

Saturday, August 17, 1957

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(Vol. V contains Nos. 21 to 30)

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI.**

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

(LOK SABHA DEBATES)

8581

LOK SABHA

Saturday, 17th August, 1957

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Sethu Samudaram Project

*932. **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 31 on the 15th May, 1957 and state:

(a) the progress made upto the end of July, 1957 with regard to hydrographic survey of Sethu Samudaram project; and

(b) when it is likely to be concluded?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). Triangulation of a part of the area involved was carried out in the 1956-57 survey season. The survey work will take two more survey seasons to complete.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: In the second Five Year Plan, it was stated that some amount had been allocated for investigation of this scheme. May I know what is the total amount for the investigation?

Shri Raj Bahadur: For the investigations, I think, some allotment should have been made according to the needs of the moment. I believe the progress of work is not limited by that consideration.

8582

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: It was stated that an accurate estimate about the capital cost of this project was under examination. May I know if that has been estimated now?

Shri Raj Bahadur: It is for that purpose that these surveys have been undertaken. The Development Adviser and the Director General of Shipping,—both have been engaged on that work, the first in regard to the general survey of draft etc. and the second in regard to the traffic surveys.

Shri Tangamani: For the year 1957-58, we have voted Rs 5 lakhs for the preliminary investigation regarding this Sethu Samudram Scheme Project. May we know what is the kind of work which is being taken up for this year?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Two things have to be investigated: firstly, how much of dredging will be required in the course of the execution of the project. As far as possible, an accurate estimate of that will have to be made. The second part is, traffic survey, that is, how many ships will pass through normally every year. These are the two types of survey that have been taken up.

Shri C. R. Pattabhiraman: Will there be any reduction in the allotment made for the Sethu Samudram Project on account of the new conditions?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Whatever allotments are to be made for the project itself, they will come up after the project estimates have been made, and then we would take a decision about it.

Shri E. Ramanathan Chettiar: May I know whether the Government of Ceylon are putting any obstacles in regard to the scheme?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I do not think, Sir

Shri V P Nayar: I want to know from what length of the shore will the depths down the various points in the sea be deepened by triangulation for this project

Shri Raj Bahadur: As has been said, the survey is taking place with a view to connect the Palk Strait and the Gulf of Mannar, and the survey is taking place around Pamban and Mandapam

Shri V P. Nayar: I wanted to know the shore length—the mileage

Shri Raj Bahadur: I am not able to give the mileage

Distribution of Foodgrains through Co-operative Stores

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*933. **Dr Ram Subhag Singh:**
Shri Shree Narayan Das:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state

(a) whether any new scheme has been formulated to organise Co-operative Stores for distribution of foodgrains in important towns of India, and

(b) if so, the nature and important features of such a scheme?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (b) The matter is under correspondence with some of the State Governments

Dr Ram Subhag Singh: May I know whether there is any uniform system of distributing foodgrains in all the cities of India?

Shri A. M. Thomas: Out of the 29,413 fair price shops that we have got for the distribution of foodgrains, as many as 4,524 are institutional agencies. A major part of these agencies are co-operative societies

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Recently, the hon Minister visited Patna. May I know whether the system of distribution of foodgrains there is working

properly and whether there is any complaint about it?

Shri A. M. Thomas: Some co-operative societies are also working in Patna. They are working rather satisfactorily, but the private fair price shops are not working very satisfactorily

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: May I know whether any of the State Governments have agreed to the suggestion of opening co-operative societies for distribution of grains and whether the Centre has agreed to this request of some of the States and, if so, how many States have started the scheme?

Shri A. M. Thomas: A proposal was made by the National Co-operative Development Warehousing Board at its meeting held on 1st June, 1957, to have co-operative agencies in the cities of Calcutta, Bombay and Delhi for distribution of imported foodgrains. Detailed schemes have been called for from the State Governments of West Bengal and Bombay

Dr K B. Menon: May I know, apart from the co-operative societies, whether the Government have any experience of the distribution of foodgrains through Panchayats in any of the States?

Shri A. M. Thomas: In fact, out of the 4,000 odd institutional agencies mentioned by me, many of them are Panchayats

Shri Ranga: May I know whether this scheme contemplates giving monopoly power to the co-operative stores to distribute the foodgrains or, are these stores only to function side by side with private food stores so that there might be some competition and better distributional efficiency?

Shri A. M. Thomas: There is no such proposal to give monopoly sale to the co-operative agencies, but all the same, we are giving preference to co-operative societies.

Shri Kasliwal: May I know how far it is a fact that the hon. Minister, while he was in Patna, is reported to have said that if co-operative stores are to be the richest or biggest pur-

chasers some kind of card system is to be introduced?

Shri A. M. Thomas: In fact, some such arrangement has been finalised there, and I think it would have been put into practice by now.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: It has been said that the fair price shops are not working properly there. May I know whether the Government is thinking of any other substitute scheme for providing foodgrains to the consumers in a better way?

Shri A. M. Thomas: By the introduction of the card system, I think the abuses which have been noticed in the working of the fair price shops should be got rid of.

Shri Wodeyar: May I know whether this scheme has been approved by the Chief Ministers of various States?

Shri A. M. Thomas: It is still in correspondence.

Port Employees

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- *934. { **Shri A. K. Gopalan:**
 Shri Narayanankutty Menon:
 Shri Tangamani:

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 734-A on the 31st May, 1957 and state:

(a) whether the Officer on Special Duty appointed by Government to enquire into the wages and service conditions of port employees has submitted his report; and

(b) if so, details of the report and recommendations of the said Officer?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) An interim report on part of the terms of reference has been received. The final report is expected to be received shortly.

(b) The recommendations made by the Officer on Special Duty are at present under examination, after which the question of publishing them will be taken up.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: May I know whether the recommendations of the officer, made in the interim report, have been implemented?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Before the stage of implementation, the stage of consideration, examination and consultation also comes. At present, the recommendations are under examination of the Government.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether the Chaudhuri Committee which went into the question of port employees have, in their interim report, considered only the anomalies that exist between class III and class IV employees or whether they have gone into the general question of wage structure?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I may refer the hon. Member to part (a) of the reply, that is, "interim report on part of the terms of reference has been received". The remainder has to come in the course of the final report.

Shri Anthony Pillai: May I know whether an assurance was not given to the Bombay Union that the final report of the Chaudhuri Committee would be made available by the last day of last month?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): I do not think any such assurance was given, but it is a fact that we told them that we will be prepared to discuss the recommendations made in the report, with them.

Shri Tangamani: The hon. Minister said that the interim report will cover only certain terms. May I know what are the terms which will be covered by the final report?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I think it may not be possible for me at this stage to go into the details of the recommendations which have been already covered and those which have not been covered.

Shri Tangamani: My point is, what are the terms of reference which are going to be covered in the final report.

Shri Raj Bahadur: The terms of reference, as the hon Member knows, are well known, they are, pay-scales, allowances, conditions of service, of the workers in the port and in the dockyards, holidays, etc

Mr Speaker: The hon Member wants to know the terms of reference that are to be covered in the final report, the manner in which they will be proceeded with, in the course of the second stage, etc

Shri Raj Bahadur: I have already explained my difficulty I can only say that I presume that the Committee on which Shri Chaudhuri functioned went into certain items of a more urgent type and produced an interim report and those recommendations are now under consideration. The other matters which have been referred to the Committee after the final report is made. Before that, it will not be possible or desirable for me to say anything specifically about these recommendations.

Shri Ranga: In view of the fact that already there has been go-slow by the workers at the ports, do Government consider the desirability of short-circuiting as far as possible all those long processes of examination, consultation, consideration and all that, and avoid the repetition of the P & T C¹ 125?

Shri Raj Bahadur: So far as we are concerned we know that the committee first of all wanted the port labour to put their views as far back as 8th December, but unfortunately, the views came to the committee only as late as 9th April from one union and then by the end of May from the other stevedores' association. We should say that the committee lost no time and they produced the interim report on the 5th July. I think we shall have to take some reasonable time for examining it. So, we have lost no time so far as this particular case is concerned.

Control on Foodgrains

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*935. { Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Pandit D. N. Tiwary:
Shri R. S. Lal:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that at the last National Development Council's meeting, some of the Chief Ministers favoured some kind of control on foodgrains, and

(b) if so, the suggestions made by them and the reaction of the Union Government?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (b) The question of food controls was discussed in the last meeting of the National Development Council and the general consensus of opinion of the State Governments was against the introduction of controls such as total rationing and large scale monopoly procurement. They, however, recognised the need for some control on movement and for internal procurement in surplus areas. The Government of India have accordingly introduced certain Zonal restrictions on movement and have also started some internal procurement.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: In view of the fact that the hon Deputy Minister went to Patna and decided in consultation with the Bihar Government to have partial control of wheat, does that mean that the Government henceforward is going to have strategic control in the country wherever there is scarcity?

Shri A. M. Thomas: What was decided at Patna was that in the urban areas, there was no systematic distribution in the fair-price shops at all. So, family identity cards will be issued and the quantity will be fixed based on the strength of each family. That will be distributed through fair-price shops.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: I want to know whether this system which

has been introduced in Patna will be introduced in other places in the country also, where such scarcity conditions prevail.

Shri A. M. Thomas: A sort of modified rationing exists in West Bengal, for example. Our idea is to introduce this card system and distribute wheat and rice through the fair-price shops.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha rose.

Mr. Speaker: The other hon. Members who tabled the question must also rise. If I go on allowing one single Member to put the supplementaries I will not call upon other hon. Members unless they rise in their seats simultaneously.

Shri Ranga: The hon. Member has tabled the question and she is rising.

Mr. Speaker: The others also must rise simultaneously. I cannot go on allowing 4 or 5 questions to a single hon. Member. After that, some other hon. Member will get up and say, "My name also is there". **Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha.**

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: In view of the fact that many of the State Governments expressed the opinion in the National Development Council that the fixation of a minimum price, that means any price policy, at this moment would not be desirable either in the interests of the cultivators or in the interests of the efforts at stabilising the price, may I know what is the decision of the Government of India in regard to the price policy.

Shri A. M. Thomas: In regard to the price policy, we have already announced our decision that at present we are not going to fix either a lower ceiling or an upper ceiling. But that may be necessary when we resort to large-scale procurement.

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): An assurance has been given to the country that when prices go to uneconomic levels, Government would come to the aid of the agriculturists.

Shri Heda: May I know whether Government have taken into consideration the fact that the introduction of partial control will create a sort of scarcity in near-scarcity areas also, so that sphere of distribution may have to be increased?

Shri A. M. Thomas: The problem we have to face is the problem of high prices. We have resorted to several methods to face this problem. We have resorted to distribution through fair-price shops, credit facilities, zonal arrangements and procurement of foodgrains.

Shri Ranga: Is not all this policy that is being pursued by Government 'regulation' and not 'control'?

Shri A. M. Thomas: If my hon. friend is thinking of control with all its attending characteristics, it is not control; it is only regulation.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या सरकार शहर के सभी आदमियों को खाना देगी ? शहरों में ऐसे आदमी रहते हैं, जिन की देहात में बहुत जमीन रहती है, जहां वे गल्ला रखते हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि उन के बारे में सरकार क्या सोच रही है।

प्रधान मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक कार्य मंत्री (श्री जवाहर लाल नेहरू) : यह सवाल कहां से उठा, यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आया। यहां कोई भंडारे नहीं खुल रहे हैं।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : स में लिखा है कि हम शहरों के लिए कंट्रोल कर रहे हैं। मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी को बताना चाहता हूं कि यह सवाल इसलिए उठा कि पटना में बहुत से आदमी रहते हैं, जो कि हमारे जिले में और दूसरी जगहों में जमीन रखते हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या ऐसे लोगों को भी राशन से खाना मिलेगा या उनको वंचित किया जायगा।

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : इस में राशन का सवाल नहीं है। माननीय सदस्य गलत फ़हमी में हैं।

Modernisation of Workshops

*937. **Shri Bahadur Singh:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to modernise the Line Stores workshops;

(b) the amount involved in the Scheme; and

(c) the increased capacity after modernisation?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) The out-moded machines in the Alipore, Jabalpur and Bombay Workshops have been marked for replacement and a number of new machines have been received and installed. There are also proposals for shifting the Bombay Telephone Workshops to a new site, purchase of more plant and machinery, construction of additional buildings for better office accommodation and storage facilities and improving layout of the shops.

(b) An expenditure of Rs. 21,98,000 was incurred on the plant and machinery already ordered for and installed. The other proposals are estimated to involve an amount of about Rs. 1,92,00,000.

(c) The capacity would increase appreciably but a precise assessment is not possible at this stage.

Shri Bahadur Singh: May I know whether there is any proposal to set up new workshops also?

Shri Raj Bahadur: There was a proposal, but at the moment, it is not being pursued.

डिब्बे बनाने का कारखाना, पैरम्बूर

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*९३८. { श्री विभूति मिश्र :
श्री स० म० बनर्जी :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करें

कि :

(क) पैरम्बूर के डिब्बे बनाने के कारखाने में १९५६-५७ में कितने डिब्बे तैयार किये गये ;

(ख) क्या इस कारखाने के विस्तार की कोई योजना है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो किस हद तक ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां):

(क) ८८

(ख) जी नहीं, लेकिन कारखाने में दूसरी पारी (shift) शुरू करने के बारे में विचार किया जा रहा है ।

(ग) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

Shri Tangamani: The English answer also may be given.

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: (a) 88.

(b) No. However the introduction of a second shift in the factory is under consideration.

