cannot solve the problem of unemployment among the rural masses. I submit that Government should pay more attention to arrest unemployment among the rural masses than among the educated unemployed.

Then I come to the Community Projects and NES blocks. People entrusted with this work are doing very good work. I have no complaint against them. But I do not treat the officials working there in the same way as I treat other officials. I take them more as non-officials than as officials. He should feel one with the masses. He should think that he is a servant of the people of the areas in which he works. I have not seen that. He must identify himself with the masses. That feeling of identification with the rural folk, I have not seen that. The same pomp and officialdom is visible on the part of officers who are in charge of the Community Projects and NES blocks. I think, the spirit of service, the sense of duty and the feeling of one among the masses must be developed among the village level workers and the officers engaged in the work of the NES

[Shri Thimmaiah]

and Community Development Blocks. I am sorry the hon. Minister is not present. He is very sincere and honest, but he should see that the same spirit and sincerity is adopted by the volley of officers who are working in the Community Development areas.

श्री बलराम कृष्णद्या (गुडिवाडा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे दक्षिण का रहने वाला हूँ। मेरे इस अवसर पर राष्ट्रभाषा हिन्दी में भाषण करना चाहता हूँ। मेरे समझता हूँ कि दक्षिण से जितने लोग यहाँ पर प्राये हैं उनमें शायद मेरे पहला ही श्रादभी हूँ जो कि हिन्दी में भाषण करने के लिये उत्सुक हूँ।

आज पिछले तीन रोज़ से इस हाउस में बजट के ऊपर बहस चल रही है और हमारे बहुत से भाइयों ने बड़े जोरदार भाषण किये हैं और बजट के सम्बन्ध में अपने अपने विचार प्रकट किये हैं। कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के वक्ताओं ने हमारे बजट का एक दम लांडन किया और उसकी टीका टिप्पणी की। उनके द्वारा की गई टीका टिप्पणी के सम्बन्ध में मैं मिस़ इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी को सरकार का भार सौंप दिया जाय तो हमें पता नहीं जायेगा कि वह किस प्रकार उस किसिमेदारी को निभाते हैं और इसका स्पष्ट प्रभाण केरल हमारे सामने है ही। कहने का मतलब यह है कि कुछ लोग सरकार की टीका टिप्पणी करने को हमेशा उत्सुक रहते हैं और जनता को खुश करने के लिये कुछ लोग हमेशी में विहिष्ट दिखाने के आदी हैं।

सभीका या समालोचना बजट की आम जनता और लोगों की भलाई की दृष्टि में रखते हुये करना चाहिये। जनता का भलाई को दृष्टि से बजट बटिया है अथवा बड़िया है इस दृष्टि से देखें, अगर जनता

की इसमें भलाई है जनता का उदार है और जनता की कठिनाइयों को दूर करने के लिये बजट में ज्यादा जगह दो गई है तब उस बजट को हम बड़िया बजट कह सकते हैं लेकिन अगर इसके विशद बजट तैयार किया जाता है तो उसको बटिया बजट कहना पड़ेगा। मुझे तो पिछले साल के बजट से इस भौजूदा बजट में कुछ नवीनता या कानूनिकारी स्वभाव विलकूल नहीं दिखाई देता।

सरकारी बेंचेज पर बैठने वालों में से बहुत से लोगों ने भी अपने भाषणों में इस बात की शिकायत की है कि हमारे प्रशासन में बहुत अधिक खर्च हो रहा है और हमारे सिविल एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन का खर्च रोज बरोज बढ़ता जा रहा है और उस बढ़ते हुये खर्च को कम करने के लिये इसमें कुछ नहीं कहा गया है। जब से इस देश को स्वराज्य मिला और हमारी अपनी देशी सरकार ने शासन भार सम्भाला तब से हम लोगों को यह स्थाल हुआ और हम यह मधुर स्वप्न देखने लगे कि अब इस प्रशासन के व्यय में कमी होगी और भारतवर्ष के ग्रामीण किसानों और मजदूरों में खुशहाली आयेगी और उनको आराम व अन्य मुविधायें मुलभ होंगी और उसके लिये आवश्यक कदम उठाये जायेंगे लेकिन इस तरीके की कोशिश करने के बदले हम देखते हैं कि आजकल नौकरशाही पर खर्च घटने के बजाय निघंत्र बढ़ता जा रहा है। बहुत से नये २ विभाग खुलते जा रहे हैं और नौकरशाही पर काफ़ी फिलखर्ची सरकार कर रही है। यह सिविल एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन पर दुगना और तिगुना खर्च अगर सरकार आज कम करने की कोशिश करे, तो अच्छा होगा। यह दौड़मर्डी बढ़ते हुये खर्च तो देख कर गांव वालों के तो सिर में चक्कर आ जाता है। रक्षा मंत्रालय का खर्च तो बेहद बढ़ गया और तिगुना हो गया है। हमारे प्रशासन मंत्री महोदय तो नित्य शांति

के उपासक और पंचशील के अन्यदाता हैं और भारतवर्ष में ही नहीं अपिनु सारे संसार में वे सांति दूत के नाम से प्रतिष्ठा हैं। यहां भी भारतवासी जाते हैं वहां और दूसरे शान्ति के अतिरिक्त और कुछ नहीं कहते। यब यब कि हमारे प्रधान मंत्री पंचशील के अन्यदाता हो और उसके सारे संसार में प्रचारक हों तब भारतवर्ष में फैली हुई व्यापक दिविता को दूर करने के बड़े रक्षा मन्त्रालय करोड़ों इपये खर्च करे, यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आती है। एटम बम और हाइड्रोजन बम के सामने हमारी फौज और पलटनें क्या कर सकती हैं। हम कितना ही खर्च अपनी फौज और पलटनों को बढ़ाने में कर दें लेकिन वह एटम बम और हाइड्रोजन बम के सामने ठहर नहीं सकती है। इत्तिये में तो कहूँगा कि भारतवर्ष अपने नैतिक बल पर ही भरोसा रखे और जिस संस्कृति का प्रचार सारे संसार में किया है उसी संस्कृति और उसी पंचशील और सह प्रस्तित्य के सिद्धान्त को हम सबल बनाने की कोशिश करें। एटम बम के सामने यह जो १०० करोड़ रुपये का नया खर्च इस बजट में दिखलाया गया है वो समझता हूँ कि वह किंजूल है। अगर शांति के दूत और उपासक गांधीवादी सिद्धान्तों पर चल कर इस बढ़ते हुये खर्च को कम करने की कोशिश करते तो उनका यह कार्य प्रशंसनीय और सराहनीय होता।

आज देश में बड़ी २ इमारतों के निर्माण पर भारत सरकार बहुत अधिक खर्च कर रही है। मैं गांधीवादी सिद्धान्तों का आज से नहीं अपिनु बहुत काफ़ी समय से भक्त रहा हूँ और पिछले ३०, ३५ मालों से कांग्रेस के जंडे के नीचे रह कर देश सेवा का काम करता आया हूँ और जब हम गांधी के लिये प्रयत्नशील थे तब में हमेशा यह मधुर स्वन देखा करता था और गांव के अपने किसान और मजदूर भाइयों से और बच्चों से बराबर कहता रहता था कि देश आजाद हो जाने के बाद यहां रामराज्य आयेगा और

उसमें उर्ध्व सुख शान्ति विराजेगी और आज जनता में सुशाहाली होगी और तब देश में कोई भी गरीब नहीं रहेगा, भूसा नहीं रहेगा और तब दोटी के लिये तरस तरस कर मरने वाला कोई नहीं रह जायगा। लेकिन दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि हमें उस सम्बन्ध में निराश होना पड़ा है।

चीन की सरकार अपने देश में बड़ी इमारतों के निर्माण पर बहुत कम पैसा खर्च करती है यह उस देश के आगे हुये यात्रियों के कथन से पता चलता है। लेकिन हम यहां देखते हैं कि काफ़ी रुपया बड़ी २ इमारतों पर खर्च हो रहा है और उसी सदन में हमने अशोक होटल के निर्माण और उस पर व्यय होने वाली भारी धन राशि के सम्बन्ध में टीका टिप्पणी सुनी। मैं नहीं समझता कि अशोक होटल सरीखे बड़े २ होटलों पर राष्ट्र का धन व्यय करना उचित है और अगर एक प्रस्तिज के लिये यह जहरी समझा जाय तो मैं कहूँगा कि यह बिलकुल फ़ाल्स प्रैस्टिज है। इस सम्बन्ध में मुझे एक बाक्या याद आ रहा है और वह इस प्रकार है कि जब पूज्य बाप जीवित थे तो एक विदेशी एकोनामिस्ट यहां भारत में आया था और वह कलकत्ते, मद्रास और दिल्ली जैसे बड़े नगरों को देख कर बड़ा प्रभावित हुआ और जब उसने उन नगरों की अलीशान इमारतें देखी तो उसने यह स्पाल किया कि हिन्दुस्तान बहुत सुख-मन्द सुन्दर और विशाल है और उसने महात्मा गांधी से कहा कि आपका हिन्दुस्तान तो बड़ा विशाल और सुखी समृद्ध है तो महात्मा गांधी ने उनसे कहा कि आप हिन्दुस्तान के गांवों में जा कर देखिये कि कैसी हालत है और किस तरह लोग खाना, कपड़ा, घर, विद्या और तन्दुरस्ती के बिना सड़ रहे हैं और वहीं पर आपको सच्चे भारतवर्ष के दर्शन होंगे। भारतवर्ष गांवों का देश है यह शहरों का अद्भुत नहीं है। भारतवर्ष ७ लाख गांवों का सम्मेलन है। जब वह एकोनामिस्ट गांवों में गया और वहां की

[बी बलराम छम्भाम्भा]

ज्ञांपियों की और उनमें रहने वाले वरीब कितानों और सबदूरों की हालत वेली तब उसका सिर चकरा गया और उसने महास्पा जी के पास जा कर कहा कि बाकई सच्चा भारतवर्ष भैने देख लिया और यह कहते हुये उसकी आंखों से आंसू निकल रहे थे। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं यही कहूँगा कि सरकार आज जो बड़ी २ इमारतों पर लालों और करोड़ों रुपये खर्च रही है उसको अगर हम कम कर देंगे तो बहुत अच्छा होगा।

यहां पर बहुत मे वक्तामों ने रेड-टैपियम के बारे में कहा है। मैं इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ न कह कर सिर्फ इतना ही कहूँगा कि इस के कारण सरकार आम जनता में काफ़ी बदनाम हो रही है चाहे वह केन्द्रीय सरकार हो अथवा प्रान्तीय सरकारें, सब इस बीमारी में मुस्किला है और इस कारण जनता में वे कितना बदनाम होती हैं, मैं कुछ नहीं कह सकता। हम चूंकि गांवों में जनतार के बीच कार्य करते हैं इसलिये जानते हैं कि इस रेड-टैपियम के कारण दररुवास्तों आदि के देने और उन पर निर्णय होने के सम्बन्ध में कितनी देरी होती है और जिसके कि कारण उनको कितनी असुविधा का सामना करना पड़ता है और जल्दी इस बात की है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार इस बीमारी को दूर करने के लिये विशेष ध्यान दे और कोई सक्रिय कदम उठाये। मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन का विकेन्द्रीय-करण कर दिया जाय, मेट्रोइंजेशन की जगह पर डिसेंट्रलाइजेशन कर दें तो काम जल्दी हो सकता है और उसमें इतनी देरी लगने की सम्भावना नहीं रहती है।

इस के अतिरिक्त हमें अपनी नौकर-शाही को भी ठीक करना होगा। यह सच है कि सारी सर्विसेज कर्पट नहीं होती है और न ही मैं यह कहता हूँ कि सरकार के जितने भी बड़े २ कर्मचारी हैं वे सब के सब

कर्पट हैं। २०० कर्पट से ३००० तक तब तक याने वाले लोगों में बहुत से ईवानदार हैं लेकिन उनमें ऐसे भी हैं जो कि कर्पट हैं और जो कि समझते हैं कि इस भौके से जितना कायदा उठाया जा सकता नहीं उठा लिया जाय और अपनी जैव गरम कर ली जाय। इनमें ऐसे लोग भी होते हैं जो सुब करप्टन नहीं करते लेकिन अपने कर्तव्य के प्रति लापरवाही बरतते हैं और उनकी लापरवाही की बजह से सरकार की बदनामी होती है। इसलिये सरकार का कर्तव्य है कि वह इस और विशेष ध्यान दे और उसके लिये इस लापरवाही और बेपरवाही का अन्त करने की ज़रूरत है।

14 hrs.

आनंद में हर एक एम० पी० और एम० एल० ए० डिस्ट्रिक्ट प्लैनिंग कमेटी का ग्राम्य आक्रियायो मेम्बर होता है। भैने भी देहातों में जा कर मेन्टेंस को देखा कि वहां क्या होता है। देखने में आंखों में आंसू बढ़ाने पड़ते हैं। सब लोग कांग्रेस की टीका टिप्पणी करते हैं। किसी दोस्त ने कहा: “बलराम कृष्णया, यह जो कम्युनिटी डेवेलपमेंट प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं इन को कांग्रेस कंड डेवेलपमेंट प्रोजेक्ट कहो तो अच्छा होगा”। इस प्रकार हमारी दिल्ली हो रही है। इसकी बजह यही है कि जितना पैसा इस के लिये खर्च किया जाता है, गांवों की नरककी के लिये, किसानों की तरक्की के लिये, गरीबों की तरक्की के लिये, गांवों में खेनो बाड़ी बढ़ाने के लिये, कुएँ खोदने, नालाब बनाने, रास्ते बनाने के लिये जो काम किये जाने हैं, उनमें कितनी फजूलखर्ची होती है, कितना करप्टन होता है, मुझ में कुछ कहा नहीं जा सकता। हाल में ही इन कामों में करप्टन हुआ, रिश्वतखांसी हुई। कलेक्टर, जो डिस्ट्रिक्ट प्लैनिंग कमेटी का चेम्बरमें होता है, उस की नजर में हम इस को से गये तो कहा कि जो हुआ

यो हुआ, मैं उसे देखने वाला नहीं हूँ। कलेक्टर समझता है कि वह लाट से भी बड़ा लाट है। प्रान्तीय सरकार की नजरों के सामने भी इस को लाया गया, लेकिन उस का भी असर कुछ नहीं हुआ। बड़े अफसोस के साथ साज के साथ हम को सिर झुकाना पड़ा। एम० पी० हो कर भी डेवेलपमेंट स्कीम्स के जरिये जो फैजलखार्ची होती है, उस को बन्द करने के लिये, रिश्वतखोरी होती है, उसे बन्द करने के लिये हम क्या करें? किस तरह कोशिश करें? जब जो चेमरमैन होता है वह हमारी परवाह नहीं करता तो हम चुप रहते हैं, बैठे रहते हैं और यहां आ कर हमें सोना पड़ता है। समाज विकास केन्द्रों की यह हालत है। जहां तक हो सके केन्द्रीय सरकार की तरफ से इस की जांच पड़ताल करने की जरूरत है, इस की इन्कारारी करने की जरूरत है कि क्यों इतना पैसा खर्च होता है लोग समझते हैं कि हमारे कांग्रेस के मिनिस्टर्स हैं, हमारे नेता बड़े हैं, उन की टीका टिप्पणी करेंगे तो वे गुस्सा करेंगे, अप्रसन्न होंगे जायेंगे। लेकिन वह बात नहीं होनी चाहिये। सच्चा हितेधी वह होता है जो अपने दिल की बात कहने का साहस करता है। इसीलिये मैं कहता हूँ कि कांग्रेसी हो कर अपने मिनिस्टर्स से और भारत सरकार से मेरी अर्जन है कि यहां इसके लिये इन्कारारी करायें और जहां तक हो सके इस गड़बड़ी को, इस रिश्वतखोरी को बंद करने की कोशिश करें।

हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर कहते हैं, हमारे मिनिस्टर्स कहते हैं कि हमें मितव्ययी होना चाहिये। मैं भी ३०, ३५ साल से कहता चला आया हूँ, मैं बराबर तस्त पर खड़ा हो कर जोर दे कर तकरीरें देता रहा हूँ कि मितव्ययी बनो, सरकार की तरफ से मितव्ययिता होती है। लेकिन हर एक टी पार्टी में, हर एक छोटे छोटे काम के लिये कितना पैसा खर्च होता है। हमारे पास इनविटेशन कार्ड्स आते हैं,

विजिटर्स कार्ड्स आते हैं, जांच से एक किसान मराया, उसे मैंने विजिटर्स कार्ड दिलाया। उसने कहा कि ऐसा विजिटर्स कार्ड कोई जमीदार लक्षपति या करोड़पति, अपने बेटे की शादी में पैसा खर्च कर के भी नहीं खपवा सकता। यह अफसोस की बात नहीं है तो और क्या है?

केवल मितव्यय से काम नहीं चलेगा; वह व्यय जो बतन की भलाई के लिये, देश की भलाई के लिये होता है, वह सच्चा व्यय है। वह हितव्यय है। इसलिये इसकी ओर ज्ञान देने की आवश्यकता है। अपव्यय न करो, दुष्पर्यय न करो। जब यह भी होता है तो यह बड़े अफसोस की बात है। इस का अन्त कैसे किया जाय, कौन करे, कब करे, इसके बारे में सरकार सोचे। गांधीय सिद्धान्ती होते हुये भी बहुत से सरकार के कामों में मुझे गांधीय राज्य की अलक नजर नहीं आती है। उस की अलक तो आज कल कहीं नहीं होती है, ठाठ बाट ज्यादा है। जहां तक हो सके इस को कम करो। भारत के गांवों के सम्मेलन में मैंने कहा कि गांवों की हालत जब तक नहीं सुधरेगी, उस को सुधारने की कोशिश हम जब तक नहीं करेंगे, तब तक हम यह कहें कि स्वराज्य हो, लेकिन वह सुराज्य नहीं हो, तो राज्य अच्छा नहीं चलेगा। अपने हाथों से अपने दांत तोड़ लेने से कुछ सन्तोष नहीं मिलता। दूसरे तोड़े या हम तोड़े, दोनों ही अफसोस की बातें हैं। इसलिये जहां तक हो सके गांवों का सुधार करने के बारे में कोशिश करने की जरूरत है। बूँद बूँद से समुद्र बनता है, अणुओं से पर्वत बनता है, बैसे ही अगर पैसे पैसे की मितव्ययिता करें, एक एक पैसा बचाने की कोशिश करें, यह कोशिश सरकार की तरफ से, सरकार के मेम्बरों की तरफ से हो तो जरूर हम करोड़ों रुपये अपने भारत के उत्थान के लिये हम खर्च कर सकते हैं, करोड़ों रुपये अपने भारत के उत्थान

[भी बलराम कृष्णाया]

है। इसके लिये शुरूआत तुम करो। यहांता जी के कथनानुसार स्वयं करो। तुम करो और लोगों को करने के लिये कहो। मैं कांग्रेसी हूं, मैं अपने को देशनायक कहता हूं, मैं कुछ नहीं करूंगा, औरों से करने के लिये कहूं, तो इस से काम नहीं चलता। गांवों में लोग हमारी दिल्लीयी कर रहे हैं, हंसी हो रही है हमारी, इसलिये पहले स्वयम् करो। 'परोपदेशे पांडित्यम्', अपने लिये नहीं औरों के लिये। तो यह हंसी की बात होती है। इसलिये जहां तक हो सके इस के लिये सोचने की जरूरत है।

गांवों में स्माल सेविंग्स के लिये प्रान्तीय सरकारें बड़ी कोशिश कर रही हैं। लेकिन गांवों में से वे स्माल सेविंग्स सर्टिफिकेट्स के लिये बिल्कुल वसूल नहीं कर सकती हैं। सरकार की तो इस में सफलता ही हुई है, सफलता नहीं। क्यों? गांवों में भज्डूर किसान प्रसन्न नहीं हैं, अप्रसन्न हैं। गांवों में लोग प्रसन्न होते तो वहां से बहुत पैसा आ जाता। जिस तरह शहर बाले हैं उसी तरह से गांवों में लोग एक रूपये में एक एक कौड़ी कर ले, पर्सीना बहा कर के, खेती बाड़ी कर के, अब पैदा कर के, अपनी आमदानी में से दे सकते हैं।

आज युनिवर्सिटीज हैं। हमारे घर पर बराबर ग्रेजुएट्स, डब्ल ग्रेजुएट्स आते हैं। आज से दस महीने, बारह महीने की बात है। मैंने कहा—कहो भाई क्या हुआ? तो जवाब मिला कि इधर उधर शूम कर आते हैं, नौकरी नहीं मिलती। किस लिये युनिवर्सिटीज से इन लोगों को मैनुफैक्चर कर रहे हैं? युनिवर्सिटीज की संख्या ३० से ४० बढ़ गई है। युनिवर्सिटीज से लाखों आदमी निकल रहे हैं। भारतवर्ष में ६ लाख, २२ हजार और ६६ आदमी आज युनिवर्सिटीज से आये हैं। ग्रेजुएट्स के बर्थ हैं 'पट्ट भद्र' यानी सरस्वती

के बरदु पुत्र। सरस्वती के वही बरदु पुत्र दर बदर, गांव गांव में, बाजार बाजार में जा कर, दफ्तर दफ्तर में जा कर नौकरी की घर्जे करते हैं लेकिन उन को नौकरी नहीं मिलती। क्या बात है? इस तरह युनिवर्सिटीज बढ़ा कर आप सिम्पल आर्ट्स ग्रेजुएट्स जिन को सांकेतिक विद्या में कहते हैं, निकाल रहे हैं।

इंडस्ट्रियल इंजीनियरिंग के बारे में . . .

उपाध्यक्ष भ्रातृदय: आप के दो मिनट हैं, सारी बातें आज ही न कह डालें।

भी बलराम कृष्णाया: क्योंकि मेरा वक्त समाप्त हो गया है इसलिये मैं इंडस्ट्रियल इंजीनियरिंग के बारे में नहीं कहूंगा। बड़े बड़े लोग हैं। स्टील प्लैन्ट्स की जरूरत है। लेकिन जब तक रुरल एकान्मी के बारे में भारत सरकार नहीं सोचेगी, जब तक उस की ओर उसकी दृष्टि नहीं रहेगी, तब तक हम कुछ नहीं कर सकेंगे, हमें सफलता नहीं मिलेगी, सिर्फ डेफिसिट बजट ही बनाते जायेंगे। माझनार इर्रिगेशन, मीडियम साइज इर्रिगेशन का सच्चा फल उसी साल में हमें मिलता है जब कि मल्टी परपज प्रोजेक्ट्स से पूरा दस या आठ साल लगता है जब कि सरकार को उस से कुछ पैसा मिलता है। इससे बड़ा नुकसान उठाना पड़ता है। ट्यूब बेल बैरीहर से खेती बाड़ी की तरक्की करने की की आवश्यकता है। आंध्र को लोग चैनरी कहते हैं। वहां पैदी बहुत पैदा होता है, लेकिन वहां किसानों की बहुत बुरी हालत है। मैंने सुना है कि ५ अप्रैल को आंध्र में कम से कम एक हजार राइस मिल्स को बन्द कर देने का प्रस्ताव मिलसं ने पास किया है। इस का क्या नतीजा होगा जरा सरकार इस के बारे में कुछ सोचें। मिलसं ही तो गांवों में किसानों से खारीदते हैं पैडी को। अगर मिलसं ही नहीं खारीदेंगे तो किसान तो कुछ एक्स्प्रेस

कर नहीं सकते, न वह अपने धान को चावल बना सकते हैं। इसलिये किसानों की आध में आज कल बड़ी दुरी हालत है।

इसलिये जहां तक हो सके आनंद में जो लोग चावल पैदा करते हैं उनको दुरी हालत को दूर करने के लिये तमाकू आदि लाभदायक फसलें पैदा करने को प्रोत्साहन देना चाहिये। इस प्रकार उनकी तरकी के लिये अगर कुछ किया जाये तो मुझे खुशी होगी, और तभी हम समझेंगे कि, सारे जहां से मच्छा हिन्दोस्तां हमारा, हम बुल बुलें हैं उसकी वह है चमन हमारा।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Arumugham.

Raja Mahendra Pratap (Mathura): There is the third promise. Day before yesterday, you promised. Yesterday, you promised. Today, the Speaker promised that after Two, I will be called.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Arumugham.

Shri S. R. Arumugham (Namakkal—Reserved—Sch. Castes): The presentation of this year's Budget has been unique in several ways. After the successful completion of the first Five Year Plan, we have entered the third year of the Second Plan. As the economic review points out, we have made remarkable progress in industry and agriculture.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member will be heard more attentively if he remains erect.

Shri S. R. Arumugham: The Budget is also unique in not having practically any new taxes except the one on the richer section of the population. The common man and the middle classes have every reason to be satisfied that the country is well on the road of progress towards the socialistic pattern of society.

Many people have expressed their sense of disappointment at not having relief in taxation. While their criticism is right, I desire to point out that these sections who can afford should continue to bear the brunt of the taxation till the teeming millions of India are improved in their status. With the rising cost in prices, the poorer people cannot stand any more direct taxation on them, but I feel that some minor adjustments could have been made in certain items of taxation.

Tobacco has been the subject of very heavy excise duties, especially after the Centre took over the levy. The inferior variety of tobacco has been subject to very heavy taxation, so much so that the cultivators destroyed the crops on the field because to harvest them and then market the same after paying the taxation will result in heavy losses. This act of destruction was resorted to by agriculturists in Madras State last year, and you can understand their plight.

Excise duties must have some relation to the ruling prices of the commodity in the market. This inferior tobacco is consumed mainly by villages along with pan. The growing of tobacco had another advantage to the farmer. It acted as a fertiliser and the next crop was a great success. Now, because of the high incidence of excise duties, the agriculturists lose both ways. Therefore, I appeal to the Government to enquire into the matter fully and then revise the duties on inferior tobacco in accordance with the market prices of the same and thus save the poor agriculturists.

Next to the agriculturists, the handloom weavers constitute the biggest artisans in Madras State. Thanks to the steps taken by the Government of India and particularly the then Commerce and Industry Minister, Shri T. T. Krishnamachari, the handloom industry has been saved and stabilised. The various schemes such as marketing, export promotion and

[Shri S. R. Arumugham]

housing colonies have done immense good to the handloom weavers, but at present there is a great slump in the market. Handloom goods worth several crores are held in stock by the various weavers' co-operative societies, and there has been a drop in the volume of employment and wages. Some quick action is necessary to avert a crisis or a catastrophe.

The glut in the sale of handloom goods is due to the fact that the rebate has been reduced from nine to six naye paise. This has been done so suddenly that the industry had no time to adjust itself to the new policy. The Madras Government, the legislature and all sections of the people have protested against this reduction. Therefore, I request the Government to announce an increase in the rebate to at least ten naye paise for warding off this crisis. In April-May the stocks will move as the agriculturists will have money in their pockets. The matter is very urgent, and I request swift action by the Government.

Coming to the question of irrigation and power, we are all happy that India has made stupendous progress in this direction in the past years. The First Plan rightly laid emphasis on great projects like the Bhakra-Nangal, Damodar Valley, Tungabhadra, Lower Bhavani etc., which are of importance to the entire nation. Both the Plans have also made good provision for smaller schemes which are important for the economy of the particular district or State. I think now it is time to think of power and irrigation projects which are important for regions or zones comprising two or more States.

There are various rivers in the South which run through more than one State, or have more water than required for them. The Parambikulam project and the Keeriar project are some of the items which, if executed, will prove beneficial both to Madras and Kerala. Similarly,

there are several power schemes which will benefit Mysore, Madras and Kerala. Then there is the surplus water in the mighty rivers of Godavari and Krishna which now goes to waste.

The Planning Commission must immediately take up these schemes which are of zonal importance and then execute them by the Central Government. The present Inter-State River Utilisation Act involves cumbersome procedure and undue delay. Much of the red-tapism and negotiations can be avoided if zonal planning boards are set up for execution of these projects. I am sure that with the helping hand of the neighbouring States of Kerala and Andhra, Madras will have the benefits of these schemes very soon.

Lastly, I desire to submit one thing for the consideration of the Home Ministry. The Constitution and the Government have provided for the reservation of seats for Harijans in the matter of recruitment to the services. While the Central Government has guaranteed this reservation in all categories of services including Class IV employees, it is a matter of great regret that many States have this reservation only up to the first three categories. There is no reservation of seats for Harijans in the Class IV services. The reason alleged is that these Class IV employees are often required for domestic and personal service of the officers and Harijans will be unacceptable to them. This is really a sorry state of affairs, and this subtle evasion of the anti-untouchability Act should not be tolerated. Therefore, I request the Home Ministry to immediately take the necessary steps for the implementation by the State Governments and local bodies of this right guaranteed by the Constitution. The House will be grateful if the Home Minister can inform this House at a later stage of the steps taken by him and the results achieved in this direction.

वंचित् ज्ञान नारायण “इन्डेन”
(शिवपुरी): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, भावण करने के लिए प्रतीक्षा करने का जो आनन्द प्राप्तने मुझे अनुभव कराया उसके लिए अन्यबाद।

इस समय मुझे रहीम का एक दोहा याद आता है:

रहिमन जुप है बैठिये देखि दिनन को फेर।
जब नीके दिन प्राइड है बनत न लगि है बेर।

बजट पर करीब-करीब तीन दिन मे समीक्षा और समालोचनायें हो रही हैं और मेरे बधु, माननीय सदस्यों ने इस महत्वपूर्ण बजट के विभिन्न पहलुओं पर प्रकाश डालने का प्रयत्न किया है। यहां सदन से दो प्रकार के मत दिख रहे हैं। एक पक्ष का तो यह कहना है कि सरकार बिल्कुल कुछ नहीं कर रही है और बजट बिल्कुल निकम्मा है और दूसरा पक्ष कहता है कि इसमें अधिक अच्छा बजट हो गया है नहीं सकता। परन्तु बात वास्तव में यह नहीं है। मैं समझता हूं कि वर्तमान अवस्था और स्थिति में जिस प्रकार मे समस्याओं का हमें समाधान करने का प्रयत्न करना चाहिए उस तरह से नहीं किया जा रहा है और हम ऐसी यूल्यूल भूलें कर रहे हैं कि जिनके कारण हमारी स्थिति सुवृद्ध होते हुए भी भयावह बनती जा रही है।

इस समय मे जानता हूं कि मैं बजट पर बोल रहा हूं और बजट का सीधा सम्बन्ध अर्थ से और कोष से होता है, यह निश्चित बात है। राज्य का संचालन करने के लिए हमारे यहां स्पष्ट सूच दिया गया है:

कोषोहि भूपतिनाम् जीवितम् न प्राणः

अर्थात् राज्य का प्राण कोष है। अतः जिस राज्य के पास स्वस्थ कोष नहीं होता वह राज्य चल नहीं सकता। राज्य के चलाने के लिए कोष अत्यन्त आवश्यक है। परन्तु

सबसे बड़ी खाराबी तो यह है कि आज जो हमारे सामने बजट है उसमें घाटा ही घाटा है। मैं समाचारपत्रों में देखता हूं कि प्रान्तों के जो बजट हैं वे भी घाटे के बजट हैं। तो प्रान्तों में भी घाटा और केन्द्र में भी घाटा और लाभ उठा रहे हैं बिड़ला और टाटा। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि इस प्रकार मे कार्य कैसे चलेगा। जिन्हें लाभ नहीं मिलना चाहिए वह लाभ उठा रहे हैं, जिनके पास पैसा होना चाहिए उनके पास पैसा नहीं है। और साथ में जो हमें मिल रहा है उसका भी ठीक प्रकार से उपयोग नहीं हो रहा है। आयुर्वेद शास्त्र की तरफ हम दृष्टि डालें तो हमें दूसरा सूक्ष्म व्यान में आता है: कुपथस्य किमीषिम्। जो कुपथ्य करता है, जो मर्जी आये वह खाता है उसे तोला माशा औषधि क्या कर सकती है? दाई सेर वही बड़ा और एक तोला कुनीन तो कैसे काम चलेगा? हमारे यहां बैसे ही पैसा नहीं है और उस पर भी हम कर्ज ले रहे हैं। यह ठीक है कि देश की नीयत अच्छी हो सकती है और किसी राष्ट्र को दलदल में फ़साने का विचार नहीं है। परन्तु ऋण और कर्ज तो मुसीबत में ही लेना चाहिए। अगर देश मुसीबत में है तो कर्ज तो लो लेकिन कर्ज के लिए नीतिकारों ने स्पष्ट कहा है:

“ऋणकर्ता पिता शत्रुः माता च व्यभिचारिणी”

वह बाप दुष्मन है जो बेटे को कर्ज से लादता है। आप इच्छर तो ऋण ले रहे हैं और उच्छर लंबे बड़ रहा है, कर्ज आ रहा है और लंबे बड़ रहा है, और देश आगे बढ़ रहा है। पर किस तरफ बढ़ रहा है, कर्ज की तरफ बढ़ रहा है और लंबे की तरफ बढ़ रहा है। लंबे की तरफ बड़ा तो मरे और कर्ज की तरफ तरफ बड़ा तो मरे। देश बड़ता तो दिलायी दे रहा है लेकिन उभ्रति और तरफकी की दिशा से प्रगति होनी चाहिए वह न होकर दूसरी दिशा से हो रही है। मैं देखता हूं कि अपव्यय तो आकाश को चूम रहा है।

[विंचित भव नारायण “भजेश”]

बहुत सी समस्यायें तो ऐसी है कि अगर उनको हमने समय पर सुलझा लिया होता तो आज यह दशा न होती। यहां पर हिन्दू महासभा की तरफ से जोर दिया गया, डा० एस० पी० मुखर्जी ने और श्री एन० सी० चटर्जी ने यहां पर कहा कि काश्मीर के मामले को आप य० एन० औ० से बाहर निकाल लो लेकिन सरकार से नहीं माना। य० एन० औ० में अमरीका हमारे विरुद्ध है, इंग्लॅंड हमारे विरुद्ध है, फ्रांस हमारे विरुद्ध है। एक भी भत हमारे विरुद्ध आने से समस्या का हल रुक जाता है। वहां पर चर्चा होती रहती है परन्तु परिणाम कुछ नहीं निकलता। प्रधान मंत्री से इस मामले में जोर दिया गया तो कहा कि बोलो भत। उसके पश्चात् हमने आन्दोलन आरम्भ किया और उसमें डा० श्यामा प्रसाद मुखर्जी का बमिदान हुआ, उससे शेख अब्दुल्ला का राष्ट्र विरोधी रूप प्रकट हुआ, वह कारावास में बन्द किये गये। मेरे विवेटिव डिंटेशन एंटेक का पक्षपाती नहीं हूँ। उनको उस एंटेक के अन्तर्गत बन्द नहीं करना चाहिए था। बाद में उनको निकाल दिया गया। अब वह बाहर बैठे हैं तो राष्ट्रद्वोह कर रहे हैं। हम रुहते हैं तो प्रधान मंत्री कहते हैं कि डरो भत। तो बात क्या है? मैं पूछता हूँ कि यह शेख अब्दुल्ला बाहर निकल कर इस प्रकार से राष्ट्रद्वोह कर रहे हैं, सारे भारतवर्ष के विरुद्ध प्रचार कर रहे हैं, क्यों नहीं उन पर मुकदमा चलाकर उनको बन्द किया जाता? उनको इस प्रकार का भवसर क्यों दिया जाता है? उनकी इस कार्यवाही से समस्त काश्मीर से असंतोष फैलता है, हिन्दुस्तान में असंतोष पैदा होता है। उस असंतोष को दबाने के लिए पैसा खर्च होता है। इस प्रकार से पैसा इधर-उधर खर्च किया जा रहा है। शेख अब्दुल्ला को इस प्रकार से बदावा देने के कारण रोज हमारी कठिनाइयां बढ़ रही हैं।

हम लाखों लाखा विदेशों में सांस्कृतिक शिष्टमंडल भेजने में खर्च कर रहे हैं। हमारे आदमी बाहर जाकर नाच कूद आते हैं। मैं पूछता हूँ कि कितने बहुचारियों को यहां से बाहर भेजा गया? इस तरह के लोगों को बाहर भेजने से संसार का वह विचार होता है कि भारतवर्ष की संस्कृति यह है कि १४, १५ साल के लड़के पैरों में घुंघरू बांध कर नाचते हैं। यह हमारी सिविलाइजेशन है। अगर हम स्वामी विवेकानन्द और रामतीर्थ जैसे भारतीयों को अमरीका और रूस और दूसरे देशों में प्रचार करने के लिए भेजते तो बास्तव में संसार को पता लगता कि भारतीय संस्कृति का स्वरूप क्या है? ऐसा करने से ही भारतवर्ष का मान बढ़ता। इस तरह हमारा मान नहीं बढ़ता कि यहां से लोग जायें पैरों में घुंघरू बांध कर नाचकूद कर आ जायें। आज जब हमारे उपराष्ट्रपति डा० राधा-कृष्णन को विदेशों में भेजते हैं तो हमारा मान बढ़ जाता है, परन्तु जब आप घुंघरू बांधने वालों को भेज देते हैं तो हमारा मान धूल से मिल जाता है। इसलिए मैं कहता हूँ कि इस तरह के खर्च हमें बिलकुल बन्द कर देने चाहिए।

पाकिस्तान अपने प्रोप्रेंटेड में सफल हो रहा है। वह प्रचार करके दुनिया पर यह प्रभाव डाल रहा है कि भारतवर्ष गलत मार्ग पर है और हम सही मार्ग पर हैं। सेकिन हमारी तरफ से जो प्रचार किया जाता है उसकी कोई सुनवाई नहीं होती। तो फिर अपर्याप्त में क्यों इस पर खर्च किया जा रहा है। एक तरफ जनता से टैक्स लिया जा रहा है और दूसरी तरफ उसे इस तरह से खर्च किया जा रहा है। इस प्रकार का अपव्यय बन्द करना चाहिए।

मैं तो एक बात आस तौर से पूछता चाहता हूँ। हमारे प्रधान मंत्री महोदय बतायें कि अभी तक इस काश्मीर की समस्या को क्यों नहीं सुलझाया गया है। क्यों न इस

प्रवक्षा को अपना कर, इस पर अधिकार दोषित करने के बाद इसकी आग चर्चा बन्द कर दी जाये और इसको सम्पूर्ण रूप से अपने हाथ में लेकर इसको अपनी इच्छानुसार चलाया जाये। जो लोग यहां पर विषाक्त वायुमंडल पैदा कर रहे हैं उनको क्यों न बन्द कर दिया जाये? बजट को देखने से मालूम होता है कि काश्मीर के बारे में जो प्रोपोर्शन चल रहा है उस पर लालों शपथा लार्च होता है। यह देखकर मुझ दुःख होता है। अगर हम हिन्दू महासभा वाले इन राष्ट्रदीयों के विशद एक शब्द भी कहें तो हमको बन्द कर दिया जाता है। दो बार तो मुझे बन्द किया जा चुका है। कहीं तीसरी बार भी न रगड़ दिया जाये। तो हमारा अनुरोध है कि जो वास्तव में राष्ट्र-द्वारा है उन को बन्द करना चाहिए।

मैं बधाई देता हूँ कांग्रेस पार्टी को कि उसने अपने अधिवेशन में यह प्रस्ताव पास किया कि भारतवर्ष की राष्ट्रभाषा हिन्दी ही हो सकती है। कांग्रेस ने इसी भाषा का सहारा लेकर उभति की थी और इसी के आधार पर वह आगे बढ़ी थी। लेकिन एक नेता इधर से आते हैं, एक उधर से आते हैं और हिन्दी के विशद विषाक्त वातावरण पैदा करते हैं। वे कहते हैं कि हिन्दी कुछ खास प्रान्तों की भाषा है। परन्तु वे यह नहीं देखते कि यह भारतवर्ष के बहुमत द्वारा बोली जाने वाली भाषा है। इसी कारण इसको राष्ट्रभाषा के रूप में स्वीकार किया गया है। लेकिन एक दूरदर्शी नेता अंग्रेजी को देश की राष्ट्रभाषा बनाना चाहते हैं। वे आज देश में अंग्रेजी का प्रचार कर रहे हैं। ऐसे आदिमर्यों को बन्द किया जाना चाहिए। राष्ट्रभाषा स्वीकार हो चुकी है। यदि वे हिन्दी को राष्ट्रभाषा नहीं मानना चाहते तो तेलगू, मलयालम या कझड़ या किसी अन्य भाषा का प्रचार करें जो कि भारतीय भाषा हो, तब तो बात समझ में आ सकती है। लेकिन वे अंग्रेजी को राष्ट्रभाषा बनाना चाहते हैं। यह क्या मर्जीसदायी है? इस तरह वे भारतवर्ष का काम कराये नहीं

चल सकता। यह प्रचार शान्त होना चाहिए। ऐसे तो कहता हूँ कि जब तक सरकार मौजूदा स्थिति का परिमार्जन नहीं करती, जब तक यह स्पष्ट घोषणा नहीं करती कि क्या करना है तब तक स्थिति नहीं सुधर सकती। यहां तो यही नहीं मालूम होता कि मुस्क का मालिक कौन है। यहां तो यह हो रहा है कि जो चाहे आता है, आता है, पीता है, मौज करता है और चला जाता है। यह हमारी राष्ट्रीयता है। जोग यहां आते हैं जितनी देर चाहे यहां रहते हैं, जितना चाहे कमाते हैं और जब मर्जी हुई, भाग जाते हैं। रोज पाकिस्तान को सवारी चली जाती है। वे लोग यहां आ कर सर्विस करते हैं, नौकरी करते हैं, पैसा कमाते हैं और जब मर्जी चाहे, भाग जाते हैं। मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस प्रकार की अनुशासन-हीनता और उच्छ्वसलता आराजकता को जन्म देती है। इसमें व्यर्थ ही पैसा व्यय होता है। यदि यह अपव्यय रुक जाय और ठीक प्रकार से पैसा लगे, तो बड़ा लाभ हो सकता है। मैं जानता हूँ कि यहां पर कोई बिल्कुल नादान लोग नहीं हैं—सब समझदार हैं। अगर योड़ा भी पानी हो और ठीक ढंग से क्यारियों में डाल दिया जाय, तो सारा बागीचा सींचा जा सकता है और अगर वैसे ही फेंक दिया जाये तो मनों पानी एक ही जगह में समा सकता है और उसका कोई उपयोग नहीं हो सकता। मेरे कहने का तात्पर्य यह है कि ठीक व्यवस्था के साथ पैसा लगाया जाय तो अधिक लाभ उठाया जा सकता है। मैं अपने मंत्री महोदयों से प्रार्थना करूँगा कि वे कार्य के करने में शीघ्रता न करें। गांधी जी ने बड़ी दया की कि उन्होंने जादी पर बल दिया और उसका प्रचार किया। यह कोई मिलिटरी की ड्रेस नहीं थी, जो कि उन्होंने कांग्रेस को दी और न ही यह कोई किसी सम्प्रदाय विशेष की ड्रेस थी। उन्होंने कहा कि अपना कमाधो, अपना लाधो। मानवेस्टर ने आग लगाने के लिए, विदेशों से यहां माल न आये, इसलिए उन्होंने जादी

[पंडित जग नारायण “ब्रजेश”]

पर बल दिया। लोग अपना कपास काते और कपड़ा पहनें, लोग सिम्पल लिंबिंग और हाई विंकिंग में विश्वास करें, इस तरफ उन्होंने व्यान दिया, लेकिन यहां पर तो लोग घोती के भीतर थोटे-मोटे अंगरेज बन कर बढ़े हुए हैं। कितना कितना राजसी ठाट-बाट हम यहां देख रहे हैं। हमने जो स्वरूप बनाया है, वह हम नित्य देख रहे हैं। हमारा देश दरिद्र है, किसान, मजदूर, शिक्षित, अशिक्षित सब दरिद्र हैं—चारों तरफ दरिद्रता है। ऐसे समय में यह ठाट-बाट बनाने की, इतना खर्च करने की ओर बढ़े-बढ़े भव्य भवन निर्माण करने की क्या आवश्यकता है। दस पांच दिन ठहरो, जब जान आ जाय, दम आ जाय, शक्ति और बल आ जाय, तो उसके पश्चात भव्य भवन निर्माण करो। पहले लोगों को रोटी, कपड़ा, शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य, शान्ति, प्रेम और ऐक्य दो, उसके पश्चात फिर ऐक्यर्थ दिखाने के लिए विशाल भवन, मोटर-कारें और कोठियां बनाओ। लेकिन आज एक तरफ लोग भूखों मर रहे हैं, जमीन पर सिसक रहे हैं और दूसरे कोठियों में बैठे हुए रेडियो का आनन्द ले रहे हैं। मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस विषमता से देश में खराबी पैदा होती है। शासन की सहायता करने और उसके साथ सहयोग करने का जो उत्साह जनता में आना चाहिए था, वह नहीं आ रहा है। हमारे छवियों ने कहा है कि

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उत्साहसम्पन्नमदीघं-सूत्रम्
क्रिया-विदिशनम् व्यसनेष्वसक्तम्।

शूरम् कृतज्ञ दृक्षुहृदंच,

लक्ष्मी-स्वयम् यांति निवास हेतोः॥

पर्यात् उत्साह—सम्पन्नता, दीर्घसूत्री न होना, क्रिया की विधि का ज्ञान और व्यसनों में आसक्ति का न होना, शूरता, मित्रता में दृढ़ होना और जिस ने हमारे साथ हाइ

अच्छा काम किया है, उस के प्रति हमारे मन में कृतज्ञता का भाव होना। ये जीजें जहां होती हैं, वहां स्वयं लक्ष्मी आकर निवास करती है। इससे देश आगे बढ़ेगा और तरकी करेगा, लेकिन मैं इस के विपरीत देख रहा हूँ।

साथ ही मैं यह भी नम्ब निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि मेरे देश से कोई कच्चा माल बाहर नहीं जाने पाए और तेयार माल बाहर से यहां न आने पाए। मेरे यहां से अगर कच्चा माल बाहर जायगा और वहां से बन कर आयगा, तो मुद्रा-स्फीति का संकट अपने पाप लड़ा होगा। मेरे यहां से माल बाहर जाय और बाहर से पैसा ले कर आए, यह बात तो ठीक है, लेकिन मेरी ही जूती और मेरे ही सिर—मेरी ही कपास जाय और कपड़ा बन कर मुझे ही खाए, यह, मेरी राय में, नहीं चलना चाहिए। इस प्रकार का निर्यात बिल्कुल बन्द कर देना चाहिए।

इस सदन में मैंने अनेक बार पशुधन की रक्खा के बारे में कहा है, लेकिन उसकी तरफ बिल्कुल व्यान नहीं दिया जाता है। हमारे कृषि और स्वाच्छ भंती हैं माननीय अजित प्रसाद जैन, और गाय और बैल दोनों बैचेन। यह बैल कांग्रेस पार्टी का सिम्बल है। इस पर आप यहां बैठ कर आते हैं। इस गरीब बैल की तरफ आप योड़ा व्यान दीजिए।

उपायक लहोदय : माननीय सदस्य अगर स्वत्म कर रहे हैं, तो एक दो मिनट में स्वत्म कर दें और अगर और कविता कहना चाहते हैं, तो दो दिन और इन्तजार करें।

पंडित जग नारायण “ब्रजेश” : मैं दो दिन विश्राम लेने के बाद फिर सेवा में उपस्थित हूँगा।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member will continue on Monday. We shall now take up non-official business.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

SIXTEENTH REPORT

Sardar A. S. Salgal (Janjgir): I beg to move:

"That this House agrees with the Sixteenth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 11th March, 1958."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Sixteenth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 11th March, 1958."