(c) Does not arise.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : जो दूसरी शिफ्ट जारी की जायगी, उससे प्रोडक्शन में किस हद तक वृद्धि होगी ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : अभी तक यह मसला विचाराधीन है । जब स के ऊपर पूरी तरह से विचार हो जायगा, फिर कुछ कहा जा सकेगा ।

Shri Tangamani: The hon. Deputy Minister said that there is no proposal to expand the factory. But because there is a big factory already, may I know whether the terms and conditions of service of the employees are based on this factory being a permanent one or a temporary one?

Mr. Speaker: That does not arise out of this question.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Before opening the second shift, may I know whether the Government have assured themselves of adequate quantities of steel for the manufacture of coaches, etc. in the factory?

The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram): All these things will be taken into consideration before it is finally decided to run the second shift.

Pradip Port

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 Shri Raghunath Singh:
 Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
 Shri Sanganna:
 Shri Subodh Dasda:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a multi-million rupee project is being planned jointly by India and Japan to develop the Pradip Port in Orissa; and

(b) whether there is any plan or scheme to widen the existing waterways connecting Pradip Port in Orissa to Rourkela mines?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) The Government of Orissa have been approached by some Japanese interests with proposals for the development of Pradip port. These proposals are under consideration of the Orissa Government. Recently a reference from the Orissa Government has been received by the Government of India also and this is under examination.

(b) Information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of Lok Sabha.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह . स मे सैदल गवर्नमेन्ट का क्या हाथ होगा ? क्या उस की ओर से उड़ीसा सरकार को सहायता दी जायगी ?

श्री राज बहादुर माइनर पोर्ट के अन्तर्गत जो कुछ सहायता साधारणतया दी जानी है, वह दी जायगी और उस के अतिरिक्त जो सहायता संभव हो, वह भी दी जायगी ।

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: The hon. Minister said that recently they received a communication from the Government of Orissa in this regard. May I know what will be the probable cost of constructing that port and developing the waterway from Rourkela to Pradip, as suggested by the Government of Orissa?

Shri Raj Bahadur: There are two types of proposals in respect of this port. One is its development as a minor port, and the other, as a major port. An Officer on Special Duty was appointed to investigate. He reported that it could be developed into an intermediate port at a cost of Rs. 20 lakhs, with a handling capacity of 5 lakh tons of ore per annum. About the major proposals, we cannot say anything at present.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: About the canal?

Shri Raj Bahadur: We are collecting information from the State Government

Shri Thirumala Rao: What is the particular interest that Japan has got in the development of this port?

Shri Raj Bahadur: It is in regard to the export of iron ore to that country.

Shri Supakar: What is the existing waterway connecting Pradip in Orissa with Rourkela?

Shri Raj Bahadur: As I said in reply to part (b) of the question, that information is being collected from the State Government.

Tilaiya Canal System of D.V.C.

*941. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that sometime back tenders were asked and tender-deposits accepted for constructing the Tilaiya Canal System of the Damodar Valley Corporation;

(b) whether it is also a fact that those deposits have now been refunded;

(c) if so, the reasons thereof;

(d) whether an elaborate official machinery was at that time set up for canal construction;

(e) if so, whether that machinery is still existing; and

(f) what work is being taken from that machinery?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) As the Scheme has not yet been sanctioned, the tender-deposits have been refunded.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) and (f) Do not arise

Dr. Ram subhag Singh: The hon. Minister says that as the scheme has not yet been sanctioned, the deposit money has been refunded. May I know why tenders were called if the scheme was not sanctioned? What is the purpose of having such a big machinery there if there is no scheme?

Shri Hathi: In the first place, there is no big machinery for the receipt of tender or anything for this work. The Corporation thought that they would be in a position to be ready with the scheme and get sanctioned and therefore they called for tenders so that they may not be late. As it was delayed, naturally the tender-deposit has been refunded.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know who is the sanctioning authority, because the Deputy Minister just now said that the Corporation had thought that sanction will be obtained, and what that sanction was not obtained in time?

Shri Hathi: Up to now, the smaller schemes, were being sanctioned by the Corporation itself. But, the Planning Commission has set up a Technical Advisory Committee which scrutinises all the schemes to be included in the Plan. As sanction was not given, they could not go on.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: The hon. Minister said that until recently, the D.V.C. authority itself gave sanction and now the Planning Commission has set up a Technical Committee to accord sanction. May I know when

this scheme was originally envisaged, when tenders were called for, when they were closed, because, it appears from the reply that the Technical Committee was set up recently? Why this contradiction?

Shri Hathi: Not that the Technical Committee was set up recently for all schemes to be included in the Five Year Plans. This scheme has been approved by the Bihar Government. It has been sent here. It is being examined by the Central Water and Power Commission.

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: May I know the total mileage of canals constructed in Bihar from the D. V. project in the First Plan?

Shri Hathi: This does not arise out of the question. I require notice.

Shri T. N. Singh: May I know when the plans for the Tilaiya canal system were submitted by the D.V.C. to the Planning Commission and how long have they been lying with them?

Shri Hathi: It has been submitted somewhere in 1956 from the Bihar Government.

Shri T. N. Singh: Somewhere means early or late?

Shri Hathi: 1956

Shri A. C. Guha: Are we understand that the D.V.C. proceeded to call tenders without getting proper sanction from the Planning Commission? May we also know what is the expenditure incurred so far on this matter?

Shri Hathi: As I said, they invited tenders in the anticipation that by the time, they would be getting the sanction of the Government and also the Planning Commission. That, they did. But, the Planning Commission would not allow any scheme to be included in the Second Plan unless it has been technically approved by it.

Shri A. C. Guha: Any expenditure?

Shri Hathi: No expenditure.

**Railway Employees Under
Suspension**

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*943. { **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:**
 Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several employees are still kept under suspension under the Railway Services (Safeguarding of National Security) Rules;

(b) if so, their number;

(c) what steps are being taken to expedite decision in these cases; and

(d) whether these cases are being reviewed by the Minister himself on the basis of his promise given on the floor of the House, during the last session?

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

(b) 52.

(c) These cases are actively under consideration.

(d) Yes.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know, out of 52 cases, how many are under suspension for well over 3 or 4 years?

The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram): Quite a large number are under suspension since 1948 and 1949.

Shri Tangamani: Out of the 52, how many are from the Southern Railway, from the Ex-S.I.R.?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: Nine.

Shri B. S. Murthy: What are the reasons for this extraordinary delay in disposing of these cases for ten years?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: Sometimes, the cases are taken by the employees to the various courts. We have to wait until such time as the courts give their decision. Sometimes, the Railway Ministry has to act in accordance with the decision of the

courts. All these matters lead to delay.

Shri B. S. Murthy: Is it not a fact that in some cases, nearly two or three years are taken for investigation and then, it is being postponed?

Mr. Speaker: What is the good of asking the general question? Out of the nine cases, if the hon. Member is interested in any case, he may put a question later.

Shri B. S. Murthy: No, no; I am asking....

Mr. Speaker: What is the good of saying generally, are we not bad? He may take a particular instance.

Shri B. S. Murthy: No, no.

Shri Tangamani: May I know when these cases would be finally disposed of?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: The whole position is being reviewed. We hope it won't be long. In the course of the next few months, we hope to finalise all these cases. One of the main reasons for delay has been, as the hon. Minister just now said, some of them started in 1949. Since then, many things have changed. We have called for the latest police reports so that we can take a fair and just view of the cases.

**Exhibition of Documentaries at
Railway Stations**

*944 **Shri Damani:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state what are the Railway Stations where documentaries and newsreels are being exhibited at present?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): All the zonal railways except the Eastern and Northern Railways, have now projection equipment. The equipment is not permanently installed at any particular station, but is moved periodically from station to station, and documentaries have been exhibited at a large number of stations.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know whether documentaries in respect of social education have been prepared by the Railways or they are showing those documentaries prepared by the Publications Division?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: A large number of documentaries have been prepared, something like 70, by the Railways. A number of these are on social education.

Shri Subbiah Ambalam: May I know the names of the stations in the Southern Railway where these documentaries have been exhibited?

Mr. Speaker: If the hon. Member is interested in any one station, he may ask that.

Shri Subbiah Ambalam: The number of stations in Southern Railway.

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: I will take half a minute to read it, Sir, Trivindrum Central, Madurai, Trichinopoly, Salem, Mangalore, Bangalore, Bezwada, Madras, Egmore, Mysore, Gudur, Hubli, Tinnevely, Jolarpet, Erode, Katpadi and Arkonam.

Shri Damani: What is the guiding factor for extending these facilities to other stations?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: We will extend as we gain more experience and as we are able to get public opinion about this. If these are popular, we will extend.

Mr. Speaker: If hon. Members are interested in any particular station, they may write to the Minister and get them exhibited in their stations

Locomotives

*945. **Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state how many locomotives were supplied to India in 1956-57 by U.S.A. under Indo-American Technical Co-operation Programme?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): 32.

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: Has any agreement been reached under this Indo-American Technical Co-operation Programme for the Supply of locomotives under the Second Plan?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: This is entirely a different question.

Mr. Speaker: That is for 1956-57. He wants for 1957-58.

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: What is the expected supply of locomotives under the Second Plan, not only for 1956-57, but from 1956 to 1961.

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: The other day I gave a reply to this question. I cannot keep all these figures in my head.

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: There was negotiation going on with some French firms for the supply of locomotives. May I know whether that negotiation has been completed or any agreement has been signed?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: That was under a different arrangement.

Mr. Speaker: How does that question arise? When an hon. Member puts a question, he need not necessarily put a supplementary. It is not as if every member who puts a question must put some supplementary or other. Now how does this question arise?

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: This question is about the supply of locomotives under the T. C. M.

The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram): The question is about the supply of locomotives under the T. C. M. and if the hon. Member puts a question about other locomotives I have no information.

Mr. Speaker: That is exactly what I said. This relates to the Indo-American aid for the year 1956-57.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know whether it is a fact that the price of locomotives supplied under the scheme is about Rs. 10 lakhs for each locomotive, which is twice as much as the cost of the indigenous manufacture?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: It is true that the price of the American locomotive is higher than the price of the locally produced locomotive. But what we, the Railway Ministry, actually pay is the market price of the imported locomotive. Supposing the cost of an imported locomotive is Rs. 6 lakhs, the railways would pay a little over Rs. 3 lakhs.

Shri Yajnik: Who pays the rest?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: That is adjusted by the Finance Ministry.

Shri Yajnik: What is the total expense incurred under this head, i.e. the purchase of these locomotives?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: According to the American price the value of all the locomotives taken was Rs. 6.8 crores. But we paid Rs. 3.89 crores.

Shri Ranga: "We" means the Railways? Nevertheless, from the Finance Ministry we pay something more in order to make up the total price.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: No. What we pay is the international price of the locomotives.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member wants to know whether the whole Government is working as a team. Now an impression has been created that the Railway Ministry pays only Rs 3 lakhs whereas the rest is being paid by the Finance Ministry.

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: The supply of locomotives is under an aid agreement. The Finance Ministry does not have to pay anything. We pay to the Finance Ministry.

Mr. Speaker: Then it is understandable. The supply is in the form of an aid.

Shri Ranga: We were importing from Canada also some locomotives, more or less of the same type. How much were we paying for that? Is there any difference between the Canadian and American prices and, if so, how much?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: That would not arise out of this question. From the Commonwealth countries also we were getting some locomotives under

the Colombo Plan. But I do not have the exact figures.

Shri Feroze Gandhi: The hon. Deputy Minister has stated that 32 locomotives had been purchased under the scheme. Just now the hon. Minister has stated that the amount spent was about Rs. 6 crores and odd. Are we to understand that the American price of 32 locomotives was about Rs. 6 crores and odd? I think there is some flaw in it.

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: The hon. Minister gave the price of 100 locomotives, on the basis of which the agreement was arrived at. The question specifically asked for the number of locomotives imported during 1956-57. During that year 32 locomotives were imported. But the total price of 100 locomotives is about 6 crores.

Shri Supakar: The hon. Deputy Minister has stated that we have to pay the market price for the locomotives. I want to know how this market price is determined when we purchase the locomotives.

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: The market price is determined by inviting local tenders.

Shri C. D. Pande: I will put only one question. As there is now a tendency to order diesel electric engines and as we have no diesel manufacturing industries in this country, I want to know whether Government will consider the possibility of converting Chittaranjan into a diesel electric manufacturing unit.

Mr. Speaker: That is a suggestion for action. It does not arise out of this question. Hon. Members want to convert this Question Hour into a general debate on Railways.

Bezawada-Masulipatam Line

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*948 { Shri Krishnalaiah:
Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 556 on the 28th November, 1956 and state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to convert the metre gauge line from

Bezwađa to Masunpatam and Gudivada to Bhimavaram on the Southern Railway into a broad gauge line;

(b) the estimated cost of this conversion,

(c) between what sections of the line the first phase of the work will commence, and

(d) when the work of conversion is proposed to be undertaken?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) Yes, Sir. This project is included in the Second Five Year Plan.

(b) to (d) This will be known after the Survey Reports are received and examined.

Shri Balrama Krishnaiah: My name has wrongly been put as 'Krishnaiah' in the Question. It should be 'Balarama Krishnaiah'.

Mr Speaker: All right.

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know whether a survey is now being conducted?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: The survey in respect of Gudivada-Bhimavaram line has been sanctioned.

Shri T. V. Vittal Rao: May I know whether there was any survey or any engineering report before it was included in the Second Plan?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: The survey of the line which I have just mentioned was sanctioned on 19th February 1957 and estimates had been called for.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: When do you hope to receive the survey report?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: We hope to get it fairly soon. But it is difficult to give any definite date.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Since this line is extending to a length of 111 miles, may I know whether Government can undertake this work during the Plan period?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: We will do our best subject to the availability of material.

Railway Zone (Rajasthan and Saurashtra)

*949 Shri J. R. Mehta: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have so far considered the advisability of the integration of the metre gauge systems in Rajasthan and Saurashtra into a single zone in the interest of efficiency as well as economy; and

(b) if not, whether Government propose to consider it now?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) and (b) Formation of a separate railway zone by integrating the metre-gauge systems of the Northern and Western Railways traversing Rajasthan and ex-Saurashtra States is not considered necessary, but a more rational integration of the metre gauge systems of the two Railways is under examination.

Shri J. R. Mehta: May I know whether, with the single exception of Uttar Pradesh, which is in a special geographical position, there is any other State in which two metre-gauge systems work side by side under different administrations?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: As the hon. Minister made it very clear the other day, our object is to serve the whole country irrespective of State boundaries. It is a sheer coincidence that two metre-gauge systems in one State are under two different administrations.

Shri Kasiwal: In view of the fact that the port of Kandla is going to be the spearhead of imports and exports in Saurashtra and Rajasthan, may I know what special steps the Government are taking to facilitate transport in Rajasthan and Saurashtra?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: The hon. Member may put a separate question.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know what is the nature of the

proposal which is under consideration to bring together the metre-gauge systems and whether this consideration has been necessitated by the new situation arising out of the development of Kandla?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: I am sorry I cannot give you the nature of re-organisation which is under consideration. That will be given after we have considered the thing. It is not customary to give out the plans which are under consideration. We consider all these aspects in view of the changing pattern of traffic. As the traffic increases, we have to change our plans accordingly.

Shri T. N. Singh: May I know whether the rational integration of the metre-gauge system only is considered by the Railways as uneconomic and unbalanced and whether a mixture of the broad-gauge and the metre-gauge alone can bring about a more economic unit?

The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram): That is a matter of opinion. But I will not categorically say that the metre-gauge system by itself will not be an economic unit. It can be; but it all depends upon the pattern of the traffic in that area. I take the hon. Member's suggestion, but I do not agree with the view that only a mixture of broad gauge and metre gauge can be economically run.

Shri T. N. Singh: Is it true that the goods traffic carried on the metre gauge, because of the capacity of the wagons as such....

Mr. Speaker: Are we going to discuss this matter exhaustively now? The hon. Member is giving information, and making suggestions. He is not eliciting any information.

Shri T. N. Singh: I am asking whether there is already a recorded opinion in the Railway Board itself about the non-feasibility of the metre gauge itself as an economic unit. That is the information I want.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I have already stated that I do not agree with that view, that a metre gauge system can never be an economic unit. It all depends upon the traffic that we develop on that section.

तीसरे दर्जे के यात्रियों के लिये सुविधा समिति

* ६५१ श्री भवन वर्मान : क्या रेलवे मंत्री १६ जुलाई १९५७ के तारंकित प्रश्न संख्या ६० के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या तीसरे दर्जे के यात्रियों के लिये सुविधा समिति न सरकार की इस बीच अपना प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत किया है ; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो क्या उसकी प्रति समा-मटल पर रखी जायेगी ?

रेलवे उपमन्त्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां)

(क) कमेटो की रिपोर्ट का अभी इन्तजार है ।

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

Some Hon. Members: In English also.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members must try to learn Hindi also.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: We are trying to learn but we have not yet succeeded.

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: (a) The report of the Committee is still awaited.

(b) Does not arise.

श्री भक्त वर्मान २८ मई को माननीय मंत्री जी ने जवाब दिया था कि रिपोर्ट तैयार है और कुछ खास बातों के बारे में जानकारी प्राप्त का जा रही है । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि फिर इसमें इतना देर क्यों हो रही है ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां वह जो जानकारी प्राप्त कर रहे थे वह मुकम्मल नहीं हुई है ।

की वस्तु दर्शन : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि इस सर्वात को स्थापना हुए कितने दिन हो गए और देर से देर कब तक सकी रिओ मिलने की आशा की जा सकती है ?

श्री शाहमदाज साहू : समे थोड़ी देर हो गयी है। स कमिटी को दन की बदन क साल से कुछ दिन जादा . ए। लेकिन शु शु मे जो कमटी के मम्बरन थे उनको किसी जरूरी दूसरे काम पर जाना पडा, इस लिए वह ज्यादा तबज्जह नही दे सके। अब वह पूरी तबज्जह के साथ स मामले पर गौर कर रहे हैं और चन्द महीनो मे वह रिपो' आ जायेगी।

Provision of amenities in Katras in Delhi

*952. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Katra owners in Delhi to whom notices to provide necessary amenities have been given so far and with what effect,

(b) the time by which all Katras are planned to be covered with necessary amenities, and

(c) the provision made in the budgets for 1956-57 and 1957-58 and the expenditure incurred so far?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Notices to provide necessary amenities have been issued under the Slum Areas (Improvement and Clearance) Act, 1956, to owners of 29 private Katras. So far no one has taken action to provide these amenities

(b) About three years

(c) No budget provision was made in 1956-57 for slum services. Basic amenities were, however, provided in 167 slum katras during that year by the Delhi Improvement Trust, Delhi Municipal Committee and the Bharat Sewak Samaj at a total expenditure of about Rs 7 lakhs. A token provision of Rs 1 lakh exists in 1957-58 for implementing the Interim General

Plan for Delhi which includes slum clearance and slum improvement.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know the reason for not issuing notices to a larger number of these katras, when, as a matter of fact, the Prime Minister himself has given an assurance and he has wanted to put this matter on a war footing almost?

Shri Karmarkar: We are waiting for a little more money in the matter.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Is it not a fact that the money is supposed to be spent by the owners of the katras themselves and it is only in the event of their failure that Government have to spend and then recover it from the owners of the katras?

Shri Karmarkar: We have issued notices in a number of cases. In most of the cases, the owners have refused to improve the areas, and if we come on the scene immediately, it does not do us or anybody any good. Therefore, after having sufficient finances in the matter, we propose to go ahead at a little greater pace.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know what the scheme of Government is, whether it is not, as I have stated just now, that the owners of the katras themselves are to make the improvements at their own cost, and Government come on the scene only to take steps if they fail and then recover the money from them? May I know what stops Government from taking these steps?

Shri Karmarkar: Does the hon. Member mean issuing notices? I have just explained it at length.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member is only pursuing a question for which an answer has been given. The Minister feels that merely issuing notices would not be useful. He has already issued some notices, and now, there is a situation where those parties would not carry out the repairs and clear off the slums. Then, Government have to come on the scene, but they are unable to do so for want of

money. Mere threat is useless. That is what I have understood from the Minister.

Shri Karmarkar: I am deeply obliged to you.

Shri Yajnik: Can coercive measure not be taken to recover the money as fine from these people? That is the only method of putting the screw tight.

Mr. Speaker: I understand the situation to be that if the owners do not do so, then Government must execute it and then take the money from them by coercive process. So, without any execution, there cannot be any coercive process, asking them to execute. That appears to be the situation. I do not know how I am able to understand, but others are not able to understand.

Villagers' Training Corps

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- { **Shri B. S. Lal:**
*953. { **Shri Shree Narayan Das:**
 { **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:**

Will the Minister of Community Development be pleased to lay on the Table of the Sabha a statement showing the details of the scheme designed to organise a corps of villagers trained in rural uplift work in every village in the Community Development and National Extension Service Blocks?

The Minister of Community Development (Shri S. K. Dey): Ministry of Community Development letter No 4(10)/57-TG dated the 26th July, 1957 with enclosures referred to therein, is laid on the Table of Lok Sabha. [Placed in Library See No. S-205/57.] This contains the draft detailed scheme which has been referred to the State Governments for comments, as a new approach to intelligent participation in the Community Development programme by progressive elements in the village population.

Shri B. S. Lal: May I know when these training camps are going to be opened?

Shri S. K. Dey: Preliminary arrangements are being made. Also, experimental camps are being held. The camps will formally begin to be held from 2nd October, 1957, at the rate of one camp in every block in operation in the country, namely, in about 1800 blocks.

Shri B. S. Lal: May I know when the camps for training of instructors are going to be opened?

Shri S. K. Dey: These camps will be held, one in Kurnool in Andhra Pradesh, and one at Rajgir in the Bihar State. These camps will be held by the end of this month, and plans are going ahead.

Shri Heda: Since the duration of this training is very short, being just about a week. May I know whether Government feel that the training that is imparted to the village leaders in these camps will be adequate or helpful to enable them to take up the voluntary work in the future?

Shri S. K. Dey: We know that these short camps are not adequate for the purpose we have in view. Yet, considering the limited resources we have at our disposal and the very large number of people that have to be brought within the fold of this training, we could not but make a compromise. The hope is that the progressive farmers from the villages who will be taken for this training will conduct training in their turn when they go back to their villages.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: The Minister has stated that about 1800 camps are going to be opened by October this year. May I know whether there are trained teachers available? He said that the progressive farmers who are trained will be asked to train the villagers in rural uplift work in their turn. I would like to know whether that will serve the purpose for which these camps are going to be organised.

Shri S. K. Dey: The staff in the blocks, particularly, the extension officers in agriculture, the extension officer in animal husbandry, the social

education organisers and the block development officers who will have certain knowledge on these subjects which they are expected to propagate, will participate in these camps. There will also be assistance from the headquarters of the districts as also from the State headquarters.

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know the type of training that will be given and the special subjects for this short course of training for the progressive farmers?

Shri S. K. Dey: To start with, the intention is to hold training camps only in the subjects of agriculture, animal husbandry and minor irrigation, as relate to agriculture in rural areas.

Landless Workers in Andhra

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

(a) whether any schemes have been submitted by the Government of Andhra for resettling landless workers during 1957-58.

(b) the amount of grants and loans asked for in this regard; and

(c) the number of families to be resettled?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) No, Sir.

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

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know why no steps have been taken so long as far as these agricultural labourers are concerned, because in the lean years they are suffering for want of work?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: We have set apart Rs. 3.6 crores in the Second Five Year Plan for the re-settlement of these landless agricultural labourers. The Andhra Government took some money last year. This year they have submitted no plan; we are reminding them about it. We have sent d.o. letters three times, and

for the fourth time, I want to go there after the session is over to see what are the schemes they have.

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know why the Andhra Government is averse to a work like this? Was there any discussion between the hon. Minister or Deputy Minister and the Minister concerned there, when the former went to Hyderabad recently?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: They have certain schemes and they took money last year. They have three schemes in hand and are executing them. Perhaps they want to finish those schemes and then submit other schemes.

Shri Thimmaiah: May I know whether Government has taken a census of these landless workers in any of the States? Also, do Government propose to start a scheme like Dandakaranya to settle these landless workers wherever land is available?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: The figure of all-India landless labourers is 17 million families according to the last census. Government, as I have said, have definite schemes to resettle these landless labourers.

Shri Viswanatha Reddy: Is the reluctance of the State Governments to submit schemes to the Centre to be traced to the fact that a matching grant is demanded from them and very often, State Governments are financially not able to make this matching contribution?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: It is true that some States find it difficult to furnish the matching grant on their part. This is one of the defects we have found out and we want to accommodate them as far as possible, looking into their financial resources. The Andhra Government has been the first and the only Government to spend all our grants under minor irrigation works in the State; no other State has spent all the money that we gave for various minor irrigation works.

Shri Ranga: Is anything being done to settle our landless people in those vast areas of government land found in the Tungabhadra basin under the Tungabhadra Project?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: The Andhra Government have not got a scheme under Tungabhadra now; they have got other different schemes.

Nagarjunasagar Dam

*956. **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made up to date with regard to construction of two hospitals on either banks of Nagarjunasagar Dam;

(b) when it is likely to be completed;

(c) whether the value of the equipment has been determined and the same purchased, and

(d) when the hospitals are likely to be opened for admission?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of Lok Sabha [Sec Appendix III, annexure No 31]

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: The statement is a little confusing in that for the construction of the Right Bank Hospital tenders were called some time back but no tenders have been received, and yet they say that the Hospital will be ready by 1958. May I know whether Government considers executing the work by the State PWD or CPWD as tenders are not forthcoming?

Shri Hathi: That is exactly the idea.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: It is stated that the value of the equipment for the Hospital has been determined. What is the value?

Shri Hathi: Rs. 76,000/-.

Bombay Dock-Labour

*958. **Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) what is the unloading capacity of dock-labour at present in Bombay;

(b) whether it is a fact that it falls far short of the estimated unloading capacity of the labour; and

(c) whether Government propose to introduce automatic elevators for speedy handling of cargo in Bombay dock in near future?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Unloading capacity is dependent not only on labour output but also on various factors such as type of cargo, availability of cargo handling appliances, state of congestion or otherwise in the sheds weather conditions, etc. the average daily output in the Bombay port this year has been 16,000 tons. The maximum reached was 25,000 tons on 30th April, 1957.

(b) No Labour is doing quite well under the piece rate system.

(c) The port is equipped with mechanical handling appliances to the extent necessary in the present circumstances. Automatic elevators are useful only for bulk cargo like food grains. Two such units are located at the port. There has been opposition from labour to putting them to commission.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: May I know what is the total amount of demurrage that has been paid by Government on a monthly average basis, and how much money has so far been paid?

Shri Raj Bahadur: We are anxious to collect these figures. These figures have to be collected from the Ministries of Food, Steel and Commerce and Industry, State Trading Corporation etc. We are straining all our nerves to get these figures. But I will not be in a position to give them for a few days. I will do so when they are collected.