The motion was adopted.

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RESOLUTION RE EXTENSION OF PERIOD OF RESERVATION OF SEATS IN LEGISLATURES FOR SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

श्री दीनबन्धु परमार (उदयपुर-रक्षित-अनुसूचित आदिम जातियां): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, में संकल्प पेश करता हूँ कि इस सभा की यह राय है कि सरकार को संविधान में संशोधन करने के लिए विधान प्रस्तुत करना चाहिए, ताकि संविधान के अनुच्छेद ३३४ के अन्तर्गत संमद्द और विधान-मंडलों में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के लिए उपबन्धित स्थानों के रक्षण की अवधि दस वर्ष और बढ़ा दी जाय।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय मंदस्य बरा ठहर जायें। यह रेजोल्यूशन अब मूव तो हो गया और अब मे माननीय मंदस्य से कहूँगा कि वह इस पर तकरीर भी करें, लेकिन कूँकि मुझ पर यह बोझ है, इसलिए मैं पहले बक्त के मुतालिक फैसला कर देना चाहता हूँ। जितनी चिट्ठ मेरे पास आ रही है, उनसे मालूम होता है कि शायद

इस मजमून पर सारे ही मेम्बर साहबान बोलना चाहेंगे। इसलिए मैं शुरू मे ही यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हरेक सदस्य यह स्थाल रखे और कम से कम बक्त ले, ताकि जितने ज्यादा मे ज्यादा मेम्बर बोल सकें, उतना ही अच्छा होगा।

एक भालीय सदस्य : दस मिनट।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : कम से कम मुझे तो दस मिनट रखने में कोई एतराज नहीं है, लेकिन अगर दस मिनट रखे जायेंगे, तो बहुत थोड़े मेम्बर साहबान बोल सकेंगे। अगर दस मिनट से भी कम—सात मिनट—रखें जायें, तो ठीक होगा।

श्री प० ला० बाल्याल (बीकानेर-रक्षित-अनुसूचित जातियां): सात मिनट ही कर दिए जायें। सबको मीका मिलना चाहिए।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : हरेक मेम्बर साहब के लिए मात मिनट है और जिन्होंने मूव किया है, उनके लिए पंद्रह मिनट रखे जाते हैं।

श्री बालराम सिंह : (फिरोजाबाद): समय कितना है?

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : २ घंटे २६ मिनट।

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khandesh): Why not extend the time?

Shri B. K. Gaikwad (Nasik): The resolution is very important, and, therefore, the time may please be extended. If Members want to express their views, they should be allowed to speak.

Shri Thimmaiah (Kolar—Reserved-Sch. Castes): We may extend the time up to 6 P.M.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The difficulty is that hon. Members do not take up the question when there is the opportunity for them. When I was putting the motion before the House and it was being voted upon by the House nobody stood up and said that the time

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

allotted was too small. Now, immediately after one minute when the House has voted on it and given its approval, they say that more time should be given. Would the House like to alter its decision one minute after it has taken that decision?

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): 2 hours and 29 minutes were fixed so as to enable the second resolution also to be moved. So, if more than 2 hours and 29 minutes are given to this resolution, then the second resolution will be elbowed out.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Yes, certainly. That was the real reason for allotting this much time. But if there was a demand for more time, and hon. Members thought that time should be extended, then in that case, when I put the motion to vote, they should have raised that; when I put the motion, I looked round, but nobody stood up to say that. What could I have done in that case?

श्री दीनबन्धु परखारः माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सदन के सामने मैं ने जो संकल्प पेश किया है, उसके बारे में मैं आप के द्वारा यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज के लिए संरक्षण के सम्बन्ध में संविधान में जो दस साल की अवधि रखी गई है, उसके समाप्त होने की तारीख से दस साल और उस अवधि में बढ़ा दिए जायें। आज इस युग में हरिजन और आदिवासी, जिनको आगे लाने के लिए संविधान में सुविधायें दी गई हैं, आगे आने के बाजाय पीछे हट रहे हैं। इसका कारण यह है कि शिक्षा और आर्थिक स्थिति में उनको जितना आगे बढ़ना चाहिए था, उतना वे आगे नहीं बढ़ पाए हैं। इस स्थिति में इस संरक्षण के हटने का सवाल पैदा नहीं होता। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले दस वर्षों में हरिजनों और आदिवासियों की जितनी तरक्की होनी चाहिए थी, उतनी

नहीं हुई है। यह देखने में माता है कि देश में आज तक खुमाल्ह की बीमारी मिट नहीं पाई है और गांवों में ही नहीं, बड़े-बड़े शहरों में वह मौजूद है। आसकर सरकारी कर्मचारियों में भी यह खुमाल्ह नहीं मिटी है।

जो हरिजन कर्मचारी सरकारी नौकरियों में हैं उनको भी हीन दृष्टि से देखा जाता है और ऐसी दृष्टि से देखा जाता है जैसे कि उनको दूसरी जगहों पर देखा जाता है। यह कहा जाता है कि ये हरिजन हैं, ये अमुक जाति के हैं और इनके साथ इस तरह का व्यवहार किया जाना चाहिए और किया जाता है। हरिजन तथा आदिवासी जो इस देश में रहते हैं उनकी हालत बहुत खराब है, वे बहुत अधिक पिछड़े हुए हैं और उनको दूसरे लोगों के बराबर लाने की बहुत अधिक आवश्यकता है। लेकिन इस में समय लगेगा, इसमें काफी देर है। आज अगर हमको जो संरक्षण मिले हुए हैं, वे यदि खत्म कर दिए जाते हैं तो हम इस बात की कभी भी आशा नहीं कर सकते हैं कि हम इस देश में कभी आगे भी आ सकेंगे।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस बास्तो से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि ये पिछड़ी हुई कौमें हैं। काफी संख्या में ये लोग गांवों में तथा पहाड़ी लोगों में रहते हैं। उनको जमीन नहीं दी जाती है, उनके पास रहने के लिए मकान नहीं है, उनके पास खाने के लिए आप नहीं हैं। उनको पहाड़ों से लाकर भैदानों में बसाने का जो प्रश्न है वह ऐसे ही पड़ा हुआ है। हरिजनों को बसाने के लिए राज्य सरकारों ने जो कोटा एलाट किया है, उसके अनुसार भी इन लोगों को जमीनें नहीं दी गई हैं। ऐसी सूरत में हमें जो संरक्षण प्राप्त है यदि वे खत्म हो गए तो मेरा पक्का विश्वास है कि हम लोग दूसरे लोगों के बराबर नहीं आ सकेंगे।

मैं आपके सामने शिक्षा की बात को ही लेता हूँ। केन्द्रीय सरकार से जो छात्र-वृत्तियां विद्यार्थियों को मिलती हैं, जो सहायता उनको मिलती है, वह रेगुलरली उन लोगों की राज्य सरकारों की ओर से नहीं मिल पाती हैं और जो लोग पढ़ाविल भी किसी तरह से पाते हैं, उनको भी समय पर नीकरियों में नहीं लिया जाता है, जो नीकरिया उनके लिए रिजर्व कर रखी हैं, वे उनको नहीं दी जाती हैं। इस तरह से जो कार्य आज हो रहा है, वह ठीक नहीं है। इस बास्ते यह आवश्यक हो जाता है कि हम इस बारे में सोचें।

जो प्रस्ताव मैंने रखा है उसमें मैंने यह सुझाव दिया है कि जो संरक्षण हमें प्राप्त हैं, उनको दस साल के लिए और बढ़ा दिया जाए।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपना प्रस्ताव पेश करता हूँ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Resolution moved:

"This House is of opinion that Government should introduce legislation to amend the Constitution so that the period of reservation of seats in the Lok Sabha and the State Legislatures provided for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under article 334 is extended to a further period of ten years".

Now, may I have an idea as to how many Members wish to participate in the discussion? —I find that about 40 Members wish to speak. Hon. Members would themselves realise that even with a time-limit of 7 minutes, we cannot accommodate so many Members.

Shri Manaen (Darjeeling): May I submit that the allocation of time may be on a State basis?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have no objection to that. All States should

be represented. But still others would feel that they should also be allowed time. I would see that all States are represented, but then I have to make a choice. How can everybody speak? Hon. Members will appreciate my difficulty. If they can decide among themselves and form groups, that certainly would make my task easier.

Shri Yadav (Barabanki): Parties should also be taken into consideration.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Parties also would be taken into consideration.

There are two amendments tabled.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: I want to move amendment No. 1.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is out of order.

Shri Vajpayee (Balrampur): I beg to move:

"That in the Resolution,—for the words 'ten years' the words 'five years only' be substituted".

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The amendment is before the House. Shri Kodiyan. The time-limit is 7 minutes.

Shri Kodiyan (Quilon—Reserved—Sch. Castes): The question before the House is whether the period of the right of reservation conferred upon the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under article 334 of the Constitution should be extended or not. To answer this question, we have to examine the circumstances that led to the inclusion of this particular article in the Constitution, and see whether the conditions of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes at the time of the framing of the Constitution have now changed for the better so as to do away with this special right of reservation of seats for them in the State legislatures and in Parliament.

When we go into the question as to what has taken place during the last six or seven years, we can see that certainly a considerable amount has

[Shri Kodiyan]

been spent for the upliftment of these Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. But the real question is whether this ameliorative work in various welfare schemes has enabled the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to stand on their own legs as equals to other citizens of the country. One need not argue much to show that the conditions have not improved much. The Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is an eloquent testimony to show how far the conditions have improved. They are still very backward and very deplorable. The progress made so far in this connection has not been one which everybody expected when various measures were introduced.

At the time this particular article, 334, was discussed in the Constituent Assembly in 1949, several Members felt that the time limit fixed for the reservation of seats in Parliament and in the State legislatures was not enough. Some of them even moved amendments. But ultimately the Constituent Assembly decided the time limit to be 10 years. If we examine the objective conditions and realities of life today in our country, we can find that the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have not come to the level of other citizens of the country. If this reservation is to be withdrawn, they cannot get themselves elected to the various legislatures as well as to Parliament.

Take, for example, the case of various Upper Houses in the States and also the Rajya Sabha here where elections are taking place now—as ordinarily in the case of the Legislative Assemblies and the Lok Sabha—where there is no reservation of seats. The representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Rajya Sabha and also in the Upper Houses in States is hardly one per cent—perhaps in the Rajya

Sabha it may come to three per cent. Therefore, I am strongly in favour of extending the period of reservation by a further 10 or 15 years. I do not think that within those 10 or 15 years, everything will be set right and these people can stand on their own legs and contest elections freely to send their representatives to the various legislatures.

Therefore, I request Government to consider very seriously the extension of the time-limit of this reservation and accept the Resolution.

चौरा बाजारपेठी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो प्रस्ताव सदन के सामने विचारार्थ पेश है, उसमें मैंने एक संशोधन उपस्थित किया है। इस संशोधन में यह स्पष्ट है कि शैद्धूल्ड कास्ट और शैद्धूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लिए जो सीटें रिजर्व करने की बात है, उससे मैं सहमत हूँ। लेकिन वह रिजर्वेशन कितने समय के लिए होना चाहिए, इसके सम्बन्ध में मेरा मतभेद है।

जब संविधान परिषद ने इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था हमारे विधान में की थी, तब उन लोगों के दिमागों में यह बात बिल्कुल साफ थी कि यह एक टैम्पोरेरी व्यवस्था है, अस्थायी व्यवस्था है और शीघ्र ही वह समय आना चाहिए जब हमारे शैद्धूल्ड कास्ट और शैद्धूल्ड ट्राइब्स के बंधु जनरल मीट्स में भी चुनाव जीत कर राज्यों की विधान सभाओं और संसद में जा सकें। हम देखते हैं कि इस दिशा में थोड़ी सी प्रगति हुई भी है। शैद्धूल्ड कास्ट और शैद्धूल्ड ट्राइब्स के बारे में जो रिपोर्ट कमिशनर महोदय ने पेश की है उसके अनुसार लोक सभा में छः सदस्य ऐसे हैं जो शैद्धूल्ड कास्ट और शैद्धूल्ड ट्राइब्स में से आते हैं, किन्तु जो जनरल सीटों से चुने गए हैं। यह एक बड़ा अच्छा लक्षण है और उसका हम लोगों को स्वागत करना चाहिए।

मैं यह मानता हूँ जो भी चुनकर आए हैं, उनकी संख्या पर्याप्त नहीं है। लेकिन जो दिशा है, वह दिशा सही है और अन्त-तोन्त्रता, आखिर में, हमको उसी दिशा में जाना है। जो भी रिजर्वेशन किया गया है, वह सदैव के लिए कायम नहीं रह सकता है। जैसे जैसे सामाजिक स्थिति में परिवर्तन होगा, अस्पृश्यता का अन्त होता जाएगा। यह परिवर्तन हो भी रहा है और अस्पृश्यता भी मिट रही है। जैसे-जैसे देश में आर्थिक निर्माण होगा, विवरण दूर होगी और एक ऐसी स्थिति उत्पन्न हो जाएगी एक ऐसी अवस्था आ जाएगी जिसमें यह मेंद करना सुविकल होगा कि कौन सा शैक्ष्यूल्ड कास्ट का है और कौन सा शैक्ष्यूल्ड, द्राइव का है और कौन सा उनमें से नहीं है। हमने जैसे सामाजिक निर्माण का चिन्ह अपने सामने रखा है, उसमें ऐसी अवस्था जल्दी आनी चाहिए। लेकिन यहां पर एक मतभेद की बात पैदा होती है। कभी-कभी उस सामाजिक और आर्थिक पिछड़ेपन को उसी तरह से बनाये रखने की कोशिश की जाती है और वह इसलिए कि जो सुविधायें मिलती हैं, वे कायम रहें। मैं समझता हूँ यह प्रबूनि जो धोरे-धीरे उत्पन्न हो रही है, यह ठीक नहीं है। कभी-कभी ऐसा होता है कि हम जिम बुराई को समाप्त करना चाहते हैं, उसके लिए हम ऐसे उपाय अपनाते हैं कि जिन से वह बुराई बढ़ती जाती है। एक खतरा है और वह यह कि इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था कभी पृथकता को भावना को अधिक न बढ़ाये और इस तरह के संकेत किए गए हैं कि एक वैस्टिड इंटी-रेस्ट डिवेलोप होता जाता है और जिन्हें पूरी तरह से हम मिलाने का प्रयत्न करते हैं, वे थोड़ा सा अलग ही रहना चाहते हैं। इस पृथकता को कभी कभी राजनीतिक हृषियार बनाया जाता है और उसके द्वारा राजनीतिक 'उद्वेष्य पूरे करने की कोशिश

की जाती है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस तरह की प्रवृत्ति न तो जिन के नाम पर वह की जाती है, उनके ही हित में है और न राष्ट्र के ही हित में है और उससे कोई लाभ नहीं हो सकता है।

हमारे सामने जो घ्येय है वह बिल्कुल स्पष्ट है। वह यह है कि हम अस्पृश्यता और आर्थिक पिछड़ेपन का उन्मूलन करना चाहते हैं और इस दिशा में जो भी काम हुआ है, मैं उसे पर्याप्त नहीं बताता। मगर हम आगे बढ़ रहे हैं और शांतिशांघ्रि हमें इस बात का प्रयत्न करना चाहिए कि हम सब एक रूप हो जायें, एक रस हो जायें और कोई पिछड़ा हुआ न रहे, इस प्रकार की दुर्भाज्ञपूर्ण परिस्थिति हमारे देश में देखने को न मिले। इसी दृष्टि से मैंने एक संशोधन उपस्थिति किया है कि रिजर्वेशन की अवधि बढ़ाई जानी चाहिए, किन्तु केवल पांच वर्ष के लिए और इन पांच वर्षों में सामाजिक और आर्थिक क्षेत्रों में हम इस प्रकार के कानूनिकारी परिवर्तन करें, जिनके द्वारा हमारे जो बंधु पिछड़े हुए हैं वे दूसरे लोगों के समान स्तर पर पर आ जायें। सामाजिक कायंकमों में या आर्थिक कायंकमों से उन लोगों को जो पिछड़े हुए हैं, अवश्य ही बराबर के स्तर पर लाया जाना चाहिए और इसके लिए उन्हें कुछ अधिक सुविधायें भी दी जानी चाहिए, इसमें भी कोई मतभेद नहीं है। मगर उन सुविधाओं को शाश्वत बनाने का प्रयत्न नहीं होना चाहिए। जो भी सुविधायें दी गई हैं, वे स्थायी नहीं हैं और शांतिशांघ्रि एक ऐसा ममत लाना चाहिए जिसमें कि इस प्रकार दो पिछड़ापन दूर हो सके, इस बात की अवश्यकता है। इस समस्या को हम इसी दृष्टिकोण से देखना चाहिए और मैं समझता हूँ कि इस दृष्टिकोण को अगर हम अपनायेंगे तो परिवर्तन की जो गति धीमी है उसको तेज़ किया

जा सकता है और जिस उद्देश्य की प्राप्ति के लिए हम प्रयत्नशील हैं उसको भी शीघ्रातिशीघ्र प्राप्त किया जा सकता है।

भी जांगड़े (बिलासपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझ से पूर्व सदस्यों ने जो भाषण दिये में समझता हूँ कि वे इस बात से सहमत हैं कि हरिजन और आदिवासियों को जो संरक्षण प्राप्त है वह ५ वर्ष के लिए और बड़ा दिया जाय, उनमें और हमारे में भेद केवल इस समय को लेकर है। हम यह संरक्षण १० वर्ष के लिए चाहते हैं जब कि वे माननीय सदस्य केवल ५ वर्ष के लिए ही चाहते हैं। उनका यह कहना गलत है कि हम एक विशिष्ट बर्ग या एक बेस्टेड इंटरेस्ट को परिचिन्तित करता चाहते हैं या उसको कायम रखना चाहते हैं। हमने शेड्यूल कास्ट और शेड्यूल ट्राइब्स के रिजर्वेशन के लिए १० वर्ष की अवधि का एक्सटेंशन मांगा है। हजारों साल की जो रुद्धि और परम्परा है वह कोई ऐटम बम या स्पूतनिक नहीं कि फ़ौरन हो जाय और इस भौतिक जगत में परिवर्तन लाने में ५० वर्ष से भी ज्यादा समय लगा है और जिस मानसिक जगत में देहातियों के दिमाग बहुत ज्यादा जकड़े हुए हैं, उनको हम केवल ५ वर्षों के अन्दर उस जकड़न से दूर कर सकेंगे यह सम्भावना के बिल्द है और यह हमारी सम्भावना के बाहर है और इसलिए हमने यह मांग की है कि उनके रिजर्वेशन का पीरियड १० साल के लिए और बड़ा दिया जाय। मेरे से पूर्व वक्ता महोदय ने जो यह कहा कि हमारे हरिजन और आदिवासियों में अलगत्व की भावना पैदा न हो और सेप्रेट टेंडेंसी पैदा न हो जाय। मैं नहीं समझता कि इससे हमारे अच्छत जाति के भाइयों में कैसे अलगत्व की भावना पैदा हो सकती है। उन अल्पसंस्कृतों के बारे में तो अलगत्वा यह भीष्म समझ में आ सकती है क्योंकि वे