Shri Tyagi: Is it a fact that the figure of demurrage is Rs 2 lakhs per day?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I am afraid from whatever information we have got up to the moment, it is not a fact. It is far from it.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: On the basis of the latest figures available, what is the quantity of goods that has not been unloaded so far and that is left with the ships?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The question pertains to labour output, but I am prepared to place the figures about that from memory at this stage. As many as 191 ships arrived during a particular period this year. Out of these, we have got figures in respect of 64. From other Ministries, we have not been able to get the figures, though it is our desire to get them. In regard to those 64, an estimated amount of Rs 7000 or Rs 8000 was paid by way of demurrage, but against that the ships that we unloaded did earn what is known as 'despatch money' that is, earning money for unloading the cargo in time, and that was much more. On the whole, there was some saving in respect of these 64 ships but this does not give a complete picture.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: May I know whether Government has at any time conducted on a scientific basis a job evaluation of per capita workload of stevedore labour?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Yes. The tonnage per man per ship at the piece rate system and also the tonnage per man per ship on the time rate system has been worked out.

The figures for imports are 6 tons per day per shift of 8 hours and 4 tons per night shift. As regards exports, the figures are 6 tons per day shift and 4 tons per night shift.

Before the piece rate was introduced, that means, on the time rate, the figures were.

Imports—2 8 tons per day shift
2 1 tons per night shift
Exports—2 tons per day shift
1 5 tons per night shift.

The other figures relevant to this will make the answer long.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that Government has to pay demurrage for late unloading or loading of commodities at Bombay Port..

Shri Tyagi: They are making a profit now.

Shri Raj Bahadur: I must disabuse the mind of the hon. Member, my respected colleague, Shri Tyagi, of that impression. I did not say that I have given the overall picture. I only said that information was wanted by the hon. Member who put the question and that only that much information had been received. It is our sincere desire to get all the information and place it before the House. I did not say that we have made a profit on the whole or not.

Shri Tyagi. The hon. Minister has already said that he has not got all the information from the various Ministries. How can he then say that it is an overall profit?

Everybody knows that the figure is more than Rs 1 lakh or Rs 2 lakh everyday that is being paid as demurrage to foreign companies.

Mr. Speaker: What is the good of introducing heat into this question? The hon. Minister—he is not merely a Member, but a Minister—has said that so far with the information that he has received, one is making a profit and the other is, no doubt, showing a loss of Rs 7000.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that the Minister has just now admitted that demurrages are paid because of late loading and unloading may I know if Government proposes to institute a mechanical loading plant with a 500-ton capacity of loading per hour, as has been done at the Calcutta port?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Demurrages are paid because of late loading and unloading because more ships have

arrived than the capacity of the port permits us to handle. But the rate of unloading has definitely increased, as I have pointed out. About the suggestion for a mechanical coal loading plant, I cannot say anything at the moment whether it is required at Bombay port.

Shri Hem Barua: They instituted one at Calcutta port.

12 hrs.

Short Notice Question and Answer
Oman's request for help

↑

S.N.Q. { **Shri Narayanankutty Menon:**
No. 14 { **Shri A. K. Gopalan:**
 { **Shri Mahanty:**
 { **Shri H. N. Mukerjee:**
 { **Shrimati Renu Chakravarty:**
 { **Shri Nagi Reddy:**

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any request by or on behalf of the people of Oman, for help against the interference in Oman's internal affairs by British armed forces;

(b) if so, what action Government have taken in this matter;

(c) whether Government are aware that British bombers are bombarding the people of Oman; and

(d) if so, whether Government have taken any steps to protest against this?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) We have received indirectly a message purporting to come from some representatives of the Imam of Oman.

(b) The Government of India have viewed with concern the news of the military action which has taken place in Oman. They have expressed to the United Kingdom Government their concern and conveyed to them public feelings in India in regard to this action.

(c) and (d). We have no news about the situation in Oman except through the newspapers.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: In view of the fact that this dispute is to go before the Security Council next Tuesday, has the Government decided about any steps to be taken in this regard?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The Government of India is not represented on the Security Council.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that Britain is not going to allow this matter to be brought before the United Nations, may I know what steps our Government is going to take for appropriate action?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The hon. Member is perhaps referring to the Security Council; it is before the Security Council that the question has to come up. The Government of India can take no step in the Security Council. It is for the President and members of the Security Council to take necessary steps. So far as I know—I speak only from information given in the newspapers—the matter has been put on the agenda of the Security Council.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: May I know if we are taking any steps to get in touch with the members of the United Nations who belong to the Afro-Asian bloc so that we can move together the United Nations in regard to this matter?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: No, Sir; we have taken no such step. So far as I know—again I rely on the newspapers—members of the Arab League have taken some steps—not about the Security Council matter. That is all I know. None of the members of the Arab League had approached us on this question.

Shri Joachim Alva: Is it not the declared policy of the Government of India to sympathise with all the legitimate and just demands of Arabs wherever they predominate in the North of Africa?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The hon Member's geography is not very strong. The answer to that question can only be 'yes'. May I, however, say this? I have said that we have expressed our concern about military action there. But, the legal and constitutional position there, in regard to Muscat and Oman, is somewhat complicated and I do not think I am in a position even to define it exactly although I have taken some trouble to read old papers about it.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: May I know if we have any consular or other representative in the area of Oman and Muscat and if so, whether we have got any direct information from that source on what is happening?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: No, Sir. We have nobody in Oman. I am not at the moment quite clear whether we have anyone in Muscat. But, we have no information from there.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know if there is any information from our High Commissioner's office in London or from the Arab League or from our ambassador at Cairo?

Mr. Speaker: The hon Prime Minister has said that all the information he has is from the newspapers. Shall we go on asking whether he has received any report from Cairo or America or Canada?

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Foodgrains in Railway Godowns

*936. **Pandit D. N. Tiwary:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that some merchants of Bhagalpur (Bihar) are not taking delivery of large quantities of foodgrains from the Railway godown at Bhagalpur Station and have created scarcity condition in the Bhagalpur market; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to combat this tendency?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) No, (b) Does not arise.

Inland Fishery Research

*939. { **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
Shri Sanganna:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Inland Fisheries Research Station, Calcutta, deals with fish and fisheries of the Ganga and the Mahanadi basins;

(b) if so, whether research on edible fish of ponds, lakes and reservoirs, in the Gangetic delta areas, has so far been neglected;

(c) whether there is any proposal to take up the matter in the near future; and

(d) if so, whether problems of water pollution and their effect on fish will also be studied?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) Yes

(b) No

(c) Does not arise

(d) The study on water pollution problems has already been initiated

Central India Rivers Commission (Floods)

*942. **Shri Sanganna:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central India Rivers Commission (Floods) met at Mysore on the 24th July, 1957 to discuss flood protection schemes in Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Bombay; and

(b) if so, whether the Mahanadi River System in Orissa was one of them?

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

The progress made by the States concerned in the execution of flood control schemes was reviewed at the meeting and the programme of work for the 1957-58 working season was also considered.

(b) Yes, Sir. The progress on the schemes under execution in the Mahanadi basin was noted by the Commission.

Express Train between Berhampur and Hyderabad

*948. Shri Rajagopalan Rao: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of Andhra requested the Railway Ministry to run an express train between Behrampur and Hyderabad; and

(b) if so, at what stage is the matter?

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

(b) Running of an additional train on the Kazipet-Vizianagram Section owing to want of line capacity is not possible. The demand, however, can be partially met by eliminating certain halts and accelerating 101 Up and 102 Dn Hyderabad-Vizagapatam Passenger trains. The question of linking up these trains to and from Puri by cancelling the Madras-Puri Passenger trains over the Waltair-Puri Section is also under consideration. When the examination has been completed, General Managers, Southern and South Eastern Railways will discuss the proposals with the State Government and Zonal Time Table Committee Representatives to elicit public reaction to the curtailment of halts etc., before implementing this.

राजस्थान में सड़कें

१५०. श्री ह० च० लर्वा : क्या वरिष्ठतम तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि पहली योजना की अवधि में केन्द्रीय सड़क निधि में से कितनी धन राशि राजस्थान सरकार की बी.सी. और कुल कितने मील सड़क बनाई गई ?

वरिष्ठतम तथा संचार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : पहली पंच वर्षीय योजना काल के अन्तर्गत, केन्द्रीय सड़क निधि में से राजस्थान राज्य सरकार को १४१.५२ लाख रुपये की पूंजी मजदूर की गई है। राज्य सरकार ने इस में से ११०.१० लाख रुपये ६१६ मील लम्बी सड़कों के निर्माण पर खर्च किये हैं।

All India Institute of Medical Sciences

*955. Dr. Atchamamba: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the plans for the buildings required for the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, have been drawn up by foreign architects;

(b) if so, how much money has been paid for that work; and

(c) whether it is a fact that construction of these buildings has been given to foreign contractors?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes. The plans of the main buildings of the All India Institute of Medical Science have been drawn by a firm of foreign Architects practising in India. The plans for the residential buildings of the Institute have been prepared by the Senior Architect of the Health Ministry and the C.P.W.D.

(b) Rs. 5,50,896.

(c) The construction of the buildings is by the Central P.W.D. No foreign contractors have been employed.

Food Subsidies to States

*957. { Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Panigrahi:

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

(a) whether any overall assessment of the needs of various States,

deficit in foodgrains and the financial assistance by way of food subsidies to be given to them has been made; and

(b) if so, whether a statement will be laid on the Table of the Sabha?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (b). The requirements of different States are assessed periodically and supplies to be made decided with reference to the stock position. A statement showing the quantities of wheat and rice actually supplied to each State during the 7 months January to July is placed on the Table of Lok Sabha. [See Appendix III, annexure No 32]

As the loss involved in subsidised sale of foodgrains is directly borne by the Central Government no question of giving any financial assistance by way of food subsidy to a State arises.

Thermal Power Plant in Delhi

*959. { Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Shri Radha Raman:

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

(a) whether Government propose to set up a Thermal Power Plant in Delhi;

(b) if so, the cost involved in setting up that plant; and

(c) when the construction work will commence?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) The Delhi State Electricity Board propose to set up a Thermal Power Plant at Delhi. The scheme has been approved by the Central Electricity Authority.

(b) Rupees 4.1 crores.

(c) The installation of the first Diesel Generating set of 6,000 K.W. capacity at Rajghat Power House will commence in the first week of September, 1957.

Chilka Lake

*960. Shri Sanganna: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1787 on the 27th April, 1956 regarding tourism in Orissa State and state:

(a) what steps have been taken for the development of the Chilka Lake in the district of Ganjam; and

(b) when the scheme is expected to be completed?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) A provision of Rs. 3 lakhs for providing a rest house, swimming and boating facilities etc. at Chilka Lake has been included in the Second Five Year Plan for Tourism.

(b) The Scheme forms part of the State Plan and is to be financed partly by the State Government and partly by the Central Government. The State Government have stated that the necessary plans and estimates are under preparation and that the scheme is expected to be completed by the end of the Second Five Year Plan Period.

Tilaiya Dam

*961. Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent in land acquisition and rehabilitation over Tilaiya Dam; and

(b) how many families have been rehabilitated?

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

(i) Land Acquisition Rs. 43,74,860

(ii) Rehabilitation Rs. 39,52,222

(b) All the 2691 families displaced have been rehabilitated.

Delhi-Madras Janata Express

*962. Shri Balarama Krishna: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether Government have any proposal to attach restaurant car to Janata Express from Delhi to Madras as it is essential in the interests of the long-journey passengers?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): On the Janata Express Trains running between Delhi and Madras, during car service is now available twice a week and there is at present no proposal to increase the frequency of the service.

राष्ट्रीय नदी का जलसंचय

*९६३. श्री राम शंकर लाल क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने राष्ट्रीय नदी पर जलसंचय बनाने के सम्बन्ध में भारत सरकार को कोई बहुप्रयोजनीय योजना प्रस्तुत की है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उस योजना से किसकी बिजली पैदा की जायेगी और त्येक ईन्चले में कितने जमीन की सिंचाई की जायेगी;

(ग) क्या उस योजना से नौ-परिवहन भी सम्भव होगा; और

(घ) इस योजना को शीघ्र कार्यान्वित करने के लिये सरकार क्या कामवाही कर रही है?

सिंचाई और विद्युत उप मंत्री (श्री हाथी) (क) उत्तर प्रदेश से कोई विद्युत योजना नहीं घाई है। केन्द्रीय जल तथा विद्युत कमीशन में मुख्य इन्जिनियर घाई है।

(ख) तथा (ग) योजना बनाते समय ही ये विद्युत बिबरण पूरी तरह से ध्यान में रखे जायेंगे।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उत्तरा।

Arrest of "s.s. Edison Mariner"

*965. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Yugoslav vessel, "s.s. Edison Mariner" has been arrested by the order of the Calcutta High Court?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): Yes, The "s.s. Edison Mariner" is, however, said to be a vessel of U.S. and not Yugoslav nationality.

Orissa Directorate of Posts and Telegraphs

*966. Shri Sanganna: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the answer given to Starred Question No. 1873 on the 2nd May, 1956 regarding raising the status of the Orissa Directorate of Posts and Telegraphs and state:

(a) whether any representation received in this connection is under the consideration of Government; and

(b) if so, with what results?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). Attention is drawn to the reply given to question No 1439 on 25-8-1956 in which it has already been stated that there is no justification for upgrading the status of Orissa Circle

National Project Construction

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

(a) the present position in regard to technical man-power and other employees employed by National Project Construction Corporation (Private) Ltd.; and

(b) the manner and method of recruitment of personnel required by the Corporation?

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

| | |
|-----------|-----|
| Technical | 47 |
| Others | 74 |
| | — |
| Total | 121 |

(b) Recruitment is made by the appointment of experienced personnel on deputation from States and by selection of personnel through open advertisement in the press or through the Employment Exchange. The regular staff has been divided into different categories based on scales of pay and selection is made by a Committee set up by the Board of Directors for each category.

रेल दुर्घटना

६८२ { श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :
श्री प्र० गं० देव :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि ८ जुलाई, १९५७ को दक्षिण-पूर्व रेलवे के कटनी-बिलासपुर सेक्शन में घुंघुटी और बीरसिंहपुर स्टेशनों के बीच १ मालगाड़ियों के इंजनों में टक्कर हो गयी जिसके फलस्वरूप कुछ व्यक्ति हताहत हुए; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो दुर्घटना का क्या ब्योरा है और उसके क्या कारण थे ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां):

(क) और (ख) ८.७.१९५७ को लग भग ६ बजे सुबह, जब नं० ५१७ च० एस० डाउन साइट जन दक्षिण-पूर्व रेलवे के कटनी-बिलासपुर (इकहरी बड़ी लाइन) सेक्शन पर बीरसिंहपुर और घुंघुटी स्टेशनों के बीच जा रहा था, तो वह सामने से आते हुए अप इंजन नं० ६५७ च एस (जिसमें एक ब्रेक-वान जुड़ा था) से टकरा गया। टक्कर लगने से अप इंजन के टेंडर पहिये पटरी से उत्तर गये।

१ आदमियों को गहरी और दस को हल्की चोट आयी। ये सभी रेलकर्मचारी थे। जिन दो आदमियों को गहरी चोट आयी थी, उनमें से एक ११.७.१९५७ को अस्पताल में मर गया।

सीनियर बेटन मान अफसरों की एक कमटी ने इस दुर्घटना की जांच की है, लेकिन अभी कमटी की रिपोर्ट अन्तिम रूप से तैयार नहीं है, क्योंकि पुलिस इस मामले की जांच कर रही है।

Water Supply Scheme in Warangal

683. Shri E. M. Rao: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any request from the Andhra Government for grant of Rs. 56 lakhs for the entire remodelling of Water Supply Scheme in Warangal; and

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

The Minister of Health (Shri Kar-markar): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

National Highway No. 6

684. Shri P. G. Deb: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether the people of Sambalpur District in Orissa have been paid the sanctioned amount for the acquisition of their lands for construction of the National Highway No. 6 and adequate arrangements made for their resettlement;

(b) if not, the reason therefor;

(c) whether Government are aware that those people whose lands have been acquired for the National Highway No. 6 are being assessed usual land revenue by Government on those very lands since 1950; and

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

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). Out of an estimated compensation of Rs. 1,50,511 a sum of Rs. 94,490 has been paid. The reason for the non-payment of the balance is—

- (i) non-appearance of the parties concerned (Rs. 30,799); and
- (ii) non-approval of estimates (Rs. 25,222).

No one was ousted from his homestead and as such the question of resettlement does not arise.

(c) and (d). The required information is not available. It is being collected from the State Government concerned and will be placed on the Table of Lok Sabha in due course.

N.E.S. and Community Development Blocks in Andhra

995. Shri B. V. Krishna Rao: Will the Minister of Community Development be pleased to state:

(a) the number of National Extension Service and Community Development Blocks operating at present in Andhra Pradesh, District-wise, and

(b) the number of Blocks proposed to be opened there during 1957-58?

The Minister of Community Development (Shri S. K. Dey): (a) A statement is laid on the Table. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 33].

- (b) N.E.S. Blocks 60
C.D. Blocks 9
(by conversion from N.E.S.)

गांवों में बिजली लगाना

६८६ श्री हरबू दाबडे क्या तिबाई और बिजली मंत्री २० मई, १९५७ के ताराकित प्रश्न संख्या १५० के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि झुपरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में प्रत्येक राज्य में कितने गांवों में बिजली लगाने का विचार है ?

तिबाई और बिजली उपनगी (जी हाजी):

प्रत्येक राज्य के गांवों की संख्या, जिनमें दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना के धनीन बिजली लगाने का विचार है, नीचे दी गई है

क्रम राज्य का नाम गांवों की संख्या संख्या

| | | |
|------|------------------|-------|
| (१) | आन्ध्र | ८५० |
| (२) | आसाम | ७१ |
| (३) | बिहार | ६०० |
| (४) | बर्मा | १२६ |
| (५) | मध्य प्रदेश | ५०० |
| (६) | मद्रास | २,००० |
| (७) | उड़ीसा | २०० |
| (८) | पंजाब | १,६०० |
| (९) | उत्तर प्रदेश | १,५०० |
| (१०) | परिचय बंगाल | २८५ |
| (११) | हैदराबाद | ११७ |
| (१२) | जम्मू और काश्मीर | ३० |
| (१३) | गुजरात | ५६ |
| (१४) | मैसूर | ६०० |
| (१५) | पेप्पू | २६५ |
| (१६) | राजस्थान | ५८ |
| (१७) | सीराष्ट्र | १५० |
| (१८) | त्रावनकोर-कोचीन | ७०० |
| (१९) | अजमेर | २५ |
| (२०) | गोपाल | ४४ |
| (२१) | गुर्ग | ४. |
| (२२) | दिल्ली | ४१ |
| (२३) | हिमाचल प्रदेश | ४०. |

| | |
|---|----|
| (२४) कच्छ | २६ |
| (२५) मणिपुर | ५ |
| (२६) त्रिपुरा | ४ |
| (२७) बिन्ध्य प्रदेश | ४० |
| (२८) पाकिस्तान | ६२ |
| (२९) अन्धमान | - |
| (३०) उत्तर पूर्व सीमा एडेन्सी (नेफा) | ४४ |

कुल जोड़ १०,०५६

Air Service to Madurai

687. Shri Narayanasamy: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are taking any steps for restoring the air services to Madurai; and

(b) if so, when?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) and (b). The Indian Airlines Corporation will review their route pattern after the introduction of Viscounts on certain trunk routes, and the question of an air service to Madurai will also be considered at that time. An enquiry has been made from the Chief Minister, Madras whether the State Government can help in establishing such connection.

Ex-Bikaner Railway Staff

688. Shri Karni Singhji: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to unstarred question No. 277 on the 28th May, 1957 regarding Ex-Bikaner Railway Staff and state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision; and

(b) if not, when a decision is expected to be taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawas Khan): (a) Not yet.

(b) The union have only very recently furnished their views on the subject. A further meeting with the union to finalise the issue is being held and a decision will be taken shortly.

Railway Accidents

689. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Tangamani:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri D. P. Singh:

* Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of serious railway accidents which occurred from the 1st April, 1956, to the end of June, 1957;

(b) the total number of persons killed and injured; and

(c) the compensation, if any, paid so far?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawas Khan): (a) Two, viz.

(i) Collision between No. B. 12 Up and No. M. 22 Up Suburban Local trains between Wadala Road and Sewri Stations of the Central Railway on 2-6-57.

(ii) Head-on collision between No. 3 Down Pathankot Express and No. W. 20 Up Goods train at Chata Station on Central Railway on 22-6-57.

Definition

A serious accident is an accident to a train carrying passengers attended with loss of human life and/or grievous hurt and/or damage to railway property to the value of approximately Rs. 20,000/- or over.

| (b) | Killed | Injured | | Total |
|--|--------|----------|-------|-------|
| | | Grievous | Minor | |
| Accident mentioned in item (i) above | 23 | 25 | 39 | 6 |
| (ii) Accident mentioned in item (ii) above | — | 3 | 44 | 47 |
| Total | 23 | 28 | 83 | 111 |

(c) The following *ex-gratia* payments have been made so far:

| | |
|---|----------|
| To the dependants of the deceased | Nil |
| To the injured | Rs 1,585 |
| Medical expenses of those injured | Rs 118 |
| | Rs 1,703 |

Tube-wells in Punjab

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

(a) the acreage of land that was irrigated by tube-wells so far sunk in Punjab under the TCM Programme in the years 1955-56 and 1956-57, and

(b) whether more land in Punjab is likely to come under irrigation during 1957-58?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas):

| | | |
|-----|----------|---------------|
| (a) | 1955-56— | 4,836 acres. |
| | 1956-57— | 17,698 acres. |

(b) Yes.

Slum Clearance in Delhi

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

(a) the steps taken by Government to clear slums in the Jamuna Bazar Area in Delhi; and

(b) the progress so far made in this regard?

The Minister of Health (Shri Kar-markar): (a) and (b). Government have taken the following steps to clear the slums in the Jamuna Bazar Area:

(1) The Delhi Improvement Trust have constructed about 1200 tenements at Jhilmila Tahirpur and 396 tenements at Kilokri for rehabilitating the slum dwellers of the Jamuna Bazar Area. Out of these 603 quarters have so far been allotted and 472 have actually been occupied.

(2) The Chief Commissioner, Delhi has been asked to take over 17 vacant plots in the Jamuna Bazar Area.

(3) It is proposed to develop 50 acres of land across the Jamuna river adjoining the Shahdara Bund and to shift about 25% of the slum population of the Jamuna Bazar who cannot be taken too far away without upsetting their occupations. A notification under section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act in regard to this land has since been issued by the Chief Commissioner, Delhi.

(4) It is proposed to give training in shoe and chappal making to the cobblers of the Jamuna Bazar Area in order to enable them to earn their living in the new area where they will go.

Machada-Digla Railway Line

692. Shri S. C. Samanta: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 1117 on 28th April, 1955 and state:

(a) whether the proposal by the Government of West Bengal for the construction of a new railway line from Machada to Digla via Tamluk and Contai was considered for inclusion in the Second Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, with what results; and

(c) whether it is a fact that a reconnaissance survey was made in 1948 and it was declared that the Railway line from Machada to Contai will be economical?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawas Khan): (a) Yes, Sir, from Machada to Digla.

(b) This project is not included in the Second Five Year Plan.

(c) Only a paper alignment was considered. It is not customary to give out the results of a survey or investigation unless the Project has been sanctioned. Present day figures of cost of construction and traffic earnings will be totally different from those of 1948.

उत्तर प्रदेश में पर्यटन

६६३. श्री भक्त दर्शन . क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) पर्यटन का विकास करने के लिये सन् १९५६-५७ में उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को किन किन कार्यों के लिये कितनी किन्ती बनराशियाँ दी गयीं, और

(ख) चानू चानू वर्ष में उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को पर्यटन के विकास के लिये कितनी न राशि दी जा चुकी है या दी जाने वाली है ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर). (क) महान-महान (सारवस्ती) में एक विश्राम-गृह के बनाने के लक्ष्य पर केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा २५,७५० रुपये की एक पूंजी अनुदान के रूप में मदद की गई थी। यह उक्त पूंजी विश्राम-गृह पर हुये सारे लक्ष्य की प्राप्ति है। राज्य के अन्तर्गत पर्यटक दफ्तरों के संचालनार्थ १०,००० रुपये आर्थिक सहायता के रूप में दिये गये हैं।

(ख) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से निम्न योजनाओं की आर्थिक

सहायता की मदद के लिये प्रार्थना की है :-

| योजना का नाम | १९५७-५८ पू. में जिसके अनुमानित व्यय सरकार से प्रार्थना की गई है |
|--------------|---|
|--------------|---|

- १ पर्यटक दफ्तर १.४० लाख ० ७० लाख
२. आगरा घाटी- १.७१ लाख ० ८५५ लाख
ध्या और
संलग्न में
निम्न प्राय-
श्रेणी के
विश्राम-गृह
३. हिमालय में २ ६४ लाख १.३२ लाख
स्थित तीर्थ
मार्गों पर
लकड़ी के
मकान आदि

जोड़ ५ ७५ लाख २ ८७५ लाख

यह मामला अभी विचाराधीन है।

Patna Flying Club

694. Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of grant given to the Patna Flying Club annually;

(b) whether the grant has been reduced recently;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether Government are aware that due to the reduction of grant many boys fail to get admission in the Patna Flying Club?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) to (d) The subsidy given to Flying Club is in two parts—a fixed subsidy depending upon the classification of a club based upon the number of flying hours done by it during the preceding year, and a subvention at prescribed rates for each flying hour done. During the year 1955-56, the Bih. Flying Club was placed in Class III and was given a fixed subsidy of Rs 60,000/- and during the year 1956-57, it was classified as Class II and paid a fixed subsidy of Rs 75,000/-. As regards the subvention, the amount paid during the year 1955-56 was Rs 1,14,073/- and during 1956-57 Rs 98,291/-. The total amount paid during 1955-56 was thus Rs 1,74,073 and during 1956-57 Rs 1,73,291/-. The reduction is, therefore, insignificant and no report has been received by Government that many boys have been denied the opportunity of admission to the Club on this account.

Tourist Centres in Mysore

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

(a) whether Government are aware that world famous tourist resorts like Agumbe and Jog Falls in Mysore State are suffering for want of communication and publicity, and

(b) if so, the steps taken in this regard?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b) As regards publicity the "Guide to Mysore and Coorg" which was brought out in 1954 and copies of which have been widely circulated as well as placed on sale, mentions the tourist attractions of Jog Falls and Agumbe. The improvement of roads leading to Agumbe and Jog Falls and the provision of road transport services to these places are the responsibility of the State Govern-

ment. However, the Government of India have agreed to meet one third of the cost of the improvement of the road between Sirsi and Jog Falls provided the Government of Mysore agrees to meet the remaining cost. The reactions of the Mysore Government to this offer are awaited.