कभी नहीं कभी इस देश में और दूसरे देशों में सैकड़ों वर्ष तक शासक रहे हैं और इस कारण वे अपनी आधिक अवस्था और शैक्षणिक अवस्था में काफ़ी परिवर्तन कर चुके हैं, उनकी बुनियाद जम चुकी है और इसलिए उनका रिजर्वेशन रहे या न रहे, उनके लिए कोई अनुचित बात नहीं है लेकिन इस देश के जो हमारे आदिवासी और अच्छत भाई हैं वे प्राज्ञ से नहीं बल्कि हजारों वर्षों में से आधिक और राजनीतिक गुलामी का जीवन विताते आ रहे हैं और उनमें यह अलगत्व की भावना कैसे आ सकती है। आप कैसे कह सकते हैं कि हरिजनों और आदिवासियों में अलगत्व की भावना है। संयुक्त निर्वाचन प्रणाली हमने अपनाई हुई है और उसमें सबणों और दूसरे आम लोगों ने ६ हरिजनों और आदिवासियों को जनरल सीट्स पर चुना है। हम ने अलगत्व की भावना पैदा नहीं की। आपने ही उनको चुना है। इसलिए आपका यह कहना और माननीय सदस्य का यह आशय कि इससे अलगत्व की भावना पैदा होती है, स्वयं उनके मुंह से ही कट जाता है।

सरकारी विभागों को छोड़ कर आप प्राइवेट इंडस्ट्रीज में देखिये कि क्या अवस्था है। जितने भी प्राइवेट उद्योग वर्षे जिन पर कि सरकार का कोई कंट्रोल नहीं है जहां पर सरकार का आधिपत्य नहीं है उनमें आदिवासियों और हरिजनों को कितने स्थान मिले हुए हैं और उनको क्या सुविधाएं वहां पर प्राप्त हैं। बड़े बड़े शहरों, देहातों और कस्बों में जहां पर कोमापरेटिव सोसाइटीज बना कर व्यवसाय चलते हैं अथवा प्राइवेट लोग चलाते हैं, उन उद्योगों में लगे हुए हरिजन और आदिवासी लोगों की हालत बड़ी शोषणीय है, स्लम्स में वे लोग रहते हैं, दूटे फूटे मकानों में रहते हैं। जंगलों में रहने वाले हमारे आदिवासी भाई बाहरी शाश्वतों से और

हमारे घोषण से पीड़ित हैं और भैदानी इलाकों में रहने वाले भाई भीतरी कलंक और कलह से पीड़ित हैं। ऐसी हालत में अगर हम हरिजनों और आदिवासियों के लिए इस रिजरवेशन की मियाद को १० वर्ष के लिए और बढ़वाना चाहते हैं तो क्या गलत करते हैं। आज के जमाने में हम देखते हैं कि हमारा जीवन राजनीति से बहुत प्रभावित होता है और पालियार्मेंट और अन्य प्रान्तीय बारातमाओं में जो जोरों से बोल सकता है और अपनी मांग के लिए अच्छी बालत कर सकता है, उसकी सुनवाई होती है और वह कायदे में रहता है। मैं मानता हूँ कि हमारे सर्वर्ण हिन्दू भाइयों में लालों लोग ऐसे हैं जो कि हमारा हित चाहते हैं और उसके कारण आज देश में अनुकूल बातावरण पैदा हो रहा है किर भी आप समझ सकते हैं कि दूसरे सर्वर्ण हिन्दुओं के बराबर आने में हरिजनों को अभी बहुत कम समय लगेगा। हमारे हरिजन और आदिवासी भाइयों के पैर आर्थिक और राजनीतिक गुलामी की जंजीर में सैकड़ों और हजारों बचों से जकड़े हुए हैं और आप उनसे यह उम्मीद कैसे कर सकते हैं कि एक दम से वे छुड़वाड़ में अन्य अन्य सर्वर्ण जातियों के बराबर दौड़ सकें? एक घोड़ा जो कि प्रस्तबल में हमेशा बंधा रहता है, पैर उसके जकड़े रहते हैं और उसके लाने पीने का कोई ठीक इंतजाम नहीं होता वह एक भस्त घोड़े के बराबर जिसको कि पूरी आजादी है और जिसको कि सब जीजों का आराम है उसके बराबर रेस में कैसे दौड़ सकता है और यक़ीनी बात है कि वह उस भस्त घोड़े से पिछड़ जायेगा। ठीक यही हालत हमारे हरिजन भाइयों की है। वे आज से नहीं अपितु सैकड़ों और हजारों बचों से पीड़ित अवस्था में रहते आये हैं और उनका हर प्रकार से शोषण होता आया है, आज एक दम से उनसे आप यह कैसे उम्मीद करते हैं कि वे अन्य सर्वर्णों की बराबरी कर सकें। वह घोड़ा जो कि

टी० बी० आदि दोनों से भस्त हो वह उस भस्त घोड़े की रेस में कैसे बराबरी कर सकता है जो कि आराम से हजारों सालों से चाना लाते लाते भस्त हो गया है? इसलिए अगर शेड्यूल कास्ट और शेड्यूल ट्राइब्स के लिए रिजरवेशन की मियाद १० वर्ष के लिए और बढ़वाये जाने की मांग की जाती है तो वह कोई बेजा बात नहीं करते हैं।

अभी आप देखिये कि हमने कई स्वानों में उनको संरक्षण नहीं दिया है। राज्य समा, नगरपालिकाओं, निगमों, आम पंचायतों और विधान परिषदों में हमने हरिजनों को संरक्षण नहीं दिया है, वहाँ पर उनकी संख्या कितनी है? आज हम देखते हैं कि सैकड़ों बचों से सरकारी नौकरियों में हरिजन और आदिवासियों को संरक्षण प्राप्त है, लेकिन उनका कोटा पूरा नहीं होता है और उनकी जगह होते हुए भी हरिजनों को नहीं रखा जाता है और बार बार शासन की ओर से यह कह दिया जाता है कि हरिजनों और आदिवासियों में एक्षियोंसी न होने के कारण और योग्य उम्मीदवार न भिलने के कारण वह जगह छाली कर दी गई और वह स्वान दूसरों के द्वारा भर दिया गया। दूर क्यों जाइये इसी संसद में और दूसरी विधान परिषदों में जहाँ कि हरिजन और आदिवासी लोग जून कर आये हैं, आप देखिये कि वे कितने पढ़े हैं, उनकी क्या योग्यता है, मैं कटाक्ष नहीं करता लेकिन उसको कोई भी देख सकता है।

आखिर हम जो संरक्षण मांग रहे हैं वह किसी दूसरे के अधिकार को छीन कर तो नहीं मांग रहे हैं। हम तो यही मांग कर रहे हैं कि हम आदिवासियों और हरिजनों की जितनी संख्या है उसके अनुपात से हमें जगहें दी जायें। हम तो यह मांग कर रहे हैं कि हमारी संख्या के अनुपात से हमें रिजरवेशन दिया जाय और यह मांग करके हम किसी दूसरे के अधिकार को नहीं छीन रहे हैं। और फिर हम लोग जो

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कि हमेशा से उत्तरों के आनंदित रहे हैं और उनके नीचे रहते आये हैं, कैसे हम २ वर्ष के भीतर उनके बराबर आ सकते हैं। पिछले आठ वर्षों में हमारे लिए किये गये प्रयत्नों का जिक्र शेड्यूल कास्ट कमिशनर की रिपोर्ट में भिलता है और उसके आतिरिक्त इस सम्बन्ध में संसद् और विधान परिषदों में दिये गये उत्तरों से पता चलता है कि हमारे उदार के लिए किये गये प्रयासों की गति बहुत ही धीरी रही है और उस हालत में क्या २ वर्षों का अ... जितनी तरकी हम चाहते हैं कर सकेंगे? मैं समझता हूँ कि हम नहीं कर सकेंगे और इसलिए हम मांग करते हैं कि इस रिजर्वेशन की अवधि को १० साल के लिए और बढ़ा दिया जाय और अगर ऐसा किया जाता है तो वह कोई बेजा बीज नहीं होगी। इसलिए मैं इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूँ।

उपचायक महोदय : माननीय मदस्य को ७ मिनट से ज्यादा समय लेने का यत्न नहीं करना चाहिए।

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, of course I have no time at my disposal and so I will be very brief.

I know that the position of the Scheduled Caste people in this country was worse, and even today, it is worse. That much I admit. The question now before us and the country is how that can be improved.

I would bring to the notice of this hon. House that in the very beginning no representation was given to the Scheduled Caste people. They were sent by nomination to the Legislatures, the local boards and so on. But, when persons from India were called to England as members of the Round Table Conference, at that time when the question was discussed, it was Dr. Ambedkar who fought and fought and got the reservation, this representation for the Scheduled Caste people. But, it is a long long

history and I do not want to repeat it. He demanded that the Scheduled Caste people should get due representation and, accordingly, the Communal Award was given by the late Prime Minister for England, Ramsay MacDonlad. Due to communal Award, there was separate electorate given. As soon as it was heard by Mahatma Gandhi, he started a big fast. He went on fast in Yerrawada prison.

Of course, I do not want to repeat the whole history. There was the Poona Pact. In the Poona Pact, joint electorate was accepted. The late Dr. Baba Saheb Ambedkar was opposing this because we were fighting to safeguard the interests of the downtrodden Scheduled Caste people. Against whom are we going to safeguard our interests? We are not going to safeguard our interests from the Britishers or from the Muslims who had gone to Pakistan or from anybody else. We are going to safeguard our interests from the caste Hindus whom we call our brothers...

An Hon. Member: There was no Pakistan then.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: We want to safeguard our interests from the Caste Hindus of this country. And, now, what does the joint electorate say? It says that we will be elected with the help of the Caste Hindu votes and Scheduled Caste votes. You will find that a well known leader and drafter of the Constitution, one who fought for the cause of the Scheduled Castes and who was a real representative of the Scheduled Castes, tried his level best and contested two or three elections but was defeated. Why?

Pandit K. C. Sharma (Hapur): And Churchill was defeated in England.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: He was defeated only because he was fighting the right cause of the Scheduled Caste people. That was why the

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Scheduled Tribe:

Caste Hindus would not vote in his favour: That is well known. I do not want to ... (Interruptions)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member has got only 7 minutes and he should not be disturbed.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: So, these are the things. The question before us is this. There are reservations. But, always we have to express our views according to the views of our voters. Our voters are, in a large majority, Caste Hindus. We are not in a position to represent our real cause, the cause of Scheduled Castes. In this House there are about 80 representatives of the Scheduled Castes. Do you mean to say that they have no grievances, no disabilities? Supposing we put our grievances before the House, naturally, next time people will not elect us. That is the fear in the mind of all the people.

I just want to say at this stage very frankly one thing and it is this. The Scheduled Castes Federation, of which the late Dr. Baba Saheb Ambedkar was the President, is a party of the Scheduled Castes alone and none else. You will find no other party in India representing the Scheduled Castes. I know there are representative who are from Congress and from other parties. But, to fight the cause of the Scheduled Castes only, there was only one party and that was the Scheduled Castes Federation of which Dr. Ambedkar was the President. As President of the Federation he passed a resolution. I will just read it out. It was passed in a meeting of the working committee held at Bombay on the 21st August, 1955, under the chairmanship of Dr. Ambedkar. It said:

"This meeting of the Working Committee is of opinion that the provision for the reservation of seats for the Scheduled Castes in the Parliament, in the State Assemblies, in Municipalities and

District and Local Boards be done away with immediately, even before the next elections."

That was the resolution passed by the Scheduled Castes Federation. I say that the late Dr. Baba Saheb Ambedkar and his party are the only representatives of Scheduled Castes in India: We passed this resolution and expressed our view as to what we think about these things. That is because no real representatives are elected. There is a proverb in Marathi which says:—

*Milimit sawa bhagya pesha
dhal dhalit vaidyavya bare.*

The meaning of this proverb is, it is better to be a widow than to become the wife of an important person.

I will say that it was the position here. We are now prepared to stand on our own legs and fight for all these things instead of running behind other organisations. It is nothing but political slavery. As soon as you take away the reservations, all our friends, whether in the Congress or other parties, will understand their responsibilities and will join hands together and realise what things they have to do. As long as reservations are there, every party is after them, and because the Scheduled Caste Federation was of Scheduled Caste people and none else, we were defeated. As the hon. friend who preceded me has said, our population is so much. We are not demanding more. We are demanding on the population basis. I do agree. But this community is divided in so many other groups only because every Party is after we people. Without doing anything, they think they get this representation. When the impression is corrected, we will all be united for a common cause and we will get what is our due share. With these words, I oppose this Resolution.

Shri M. R. Krishna (Karimnagar—Reserved—Sch. Castes): Sir, before

[Shri M. R. Krishna]

I commence my speech, I would like to make a request. Just as we appeal to the Government through the Resolution to extend the reservation, I would like you to extend the time for my speech.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It would not be possible because the Members of the Scheduled Castes have decided on that and so I cannot change it.

Shri M. R. Krishna: Sir, I stood up to speak not in the interest of the Scheduled Castes. I am speaking in the interest of the caste Hindus and in the interest of the other non-Scheduled Castes in the country. When I say this, I think it is not necessary for me to elaborate my speech in the seven minutes' time. But the speech which has been delivered by my friend, Shri Gaekwad, will clearly prove what the different political parties are aiming at while they are agitating for the withdrawal of this concession given to the Scheduled Castes. If you want me to narrate the whole story as to how this reservation came into being, there was the communal award which has been described and then the Poona Pact. Everything flowed from that. Well and good.

My friend Shri Kodiyan has described that in places like the Rajya Sabha or the upper houses in the State legislatures, there is no reservation. We find that there is not even one per cent representation of the Scheduled Castes. If the reservation is withdrawn, I think that only six persons who are elected to this House on a separate issue would be there and they came from Bombay on the Samyuktha Maharashtra issue . . . (Interruptions.)

Some Hon. Members: No, No.

Shri Tangamani: What about Mr. Kodiyan?

Shri Vajpayee: What about Shri Sivaraj?

Shri M. R. Krishna: Only six persons will be decorating this House as representatives of the Scheduled Castes and not the other eighty Members who are representing the Scheduled Castes of the country who would not be here but for the reservation. I think I have made it quite clear.

The Scheduled Castes Commissioner brings out a report giving the progress that has been made in the country by the various State Governments. That should give an indication to the Government to either continue the reservation or withdraw it. The other day, the Home Minister said in the other House, that in 1962, the Government would consider whether the extension should be granted or not. Today the Home Minister is replacing the great leaders like the Father of the Nation and Thakkar Baba. We the Scheduled Castes have great faith in him. We trust what he says. He will definitely do that.

My simple question is this. In the condition in which the Scheduled Castes are today, does the Government feel that they have reached that stage where it would like to dispense with the reservation in 1962. It is not a long way off. Are we going to do everything that we have not done all these eleven years in the coming four years? I doubt very much.

When the framers of the Constitution fixed this ten years' time, they had a certain speed in their minds. They thought that within ten years in the independent India, people would realise their responsibility and would know how to treat their brethren. So, they thought that in ten years' time this social advancement in education, economy and other things which Gandhiji had been preaching would be achieved. So, they felt that this reservation could be dispensed with in ten years' time. But at the same time, the Chairman of the Drafting Committee has said

one word. He has quoted perhaps Abraham Lincoln. "Small minds and big empires go ill together."

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya (West Dinajpur): It was Edmund Burke.

Shri M. R. Krishna: Somebody said it; I am not concerned with who said it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Whoever it is, it is Shri M. R. Krishna now and he should be content to hear.

Shri M. R. Krishna: Even the framers of our Constitution were not certain that within ten years, they would be able to root out all the evils. The Scheduled Castes have been suffering from ages. If people like Vivekananda, Ramakrishna Paramahansa and Gandhiji could not do it, if anybody thinks that it could be done in ten years' time or that all the disabilities that these people are suffering from could be eradicated within ten years, it is something which we cannot certainly believe.

I can understand if within these three or four years the Government brings up another plan and says that it is going to advance these people or that certain schemes are being drafted for the welfare of the Scheduled Caste people and that these are the means that it is going to employ and if the House is convinced about it. We will be able to understand that there is some truth in what is said and that some interest is being shown to their welfare. But in the absence of such a thing, we cannot simply think that in 1962 all the problems that are being faced by the Scheduled Castes will be solved.

There are a lot of things which I will have to bring to the notice of this House. What could have been done in the field of education for these people in ten years? A boy could have gone to the matriculation standard from the primary class. Beyond this, I do not think that big engineers or scientists are produced.

Every day we put questions and no department could convince this House by saying that they have reached a 12.5 per cent quota. At this rate, I do not think that we will be able to reach the target even after these ten years.

If at all any concession is shown or given to the Scheduled Castes, I want the Government to extend those concessions honourably. It should not be made to appear that the Scheduled Castes are just beggars or that somebody is going to give them something for begging. Everything that is to be given to them should be honourably given to them. Not only in this House, but even in the country, they have been suffering for ages. Muslims have been having reservation for sixty years. The Christians have been enjoying reservation right from 1935. The Scheduled Castes had only ten years and within these ten years we could not benefit the First and Second Plans properly and the results of the First and Second Plans will be derived only in the Third Plan. The Government should be considerate enough to give them some of these benefits. So, I fully support this Resolution and I hope the Government will definitely accept it.

श्री बालानन्द बालानिक (भारत-राजित अनुसुचित जातियाँ): उपचायक महोदय, इस प्रस्ताव पर तो तीन भावण दृढ़ और एक ऐसा भी भावण हृष्टा जिसमें रिजर्वेशन का विरोध किया गया, रिजर्वेशन की जो मांग की जा रही है उसका विरोध किया गया। आप देखें कि यह रिजर्वेशन का विरोध ऐसे ही व्यक्तियों द्वारा हो रहा है जो कि चुनावों में हार जाने के कारण फल्टेट हुए हैं। इसका विरोध करने वाले ऐसे ही लोग हैं जो या तो हार गये हैं या जिनके दिल में यह बात महीं है कि हरिजन समाज के अन्य लोगों के साथ उन्हें ही आवें।

[श्री बालकृष्ण वासनी]

आप जानते हैं कि जिस समय कांस्टी-ट्रॉयरेंट असेम्बली में रिजर्वेशन देने के सम्बन्ध में चर्चा हो रही थी तो उस बहत सब सदस्यों की यही राय थी कि यह जो दम वर्ष का समय है वह अचूरा है। इतना ही नहीं परन्तु बाबा प्रम्बेडकर ने, जिनके अनुयायी आज इस चीज का विरोध कर रहे हैं, कांस्टी-ट्रॉयरेंट असेम्बली में जो कहा था। उसका उद्धरण में आपके मामने दे रहा हूँ। उन्होंने कहा था :

"I personally was prepared to press for a larger time, because I do feel that so far as the Scheduled Castes are concerned, they are not treated on the same footing as the other minorities."

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: Read the Resolution which was passed under his presidency in the year 1955; that is the recent one.

श्री बालकृष्ण वासनिक : मैं आज यह याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि, जो लोग आज विरोध कर रहे हैं उन्होंने उस बहत क्या कहा था। इसके आगे मैं आपको बताऊंगा। डाक्टर साहब ने अपने भाषण में आगे यह कहा था :

"If at the end of ten years, the Scheduled Castes find that their position has not improved or that they want further extension of this period, it will not be beyond their capacity or their intelligence to invent new ways of getting the same protection which they are promised here."

डाक्टर साहब ने जो अदर वेज के बारे में कहा उसके सम्बन्ध में तो मैं कुछ नहीं कहा चाहता। हम तो वैधनिक तरोंको से ही इस वीरियड को बढ़ाना चाहते हैं। २८ फरवरी १९५७ को इती-प्रकार का एक प्रस्ताव प्रायः सभा में प्रायः आ और उस प्रस्ताव का उत्तर देते हुए पंडित पन्त होम मिनिस्टर ने,

आप जानते हैं, यह मान्य किया था कि आज द्वारिजनों की हालत कुछ इतनी सुधरी नहीं नहीं है कि वे अपने पैरों पर लड़े हो कर दूसरे समाज के साथ बराबरी से काम करने लगें। उनका एक वाक्य यहां पर देना चाहता है। उन्होंने कहा था :

"I recognise, however, that the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are not today in a position to stand on their own legs and to occupy such a position as would enable them to hold their own against other sections of the community."

परन्तु इतना मान्य करने के बाबजूद भी हाम मिनिस्टर साहब ने आगे कहा कि यह जो सवाल है यह नवाल-फिलहाल न तो अर्जेंट है और न इंपारेंट है। उनके कहने का मनन इतना ही था कि धारा मंवितान की ३३४ का जो प्रोवींजी है उसमें यह कहा गया है कि यह जो प्रेजेंट हाउस है यह जिनके दिनों तक रहेगा। उतने दिनों का यह रिजर्वेशन रहेगा। परन्तु आप जानते हैं कि यह प्रोवाइंजों किम स्थिति में है आगे था। मैं आपको बता देना चाहता हूँ कि कांस्टीट्रॉयरेंट असेम्बली में भी नाजिमदान ने इस प्रोवींजों को भूव किया था और उसको भूव करने वक्त उन्होंने कहा था :

"The point is that the expiration of ten years from the commencement of the Constitution and the expiration of the Life of the House of the People or of the States Assemblies may not coincide. It may be that for various reasons the second election is held in the ninth year of the passing of the Constitution. Then there would remain only one year for the completion of ten years but there would be an unexpired period of four years for the Legislature to expire. What is ambiguous is that,

on the expiration of ten years the duration of the Assemblies might not have expired."