P and T Housing Plan

696. Shri Kodiyar: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state

(a) the total number of houses constructed during the first year of the Second Five Year Plan according to the Post and Telegraph Housing Plan,

(b) the number of houses constructed during the First Five Year Plan and the first year of Second Plan for the Post and Telegraph Employees in Kerala?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) 596

(b) 4 and 3 respectively

Corruption on Railways

697 Shri Vasudevan Nair: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state

(a) the total number of cases of corruption brought to notice by vigilance unit of the Indian Railways during the last three years;

(b) the total number of officers and workers implicated separately for each category, year-wise, and

(c) the total number of successful action taken against officers and workers, separately for each category, year-wise?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of Lok Sabha [See Appendix III, annexure No 34]

Cattle Disease in Manipur

698. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been recently any mass inoculation of cattle against rinderpest and other kinds of cattle epidemics in Manipur, and

(b) whether there has been any complaint by the Government of Assam against movement of cattle which are not inoculated against the epidemic diseases?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas):

(a) Under the Second Five Year Plan, a scheme for the mass vaccination of cattle and buffaloes against rinderpest is undertaken in all the States and Union Territories in India, except Rajasthan, Manipur, Tripura, Andamans and Laccadive Islands during 1957-58. The programme of vaccination of cattle and buffaloes in Manipur is linked up with the work in Assam. As soon as the adult cattle and buffaloes in Assam have been inoculated, the work in Manipur will be taken up. As regards other cattle epidemics, no mass vaccination is contemplated at present.

(b) No such complaint has so far been received.

Cattle Census in Manipur

699 Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 285 on the 28th May, 1957 and state

(a) what was the figure available for the year 1945 of cattle census for Manipur,

(b) whether any amount was sanctioned for cattle census in the years 1955 and 1956, and

(c) if so, the reasons why no census was taken in these years?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas):

(a) Cattle—1,44,063

(b) A sum of Rs 20,000/- was sanctioned in 1956-57 only.

(c) The census could not be conducted in 1956-57 on account of certain administrative and financial difficulties viz the holding of the general elections and the late availability of funds. Necessary arrangements for the conduct of the census during 1957-58 are in progress.

Transport in Manipur

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

(a) the number of applicants for permits to ply stage carrier and public carrier and the number of permits issued in Manipur, and

(b) whether it is a fact that no permits were issued by the State Transport Authority to private motor owners and co-operatives on the Dimapur Imphal Road for passenger transport?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) As against 52 Stage carriage permits and 284 public carrier permits in force up to 30th June, 1957, 84 stage carriage permits and 320 public carrier permits have been issued by the State Transport Authority with effect from 1st July, 1957. The total number of applications received was 182 for stage carriage permits and 485 for public carrier permits.

(b) Yes

Transport in Manipur

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

(a) whether the Manipur Administration had any proposal to nationalise passenger transport services on four routes in Manipur, and

(b) whether the proposal was approved by the Union Government?

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

(b) The scheme of the Manipur Administration for development of road transport including the proposal to nationalise the passenger transport services on four routes has been accepted by the Planning Commission, in consultation with the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Department of Transport), for inclusion in the Second Five Year Plan

Slum Clearance in Calcutta

702. Shri S. C. Samanta: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Government of West Bengal is having a Town Planning Organisation for slum clearance in the city of Calcutta and its suburbs,

(b) if so, whether any help has been sought in any form from the Central Government,

(c) if so, the details of the help asked for, and

(d) whether due consideration has been given in the matter?

The Minister of Health (Shri Kar-markar): (a) There is at present no proposal under the consideration of the Government of West Bengal for having a Town Planning Organisation for Slum Clearance in Calcutta and its suburbs

(b) to (d) Do not arise

रामकोला स्टेशन पर रेल दुर्घटना

७०३ श्री रघुनाथ सिंह क्या देखे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के रामकोला स्टेशन पर गत ४ जुलाई १९५७ को एक यात्री गाड़ी दुर्घटनाग्रस्त हुई जिसके कारण तीन या चार दिब्बे चकनाचूर हो गये, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो दुर्घटना का क्या कारण था ?

रेलवे उपमन्त्री (श्री साहनबाब खाँ) :

(क) ४-७-१९५७ को रामकोला स्टेशन पर किसी सवारी गाड़ी में दुर्घटना नहीं हुई। लेकिन, ४-७-५७ को लगभग ३-२० पर, जब ८३२ डाउन मालगाड़ी पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के गोरखपुर-सिवान लूप लाइन सेक्शन के रामकोला स्टेशन में लाइन न. २ पर दाहिना हो रही थी तो गाड़ी का इजन और उसके साथ के तीन भरे हुए दिब्बे कांटा नं. ७ पर पटरी से उतर गये, जिसकी वजह से न. १ और २ लाइनों पर गाड़ियों का आना-जाना रुक गया

(ख) दुर्घटना का कारण यह था कि काटे गलत लगा दिये गये थे।

Holiday Home at Mussoorie

704. Shri Morarka: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state

(a) the annual expenditure incurred on the Holiday Home set up by the Air Lines Corporation at Mussoorie, and

(b) how many persons took advantage of this Home since its inception?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) The 'Holiday Home' was set up in May 1956 and the expenditure incurred during the financial year 1956-57 was Rs 2,218/73 n.p.

(b) Thirty-five employees took advantage of the 'Holiday Home' since its inception

Integral Coach Factory, Perambur

705. Shri Tangamani: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of artisans, unskilled and skilled workers in the Integral Coach Factory, Perambur are kept as either apprentices or as casual labour for a long period;

(b) if so, what is the percentage of such men to the permanent hands;

(c) whether the Integral Coach Factory is a permanent factory or a temporary one; and

(d) whether the procedure of confirming workers with three years service applicable to all Railway workers does not apply to this factory?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) It is a permanent Factory but still in the stage of development with a phased production programme.

(d) Yes, it is applicable, but such a position has not arisen as the Factory started production and recruitment of staff only recently

Registration of Railway Wagons

706. Shri P. G. Sen: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railway Administration has been successful in tackling registration of wagons for jute transport by bogus firms; and

(b) what is the procedure adopted and the amount of money accrued thereby from lapses?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah nawas Khan): (a) It is presumed that the Hon'ble Member is referring to the practice indulged in by certain sections of the jute trade, in registering a large number of spurious demands for wagons. This practice has been curbed to some extent.

(b) A Statement is laid on the Table of Lok Sabha [See Appendix III, annexure No. 35].

भारतीय पशु-चिकित्सा गवेषणा संस्था, बरेली

७०७. श्री मोहन स्वयं : क्या ज्ञात है कि यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे

कि बरेली स्थित भारतीय पशु-चिकित्सा गवेषणा संस्था में निम्नलिखित विषयों पर गवेषणा के सम्बन्ध में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है :-

१. सीरम,

२. पशुपानन,

३. मृगौपालन,

४. कृत्रिम गर्भाधान ?

ज्ञात और कृत्रिम उपनशी (जी. जे. व. वा. एस.) (१) सीरम : भारतीय पशु-चिकित्सा गवेषणा संस्था अनेक प्रकार का सीरम तैयार करती है। भारतीय पशु-चिकित्सा गवेषणा संस्था में किये हुए अनुसन्धानों ने पशुओं की अनेक प्रकार की अधिकतर बीमारियों से बचाव के लिये बहुत अच्छे गुणों वाले सीरम का बनाना सम्भव कर दिया है और उनकी उत्पाद और शक्ति को बढ़ाने के लिये सफलता पूर्वक यत्न किये जा रहे हैं। उनको रखने के गुणों की जाच के लिये सीरम को कोल्ड स्टोरेज (cold storage) में कम तापमान पर रखे लिये प्रयोग भी किये जा रहे हैं। हैमोरेजिक सेप्टीसी. म्या (Haemorrhagic Septicaemia) के सीरम के लिये सघरे प्रकार का सीरम बनाने के लिये प्रयोग पहले से ही हाथ में ले लिये गये हैं। क्योंकि सीरम थोड़े समय के लिये प्रतिकारिता (immunity) देता है इस लिये यह शक्तिशाली वैक्सीन्स (vaccines) के विकास के लिये जो अधिक समय के लिये प्रतिकारिता प्रदान करता है, अधिक ध्यान दिया जा चुका है। फलस्वरूप भारतीय पशु-चिकित्सा गवेषणा संस्था में बड़े प्रभाव वाले कई वैक्सीन्स का विकास कर लिया गया है और ये अधिक मात्रा में राज्यों को दी जा रही हैं।

(२) डोर : हरियाना नसल को सुधारने के विचार से छाटी हुई नसल से संस्था में एक पशु समुदाय स्थापित कर दिया है। ३०१ दिनों में धीस्तन दूध का उत्पादन ३,००० पींड तक बना गया है और किसी

“निमित्तक केसेज (cases)” में ६,००० पीड तक बढ़ा दिया है। इसी प्रकार का कार्य मराठा ब्यूफेलोस (Murrah Buffaloes) के सम्बन्ध में किया जा रहा है। झीरों की परिपक्वता (maturity) की प्राप्ति और वस्त्र-जनन के समय, बढ़ने की रेट, बन्धनत्व, (sterility) जलवायु का स्वास्थ्य तथा उत्पादन क्षमता के विषय में भी अध्ययन हो रहा है। बैलों की भारवाही क्षमता को जानने के लिये एक उपयुक्त रतार को मासूम करने के विचार से एक प्रयत्न किया जाने वाला है।

(३) मूर्जीकरण: कुछ समय से वेसी मूर्जी के बाईट लेगहॉर्न (White Leghorn) रॉड आइलैन्ड रेड (Rhode Island Red) और बार्ड प्लाईमोथ राक (Barred Plymouth Rock) जैसे मूर्जों के प्रसिद्ध नस्लों से क्रॉस ब्रीडिंग (cross breeding) करने से, जो एक वर्ष में ५३ अण्डे देती है, के अपग्रेडिंग (upgrading) के सम्बन्ध में अध्ययन जारी है। इस के फलस्वरूप अण्डे उत्पादन में सुधार मौस्तान १७५ तक बढ़ा गया है और प्रेरित नस्लों में अण्डों का साईज दुगुना हो गया है। विदेशी नस्लों के साथ इंटर-क्रॉसिंग (inter crossing) करने पर, हाईब्रिड्स (hybrids) जो बड़े और अधिक उत्पादन कर सकते हैं, की नस्ल को विकसित करने के लिये तत्पुर्व किये जा रहे हैं। उदाहरण के लिये ब्राउन लेगहॉर्न और बार्ड प्लाईमोथ राक का जोड़ा मिलाने में, दोनों के माता पिता की अपेक्षा महत्वपूर्ण वृद्धि उत्पादन दिखलाई है। ये परिणाम अधिक प्रयोगात्मक मूल्य रखते हैं। कुछ प्रकार के बड़े बड़े बन्धुओं की और कुछ चीजों की जो इस समय मूर्जियों के खाने के लिये जैसे मंगो सीड कर्नेल (Mango Seed Kernel) जामन सीड कर्नेल (Jaman Seed Kernel), गाये का बाद इत्यादि के रूप में इस्तेमाल नहीं होतीं, की जांच मूल्य की जांच करने के लिये तत्पुर्व भी किये गये हैं। ये चीजें बड़े मूल्य वाली जाना रखने वाली पाई गई हैं और ये कम से कम कुछ अंश में,

उन चीजों को जो इस समय मूर्जियों के खाने के रूप में इस्तेमाल होती हैं, के समान पड़ इस्तेमाल किये जा सकते हैं। रानीकोट की बीमारी जो मूर्जियों के लिये एक बड़ी भयानक बीमारी है, के लिये एक अधिक क्षमतावाली वैक्सीन भी विकसित किया गया है। इससे मूर्जिकाशन के कार्य को बड़े पैमाने पर बढ़ाने के लिये सम्भव कर दिया है।

(४) कृत्रिम गर्भाशय: इन्स्टीट्यूट में किये हुए कार्य ने यह सिद्ध कर दिया है कि यह तरीका भारतीय घबस्याओं के घर्षित लाभ के साथ इस्तेमाल किया जा सकता है। इस कार्य में भारतीय पशुधन के सीमेन (Semen) के विशेष गुणों का अध्ययन करना, भारतीय झीरों और भारतीय वाटर ब्यूफेलोस (Water Buffaloes), के सीमेन के गुणों में अंतर सम्बन्धी लक्ष्यीकरण, भारतीय नस्लों के जाति वर्गीकरण, नस्लों के सीमेन के लिये डाईल्यूटर्स (dilutors), सीमेन की बायो-केमिस्ट्री (biochemistry), सीमेन को दूर के स्थानों पर भेजने के लिये एक उपयुक्त शिपर (shipper) का विकास, इकट्ठा करना और उत्पादन क्षमता का बार बार होना, और दूसरे सम्बन्धित समस्याओं का निपटारा, कार्य करने के फलस्वरूप सारे देश में कृत्रिम गर्भाधान केन्द्रों का जांच विद्यालय तत्पुर्व हो गया है।

Transshipment of Parcels at Mokameh Ghat

708. Shri Shree Narayan Das: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the undue delay in transshipment of parcels from Mokameh Ghat to the other side of the Ganga;

(b) whether any inquiry has been made into the matter;

(c) whether the new regulations to attach labels showing dates of arrival and despatch of the parcels are being adhered to;

(d) if so, what is the maximum and minimum time lag between the receipt of the parcels at the Mokameh Ghat Station and the despatch therefrom;

(e) whether any representations have been received about the undue delay at this Station as regards despatch of parcels; and

(f) if so, the results of the enquiry made in this connection?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah nawas Khan): (a) and (e). There have been no recent complaints of this nature.