इस प्रकार से यह केवल दस वर्षों का समय निर्धारित करने के बाद में एक विचित्र सी परिस्थिति निर्माण हुई होती कि ये जो रिजर्वेशन जगहों पर चुन कर आए हुए सदस्य हैं, यदि दस वर्ष समाप्त हो जाने के बाद फिर हाउस रहता है, तो उनकी सीटों का क्या हाल होगा? क्या वे फिर कान्टीन्यू करेंगे या रिजर्वेशन खत्म हो जाने के बाद उनकी सीटें चली जायेंगी और फिर दूसरे चुनाव करने पड़ेंगे? ऐसी कोई विचित्र परिस्थिति निर्माण न हो, इसनिया वह प्राविज्ञन निशा गया था और मेरा ध्यान है कि केवल उम प्राविज्ञन का महारा नेकर यदि आज हम इस बात को कहने लगें कि हम दो तीन साल और ठहर जायें और फिर बाद में इस कान्टीन्यूशन को अमेंड करने का मायन उठाया जाय, तो यह उचित होगा, परंतु भूजे नहीं लगता है। वास्तव में इन्हीं दस वर्षों में यह रिजर्वेशन समाप्त हो रही है। आप जानते हैं कि आज अस्पृश्यों और हरिजनों की हालत कुछ सुधरी हुई नहीं है। उनको कुछ और समय तक रिजर्वेशन, संरक्षण देने की अत्यन्त ज़रूरत है। इन सब दृष्टियों से यदि आप देखेंगे, तो आप पायेंगे कि रिजर्वेशन का पीरियड बढ़ाने की बड़ी आवश्यकता है।

स एक और बात कह कर में अपना भावण माप्त करूँगा। आज हरिजनों में कुछ ऐसे लोग उपस्थित हैं, जो उन में द्विराष्ट्रवाद की भावना निर्माण करना चाहते हैं, जो उन को सामान्य सवर्ण हिन्दु समाज से तोड़ कर, अलग कर के इन दोनों समाजों में दूष और विदेष की भावना को पनपा कर अपनी नेतागीरी बनाना चाहते हैं। मैं आपसे कहूँगा कि वे सोग जो अस्पृश्यों में द्विराष्ट्रवाद की भावना का निर्माण करना चाहते हैं, जो अस्पृश्यों और सामान्य सवर्ण

Extension of Period of Reservation of Seats in Legislatures for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

हिन्दुओं में दूष की भावना को पनपाना चाहते हैं, केवल अपनी सीडिरेशन को बनाने के लिए, केवल असेम्बली में कुछ स्थान और ऐसी दूसरी चीजों को प्राप्त करने के लिए, ऐसा कर रहे हैं। उन लोगों से अस्पृश्यों का संरक्षण करने के लिए और समाज को विदेष की भावना से बचाने के लिए यह रिजर्वेशन का पीरियड कुछ समय के लिए बढ़ाना अत्यन्त आवश्यक है।

इन शब्दों के साथ में इस प्रस्ताव का अनुमोदन करना हूँ।

Shri B. C. Mullick (Kendrapara—Reserved—Sch. Castes): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to offer my whole-hearted support to the resolution moved by my hon. colleague Shri Deen Bandhu Parmar. There are several reasons for my supporting the resolution.

When article 334 was passed by the framers of the Constitution of India it was supposed that by having this reservation Government would be able to mitigate the series of miseries from which the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people have suffered for centuries. It was also the purpose of that article to bring them to a position where they can stand on their own legs, and also to remove handicaps such as educational, economic, social and political from which they were suffering.

But, may I ask the Government whether they can say that they have brought these poor people to such a position? The answer will certainly be in the negative. In this connection I would like to refer to the speech delivered by Pandit G. B. Pant in Rajya Sabha where he said:

"I recognise, however, that the Scheduled Castes are today not in a position to stand on their own legs and to occupy such a position as would enable them to hold their own against other sections of the community."

[Shri B. C. Mullick]

He also said:

"Similarly, the Scheduled Tribes also hold a very weak position."

Therefore, it is clear that the purpose of article 334 has not been fulfilled. That is one of the reasons why I support this resolution.

The Government have spent Rs. 39 crores in the First Five Year Plan and a sum of Rs. 91 crores has been allotted in the Second Five Year Plan for the uplift of Harijans and Adivasis. Even though two years of the Second Plan have elapsed, where is the progress? It is found from the Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes that the progress achieved in this direction is very poor. This is due to lack of co-ordination among the various departments, especially the State Governments do not take much interest to implement the suggestions. It shows that they have not fulfilled the purpose guaranteed by the Constitution.

It will be a great injustice to these 8 crores of people who are still down-trodden, suppressed, oppressed and depressed in every corner of India, if you take away the reservation after the dissolution of the existing House. In Rajya Sabha, Sir, as there is no reservation there is no representative of the Scheduled Castes from the Orissa State in that House. That is why I stress the need for providing reservation in the Upper House and the Legislative Councils.

As far as the services are concerned, it is said that due to non-availability of suitable candidates from Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes the reserved quota is not filled up. This is one of the aspects where the Constitutional guarantee has not fulfilled its purpose. Moreover, as a representative of the Scheduled Castes, I request the Government to implement the guarantees given in the Constitution.

Some Members in the Rajya Sabha, in the course of the discussion, said that instead of reservation, there may be nomination. But this will create a great trouble. The nominated person will not see to the real grievances of the people of this community. One's responsibility to one's constituency will not be there, and evils such as nepotism, corruption, etc. will persist. So, the extension by ten years will not lead to any separatism. It would rather pave the way to provide political education to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. They will then be able to stand on their own legs and not depend on others.

The Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has said as follows at page 10 of the report for 1956-57,—6th Report:

"In some quarters, it is felt that this reservation may result in the maintaining of and even perpetuating the existing distinctions on the basis of caste. This is not true. This gainful discrimination is to be tolerated so that equality may ultimately thrive."

So, the demand for an extension of the prescribed period is a legitimate demand. Recently, it was demanded in the Conference of State Ministers also, which was held in the Central Hall of Parliament House. Everywhere, such a demand has been made. This demand was emphasized at the conference of Depressed Class held at Gwalior.

Therefore, it is up to the Government to see their way to extend the period up to the two Plan periods.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Ayyakkannu.

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am calling one Member from each State.

Shri Ayyakkannu (Nagapattinam—Reserved—Sch. Castes): Mr. Deputy-

Speaker, Sir, I feel it a painful duty to support this resolution at a time when our nation really wants to do away with casteism which is a fatal disease that saps the vitality of our nation. Of course, we know that casteism is a symbol of ignorance, feelings of heard, malice, errors and superstitions, and all that. It is a veritable symbol of all these things. Yet, if anybody wants to perpetuate this caste system, whether in the name of politics or in some other form, he does a disgraceful thing.

However, we should not be afraid of saying what we feel about it. It is all right to say this: for a leper to say that he is suffering from leprosy is not a sin, but, if the leper dies that is neither good for the country, society or the individual concerned. So also, so long as this monstrous disease exists in our country, we should expect that the big section should give use some protection so as to see that the other sections come up.

Coming to the real point, our Constitution permits ten years as the prescribed period for the reservation of seats for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. It is hoped that within that period, this community can come up. But I should like to pose this question to the House: how far this community has come up at the present time. In the economic field, particularly, their progress is zero. Nothing has been done. They have not given any protection so far as the economic field is concerned.

More important than this.—It is painful for me to say it—there is not even a single transport permit-holder in this country from the Scheduled Castes. There is not even one permit-holder in regard to export and import from this community. It is not because these people are incapable of undertaking such tasks. I can give the House an example, and I should be excused if I make a personal reference. The father-in-law

of our revered leader, Shri Shiva Raj, a Member of this House—Shri Madura Pillai—has been a very rich man in Burma. There are so many examples. An engineer from this community has gone out of this country, and such people are doing very good business. They are earning very good amounts and they become very rich. But unfortunately we cannot shine in this unfortunate country as businessmen.

Therefore, unless these people come on a par with others, there is no use of speaking about the abolition of this or that. Some may be under the false impression that after the abolition of this reservation, these people will rally round one banner and they will work. I say with all the emphasis at my command that it is a false notion. As long as these people are under the grip of others, you cannot expect any help from others. This subjection is not going to last.

With all humility, I should like to tell our hon. friends in the Opposition these facts. It has been said that to a certain extent, people from this community have come up in the educational line, but yet there are some difficulties. It was pointed out yesterday in this House that the UPSC is not doing justice, or any other recruiting body is not doing justice to this community. What after all, is intelligence? Intelligence is only a capacity to understand certain things. How do they acquire it? How could you expect a farmer's son to be equivalent to a son of a district judge or a son of a high court judge or a son of Minister or a son of a leader? It is totally impossible. It is a question of the circumstances.

If you are very sincere about it, let the House ask the Government to pick up the children of the Harijan community and put them in very good society; give them all facilities. I say they will certainly beat all the other communities. After all, intel-

[Shri Ayyakannu]

ligence is not the monopoly of any community.

Again, when Gandhiji was there, he was doing something about it—the removal of untouchability. After Gandhiji, there is a lull. It is painful to see that our leaders have entirely forgotten about it. After all, we do not worry whether they touch us or not, but at least they should consider us as men. Even that recognition we cannot get.

So, I appeal to my hon. friends, irrespective of party politics, to start a movement, similarly to the Bhoojan Yagna, to promote our cause, similarly movement may be started with a dynamic personality so that we can drive out this evil.

I should like to know how many of my hon. friends, even though they may work with the largest zeal in the villages, remove untouchability really? How many of my hon. friends have these untouchables as their servants in their Houses? How many of my hon. friends in this House who talk of socialism, who talk "there is no caste and other things," mingle and get married or do something like that among this community? They have done very little in that direction. Merely talking is one thing and doing is entirely different.

The time has come when something was done about it. People may say "For forms of Government, let fools contest". But that has become a theory, for the unfortunate people, because when man is really fighting for his very existence, he cannot talk about democracy. He cannot talk about individuality or liberty. So, I appeal to the Government to realise that unless some sincere steps are taken towards the improvement of the economic condition of these Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, there will be a revolution; there will be chaos and confusion in this country.

Further, there is no use in just giving this reservation of seats and sitting quite. For example, the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has given so many recommendations for every State. I take one of them for example. For instance, there should be one member of the Public Service Commission in every State, chosen from the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. But how many States today have got it? I do not think any State has done it. I hope the hon. Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs will take this question seriously into consideration and see that at least some five or six States will give due representation if not all the States.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will give opportunities to members from all the States

Shri Ignace Beck (Lohardaga—Reserved—Sch. Tribes): We are now considering the question of reservation of seats in the Legislatures being extended for a further period of ten years. For every question there are two sides. To this question also, there are two sides.

Now, the arguments advanced from both sides seem to me to be very plausible and valid. I would submit that this question of reservation has to be looked into from a proper perspective. I will just give one example, the instance of a child, a human being just coming into this world. There are certain people who say "throw it in the water and it will learn to swim". Is it reasonable, I ask the House. When a small baby is thrown into the water, will it swim. There is, naturally, a time for everything. A baby requires to be tended. There are certain times when the whole family, mother, father, brothers and sisters in the whole family, will look after the baby. A time comes when the child does not care or ask for any protection. Nobody cares where he has gone or where he has

been lost. After some time, he comes back safely and everyone is happy.

The position of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is also more or less similar. This resolution has been brought forward, requesting extension of protection to Members for some more time. This is just like the instance of a child. They feel that they are in such a state in the society as the child is in the family. Now, just like the child, we also require protection. Can we say: we need not take care of the child, it will take care of itself? No. We have to look after it until such time as it can look after its own affairs. We are also in the same position. We are the children of society. We must also be protected until such time as we can stand on our own legs. We are not asking for perpetual reservation or protection or anything like that.

We are trying to get out of this bondage. Just like a child cannot get away from his father, mother and brothers and sisters until he is quite grown up, similarly, we, who are the children of society, cannot be outside the care of society until we can stand on our legs. That is the object of this resolution.

It is true that there are two sides of the picture. It is said that these sections of the community need not be protected. Now, as regards the matter of time, it is provided in the Constitution that it will be ten years. It is immaterial whether it is ten or twelve years. But I do not know whether it can be solved within that period. This is a problem that has existed for centuries. For ages past it has been existing in this country. It has been there for thousands of years. So, it will take some time to counteract or come over the difficulty.

So, the matter of time does not matter very much now. If this problem can be solved in one or two years, well and good. But if it is prolonged—it would seem that is the most pro-

bable thing—the matter of time does not matter very much. But the problem remains that in the state in which those sections of the people find themselves in the Indian society they need protection. Whether we like it or not, that protection has to be given. If the Government is serious, if the forward people are serious, I think it is not a difficult question.

I feel somewhat surprised that when the question of protection for the people belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes comes up, certain sections of the people seem annoyed. I would request my friends, the advanced people, to be more sincere and take the question in the correct perspective, not in the sense that we are fighting each other. That is not the question. We are not fighting against each other. We have not created that kind of feeling. We request the House to consider this question very seriously for the sake of India, for the sake of humanity, in that spirit. I would not like to say much. I think this is the fundamental thing which the House has to consider.

Shri Bahadur Singh (Ludhiana—Reserved—Sch. Castes): I will not take much time. I will give one instance only, as far as this matter is concerned. I am strongly in favour of extending the period, if not for more than ten years, at least for ten years. According to the Constitution, as we all know, reservation has been given for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Parliament and in other local bodies.

As far as Upper Houses are concerned, Legislative Councils and the Rajya Sabha, there is no reservation. If you look into the figures, you will find that very poor representation has been given to the Scheduled Castes in the Rajya Sabha. As far as the State Legislative Councils are concerned, I shall take up only the case of the Punjab Legislative Council. The Punjab Legislative Council was creat-

[Shri Bahadur Singh]

ed in 1952. The strength of the Legislative Council was 40. There was not even a single member of the Scheduled Castes out of the 40 members. After some time the Governor had to nominate one man when he found that great injustice has been done to the Scheduled Castes. When PEPSU was merged with Punjab, the strength was raised to 53; but the number of members from the Scheduled Castes did not rise; it remained the same.

Now we can easily understand the differences between reservation and non-reservation. Those members who said that if there is no reservation, then people from the Scheduled Castes will be able to come to the State Legislatures and Parliament are very much mistaken. I would humbly ask them whether they have been elected on the reserved seats or on the general seats.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: I have not been elected from a reserved seat.

Shri Bahadur Singh: Let those members who have been elected for the reserved seats vacate their seats and contest for the general seats and see whether they can come to the House or not.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There should not be any discussion between hon. Members privately.

Shri Bahadur Singh: In the latest report on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes it is stated that they have not progressed up to the mark, at least to that mark where we can think that the Scheduled Castes can stand on their own legs in all walks of life with other brethren. They are still in need of protection. Still, we cannot stand on our own legs. There is certainly a need for some persons being there for that task. That we can do only if we have got reservation.

With these two points I strongly stand for the reservation and request

that, if not for more, reservation must be extended at least for ten years.

श्री नवल प्रभाकर (वाहू दिल्ली राजिया अनुसूचित जातियां) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे श्री दीन बंधु परमार द्वारा जो शेहूल्लह कास्ट्स और शेहूल्लहटाइब्स के लिए सोक-सभा और विचान मण्डलों में रिक्वेशन की अवधि को १० वर्ष के लिए और बढ़ाने के लिए संकल्प प्रस्तुत किया गया है, में उस संकल्प का समर्थन करता हूँ और मैं समझता हूँ कि यह सदन भी उसका पूर्णतया समर्थन करेगा। *

मेरे एक माननीय सदस्य जो कि सामने बैठे हैं, काली टोपी वाले.....

एक माननीय सदस्य : काली नहीं नीली टोपी वाले।

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : नीली है, ठीक है, मुझे यहां से काली नजर आ रही थी। केवल उन नीली टोपी वाले माननीय सदस्य ने इस प्रस्ताव का विरोध किया है। उन के अतिरिक्त सदन के सभी सदस्यों ने जो अब तक बोले हैं, उन सब ने इसका समर्थन किया है।

जहां तक १० साल का सम्बन्ध है जो कि सन् १९५८ से लेकर सन् ६० तक का पीरियड है, उस समय के अन्दर हमें यह देखना है कि अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है। मैं देखता हूँ कि हमारे सामने दो पंचवर्षीय योजनाएं हैं और उन दोनों योजनाओं में हरिजनों के कल्याण के लिए बड़ी बड़ी राशियां खर्च की गई हैं। जितनी राशि अब तक उन पर खर्च की गई है उसका यदि हम हिसाब लगा कर देखें कि सार्वजनिक रूप से प्रति व्यक्ति कितना खर्च हुआ है, उस दृष्टि से अगर हम हिसाब लगा कर देखें तो पायेंगे कि हरिजन और आदिम जाति के लोगों के लिए वह राशि बहुत कम है और अगर यह काम हमें १० वर्ष में पूरा करना है तो इस राशि को और ज्यादा बढ़ाना चाहिए और हमें इनके कल्याण के लिए मार्ग खोलना है। प्राप विचार

कीजिये कि एक विद्यार्थी है। वह आपनी पकाई आरम्भ करता है तो वह वर्ष में बहुत मुश्किल से मैट्रिक पास करता है। अब आप स्पाल कीजिये कि १९५० से जब से कि यह रिजर्वेशन शुरू हुआ है वह वर्ष में कितना कर सकता है। एक मैट्रिक पास विद्यार्थी अगर मान लीजिये पहली जमात से पढ़ना शुरू करता है, मैट्रिक पास करता है और उस वर्ष में जब वह रिजर्वेशन खल्म हो जाता है तो उसका उसे कोई लाभ मिलने वाला नहीं है। इस तरीके से अगर हम सब दृष्टियों से देखें तो यह अत्यन्त आवश्यक है कि रिजर्वेशन की मियाद और बढ़ाई जानी चाहिए। १९६१ में जब नई जनगणना हो तो उसमें इस पर विचार किया जाना चाहिए और उसमें हिदायत और आदेश दे दिया जाना चाहिए ताकि १९५१ के आंकड़ों से मुकाबला करके हम यह पता लगा सकें कि हरिजनों के प्राथिक दृष्टि से कितनी उन्नति हुई है, पहले एग्रीकलचरिस्ट्स और नान एग्रिकलचरिस्ट्स लोग कितने वे और अब कितने हैं अब कितनों को भूमि दी गई है और कितनों के पास अब भूमि है, यह सब आंकड़े हमें इकट्ठा करना चाहिए और उसके बाद हमें हस विषय में कोई निश्चय करना चाहिए।

जहां तक उनके सामाजिक स्तर में हुई उन्नति का सम्बन्ध है भेरा कहना यह है कि बड़े बड़े शहरों को छोड़ कर गांवों में आज भी वे उसी दलित अवस्था में रह रहे हैं और चूंकि अभी तक वांछित हृदय परिवर्तन नहीं हो पाया है इसलिए सरकार को उसके लिए पिछली बार कानूनी व्यवस्था करनी पड़ी।

कानून बन गया, किन्तु गांवों के अन्दर आज भी उसका कोई भय लोगों में नहीं है। मैं जब भी ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में जाता हूँ तो देखता हूँ आज भी हरिजनों की सामाजिक अवस्था उसी तरह से है। मैं जाता हूँ कि दिल्ली में और राज्यों की अपेक्षा कम लुभावृत बरती

जाती है। यहां अस्पृश्यता कुछ कम है, किन्तु जितनी भी है वह कम से कम मेरे हृदय को पीड़ा पहुँचाने वाली है। मेरे हृदय को इससे वही पीड़ा होती है जब मैं देखता हूँ, गवियों और मुहल्लों में जा करके, कि उनकी अवस्था आज भी उसी तरह से है जैसी ५० साल पहले थी। बहुत सी जगहों में मैं देखता हूँ कि उन लोगों की अवस्था दयनीय होती जा रही है। आज उनके पास अपने गांव में न कोई जमीन है, न मकान है। जिस जगह वह बैठे हुए हैं यह भी किसी दूसरे की होती है। जब भी उनके बारे में कुछ कहा जाता है तो जिनकी जमीन में वह रहते हैं वह कहते हैं कि वह लोग हमारी प्रापर्टी में रहते हैं। जब जब चुनाव का अवसर आता है—आजकल कारपोरेशन का चुनाव होने वाला है—मुझे गांवों में जाने का भीका मिलता है। जब मैं हरिजनों से जाकर कुछ कहता हूँ तो वे कहते हैं कि हम लोग जिनकी जमीन में बैठे हुए हैं, बताइये हम उनके विहार कैसे जा सकते हैं और जब जब हम गये हैं हमें ताड़ना दी गई है। रामनाथपुरम् आप के सामने है। वहां हरिजनों का कुसूर क्या था? वह यही था कि उन्होंने एक पार्टी को लुले दिल से बोट किया और उसके विरोध में जो दूसरे लोग थे उन्होंने उनको ताड़ना दी। इस सदन के सामने पहले भी यह चीज आ चुकी है और उसके ऊपर विवाद हो चुका है। तो यह कुछ कठिनाइयां हैं जो हमारे हृदय को ठेस पहुँचाती हैं।

एक भावनीय सदस्य : वह रिजर्वेशन से भी दूर नहीं हो सकता।

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : जहर होंगी। हम कई बार मन में सोचने लगते हैं कि ठीक है, छुआछूत मिटायी जा रही है। जब हम नई दिल्ली में घूमते हैं तो सोचते हैं कि छुआछूत मिट गई है, लेकिन जब हम ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में जाते हैं तो हमारी यह धारणा बिल्कुल गलत साबित होती है। हमारे भाई ने कहा कि अगर

[धी नवल प्रभाकर]

रिजर्वेशन दिया जाय या और आगे बढ़ा दिया जाय तब भी ऐसी ही अवस्था रहेगी। मैं उनसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप उस जमाने को कल्पना कीजिये जिस में हमारी परस्थाई में लोग डरते थे। हमारे बच्चों को देख कर लोग बृत्ता करते थे और जब हमारी परस्थाई में जाती थी तो उनको स्नान करना पड़ता था। आज वह अवस्था नहीं रही है। परिवर्तन अच्छा है, लेकिन जितना परिवर्तन होना चाहिये उतना नहीं हुआ है। इस बात को आपको मानना पड़ा कि यदि इस को दस वर्ष के लिये और बढ़ा दिया जाय तो गिर्वाल द्वारा वर्षों में जितना कार्य हुआ है, आगामी दस वर्षों में उसमें आगे होगा और मैं समझता हूँ कि हम उस में और तरक्की करेंगे, आगे बढ़ेंगे और अधिक लोगों के बराबर पहुँच जायेंगे।

इसके साथ ही मैं एक सुझाव और देना चाहता हूँ। दस वर्ष के बाद भी इस तरह होना चाहिये कि जब से दस वर्ष आरम्भ हों, देखना चाहिये कि उस महसिलों में कितना प्रचार हुआ। जिन्होंने ज्यादा तरक्की की है, उनको हरिजनों में से या आदिम जातियों में निकाल देना चाहिये और पिछड़े वर्ग में डाल देना चाहिये। जिस तरह पिछड़े वर्ग के लोगों को सुविधायें मिलती हैं उसी तरह से उन्हें भी मिलती चाहिये। वर्ग की बचे हुए जो हरिजन या आदिम जातियों के लोग हैं वे पहले की ही तरह से इसका लाभ उठाते रहें। जब उनमें से कई जाति या वर्ग तरक्की करें, तो उसके स्तोगों को भी पिछड़े वर्ग में डाल दिया जाय।

मेरी सरकार से यह विनाश प्रार्थना है और मैं जोर देकर कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो रिजर्वेशन है जिसकी अवधि दस साल के लिये बढ़ाने के लिये कहा जा रहा है वह बिल्कुल सही है और मैं उसका पूर्णतया समर्थन करता हूँ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I now call Shri Manaen from West Bengal. Mysore will be called next.