(b) The position had been examined in the past, as a result of which a programme of clearance of parcels from Mokameh had been laid down.

(c) Yes, from 1-7-57 the date from which the arrangement was introduced for items of traffic passing via Mokameh Ghat.

(d) The minimum and maximum time taken in transshipment of parcels at Mokameh during July '57 was 12 hours and 31 hours, respectively, except in the case of consignments of acids which are forwarded onward from Mokameh Ghat once a week in specially prepared vans and consequently suffer a longer detention.

After transshipment there was an average detention of 72 hours before despatch due mainly to shifting of the wagon-ferry Ghat four times in July '57 and also due to the lifting of the goods Jetty and repairing of the slip lines.

(f) Does not arise in view of the reply to parts (a) and (e).

Garhwa Road-Robertsgunj Rail Link

709. Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made for the construction of a new railway line between Garhwa Road and Robertsgunj, a link line between U.P. and Bihar; and

(b) the amount spent on the survey?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah nawas Khan): (a) The Final Location Survey has not been completed and construction work has, therefore, not yet been started. The Survey work is in progress and was 70% completed upto the end of June, 1957.

(b) Total expenditure on Survey upto the end of May, 1957 is Rs. 4,13,317/22.

Health Problem of Tribal People

710. Shri Sanganna: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether a study of health problems of the Tribal people in India has been undertaken by the Health Ministry;

(b) if so, what steps have been taken for the purpose; and

(c) with what results?

The Minister of Health (Shri Kar-markar): (a) No such study has been undertaken.

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

Loans to Tripura Peasants

711. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation has been made to Government to advance loan or Dadan against the Aman crops to the peasants of Tripura this year; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken so far?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) Yes.

(b) During the current financial year, loans amounting to Rs. 53,000 have been advanced by the Tripura Administration to deserving agriculturists. A further sum of Rs. one lakhs and ten thousand has been allotted to the Sub-Divisions for the same purpose.

Jhumia Rehabilitation in Tripura

713. **Shri Dasaratha Deb:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Tribal Jhumias of Hurijala of Tripura have been rehabilitated on land which they had reclaimed; and

(b) if not, the steps proposed to be taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (**Shri A. M. Thomas**): (a) There are no Tribal Jhumias in Hurijala requiring rehabilitation on land.

(b) Does not arise.

Hyderabad and Secunderabad Post Offices

713. **Shri P. Ramaswamy:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether Postal jurisdiction of the cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad is one

(b) if so, whether the postal letters and express delivery letters etc. are carried by the same plane or Hyderabad's post in plane and Secunderabad's post in train; and

(c) how many times and at what hours of the day, the clearing of the post boxes takes place in the cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (**Shri Raj Bahadur**): (a) No. Hyderabad and Secunderabad are two independent Head Post Offices under one Divisional Superintendent.

(b) Letters and express delivery letters are carried together by same planes and trains.

(c) The letter boxes are cleared as under:—

Hyderabad .. 4 times, between
0605-0630, 0745-
0815; 0845-1015
and 1930-2030
hours.

Secunderabad .. 4 time between
0545-0900, 1030-
1315, 1500-1615
and 1730 hrs.

Railway Claims

714. **Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received representations from a number of traders in the northern part of West Bengal in regard to alleged delay in disposal of compensation claims by the North-Eastern Railway; and

(b) if so, whether necessary steps are being taken in this regard?

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

(b) Yes. Special steps are being taken.

Mileage of Railway Lines

715. **Shri Jadhav:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the mileage of Railway lines constructed from the year 1947 to 1956;

(b) the total amount spent thereon;

(c) what was the average expenditure incurred per mile during that period;

(d) the total mileage of the railway lines purchased by the Government of India from companies since 1947;

(e) the amount of cost that was paid to the companies; and

(f) the average cost of construction of railway lines per mile before 1937?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (**Shri Shah Nawas Khan**): (a) The mileage of new railway lines constructed from 1947 to 1956 is approximately 866 miles.

(b), (c) and (f). The information is not readily available and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

(d) 622.46 miles; out of this 46.68 miles on account of Mandra Bham Railway which was purchased on 1-4-1947, remained in West Pakistan as a result of Partition.

(e) Rs. 421.85 lakhs out of which the amount of Rs. 34.01 lakhs is on account of Mandra Bhaun Railway which was purchased on 1-4-1947 and remained in West Pakistan as a result of Partition.

Bombay-Agra National Highway

716. Shri Jadhav: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to widen the Bombay-Agra National Highway; and

(b) if so, when the work is to begin?

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

(b) During the Second Five Year Plan period, depending on the availability of funds.

Electrification of Rayagada Station

717. Shri Sanganna: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to unstarred question No. 536 on the 31st May, 1957 in respect of electrification of the Rayagada Railway Station and state whether the delay in the supply of electric power to the Station is due to any difference as regards the tariff price of the power between the Government of India and the Government of Orissa?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): A statement is laid on the Table. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 36.]

Telephones in Tripura

718. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) how many applications for new telephone connections are waiting for disposal in Tripura at present;

(b) whether sanctioning of new telephone connections has been stopped throughout the Assam circle; and

(c) if so, when Government propose to renew it?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) 90.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

Foot-Board Travel on Trains

719. Shri Jadhav: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons injured by falling from the foot-boards of trains on different railways during the last ten years or as far as information is available; and

(b) the steps Government have taken or propose to take to prevent such accidents?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) Records are not available for the full period of last 10 years; but the available information is given in the statement laid on the Table. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 37.]

(b) The steps taken by the Government are:

(1) Additional trains and carriages are run to the extent feasible to avoid overcrowding.

(2) Posters printed in different local languages, emphasising the dangers of foot-board travelling, are exhibited at stations.

(3) Passengers are also warned through the medium of loudspeakers installed at the important stations of the dangers involved in foot-board travelling.

(4) Station Masters and Guards and members of the Railway Protection Force and the Rail-

way. Police have instructions to dissuade and prevent passengers from travelling on foot-boards.

(5) Prosecutions are also launched as a preventive measure.

(6) The passenger stock used on suburban sections is designed so as not to have any foot-boards on which persons can travel.

Empty Wagon Specials

720. Shri Doraiswami Gounder: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that empty wagon specials are taken in Southern Railway from one junction to another for meeting the balance without supplying the same to meet demands of the intermediate stations; and

(b) the reasons for taking such steps which cause loss to the Railway as well as inconvenience to the business community?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) Empty wagons are moved in train loads for meeting demands of goods traffic in different areas of the Railway, or on other Railways; but goods traffic offering at intermediate stations on the route do not suffer on this account.

(b) Empty wagons are moved from areas where they are surplus to requirements areas where there are traffic demands and wagon availability less. Empty wagons are also moved to adjoining Railways when sufficient traffic is not offering to the Railway concerned in order to return an equal number of wagons to the adjoining railway.

Overcrowding in Railways

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

(a) the steps taken to reduce overcrowding on trains between Vijaya-

wada and Kakinada during 1956-57; and

(b) the results thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) (i) Nos. 46 and 45 Madras-Howrah Weekly vestibuled Janata Express trains were introduced on and from 1-7-56 with increased accommodation. (ii) Convenient connecting trains were provided between Samalkot and Cocanada Port (Kakinada) for Nos. 45 and 46 Madras-Bezwada (Vijayawada)—Howrah Janata Express.

(b) There has been a slight reduction in the extent of overcrowding on certain sections between Bezwada and Cocanada Port.

Deep-sea Fishing in Coastal Andhra

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

(a) the steps taken to develop deep-sea fishing in the coastal area of Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) the amount allotted for this purpose during 1957-58?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) It is proposed to establish a deep-sea fishing Unit at Visakhapatnam by using Vessels obtained under T.C.M. Aid. An Ice and Cold storage plant procured under T.C.M. Aid has been allotted to Andhra Pradesh and the State Government are erecting the Plant.

(b) The Scheme of deep-sea fishing operations including that for the Centre proposed for Visakhapatnam is under examination and the actual amount for that Unit will be known only when the scheme is finalised.

Riverine Fishing in Andhra

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

(a) the amount granted and technical assistance given for developing

riverine fishing in Andhra Pradesh during the First Five Year Plan; and

(b) the results thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (b). A statement indicating the amounts of loans and subsidies granted to the State Government during First Five Year Plan is laid on the Table. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 38].

A research unit of the Central Inland Fisheries Research Station carried out survey of the fish seed resources of the rivers of Andhra in connection with the preparation of the Fish Farmers Calendar, which has since been published and also advised the State Government on improved fish culture practices.

Tourist Centre at Tirupati

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

(a) the steps taken so far to make Tirupati (Andhra Pradesh) a tourist centre; and

(b) the money allotted for the same during 1957-58?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). The "Guide to South India" brought out by the Central Government in 1954 copies of which have been widely circulated and also placed on sale, mentions the tourist attractions of Tirupati. Foreigners are not allowed to go up the Holy Hills where the sacred shrine is situated. The place has importance for the home tourists and pilgrims and the Devanathanam Trust has already made good arrangements for them.

G.P.O. Madras

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

(a) whether any representations were made regarding the lack of

accommodation in the G.P.O. Madras; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of Lok Sabha in due course.

Railway Corruption Cases

726. Shri Ghosal: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) how many corruption cases of the Howrah goods office of the Eastern Railway were brought to the notice of the higher authorities; and

(b) what steps have been taken in this regard?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) 76.

(b) A Fact Finding investigation into 54 of these cases has been completed and a whole-time committee has been constituted to expedite the investigation of the remaining cases.

Preventive action has also been taken.

मरुभूमि नियंत्रण

७२७. श्री अनिरुद्र सिंह : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारतवर्ष में मरुभूमि का कितना क्षेत्रफल है और यह मरुभूमि कहां कहां पर है ; और

(ख) क्या पिछले पांच वर्षों में मरुभूमि के क्षेत्रफल में कोई वृद्धि हुई है ?

खाद्य और कृषि उपमंत्री (श्री अ०म० धामस) : (क) लगभग ८०,००० वर्गमील, जो सौराष्ट्र के भागों, उत्तरी गुजरात और बम्बई राज्य में कच्छ की रन (Ran of Kutch) राजस्थान के उत्तरी और पश्चिमी क्षेत्रों, पंजाब के दक्षिण-पश्चिमी भागों में फैला हुआ है ।

(ख) तुलनात्मक अध्यनों से पता चला है कि मरुभूमि बढ़ रही है परन्तु विशेष रूप से यह कहना संभव नहीं है कि यह पिछले पांच सालों में बढ़ी है।

Floods in North Bihar

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the waters of river Kosi and its tributaries and other rivers of North Bihar have swept across an area of over 300 sq. miles in the districts of Darbhanga and Saharsa;

(b) if so, the number of villages and population affected;

(c) the extent of damage to crops; and

(d) whether any, and if so, what steps have been taken to protect the embankments constructed so far in those areas from being washed away?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of Lok Sabha as soon as possible.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

INTERIM REPORT ON ACTIVITIES OF LIFE INSURANCE CORPORATION

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the interim Report on the activities of the Life Insurance Corporation of India. [Placed in Library. See No. S-198/57].

NATIONAL HIGHWAYS RULES

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): Sir, I beg to relay on the Table, under Section 10 of the National Highways Act, 1956, a copy of the National Highways Rules, 1957, published in the Notification No. S.R.O. 1182, dated the 13th April, 1957. [Placed in Library. see No. S-199/57.]

ANNUAL REPORT OF EMPLOYEES STATE INSURANCE CORPORATION

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri L. N. Mishra): Sir, on behalf of Shri Abid Ali, I beg to lay on the Table, under Section 36 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948, a copy of the Annual Report of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation along with the Audited Accounts of the Corporation for the year 1954-55. [Placed in Library. See No. S-200/57.]

Shri Prabhat Kar (Hooghly): May I ask why this report has come so late? It is for the year 1954-55; we are now at the fag end of 1957.

Shri L. N. Mishra: I am not aware of it; I will find out and inform the hon. Member.

CALLING ATTENTION TO A MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

PRESS COMMENTS: RE: PATASKAR REPORT

Shri Viswanatha Reddy (Rajampet): Sir, under rule 197, I beg to call the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

"The Press comments regarding the Pataskar Report dealing with the Border problems of Andhra and Madras."

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): Sir, I received the report on the border dispute between Andhra Pradesh and Madras from Shri Pataskar in the last week of July. Soon after the arrival of the report, I sent a copy of the report to the Chief Minister of Andhra and another to the Chief Minister of Madras. I have received a sort of an interim reply only from one of the two Chief Ministers. I await fuller communications from them and am not in a position to say more about it today.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): Sir, I rise to announce that Government business in this House for the week commencing Tuesday, the 20th August, 1957, will consist of—

- (1) Further discussion and voting of Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Home Affairs.
- (2) Discussion and voting of Demands for Grants for the Ministries of—Commerce and Industry; Labour and Employment; and Finance.
- (3) Consideration and passing of the Finance (No. 2) Bill, 1957.

Shri Dasappa (Bangalore): May I know whether the discussion on the demand for Planning will be included in the demands for Finance?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Sir, I have already indicated to the House that Planning will be discussed fully on one day.

Shri Dasappa: Will we have the same amount of time?

Mr. Speaker: The same amount of time; six hours have been allotted.

WEALTH-TAX BILL

REPORT OF SELECT COMMITTEE

The Minister of Law (Shri A. K. Sen): Sir, I beg to present the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the levy of wealth-tax.

INSURANCE (AMENDMENT) BILL*

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Insurance Act, 1938.

Mr. Speaker: I shall put the motion to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Insurance Act, 1938."

The motion was adopted.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Sir, I beg to introduce the Bill.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—contd.