Shri Manaen: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the Resolution that is before the House is of paramount importance and I think this opportunity must be fully availed of to review the entire aspect of welfare and well-being of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

What was the main idea and the main purpose that was uppermost in the minds of the framers of our Constitution when they made this provision of the reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Parliament and the Legislature? If we deduce that all they wanted was to ensure the importation of a few lucky and fortunate members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Parliament and the Legislature, then I will say that we have missed the point by a very great margin.

16 hrs.

Reservation of seats, I think, is only a facade of the problem. The problem, I think, is the misery, backwardness, filth, inhibition, psychological morass in which the privileged section of society had pushed them and kept them there for centuries by social pressures of all varieties. In my humble opinion, the provision in the Constitution is there partly to pay the price for the sin, this particular sin of pushing them down into the deep chasm.

Besides that, I also feel that the main idea behind this provision was to lift up these down-trodden people, these people who were down in the bottom, and give them a chance to live like human beings and to raise them to the status of those favoured by social laws or who have had an opportunity in life.

We have discussed in this House today whether or not we should extend the date of reservation. I feel

that this question should be viewed in the light of what we have achieved during the past few years. The question is, have we succeeded in raising the standard of the common man belonging to the Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes. Except for the fact that we have elevated a few selected persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to the membership of Parliament and to the Legislatures or perhaps to a higher pedestal, I do not think we have been able to do much for the common man.

The time at my disposal is very short. I only wish to ask why we should cross this bridge before we reach it. Why can't we today, instead of discussing this resolution for extension of reservation, not have a declaration made soon in this august House that we shall, within a stated period, wipe out the conditions which necessitate the reservation of seats for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes? The hon. Home Minister was very right when he said in the Rajya Sabha in reply to the debate on a similar type of resolution on the 28th that the present arrangement will continue till 1962 and that the question at present is not important or urgent. I believe the question is not urgent, in so far as reservation of seats is concerned. Because, reservation of seats alone will not bring salvation to 80 million people who are termed as Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. This only highlights the burning problem, which I think is not the problem only of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes but also the problem of the entire nation.

16.03 hrs.

[SHRI C. R. PATTABHI RAMAN in the Chair]

The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes constitute an important limb of the nation. A diseased limb is not only annoying, it can

affect the whole body. A small sore can develop into gangrene. I am very happy the hon. Mover of the Resolution Shri Deen Bandhu Parmar has brought this Resolution before the House. It is an opportunity for us to renew our determination with a sense of urgency to lift the down-trodden, the depressed and oppressed our brothers and sisters.

As I said earlier, reservation alone will not bring salvation. What is required is to bring them out of the bog, inhabitation, fear and doubt. As I was listening to one of the Members. I was surprised. He struck a deep note of inferiority complex. That is very true. What the members belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are suffering from is a kind of inferiority complex. What is required is to fire them with a sense of confidence and a sense of self-respect. What is actually required is education and economic emancipation as one of my friends pointed out here. We have enough programmes, we have enough schemes. I would appeal to the government let us for a change try to implement at least 50 per cent of these schemes. Let me not be misunderstood. I do not mean that we should conceive of more Schemes to implement 50 per cent of the Schemes I suggested. I do not mean that. Let us cut the vicious circles. Every time I think of a scheme or we want to bring up a scheme, we immediately conceive of another scheme.

When we read the Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, cursorily and when we see the various photos printed there, we are led to believe that the millennium has drawn near for these people. I do not think the correct picture has been drawn there. A large number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribe people are agriculturists. The achievement of physical targets in this direction has

[Shri Manaen]

not been mentioned in the report. I do not intend to cast any aspersions on the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. I do not wish to do so. I realise that a very great responsibility has developed on him and on his machinery. The Government of India, he one of my friends pointed out, have been very generous. They could not be more generous. They have sanctioned Rs. 39 crores in the first Plan and Rs. 91 crores in the Second Plan for the benefit of the depressed classes. What is required is the gearing up of the machinery to a higher pitch of awareness.

The most important unit in the whole administration, I feel, is the District Welfare Officers. The District Welfare Officers are what may be called the ears, the eyes and the nose of the Commissioner. If these senses are defective, our actions are bound to be blind and insipid. Let us gear up the District Welfare Offices to a higher pitch of efficiency. It should also be required of the District Welfare Officers to submit progress reports every month. An overall evaluation of the welfare activities among the Scheduled Caste and Schedule Tribe people should be required.

I have practically covered all the points that I wanted to stress. I strongly support the Resolution of the hon. Mover. In doing so, I would appeal to the House and also the hon. Members that we should not only think in terms of extending the date. I feel that this is a very platitudinous attitude. Even if we extend the date to the end of the world, if we take this attitude, it may help in the importation to Parliament of a few selected persons, but, we shall not be able to do anything in the way of bringing up these depressed people.....

Shri Thimmaiah: They are extending untouchability.

Shri Manaen: I do not know what my hon. friend is trying to say. What I am trying to say is, that I support the Resolution fully and heartily because I feel that the nation and the country owes a duty to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe people. I do not want to take any more of the time of the House.

Mr. Chairman: Shri D. A. Katti of Mysore.

Shri D. A. Katti (Chikodi): Shri Siva Raj may speak, Sir.

Shri Thimmaiah: I shall speak for Mysore.

Mr. Chairman: I have a list where it is said, Mr. Katti of Mysore. If he is not here....

Shri Thimmaiah: I shall speak for Mysore.

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. There is a regular scheme about speakers—people who have not had a chance, with regard to the various lists. You may take it from me, I will read out the names. I have got two others who have already been informed. If Mr. Katti is not here, Shri Yadav.

Shri D. A. Katti: As Secretary of the Republican Party, I had given the names of Shri B. K. Gaikwad and Shri Siva Raj. Shri Siva Raj may be called on to speak.

Shri Siva Raj (Chingleput—Re-served—Sch. Castes): My name has been given by the Party.

Mr. Chairman: I have noted down your name. The next speaker will be Shri Yadav.

Shri Thimmaiah: Mysore's chance cannot go to Madras.

Mr. Chairman: Fortunately, it is India. I think we should stop thinking of Madras and Mysore. The Scheduled Castes' problem is common throughout the country.

Shri Thimmaiah: The Deputy-Speaker was regulating the debate according to this.

Mr. Chairman: I am following his list.

Shri Thimmaiah: But, Shri D. A. Katti's chance cannot go to Shri Siva Raj.

Mr. Chairman: Shri Yadav.

श्री यादव : सभापति महोदय, यह जो संकल्प है उसका मैं आम तौर से समर्थन करता हूँ। आज इस प्रस्ताव में यह मांग को गई है कि हरिजनों और आदिम जाति के लोगों के लिये लोक-सभा और अमेरिकियों के अन्दर जाने के लिये इस वर्ष के लिये और संस्कार मिलना चाहिये। परन्तु जब मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूँ तो इसके साथ साथ इस माननीय सदन के सदस्यों और विशेष रूप में अपने सामने बड़े हुये हरिजन बन्धुओं से यह निवेदन करता हूँ कि वह इस पर भी ध्यान दें कि यह संस्कार क्यों दिया जा रहा है। इसके बावजूद कारण यह है कि सामाजिक, आधिक और राजनीतिक तांत्रिक प्रकार में हरिजन, आदिम जातियों और मैं ने जोड़ा चाहा हूँ कि पिछले हुये वर्ष के लोग, जो सदैव से पीड़ित चले आ रहे हैं और जो अमरमानता के शिकार रहे हैं, उनको संस्कार को जरूरत है। उम्मीद से, इस समय तो वह माननीय सदस्य नहीं हैं, थोड़ा गायकवाड़ के ऊपर यह आंखें किया गया था कि वे जो इसका विशेष कर रहे हैं वह अपने राजनीतिक स्थार्थ के कारण कर रहे हैं। मैं उम्मीद का उत्तर देना चाहता हूँ।

अगर सरकार ने हरिजनों को उठाने का प्रयत्न किया हूँता और यह संस्कार इवलिये दिया होता कि इससे हरिजनों को दशा सुखरेती तो मैं समझता हूँ कि सरकार को इस बात का ध्यान रखना चाहिये था कि वह हरिजन जो तिहरूड कास्ट फेडरेशन से सम्बन्ध रखते हैं और जिन्होंने बड़े वर्ष स्वीकार कर लिया है उनको नीकरी आदि की

सुविधा देते तो यह मालूम होता कि हरिजनों की उचिति करना चाहते हैं। पर जो हुया है उससे तो यही कहा जा सकता है कि हरिजनों की अवस्था सुधरी नहीं है। लेकिन यहाँ तो प्रबल रिजर्वेशन का किया जा रहा है। इवर से नहीं उधर से। यह लांबा बिला बजह हम पर लगाया जा रहा है।

मैं पूछता चाहता हूँ कि आज जिन हरिजनों ने बुढ़े वर्ष स्वेच्छाकार किया है क्या ऐसा करने मात्र से उनकी परिस्थिति में कोई तबशीली हो गई है? क्या उनकी सामाजिक, आधिक और राजनीतिक स्थिति अच्छी हो गई? नहीं कदापि नहीं हुई। तब इस ओर सरकार का ध्यान क्यों नहीं गया। तो जब यह स्थिति है तो मैं कहता हूँ कि संस्कार मांगना कहाँ तक ठीक है। अगर यह कहा जाये कि संस्कार मात्र से काम चल जायेगा तो मैं यह याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि इस देश के अन्दर कुछ विधान सभाओं में और इस सदन में कुछ माननीय सदस्यों के आ जाने से या कोई हरिजन मंत्री हो जाये से समस्या का हल नहीं होता। हरिजनों की दशा बैरां हो देती है।

इस माननीय सदन में आदिम जाति और हरिजनों के सम्बन्ध में जो रिपोर्ट प्रकाशित की गई है उस पर बहस को गई। उस रिपोर्ट से भी यही मालूम होता है कि इस लंगों के लिये युद्ध नहीं हो रहा है। हरिजनों के पांच प.ओ के लिये कहीं कहीं कुछ बनाये जा रहे हैं, कहीं मकान बनावे के लिये सीमंट दिया जा रहा है। परन्तु वे तो लड़के को बिलौना देने के समान हैं, और क्या है।

एक बालीय सदस्य : क्या आप चाहते हैं कि कुड़े न बनाये जायें।

श्री यादव : कुड़े बनावें जायें लेकिन उनकी मार्तिन स्थिति को सुखारने के लिये ठोस कब्जे उठाने चाहियें। अंतिम

[बी यादव]

के होने से काम नहीं चल सकता। मैं तो कहता हूँ कि अगर कोई डा० अम्बेंडकर जैसे लोग होते जो कि अपनी योग्यता में अस्त सम्मान से मंत्री बने होते तो मुझे आनन्द होता। लेकिन आज तो चाटु-कारिता के नाम पर, और ऊंची जाति वालों और कांग्रेस पार्टी की खुशामद करके गही पर बैठने में हरिजनों के लिये सम्मान की बात नहीं है। क्या है आज? पुराने जमाने में जमीदार भी अपने पुराने, नाई, धोवियों को अच्छे काम करने के एकजू में कभी कभी जमीदारी बगैरह चीजें दे दिया करते थे। वह उसी के समान है। अगर स्थिति में सुधार करने का प्रश्न होता, तो इस विषय में ठोस कदम उठाये जाते। एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि हरिजन तो अपना अधिकार मांगते हैं, क्योंकि उनकी संख्या बहुत ज्यादा है। मैं मानता हूँ कि हरिजनों, आदिम जातियों और पिछड़े वर्गों को संख्या बहुत है और उनकी स्थिति भी बहुत खराब है। तो क्या मांग करनी चाहिये थी? मांग यह करनी चाहिये कि उनकी आर्थिक स्थिति में सुधार किया जाये। हम हरिजनों को लें। आज हरिजनों के पास खेती नहीं है और अगर है, तो अलाभकर जोत है। अगर प्रान्तीय और केन्द्रीय सरकार की ओर के यह कदम उठाया गया होता कि जिन्हें हरिजन अलाभकर जोतों पर काबिज हैं, उनका लगान माफ कर दिया जाता है, तो उनकी आर्थिक स्थिति में डेफिनेट और निविच्चत सुधार हुआ होता और वे आगे बढ़े हुये होते। हरिजन और आदिवासी लोग देहातों में भजदूर भी हैं, जेतों में काम करते हैं। अतः केन्द्रीय सरकार की ओर से कोई ऐसा कानून बनाने की व्यवस्था नहीं को जा रही है जिस के अनुसार उनकी भजदूरी निविच्चत की जाय और केवल निविच्चत ही न की जाय, उनको वह भजदूरी दिलाने की भी कोशिश

की जाय। केवल कानून पास करने से ही नहीं होगा। हमारे संविधान के आटिकल १६(४) और आटिकल ३३५ के अनुसार अगर सरकार चाहे, तो वह हरिजनों और आदिवासियों की नौकरी के लिये व्यवस्था कर सकती है, लेकिन उस तरफ ज्यान नहीं दिया जाता है। अगर इन लोगों को हर जगह नौकरी में, खेती में और रोजगार में काम नहीं मिलता है, तो फिर अनटचेबिलिटी आफेन्सिज एक्ट से भी संविधान में कुछ दफायें बढ़ा देने से काम नहीं होगा। अनटचेबिलिटी आफेन्सिज एक्ट आज मौजूद है, लेकिन हम शिष्यूलड कास्ट्स और आदिम-जातियों की रिपोर्ट में देखते हैं कि इस बारे में जिन्होंने ज्यादतियां कीं, उन पर बहुत कम मुकदमे चलाये गये—दो चार मुकदमे हैं इस तरह के। असलियत क्या है? असलियत यह है कि जिन लोगों के हाथों में कानून को लागू करने की शक्ति है, वे हरिजन, आदिम जाति और पिछड़े वर्गों के लोग नहीं हैं, वे दूसरे लोग हैं, जिनको इसमें विश्वास नहीं है—विश्वास है इसमें, पर केवल मात्र भाषण करने तक और यह कहने तक कि मव भाई हैं, सब बन्धु हैं, अब हिन्दुस्तान आगे बढ़ गया है। वास्तविकता में उनका कोई तात्पर्य नहीं है। मेरा स्थान है कि ६०, ६५ हरिजन माननीय मदस्य कांग्रेस पार्टी की ओर से भी चुन कर आये हैं। मैं उनसे यह कहता चाहता हूँ कि क्या उनमें यह शक्ति नहीं है कि जमीन का बंटवारा करो और जो लोग अपन हाथ से जमीन जोतते बोले नहीं हैं, उन से छीन लो।

एक माननीय सदस्य : यह नहीं कर सकते।

बी यादव : वे सरकार से यह मांग करें कि शिष्यूलड कास्ट्स और आदिम जातियों की सीटें रिकॉर्ड म हों, बल्कि जो बोडे आवश्यक

यह पर लाली है, उनकी जगहें रिजर्व्ड हों, तब वह लाला जाने बढ़ेगा। जो प्रस्ताव लाला व्यवस्था हमारे सामने है, मैं उसका विरोध करता हूँ। यह पास होना चाहिये, लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह प्रस्ताव लाला तो एक राजनीतिक चाल है। श्री बाजपेयी ने कहा कि वह रिजर्वेशन के उम्मल को तो मानते हैं, लेकिन पांच और दस साल में कोई फ़र्क नहीं है, इससे कोई बड़ा अन्तर नहीं होता है। अन्तर क्यों नहीं होता है, यह तो बाजपेयी जी ही बेहतर जानते होंगे। लेकिन उन्होंने यह भी बताया कि यहां पर ये आदमी जनरल सीटों से चुन कर आये हैं। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर चुनाव कमीशन यह व्यवस्था करता है कि कोई डबल-मेस्वर कास्टीच्युएन्सी नहीं होगी, हरिजनों के लिये भीट रिजर्व्ड होगी, तब पता चलेगा कि वे कैसे आते हैं। हमारे यहां कुछ लोग तो ऐसे भी हैं, जो कुछ बोट बढ़ जाने के कारण ही यहां आ गये हैं। इसी लद्दन के एक सदस्य और अब गवर्नर, श्री शिरी के बिनाफ़ हमारी पार्टी के एक हरिजन साहब जीत कर आ गये हैं। वे इसलिये नहीं आ गये हैं कि लोगों के मन का भाव बदल गया और उन्होंने उनके मुकाबले में इनको बोट दिये।

श्री बाजपेयी : उन के जीतने से यही प्रकट होता है।

श्री यादव : जो यहां पर ६० आदमी जीत कर आये हैं, वे दूसरे के बांध पर लद कर आये हैं और उनकी मनचाही बात करते हैं।

एक नामनीय सदस्य : कन्धे पर रख कर लाये हैं।

श्री यादव : जहां तक छुम्बांचूत का सम्बन्ध है, जब तक आपस में शादी-व्याह के सम्बन्ध नहीं होते, तब तक उसका दूर होना कठिन है और शादी-व्याह तब तक

आधिक दशा नहीं सुधरती है और उसको सुधारने के लिये कदम नहीं उठाये जाते हैं।

एक माननीय सदस्य ने बैकवर्ड के कई ब्लास ही बना दिये अर्थात् एक दर्जे में बढ़ कर दूसरे दर्जे में रख दिया जाय, दूसरे से तीसरे में और तीसरे से चौथे में रख दिया जाय, इत्यादि। न जाने किस तरह के भाव वे लोग प्रकट करते हैं। इनमें क्या आशा की जा सकती है।

पिछड़े वर्ग का एक आयोग बिठाया गया। उसने सारी जांच की ओर रिपोर्ट दी। अगर सरकार की हिम्मत होती, तो वह रिपोर्ट, पर बहस करवा देती, लेकिन वह इसके लिये तैयार नहीं है। केवल रिजर्वेशन मात्र से काम नहीं चलेगा। वह हो, लेकिन उसके साथ साथ हम अपने पंरों पर मजबूती ले सक़ हों। अन्त में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस सरकार पर—इन समाजवादी दंग की सरकार पर, जो कि मेरे दृष्टिकोण में असमाजवादी है और जो केवल बोटों के लिये ही काम करती है, जोर डालने में ही काम चलेगा। मैं इन शब्दों के नाम इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूँ।

Shri Thimmaiah: The Scheduled Caste people in this country have been treated as untouchables since immemorial times. They were socially suppressed, economically exploited, politically not encouraged. Even in this modern age in this country in 99 per cent of the villages, 99 per cent of the Scheduled Caste people are treated as lepers, as untouchables, and they do not enjoy the other privileges that the caste Hindus enjoy in the villages. They cannot have freedom of movement and freedom of living in the villages. They are not allowed to enjoy the common amenities in the villages; they are not allowed to take a marriage procession on the road. In 99 per cent of the villages,

[Shri Thimmaiah.]

This untouchability has hindered our progress, and it has suppressed our spirit so much that we cannot assert ourselves. This is the position in which we are even in this modern age, even in the year 1958. When that is the case, how can we contest in the general elections and compete with the general candidates and win the elections? It is for the House to judge.

I said that this, untouchability has hindered our economic development because the cast Hindus in the villages never encourage us in the proper manner. They feel jealous of our economic prosperity. If any lands are given to us, they feel jealous of us, and they put all sorts of impediments in our way to see that we do not get our lands. They want that we should be dependent on them always, and they want that our economy should depend on them. We are in a sense agricultural slaves in the villages. At least that is the position in the case of a majority of our people. When that is the position, it is impossible for us to compete with the general candidates and win the elections. So, I say that the reservation should be continued for another ten years.

It is because this reservation was there that we were able to get into this House in large numbers. But what about those bodies where there is no reservation? Take, for instance, the Council of States. There, we are not at all represented. Not even one per cent of our Members are represented in the Council of States; the same is the case in respect of the Legislative Councils in the States also. Similarly, in the case of the Central Cabinet and the State Cabinets, they do not give us adequate representation in proportion to our population. If the suppressed classes of any country have to prosper, then they will have to be given their due share in political power and position and they should have their due share in the administrative services of the country. For the sake of pol-

itical power and administration, for getting their due share in the body-politic, we have seen how the Plebeians and the Patricians fought in the good old days. But we are not of that type to fight with Government or to fight with the people in this country.

We have been in this country faithful to the society, served their purpose and even today we serve them more or less as slaves. But when the question of power and position comes, we are not given full justice. We the teeming millions of the Scheduled Caste people and the backward people have to produce food for the country, and we will have to work on the agricultural fields, and we will have to sacrifice our life for the country, if the time comes, at the war front also, but what is the encouragement that we get from our Government and our leaders when the question of power and position comes up?

The reservation of a 12 per cent quota in Government services is merely on paper, and it is not at all implemented. Therefore, I say that at least to enable us to raise our meek voice in the Lok Sabha, at least to ventilate our grievances in the Lok Sabha, we want that this reservation should continue. Is that any big demand?

One hon. Member from the Opposition told us that this reservation has enslaved us. But that is not worse than the slavery that we were enjoying before the reservation came into operation. So, I say that whatever difference it might make, we want to have this reservation for another ten years, so that we may raise our voice in this Parliament.

In the Councils of Ministers in the States also, the Scheduled Caste people have not been given adequate representation. In fact, I met one or two Chief Ministers of States, and I asked them 'Why don't you give us adequate representation in the Cab-

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inet? ' And one of them said, 'Why don't you ask your Prime Minister to give you adequate representation in the Central Cabinet? I could not answer that question. Another Chief Minister said, 'I want to give seats for Harijans, I want to give them proportional representation in the Council and also in the Cabinet, but the Centre does not permit me to expand my cabinet.'

Shri M. R. Krishna: Permit?

Shri Thimmaiah: Yes. He said that the Centre did not permit him.

This is the plight of our people in the body politic and in Government. We are grateful to Government to the extent that we have got this reservation. If we did not have this reservation, our number even in the Lok Sabha would have been less, and we would not have been represented fully in the House. Therefore, I submit that this reservation may be extended without any prejudice for another ten years.

There is a section of people in this country who think that this reservation will develop a separatist mentality. But if you read history, it will tell you who the separatists are, who the communalists are, and who encourage communalism. You will find the answer in the pages of history.

Shri Siva Raj: This Government is a Hindu Government.

Shri Thimmaiah: It is we the Scheduled Caste people who have suffered from the evils of separatism and Hindu imperialism; and it is they who are preaching us today broadmindedness. So it is but proper that they should prove that they are not communalists. It would be seen from history that it is not the Scheduled Caste people who betrayed this country, but it was the others who betrayed this country. You can read this whether in mediæval history or in the history of the Mughal period or anywhere else. The Scheduled Caste people were

loyal to the country, and it was only the others who betrayed this country to the foreigners for their own selfishness. Even today, if you give political privileges and full power to the Scheduled Caste I am sure they will be the persons who can do justice to every section of the community. They are not mad after excess of power; they are not mad after monopolising every position; they are not mad after cornering every power. I say this in all seriousness and sincerity, so that my people in this country who form the weak link today, namely the Scheduled Castes, may prosper and live with the others as good citizens.

Mr. Chairman: Now, Shri Siva Raj.

Raja Mahendra Pratap (Mathura): May I also speak?

**श्रीमती सहोदरा बाई (सागर-रक्षित-
अनुसूचित जातियाँ):** सभापति महोदय, हम
महिलाओं को भी बोलने का अवसर दीजिये।

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): We support her demand wholeheartedly.

Mr. Chairman: I have called Shri Siva Raj now.

Shri Siva Raj: Obviously, it is natural for those who have tasted office and power through reservation of seats to hang on to it and fight vehemently for it. But the very object of the provision in making the method of representation for the Scheduled Castes in the Constitution was to see that the representation of the Scheduled Castes was such that it was adequate and effective. At a time when this question was seriously discussed—and it has been discussed for a long time since the days of the Simon Commission—the idea of representation for the Scheduled Castes was accepted, but the method of representation was in dispute. My friends now deny, what Mahatma Gandhi suggested. He said at the round Table Conference that he was the sole representative of the Scheduled Castes, and as such the

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[Shri Siva Raj]

Scheduled Castes need have no representation at all in the Legislatures. But our friends here who claim him to be the Father of the Nation and who claim him to be their redeemer seem to give a lie direct to the opinion of Mahatma Gandhi. I am rather surprised that that should be so in a party which always claims that it is following the foot-steps of the great leader.

In the first place, the article is mandatory, and in order to change the provisions of that article, Government must put forward a very strong case for changing that article. I do not think Government can do it. The fact that in other respects the Scheduled Castes have not come up as much as was expected on account of the various measures taken by various governments, both at the Centre and in the States, cannot be an argument for the continuation of the reservation of seats. According to me, according to the Members of my way of thinking and according to the late lamented Dr. Ambedkar, reservation of seats has operated as a stranglehold on the political growth and life of the Scheduled Caste people. Literally, it put the lid upon their growth as full citizens of this country. Every time, they stood for any election, they have had to go with a begging bowl to any political party which is powerful in that political area. This will never bring us, the Scheduled Castes, to the status of political citizens of this country. That is one of the handicaps of reservation.

Moreover, I personally think that with a view to develop parliamentary democracy this representation of particular communities like the Scheduled Castes and others will operate as a drag on the growth of real parliamentary traditions and the growth of parliamentary government in this country.

Honestly speaking, with all that is said in favour of the Congress Party, what does one find? The

Congress Party is really speaking, a party of the majority community with a sprinkling here and there of minority communities like a Christian or a Scheduled Caste man. Actually it is a Government, in my opinion, at any rate—I am subject to correction—as I see it, of the Hindus, for the Hindus and by the Hindus, except in the case of Mohammedans. I suppose there they are actuated by a feeling of fear of the Mohammedans or by the feeling that they have got support elsewhere other than India, and so they are amenable to the wishes or the threats of the Mohammedan element of the Indian population. This is obvious from the way the Government is constituted at the present moment.

So far as we are concerned, we have laid it as our political opinion and our political programme that we are not anxious to get into office or power. But we are anxious to see that no Government is put in power which will run against our interests and our further growth. I personally think that the continuation of this reservation of seats will be an insult to the dignity of representatives of Scheduled Castes in this House or to the dignity of any other representative in this country. Whenever a person comes from a reserved seat, he is treated in a slightly inferior position. 'After all, he has come from a reserved seat'—that sort of superiority complex is there towards the persons coming from the reserved seats.

With these words, I oppose this Resolution.

Raja Mahendra Pratap: May I say a few words?

Mr. Chairman: Shrimati Sahodra-bai. I want to impress on Raja Mahendra Pratap that we have got a regular list.

Raja Mahendra Pratap: These Members want me to say a few words.

Mr. Chairman: I have no doubt many people want him to speak, but

the real trouble is that we have got a list prepared.

श्रीमंती सहौररा बाई : सभापति महोदय, आज जो प्रस्ताव शेष्ट्यूल्ड कास्ट्स तथा शेष्ट्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के बारे में रखा गया है, इसको अगर कानून है तो पास किया जाये और अगर कानून नहीं है, तो इसको वापिस ले लिया जाये। १९६२ तक तो रिजर्वेशन है ही। इस बास्ते अभी इस बिल को लाने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं। (Interruption) में प्रार्थना करती हूँ कि मेरे बीच में आप लोग न बोलें और जब में बोल चुक् तब आप बोलें।

सभापति महोदय, हमारे एक माननीय सदस्य ने जो यह रिजर्वेशन की प्रवधि को बढ़ाने का प्रस्ताव रखा है उसके लिए मेरा कहना है कि यह सुझाव छाप्राकृत हमारे पुरुष समाज के अन्दर उतनी नहीं है जिन्हीं कि महिलाओं के अन्दर है और यह छाप्राकृत की भावना हरिजनों की अन्दर सबसे दीनों में है। यदि कोई पुरुष किसी हरिजन के साथ कांप्रेस वर्क के लिलिले में उठना चैल्चा है तो उस पुरुष की स्त्री उसे कहती है कि मेरे काफ़े भत जुँगे और मेरे पलंग पर भत दोओ, तुम हरिजन को छु कर आये हो। इसलिए मेरा कहना है कि जब तक अपनी लहिला लकाज से इस छुप्राकृत की भावना को नहीं बिटायेंगे तब तक हम हरिजनों का कभी कस्ताव नहीं हो सकता है। लिन्चिंगों में सर्व जातियां जैसे लहिला, कभी और बैद्य तो है ही और वे तो हरिजनों के साथ छुप्राकृत बर्ताते ही हैं लेकिन मेरा अपनी बतालाना चाहती हूँ कि हरिजनों की जो ७५ के कारीब जातियां हैं उन में आपस में भी एक दूसरे के प्रति भेद भाव और छुप्राकृत बर्ता जाती है। चबार के ऊपर छुलडी चबार जाति होती है और हम देखते

और मेहतर बसोर में विरोध करता है, आपस में जब इन जातियों में एक दूसरे के साथ छाप्राकृत और भेद भाव बर्ता जाता है तब यह समस्या केसे हल हो सकती है। इन्हिंग आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि आज जो हरिजनों की उपजातियों में आपस में छुप्राकृत चलती है वह खत्म होनी चाहिए।

मैं यहां पर यह भी कहना चाहती हूँ कि पिछले तीस मालों में मेरी हरिजनों की बेवा करती आई हूँ और मुझ मालूम है कि कई ऐसे हरिजन लोग हैं जो कि बंगाल (नीबाली) गये और गोवा गये और उन्होंने हरिजनों की बहुत बेवा की है उन लोगों को इस जातिवाद के कारण छोड़ दिया गया है और न तो उनको टिकट मिला है और न उनकी बेवाएँ ली जा रही हैं। उनको न तो 'लोकसभा के लिए और न ही विधान सभाओं के लिए टिकट मिला है और उनकी सेवाओं का लाभ नहीं उठाया जा रहा है और यह सब इस कारण हो रहा है कि हर जगह जातिवाद का बोलबाला है और इसी कारण लोकसभा और विधान सभाओं में हर जगह वर चबार जाति के लोग आगये हैं। इस तरह का हरिजन-हरिजन में भेदभाव करता है एकदम अनुचित है और मेरा कहना है कि तब हरिजनों को एक लकाज भालना चाहिए।

आज हम देखते हैं कि जातिवाद का ऐसा हमारे चंद्र इस्तना बर कर गया है कि चबार-चबार में भी भेदभाव बढ़ता जाता है और लकाजी चबार, जाटों चबार, ऐबरचार चबार और बेहरा चबार आपस में एक नहीं हैं और एक दूसरे के ऊपर हाथी होना चाहता है और अपनी जाति का पक्ष लेता है और इस तरह भेदभाव की नीति बर्ताता है। हमने देखा कि श्री कर्जरोक्तर ने शेष्ट्यूल्ड कास्ट्स का एक निकाला था उसमें

[बीमती सहोदरा बाई]

जांडे दिजाये और इसलिए दिलाये कि तुम्हारी पार्टी ठीक नहीं है और तुम्हारी नीति ठीक नहीं है। मेरो बात का बुरा न माना जाय, मेरा जरा बुलन्द प्रावाज में बोलती हूँ लेकिन जो कुछ मैंने कहा है वह सही रूप में हरिजनों में जो आज हालत है उसको दर्शाता है। आज जरूरत इस बात की है कि हरिजनों हरिजनों में आपम में जो छाप्राकृत और भेद-भाव वर्ता जाता है उसको दूर करना चाहिए। और जब तक वह दूर नहीं होती तब तक हरिजनों का कल्याण होने वाला नहीं है। आज हम देखते हैं कि जहाँ पर एक रिकर्ड सीट होती है वहाँ हरिजनों में आपम में तरकदारी होती है और एक सीट के पीछे सारी जाति के हरिजन लोग आपम दौड़ पड़ते हैं और ऐसे दोड़ते हैं जैसे गाय के पीछे कौदे। हम देखते हैं कि एक जाति के मिला दूसरी जाति के हरिजनों को को टिकट नहीं मिलते हैं और हमने यह भी देखा है कि अगर कहीं दूसरी जाति के लोगों को टिकट दे दिया गया तो वे लोग कांपेस से स्तीका देकर उनके विरोध में लड़े हो जाते हैं। अब लोंग-भाषा में एक गैर चमार महिला जो आगंई तो उसके पीछे कपड़ी हरिजन चमार नग गये कि उसे किसी तरह यहाँ न आने और जैसे भी हो उसको हरा दें। मैं पूछतां चाहती हूँ कि यह कहाँ तक उचित है? इसी तरह मैं बहाल कि एक सज्जन जो कि ६ साल यिनिस्टर रहे, और किए राज्य सभा के भेदभार रहे, अब चूँकि उवको कांपेस का टिकट नहीं मिला, इसलिए उनको विरोध में लड़े हो गये। आखिर यह कहाँ की जीति है? इसी तरह हम देखते हैं कि हरिजन उद्धार के कायों पर जो पैसा दिया जाता है वह ठीक तौर पर लच्च नहीं किया जाता है और उस में भी तरकदारी वर्ता जाती है। मैंने आपका बहुत समय ले लिया है इसले

लिए आफ्नी चाहती हूँ लेकिन मैंने आज ये सभी स्थिति हरिजनों में है वह यहाँ हाउस के सामने रख दी है।

जहाँ तक इस प्रस्ताव का सम्बन्ध है उसके बारे में मुझे यह कहना है कि अभी अगर 'शेष्यूल कास्ट्स का कोई कानून है तो इसको पास किया जाय और अगर कोई कानून नहीं है तो इसको वापिस किया जाय।। सन् १९६२ तक इसकी मियाद है इसलिए इस बिल को लाने की जरूरत नहीं है।

जैसा मैंने शुरू कहा मैं किर इस चीज की विलकूल साफ़ कर देना चाहती हूँ कि आहार, वैष्य और अन्ती महसूर यह सबर्ण हिन्दू लोग तो हम हरिजनों और आदिवासियों के साथ छाप्राकृत वर्तते हैं ही लेकिन हम हरिजनों की जो ७५ और अनेकों जातियाँ हैं उन में भी आपम में एक दूसरे के प्रति भेद भाव वर्ता जाता है और छाप्राकृत वर्ती जाती है और विधान सभाओं और लोक सभा में टिकट देने में भी जातिवाद वर्ता जाता है, जो कि सर्वथा अवांछनीय है और जिसके कि रहते हमारे लिए यह कानूनी व्यवस्था और रिकर्डवेशन बेस्ती हो जाती है। आज सब से बड़ी आवश्यकता इस बयत की है कि हम इस जातिवाद, भेदभ्यव और छाप्राकृत जो हमारे अपने बीच से विद्यमान है, उसको हटाये, और उभी हरिजनों का वास्तविक अर्थ में कल्याण हो जाके।। आज, तो हम बिलकुल उसका उल्टा देखते हैं, और चमरों के नम पह-पहले जैवाव होते देखते हैं ...

Shri P. L. Barupai: On a point of order, Sir ...

... बीमती सहोदरा बाई : आप चुप रहें, मुझे बोलने दें

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. I would request the hon. Member not to proceed like this. We must preserve order in the House.

चीवरी लहोदरा । च०४ । तनानार्त महोदय, यह चीव में बिना आपकी प्राक्त के क्यों बिन्द डालते हैं। सही स्थिति बताने वाला हरिजनों को बुरा समझता है। क्यों बुरा समझता है? हम चार चर्च के लोग हिन्दुस्तान में हैं, जब हम चारों ही रोटी बांट कर नहीं सा सकते तो कैसे काम चलेगा। हम पाटियों में भोजन के लिये जाते हैं, हम चमार की पतल उठा कर फेंक देंगे पाटी में, लेकिन चमार हमारी पतलें नहीं उठायेगा। बेहतर नहीं उठा गा वाह यह नहीं आप देखिये कि ब्राह्मण और ठाकुर रोटी सा लेते हैं बैठ कर, लेकिन हरिजन हरिजन के पास बैठ कर रोटी नहीं सा सकता, पानी नहीं पी सकता। तो भला बताइये कि शेड्यूल कास्ट्स की स्थिति कैसे ठीक हो। मैं शेड्यूल कास्ट्स के विरोध में नहीं बोल रही हूँ लेकिन जब तक वह मिल कर नहीं चलेंगे तब तक स्वराज्य कैसे कायम होगा? वे लोग सही स्थिति मदन के सामने नहीं रखते हैं, केवल ब्राह्मणों, ठाकुरों और दूसरे लोगों को दोष देते हैं। अपनों नहीं कहते हैं कि उन में क्या दोष है, हम में कितनों जातियां हैं, हम में क्या सुवार होना चाहिये। यह सीट कोई हमारी बंपीती नहीं है, यहां सब को आना चाहिये, यह देश का काम है। आज होता क्या है कि जैसे गाय के मूँह से कौवा या चील रोटी छीन ले जाती है वैसे ही हरिजन हम से सोटें। चाहते हैं । १-श्रीज अग्रह एक हरिजन जनरल स्टेट से लड़ा हो जाय तो जील नहीं सकता। वह सोग आज रिजबेंशन ले कर कांग्रेस के विरोध में लड़े हो जाते हैं । यह नीति है।

मैं पूछती हूँ कि आज से दस साल पहले हरिजनों की क्या हालत थी? हम लोगों के जूतों के पास बैठते थे, अप्रेज लोग उनको अपने पास नहीं आने देते थे। अग्रह आज चूँकि हमारी गवर्नरमेंट हैं,

आज वह भी पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू के पास बैठ सकते हैं, उन के साथ रोटी सा सकते हैं। आज स्थिति ऐसी है कि अगर हम लोग हरिजनों के पास आयेंगे तो हमें जूतों के पास बैठना होगा और वह सोय कुर्सी पर बैठेंगे। अगर उन की इसी तरह से उचित होती जायेगी तो एक दिन हमारी यह सीटें भी छिन जायेंगी।

हरे एक आदमी कहता है कि छाप्राकृत बन्द कैसे हो? फलानीचीज कैसे बन्द हो? आज सबाल यह है कि मान सोचिए एक गांव में शांदी है। चमार के घर में बरात आती है। आज जब सबाल आता है कि ब्राह्मण और ठाकुर से जा कर पूछो कि हमें दुल्हन के दरवाजे जाना है, आप को इजाजत हमारे जाने को है या नहीं, तो वे कहते हैं कि क्या जरूरत है पूछने की। हाथों पर बैठे हैं। अगर कोई कुछ कहता है तो घृत, घृत, घृत कहने लगते हैं। यह शेड्यूल कास्ट्स की हालत है। चाहिये यह या कि उनसे जाकर राम राम करते। कहते कि मालिक हमें तुम्हारे दरवाजे से होकर जाना है, कहो तो चले जायें। तो वही लोग उनको बन्दूक देते, पिस्तौल देते, खाने का इन्टर्जैम करते, और सरे बन्दूक दरवाजे करते। नेकिन यह लोग तो कहते हैं कि फलां ब्राह्मण हैं, ठाकुर हैं, उसके दरवाजे बरों जायें। श्रोडा सा उनको सहन नहीं होता। जरा सी बात पर, जूते छलाके, लगते हैं पट, पट, पट करके।

‘आज बही नोर्म साथी से बाहर जा रहे हैं, लेकिन यह जो चाले उन्होंने चली है उसी सबवा से है।’ गांवों में कावतकोर लंडा है, वह लेती करते हैं, वे बांक्षण ठाकुर नंदी स्थिति को जानते हैं ऐसी हालत में वे लोग उनकी मदद कैसे कर सकते हैं? आज वह क्या करते हैं कि जब कोई एम० पी० या एम० एल० ए०, वहां जाते हैं तो उनसे कहते हैं कि हम यहां किसी से लड़ाई अगढ़ा क्यों करें? हम शहर की ओर जायेंगे। अगर

[श्री साहू राम]

वह लोग वहां से शहर की ओर भाग गये तो देहातों का क्या होया । जब शहर बढ़ेगे तो देहात खत्म होंगे । आज किसान कहते हैं कि हम क्या करें, तुमने हमारा काम खत्म कर दिया, हमारी काश्त का बन्दोबस्त नहीं करते । जमीन पढ़ी है । हरिजन लोग कुछ कर नहीं सकते । हम शहर जाते हैं । सिनेमा देखें, खोतल भर शाराब पियेंगे । हम क्यों तकलीफ उठायें? मैं बतलाऊंगा कि जितने रेलवे कर्मचारी हैं, जिनको ८० से ६० रुपये तक भिलते हैं, वह दिन में दो खोतल शाराब पी जाते हैं । यह ७० रुपया उसी में खत्म हो जाता है । थर की महिला रोती है बच्चे दोते हैं । वह कहती है कि हम क्या करें, अब कैसे काम चलायें । रात भर वह परेशान होती रहती है । जब यह स्थिति है तो हरिजन लोग कैसे आगे बढ़ें । इसलिये मैं कहती हूँ कि यह लोग यहां पर सही स्थिति नहीं बताते हैं ।

मानवीय सदस्यों में मेरी प्रार्थना है कि वे विश्वास रखें कि मैं किसी के लिखान नहीं हूँ । मैं जो कुछ कहा है देस की परिस्थिति नुस्खाने के लिये कहा है ।

श्री साहूराम (जालनर-राजिस-अनुचित जातियां) : जेनरल साहू, आज हमारे साथमे रिजर्वेशन का रेजोल्यूशन आया है । रिजर्वेशन जी विषाद बढ़ाने के लिये हमारे परवार जी रेजोल्यूशन लाये हैं । रिजर्वेशन का वर्तमान यह है कि जो विषाद हुआ की इत देश में वा आजाही के बाद, उस को कुछ रियावतें जिसी हुई हैं, उनकी सीटें नवदूत की नई हैं ताकि वह वर्ग असेम्बली और पालियार्मेंट में आकर उन गरीब लोगों की नुमाइन्दगी कर सके और उनको जो नुस्खाव गवर्नरमेंट को देने हैं वह सही तौर से दिये जा सकें । यह रिजर्वेशन दस साल के लिये दिया गया था । अब रेजोल्यूशन आया है कि उसे दस साल और बढ़ा दिया जाय ।

रिजर्वेशन दो किसी का होता है । एक तो लेजिस्लेचर्स में और दूसरा सर्विसेज में । हमारे एक भाई यह चाहते हैं कि सर्विसेज में तो रिजर्वेशन कायम रखा जाय और लेजिस्लेचर्स में जो रिजर्वेशन है, उसे खत्म कर दिया जाय । गोया वह लंगड़ा रिजर्वेशन चाहते हैं । दो पांचों बाला रिजर्वेशन नहीं चाहते । मैं समझता हूँ कि जो देश भर के पिछड़े वर्ग के लोग हैं वह इस तरीके से ही आगे आ सकते हैं जब कि उनका रिजर्वेशन कायम रखता जाय । हमारा देश अभी आगे नहीं बढ़ सका है । हम समझते हैं कि इसमें अभी दस साल के बजाय चालीस वर्ष लगेंगे जब कि देश में बराबरी आयेगी । जिन लोगों का स्थान है कि पिछड़े वर्ग के लोग वर्गर रिजर्वेशन के ही अपनी सीटों पर आ सकते हैं या पालियार्मेंट और असेम्बलीज में अपनी जगहें ले सकते हैं, उनके लिये कोई स्कावट नहीं है, उनसे मैं कहता हूँ कि जो सीटें आज रिजर्व हैं उनके लिये वे टिकट ले कर देख ले । मैं अपनी पार्टी में पास कर दें कि हम रिजर्व सीट से किसी जगह, किसी असेम्बली या पालियार्मेंट के लिये एलेक्शन नहीं लड़ेंगे । उनको जेनरल सीट से नुस्खा लड़ना चाहिये । जो रिजर्वेशन देने की नुस्खालिकत कर रहे हैं उनको पता बन जावेगा कि उनको खत्म कर देने का अहर क्या होता है ।

16.51 hrs

[Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

वह रिजर्व सीट से एलेक्शन लड़ें जो कि रिजर्वेशन को नहीं पसन्द करते हैं । वह जेनरल सीट से लड़ें और पार्टी को चलायें । फिर हम देखें कि उनकी पार्टी के लोग किसी गिनती में असेम्बलियों और पालियार्मेंट में आते हैं ।

मैं महसूस करता हूँ कि अभी जो हमारा पिछड़ा हुआ वर्ग है देश में, वह बहुत कमज़ोर है । कलजोरी जी बजाह से दिक्कतेही में,

जिसमें कि बोटों से लोगों का चुनाव होता है, लौग अपना बोट सही तरीके से इस्तेमाल नहीं कर सकेंगे। उनसे बहुत से लोग कई तरीकों से बोटों को हासिल कर लेंगे। जो लोग सही तौर पर उनकी तकलीफों को यहां बता सकते हैं, वह नहीं आ सकेंगे। उन्होंने अपनी तकरीर में एक दावा किया है कि पिछ्छे वर्ग के वही असली नुमाइन्दे हैं। शेड्यूल कास्ट फेडरेशन के इस सदन में ६ नुमाइन्दे हैं। लेकिन आज रिजर्वेशन की वजह से इस हाउस में शेड्यूल कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल ट्राइब्स के ट्यूटल मेंबर १०७ हैं। क्या माननीय सदस्य यह कह सकते हैं कि उनकी पार्टी के ६ आदमी हिन्दुस्तान के ६ करोड़ शेड्यूल कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल ट्राइब्स के असली नुमाइन्दे हैं। बाकी जो हैं वह सब नकली नुमाइन्दे हैं। यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आई।

दूसरी बात यह है कि अगर रिजर्वेशन को खत्म कर दिया जाये तो खान्म करने के साथ ही नविसेज में भी वह खत्म हो जाता है। अपने गांवों के पड़े लिके नौजवानों के मुकाबले उन को यहीं तो बान्स था। इस देश में हजारों सालों से उन को कोई भीका नहीं चिना। बहुत दिनों के बाद जोही बहुत तालीम हासिल कर के वह लोग नविसेज में गये हैं। क्या उन को वह करा नहीं है कि इससे लोगों के मुकाबले में उन को कुछ रियाहर्त लियी हौं है? अगर कोई हरिजन आदमी नीटिक हो और पूरका कोई हिन्दू या लिक भी नीटिक हो तो उन दोनों के मुकाबले हरिजन और लिकरेत लिया जाता है। अगर हिन्दू और लिक भी तालीम की १० लाख की है और हरिजन की तालीम एक ० लाख तक है तो हरिजन को ले लिया जाता है। तो क्या आप का मतलब यह है कि इस रिजर्वेशन को खत्म कर देने से हरिजन लोग सुश होंगे? मैं ताज़ेता हूं कि अभी भी रिजर्वेशन को कायम रखने की बहुत व्यादा जरूरत है। यह नहीं कहूँ जा सकता कि इस वर्ष के बाद रिजर्व-

बशन की जरूरत नहीं पड़ेगी। अल्प कहना चाहिये कि शायद दस वर्ष के बाद भी उस की जरूरत पड़े। इस देश में पिछड़े लोगों के लिये कुछ और सालों के लिये रिजर्वेशन देना पड़ेगा। अगर सब को बराबरी पर लाने के लिये रिजर्वेशन को कायम नहीं रखा गया तो जिस तरह पर आप चाहें कानून पास कर सकते हैं, सारी असम्बलियां और पार्लियामेंट आज कल कानून पास कर रही हैं, आप साच सकते हैं कि वहां पर इन लोगों की कोई नुमाइन्दगी नहीं होगी। अगर केन्द्रीय सरकार में उन की नुमाइन्दगी नहीं होगी तो मेरा ख्याल है कि वह इस पिछड़े वर्ग को और पीछे डालने की कोशिश होगी। मैं चाहता हूं कि आप इस चीज को ठंडे दिल से मोचें।

दूसरी बात यह है कि शेड्यूल कास्ट्स फेडरेशन की तरफ से कहा गया है कि डा० अम्बेडकर की पार्टी शेड्यूल कास्ट्स फेडरेशन ने यह रेजोल्यूशन पास कर दिया है। क्या वह रेजोल्यूशन शेड्यूल कास्ट्स फेडरेशन ने ही पास किया है और शेड्यूल कास्ट्स फेडरेशन के साथ हिन्दुस्तान भर के लोग हैं। जो कि हरिजन हैं वा पिछड़े वर्ग के हैं। तो यह कहा जा सकता है कि वह उसमें है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि अगर शिव्यूल ट्राइस्ट फेडरेशन की तरफ से रेजोल्यूशन का विरोध है तो वह तो अपने अपने बुड़े कहने लगे हैं और उन्हें रिजर्वेशन के इनहें में जनने की जरूरत ही बहस्त नहीं होती। वह तो कुछ जोटी के हिन्दू बन गये हैं या बौद्ध बन गये हैं। वे शिव्यूल ट्राइस्ट की लिस्ट से निकलना चाहते हैं या लिकल गये हैं। तो मेरा ख्याल है कि वे लोग अब इस वर्ष में न पड़ें। जब इलेक्शन आयेगा तो वे अनरेल सीट्स पर से लड़ें और जो अब लोक-सभा में बैठे हैं वे लोक-सभा से रिजाइन कर के अनरेल सीट से इलेक्शन लड़ें तो उनको आठे दाल का भाव मालूम हो जायेगा।

[श्री साधू राम]

मैं इस रेजोल्यूशन का समर्थन करता हूं
ताकि रिजरवेशन जो है वह असर बना रहे।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am calling the hon. Minister. I am very sorry I have not been able to give some time for those who yet want to speak. But I am sure they will realise that they would have an opportunity to speak during the debate on the report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and on the Demands for Grants under the Ministry of Home Affairs. All those discussions will be coming up. Therefore, I shall make it a point and ask the office to prepare a list of those Members who wanted to speak today and have not been given the opportunity to speak, so that they will have the preference and get the first opportunity to speak later and put in their points. I am sorry I could not accommodate the other hon. Members who wanted to speak.

Shri Sonavane (Sholapur—Reserved—Sch. Castes): Will it not be advisable to sit for half an hour more to accommodate some of the Members who want to speak, because this is an important matter?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is all right. But even if I extend the time by an hour, there will be eight to ten Members only who could be accommodated. Not more. Supposing the House wishes to sit for half an hour more, then about four Members could be accommodated, and not all those who wish to speak. There would yet be others who would not get the opportunity, and the same complaint will be made.

Shri Sonavane: It is better to have something than nothing.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: But the hon. Member may not be able to cover much within that something. He would have the same grouse again.

स्वामी रामानन्द शास्त्री (बारांकी—रक्षित—अनुसूचित जातियां): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, उससे प्रदेश की जनसंख्या साके ६ करोड़

की है। उसमें से एक को भी समय नहीं दिया गया।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय: एक को तो सब से पहले दिया गया और वह से चुके हैं।

एक जननीय सदस्य: बिहार से किसी को समय नहीं दिया गया।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय: मैं ने पुकार कर कहा था

जी ४० सा० बाक्याल: राजस्वान भी रह गया।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय: राजस्वान बाले ने तो मूँह ही किया था।

Shri Sonavane: Generally we extend the time and sit longer, for important discussions. This is an important occasion when we can sit for some more time.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The only difficulty is this. When the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions fixed the time, they had in view the aspect that at least there should be one minute left for the next resolution to be moved, so that the Member concerned could not be pushed out. That is the difficulty that I am experiencing. If the House wants to sit for half an hour more, I have no objection, provided the right of that hon. Member is safeguarded. I find that the consensus of opinion of the hon. Members is that they are not prepared to sit longer.

Shri Sonavane: They are for it. . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister. . . .

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, this is a very simple and straight resolution asking for more time for reservation in the legislatures of States and in Parliament. However, an identical resolution of this type was moved in the other House last month. It was debated at length and the hon. Home Minister replied, and his reply

was convincing enough, and the Mover, Shri Rajabhoj, withdrew his resolution.

Shrimati Benu Chakravarthy (Basirhat): No suggestion should be made to that effect here also.

Shrimati Alva: I am not making a suggestion.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is a statement of fact.

Shrimati Alva: Once again this House takes up the same subject that has been discussed in the other House, has debated it at length and has disengaged from the main resolution in asking for extension of time to all other aspects of the problem. I do not say that they are not correlated, but this is a restrictive resolution asking for an extension of ten years. Members on both

17 hrs.

sides spoke with passion, and they gathered sympathy from all sides. But it was refreshing to note that the hon. Members Shri Gaekwad, Shri Siva Raj and some here on this side felt.....

An Hon. Member: Nobody from this side.

Shrimati Alva: I think one member did oppose. They have opposed the resolution for the simple reason that reservation will not solve the problems of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Historically, members went back to the days of Ramsay MacDonald and the communal electorates. Then we must remember the epic fast of Mahatma Gandhi. It was his dream to remove 'untouchability' and to bring them up to the standard of the so-called civilisation and comfort. How is this to be done?

Just a minute ago, it was Maniben who told me that certain things are achieved in a particular way. Sir I may be permitted to be a little irrelevant, because members have said that after Gandhiji took up this problem there is a lull. There may be

a lull, because it is not the amount of money or the policy that we lay down that is going to solve the problem. Maniben told me that in Banaskantha they have been able to bring a Harijan lady uncontested for the Local Boardseat. Now, Banaskantha, as far as I know, is the most backward place. Likewise, in Bombay too, they have thrown open the chawl at Worli, where all kinds of people stay. Then, to cut the story short, I come to the only hon. Lady member who spoke in this House in, you may say, a rustic way.

Shri Nath Pai: She spoke in a polished way.

Shrimati Alva: Even a rustic can be polished.

Shri Nath Pai: Is that what you mean?

Shrimati Alva: It is not the monopoly of gentlemen and ladies.

She said it in a rustic way. She showed the evils that exist. I may cite the case of Bombay, where in the chathralays all kinds of Harijans have to get together. What she observed is worth mentioning, for her observations were made in a very direct manner, and they seem to have been made with a fund of experience. I think we should sit and examine those observations.

If we go back to the days when the Constitution was framed for us, we come to this problem of the reservation for minorities. Minorities in the days gone by were not merely Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. There were other minorities also—Muslims, Christians and Sikhs. But, the other minorities gave up this right of reservation when the Constitution was being framed, and they are no worse for it.

However, the Government and the framer of the Constitution realised that some sort of representation had to be given to the weaker sections of the society, weaker economically, socially, politically and otherwise.

[Shrimati Alva]

And that is why it was laid down in the Constitution primarily to give ten years guarantee. Sardar Patel, who was the President of the Minorities' Committee, convinced them that though it was necessary to give reservation, it was also a fact that reservation cannot remove communal and other differences.

We must bear in mind, as we are progressing in a democratic fashion, that some day or the other reservations will have to go, otherwise watertight compartments are formed and they do more evil than good. But I am not going into the pros and cons of this particular issue. This particular issue will be raised according to the Constitution in 1960, which is the time limit laid down in Article 334 of our Constitution, but our legislatures will be dissolving only in 1962 and those, who are members in 1960 in the legislatures on this provision of reservation of seats, will continue up to 1960. That assurance was given by the hon. Home Minister in the other House (Interruptions), but again and again Members have raised this issue. Now, that does not arise till 1962.

However, this question is engaging the attention of the Government because we do feel that the weaker sections have not become strong enough to stand on their own legs. But the assessment has to be made and we are doing that from all sources. You have the reports before you which tell you that the weaker sections remain the weaker sections. The weaker sections may need reservations and safeguards for some more time. That will be engaging the attention of the Government. We shall take a decision when the time comes. The urgency is not today. The problems are there and the urgency will arise in a year or two. Then if the Government comes to a decision after all the data laid before it that it is necessary to give an extension time for the scheduled

castes and the scheduled tribes for reservation in the legislatures, then a bill will be drafted and that bill will be presented to this House and the other House. Then the hon. Members will be able to speak freely and give their opinion. I say personally for myself that the rate at which the weaker sections are progressing is not fast enough. We do not want to hide anything but then not money alone, not the policy which we have followed taking the inspiration from the Father of the Nation and laid down in our Constitution and living up to the best of our ability on the Governmental level, can solve the problems of the weaker sections of people unless there is an approach of the human heart and unless it is tackled on an individual level.

It was said here that unless this subject is tackled on an individual level and unless we make a yardstick to measure individuals who live in our society as to how far they are prepared to go then alone we can, with some confidence, come here and say that our policy has yielded results and that the money spent has borne fruit. But until then let us all put our shoulders together as the hon. lady Member pointed out that if certain weakness in the weaker section itself have to be put right, then let us do so. Let us build hostels. Let us have housing colonies in which all types of Harijans—and not only all types of Harijans, but non-scheduled castes also—will be represented to participate in the schemes so that amelioration of the scheduled castes and the scheduled tribes can be achieved in a time limit that we would like to envisage but we cannot envisage because of this human factor that stands in our way. I do not appreciate the manner in which—I shall not say that criticism was laid at the Caste Hindus. It is there. It has come down from centuries. What are we going to do? It is for each one to

search his heart. It is for the Scheduled Castes themselves to search their hearts. But, we at least with a conviction say that we have made it our policy and we are doing our bit as much as we can for these people. The sooner untouchability goes and the sooner the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes come up to the level of civilisation or social growth or strata that we envisage, the better for us.

With these short comments on the debate, I now would urge on the hon. Mover to withdraw his Resolution. He knows the mind of the Government. He knows the urgency of the task. It is not he alone who feels the urgency. We also feel the urgency. We shall examine the issue and do justice to the nation.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: May I know the reaction of the hon. Member?

श्री शीलकम्ळ परमार : माननीय उपायकर्ता जी, मदन के सामने मैं ने जो रेजोन्यूशन पेंडा किया है, वह इस भावना के साथ पेंग किया कि आज देश में हरिजन और आदिवासी बहुत पिछड़े हुए हैं, उनको हर तरह मैं

उपायकर्ता महोदय : इम बकल आप क्या चाहते हैं, यह बतला दीजिये ।

श्रीलक्ष्मी रंग चक्रवर्ती : प्रेस करेंगे या किंद्रा ?

श्री शीलकम्ळ परमार : सरकार की ओर से जो आश्वासन दिया गया है कि हमारा जो रिजर्वेशन है, वह कायम रहेगा, उम को दृष्टि में रखते हुए मैं इस रेजोन्यूशन को वापस लेना चाहता हूँ ।

उपायकर्ता महोदय : श्री वाज्रेयी भी अपनी अमेंडमेंट वापस नेना चाहते हैं ?

श्री वाज्रेयी : जी, हाँ ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Resolution is also withdrawn.

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

The Resolution was, by leave, withdrawn.

RESOLUTION RE: RESETTLEMENT OF EAST PAKISTAN DISPLACED PERSONS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We have one minute for Shri Tangamani to move his Resolution.

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I beg to move:

"This House is of opinion that a Committee of Members of both the Houses be appointed to consider all questions relating to the rehabilitation of refugees from East Pakistan with a view to formulating a comprehensive plan for their speedy resettlement in gainful employment."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Resolution moved:

"This House is of opinion that a Committee of Members of both the Houses be appointed to consider all questions relating to the rehabilitation of refugees from East Pakistan with a view to formulating a comprehensive plan for their speedy resettlement in gainful employment."

The hon. Member will continue next day.

17.14 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, the 17th March, 1958.

DAILY DIGEST

(Friday, 14th March, 1958)

Subject	COLUMNS	Subject	COLUMNS
ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS		WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—contd.	
<i>S.Q.</i>		<i>S.Q.</i>	
<i>No.</i>		<i>No.</i>	
954. Diesel Locomotive Engines	4885-87	982. Deep Sea Fishing	4927
956. Rural University at Rudrapur	4888-91	983. Purna Project, Bombay State	4927
958. Delhi-Mathura Railway Line	4891-92	984. Telephone Exchange at Majurai	4927-28
960. Class IV Railway Employees	4892-97	985. Thefts and Crimes on Trains	4928-29
963. Explosion of Fire Crackers at Renigunta	4897-99	<i>U.S.Q.</i>	
964. Employees of Telegraph Workshops	4899-4900	1264. Remodelling of Chidambaram Railway Station	4929
965. Postal Facilities	4901-02	1265. Post and Dock Workers	4929
968. Consumption of Food-grains	4902-05	1266. Air Agreements	4929-30
969. 12 Year National Savings Certificates	4905-06	1267. Staff Quarters for Air Service Employees	4930-31
970. Corruption in Howrah Goods Accounts Office	4906-11	1268. Shipbuilding Industry	4931-32
972. Engine Collision at Ajani Station	4911-13	1269. Warehouses	4932
973. Remodelling of Ahmedabad Station Yard	4913-14	1270. Express train between Delhi and Fazilka	4932-13
974. Train Collision	4914-16	1271. Animal Husbandry	4933
975. Bus Accident in Manipur	4917-18	1272. Super-phosphates	4933
976. Tampering of Rail Track	4918-19	1273. Sea Weeds	4934
977. Looting of Mokameh Express	4919-21	1274. Over-bridge at Aunrihar Station	4934-35
978. Fuel Consumption Committee	4921	1275. Development of Horticulture in Rajasthan	4935
WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS	4921-64	1276. Supply of Food Stuff	4935-16
<i>S.Q.</i>		1277. Superannuated Staff in Railways	4936
<i>No.</i>		1278. Agricultural College, Kanpur	4936-17
953. Committee to Study Climatic Changes	4921	1279. Train Examiners	4937
955. Power Tariffs	4921-22	1280. Fair Price Shops in Orissa	4937-38
957. Ridges in Delhi	4922	1281. Waste Lands	4938-19
959. Rice and Paddy Prices in Orissa	4923	1282. Gir Lions	4939
961. Sugarcane Price	4923	1283. Sale of Handloom Products at Railway Stations	4939
962. Indore-Ujjain Railway Line	4924	1284. Mobile Dispensaries in Delhi	4939-40
966. Visakhapatnam Port	4924	1285. Health Schemes for Delhi	4940-41
967. Water-Tax of Damodar River Project	4924	1286. C.D. and N.E.S. Blocks in Punjab	4941-42
971. Warehousing Schemes	4924-25	1287. Area Under Cultivation in N.E.F.A.	4942
979. Draft Model Act for Local Bodies	4925-26	1288. Death of Young Monkeys near Purana Qilla	4942-43
980. Fruit Preservation in Delhi	4926	1289. Yogic Exercises	4943
981. High Level Canal on the Tungabhadra Project	4926-27	1290. Roads in Himachal Pradesh	4943-44
		1291. Opening of Post Offices in Andhra Pradesh	4944
		1292. Jute Production	4945
		1293. Ramgundam-Nizamabad Rail Link	4945

Subject	COLUMNS	Subject	COLUMNS
WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—contd.		WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—contd.	
U.S.Q.		U.S.Q.	
No.		No.	
1294. Passenger Traffic on Imphal-Diampur Road	4945-16	1323. Town Committees and Notified Areas in Manipur	4964
1295. Supply of Wagons to Traders of Bareilly	4946-47	1324. Co-operative Sugar Factories in Andhra	4964
1296. Price of Sulphate of Ammonia	4947-48		
1297. Irrigation Schemes under the Second Five Year Plan	4948	MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT	4964—70
1298. Railway Accident	4949	The Speaker withheld his consent to the moving of four adjournment motions given notice of by Sarvashri Ram Sewak Yadav, Tangamari, S. M. Banerjee, Hem Barua and Braj Raj Singh regarding the reported murder on the 13th March, 1958 of three members of the R.M.S. staff in the Farrukhabad Passenger train	
1299. Sardine Oil	4949		
1300. Ticketless Travelling in D.T.S. Buses	4950		
1301. Railway Fares	4950-51		
1303. Water Supply Schemes in Himachal Pradesh	4951	PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE	4970-73
1304. Cultivation of Dry Fruits in Himachal Pradesh	4951-52	The following papers were laid on the Table:—	
1305. Community Development Block in Tripura	4952		
1306. Strike of Vendors at Delhi Railway Station	4953	(1) A copy of the Annual Report of the Indian Rare Earths (Private) Limited along with the Audited Accounts for the year 1956-57, under sub-section (1) of section 639 of the Companies Act, 1956.	
1307. Residential Quarters for Railway Employees	4953		
1308. N.E.S. and C.D. Blocks in Punjab and Himachal Pradesh	4954	(2) A copy of each of the following statements showing the action taken by the Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by Ministers during the various sessions of Second Lok Sabha shown against each:—	
1309. Scheduled Castes and Community Development Programme	4954-55.		
1310. T.B. Patients in India	4955	(i) First Statement	Fourth Session, 1958.
1311. Import of Sulphur Drugs	4955-56	(ii) Supple- mentary Statement No. III 1957.	Third Session,
1312. Anti-T.B. Work during the Second Five Year Plan	4956	(iii) Supple- mentary Statement No. IX.	Second Session, 1957.
1313. Area under Cultivation in Delhi	4956-57	(iv) Supple- mentary Statement No. X.	First, Session 1957.
1314. Sanitary Arrangements in Himachal Pradesh	4957		
1315. Union for Extra-Departmental Workers	4957		
1316. Road Transport	4958		
1317. Widening of National Highway No. 37	4958-59		
1318. College of Catering and Institutional Management, Bombay	4960		
1319. Ernakulam — Quilon Railway Line	4960-61		
1320. Railway Passenger Statistics	4961		
321. B.C.G.	4962		
1322. Telephone Connections in Delhi	4963		

Subject COLUMNS
PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—contd.

(3) A copy of the Explanatory Memorandum on the action taken on the recommendation of the Second Finance Commission relating to loans to State Governments, under Article 281 of the Constitution.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

4971—73

(i) Secretary reported a message from Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha had no recommendations to make to Lok Sabha in regard to the Appropriation (Railways) Bill, 1958, passed by Lok Sabha on the 8th March, 1958.

(ii) Secretary also reported a message received from Rajya Sabha that House at its sitting held on 12th March, 1958, passed a motion referring the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Bill, 1958 to a Joint Committee of the House and requesting concurrence of the Lok Sabha in the said motion and that the names of the Members of the Lok Sabha to be appointed to the said Joint Committee be communicated to that House.

Subject COLUMNS
GENERAL BUDGET — GENERAL DISCUSSION, 1958-59

4973—5028

Further discussion on the General Budget for 1958-59 continued

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED

5029

Sixteenth Report was adopted.

PRIVATE MEMBERS' RESOLUTION WITHDRAWN 5029—5101

Shri Deen Bandhu Parmar moved the Resolution for Extension of period of reservation of seats in Legislatures for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The Resolution was withdrawn by leave of Lok Sabha.

PRIVATE MEMBERS' RESOLUTION UNDER DISCUSSION 5101—02

Shri Tangamani moved the Resolution re: Resettlement of East Pakistan displaced persons. The discussion was not concluded

AGENDA FOR 17TH MARCH, 1958

General discussion — General Budget 1958-59

CONTENTS—*contd.*

	COLUMNS
Shri Balkrishna Wasnik	5050—53
Shri B.C. Mullick	5053—55
Shri Ayyakannu	5056—59
Shri Ignace Beck	5059—61
Shri Bahadur Singh	5061—62
Shri Naval Prabhakar	5062—66
Shri Manaen	5066—70
Shri Yadav	5071—77
Shri Thimmaiah	5077—80
Shri Siva Raj	5081—83
Shrimati Sahodrabai	5083—90
Shri Sadhu Ram	5090—93
Shrimati Alva	5095—5100
Resolution withdrawn	5101
Resolution <i>re</i> : Resettlement of East Pakistan displaced persons—	
Shri Tangamani	5101-02
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