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS—contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now resume further discussion of the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Home Affairs. Out of 8 hours allotted for the Demands of this Ministry, 1 hour and 18 minutes have already been availed of and six hours and 42 minutes now remain.

The list of Selected Cut Motions relating to these Demands has already been circulated to Members on the 14th August, 1947. The following are the selected cut motions relating to various Demands under the Ministry of Home Affairs which have been indicated by the Members to be moved subject to their admissibility:

Demand No. No. of Cut Motion.

| | |
|----|--|
| 51 | 94, 1014, 1394, 1395, 1462, 199, 884, 942, 1018, 1116, 1117, 1118, 1375, 1397, 1398, 1463, 1464, 1465, 1466, 1470, 1471. |
| 53 | 5, 1399. |
| 55 | 6, 1119, 1467. |
| 57 | 1468. |
| 59 | 303, 1020, 1021, 1022, 1023, 1205, 1400, 1401, 1402, 1403, 1404, 1405, 1406, 1407, 1469. |
| 60 | 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437. |
| 61 | 679, policy, 7, 9, 10, 15, 17, 681, 683, 684, 685, 689, 690, 763, 765, 770, 985, 987, 992, 1024, 1026, 1028, 1029, 1097, |

Demand No. No. of Cut Motion.

| | |
|----|--|
| | 1098, 1099, 1121, 1209, 1311, 1313, 1314, 1316, 1353. |
| 62 | 304. |
| 63 | 200, 561, 1408, 1409, 305, 306, 307, 618, 619, 620, 694, 695, 851, 1410, 1411, 1412, 1413, 1414, 1416, 1417, 1418, 1419, 1420, 1421, 1422, 1423, 1424, 1425, 1426. |

Failure to create two unilingual states of Maha Gujrat and Samyukt Maharashtra

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khandesh): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced to Re. 1."

Failure to take effective steps for separation of the judiciary from the executive

Shri Easwara Iyer (Trivandrum): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced to Re. 1."

Failure to concede the demand of the Marathi and Gujarati speaking people for reorganisation of their States on linguistic basis.

Shri Parulekar (Thana): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced to Re. 1."

Reorganisation of States on linguistic basis

Shri Nana Patil (Satara): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced to Re. 1."

The question of instituting a public enquiry into incidents of firing wherever it is resorted to.

Shri Nana Patil (Satara): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced to Re. 1."

Failure to form the separate State of Maha Gujarat

Shri Yajnik (Ahmedabad): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Scheme of teaching Hindi to Central Government employees

Shri Sampath (Namakkal): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Working of the Preventive Detention Act

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan (Coimbatore): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need for discontinuation of the system of the Council of Advisors for the Union Territories particularly in Tripura

Shri Dasaratha Deb (Tripura): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Delay in the administration of Justice

Shri Easwara Iyer: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to exempt tribals from paying customs for collecting timbers, bamboos, chans and other forest products for their domestic consumption

Shri Dasaratha Deb: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Working of Criminal law of the country

Shri Easwara Iyer: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need for special allocation of funds for Housing Schemes for Scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.

Shri Kodiyan (Quilon—Reserved—Sch. Castes): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to take adequate steps to eradicate untouchability.

Shri B. C. Mullick (Kendrapara—Reserved—Sch. Castes): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Operation of the constitutional safeguards to minorities.

Shri Frank Anthony (Nominated Anglo-Indians): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to name the new State of Madras as Tamilnad in deference to wishes of the Tamilnad people.

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to control Madras Government classification in an arbitrary way and exclusion of really backward from 'Most Backward Community'.

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' (Pages 1023-1039) be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to correct the Madras Government when they failed to include Kellar, Naravar and Thenar into 'Most Backward Community'.

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' (Pages 1023-1039) be reduced by Rs. 100."

Functions of the Commissioner of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' (Pages 1023-1039) be reduced by Rs. 100."

Question of the liberalisation of the leave travel concession to Central Government Employees.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' (Pages 1023-1039) be reduced by Rs. 100."

Question of recent increase in pension granted to Gazetted Officers

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Zonal Councils as formed by the Indian Government

Shri Dasgupta (Purulia): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Zonal Councils' be reduced to Re. 1."

Appointment of a Boundary Commission for setting the outstanding border disputes between Orissa and Bihar and Orissa and Madhya Pradesh.

Shri Mahanty (Dhenkanel): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Zonal Councils' (page 1045) be reduced by Rs. 100."

Disapproval of Policy of the Indian Government regarding the Census of 1951 and after.

Shri Dasgupta: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Census' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Omission of large number of tribal people in Tripura.

Shri Dasaratha Deb: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Census' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Unsatisfactory method of compiling linguistic figures by Census authorities in States.

Shri Mahanty: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Census' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to confirm as permanent majority of the 5000 Teachers in Government Schools in Delhi

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Delhi' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to establish proper and regular facilities of communication and transport between the Andaman and Nicobar Islands and the main-land.

Shri Sampath: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Andaman and Nicobar Islands' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to replace Chief Commissioner's Advisory Council in Andaman by an elected Administrative Council.

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Andaman and Nicobar Islands' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to provide for representation in Parliament through election

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Andaman and Nicobar Islands' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to undertake inquiry into complaints of unfair labour practices in Marine Department

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Andaman and Nicobar Islands' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to implement order sanctioning increase in basic wages to Mazdoors in Andaman since February 23, 1957

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Andaman and Nicobar Islands' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need for elected representation in Lok Sabha instead of nominated representative.

Shri Dasaratha Deb: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Andaman and Nicobar Islands' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to replace Chief Commissioner's Advisory Council in Andaman by an elected Administrative Council.

Shri Kunhan (Palghat—Researved—Sch. Castes): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Andaman and Nicobar Islands' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to provide for representation in Parliament through direct election.

Shri Kunhan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Andaman and Nicobar Islands' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to undertake inquiry into complaints of unfair labour practices in Marine Department

Shri Kunhan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Andaman and Nicobar Islands' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to implement order sanctioning increase in basic wages to mazdoors in Andaman since February 23, 1957.

Shri Kunhan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Andaman and Nicobar Islands' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Necessity for opening of a separate girls' school in Andaman

Shri Kodiyan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Andaman and Nicobar Islands' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Necessity for opening of a college up to the intermediate standard in Andaman.

Shri Kodiyan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Andaman and Nicobar Islands' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need for changing the nominated Advisory Council of Andaman to an elected body of the people.

Shri Kunhan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Andaman and Nicobar Islands' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need for the immediate implementation of the Government of India's order sanctioning increase in the

basic wage of mazdoors in Andaman from Rs. 17 to Rs. 30.

Shri Kunhan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Andaman and Nicobar Islands' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to exploit natural wealth of the islands and supply the much needed Railway sleepers to Indian Railways.

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Andaman and Nicobar Islands' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to introduce an integrated pay structure for the Union territory of Manipur

Shri L. Achaw Singh (Inner Manipur): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Manipur' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to make reasonable progress in the construction of the Cachar Road.

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Manipur' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need for cadastral land survey in Manipur.

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Manipur' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need for guaranteeing adequate price of food grains to agriculturists in Manipur

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Manipur' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need for giving proper notice for nationalising passenger service on D.M. Road.

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Manipur' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to supply adequate electric power and water in Imphal

Shri L. Achaw Singh: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Manipur' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Dealing with tribal problems of education, land settlement and Jhumia rehabilitation

Shri Dasaratha Deb: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Tripura' be reduced to Re. 1."

Need for special officers with adequate powers exclusively for carrying out task of Jhumia rehabilitation in Tripura

Shri Dasaratha Deb: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Tripura' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need for immediate land reforms in Tripura

Shri Dasaratha Deb: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Tripura' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need for introduction of Village Panchayat system in Tripura

Shri Dasaratha Deb: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Tripura' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to settle the long-drawn land disputes between Tribals and non-tribals at Kanchanpur, Taliamura and many other places in Tripura

Shri Dasaratha Deb: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Tripura' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to settle tribals on land in the area of Hurihula under Udaipur Division in Tripura

Shri Dasaratha Deb: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Tripura' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to undertake Jhumia rehabilitation work at Takehaya area of Khowal Division in Tripura

Shri Dasaratha Deb: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Tripura' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to increase more charitable dispensaries in the rural areas of Tripura.

Shri Dasaratha Deb: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Tripura' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Necessity of imparting nursing training to the tribal girls of Tripura.

Shri Dasaratha Deb: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Tripura' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need for arrangements of giving preliminary nursing and midwifery training in every hospital of Tripura

Shri Dasaratha Deb: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Tripura' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need for strengthening staff of anti-malaria mobile units in Tripura.

Shri Dasaratha Deb: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Tripura' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need for providing modern surgical instruments in adequate quantity for V. M. Hospital of Agartala

Shri Dasaratha Deb: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Tripura' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to provide treatment centre for lepers in Tripura

Shri Dasaratha Deb: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Tripura' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to undertake the construction of drainage system and water-works in Tripura.

Shri Dasaratha Deb: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Tripura' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to supply X-Ray plates free of Cost to poor patients

Shri Dasaratha Deb: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Tripura' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to end the existing system of Agartala Municipality Administration and introduction of an elected Municipal Committee

Shri Dasaratha Deb: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Tripura' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Harassment to the inmates of the reserve forest areas by the forest staff in Tripura.

Shri Dasaratha Deb: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Tripura' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need for encouragement of fisheries in Tripura by providing the interested party or parties with substantial monetary aid.

Shri Dasaratha Deb: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Tripura' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to release a good portion of land under Forest Authority for the rehabilitation of landless people of Tripura

Shri Dasaratha Deb: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Tripura' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to associate non-officials at lowest level in carrying out national reconstruction works

Shri Dasaratha Deb: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Tripura' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to defend the rights of the religious minorities in Tripura

Shri Dasaratha Deb: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Tripura' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need for execution of minimum wage structure to all tea plantation centres of Tripura

Shri Dasaratha Deb: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Tripura' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to protect Tripura tribes from being evicted from their lands in Rangamati and Naklali areas of Tripura

Shri Dasaratha Deb: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Tripura' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Inadequate number of High School boarding houses for the accommodation of tribal Students of Tripura

Shri Dasaratha Deb: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Tripura' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to provide aid to Abhainagar Tribal Boarding House

Shri Dasaratha Deb: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Tripura' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Non-cooperative attitude with G.M.P., the largest and most popular organisation of tribal people of Tripura in dealing with questions like Jhumia rehabilitation and education etc.

Shri Dasaratha Deb: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Tripura' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need for appointment of a Committee to go into the questions of Jhumia rehabilitation of Tripura

Shri Dasaratha Deb: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Tripura' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need for public assembly hall at Agartala Town

Shri Dasaratha Deb: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Tripura' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Necessity to reserve land defining specific areas for the settlement of tribal people exclusively

Shri Dasaratha Deb: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Tripura' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to restrict settlement of people belonging to non-schedule tribe communities in the areas where Scheduled tribals are considerably consolidated

Shri Dasaratha Deb: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Tripura' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Priority with regard to conferment of the rights of ownership over land to those who have been occupying the same for years together

Shri Dasaratha Deb: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Tripura' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Non-restriction of Jhum cultivation in Tripura in the areas other than reserve forests until tribal Jhumias are rehabilitated

Shri Dasaratha Deb: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Tripura' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to equip the peasants with fire arms for the protection of crops from wild elephants

Shri Dasaratha Deb: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Tripura' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to establish proper and regular facilities of communication and transport between the Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands and the mainland.

Shri Sampath: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to form unilingual States of Maha Gujrat and Samyukta Maharashtra

Shri Jadhav (Malegaon): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Miscellaneous Departments

[Shri Jadhav]

and Expenditure under the Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced to Re. 1."

Failure to take steps to rename Madras State as Tamilnad

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced to Re. 1."

Failure to take steps to rename Madras State as Tamilnad.

Shri Kunhan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced to Re. 1."

Reorganisation of States

Shri Dasgupta: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced to Re. 1."

Failure to employ members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in services, as provided in article 335 of the Constitution of India

Shri B. C. Prodhan (Kalahandi—Reserved—Sch. Tribes): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Ways and Means of raising the living standards of Adivasis in Orissa

Shri B. C. Prodhan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to organize forest labour co-operatives on extensive scale in the Adivasi areas to stop economic exploitation of the Adivasis

Shri B. C. Prodhan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Administration and control of scheduled areas and scheduled tribes.

Shri R. C. Majhi (Mayurbhanj—Reserved—Sch. Castes): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Non-implementation of the recommendations made by the Tribes Advisory Council

Shri R. C. Majhi: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Urgency for intensive students for evolving the appropriate and scientific methods for imparting education to the different groups of Tribals of India

Shri Dasaratha Deb: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Non-implementation of the recommendations made by the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Tribes

Shri R. C. Majhi: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Promotion of educational and economic interests of Scheduled Castes, scheduled Tribes and other backward classes

Shri R. C. Majhi: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Policy concerning official language

Shri Sampath: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to promote the economic interests of the weaker sections of the people, in particular of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

Shri B. C. Mallick: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need for increasing the amount of scholarships awarded to the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other backward class students

Shri Kunhan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need for increasing the allocation for the centrally sponsored schemes with regard to the Harijan Welfare Work in Kerala

Shri Kunhan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need for providing special allocation for housing scheme for the Scheduled Caste people

Shri Kunhan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to appoint Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes personnel in sufficient number to the posts reserved for them

Shri Kunhan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to appoint qualified Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes personnel as Judges and Magistrates in the judiciary by direct recruitment.

Shri Kodiyan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Necessity for including the Pulaya community of Malabar in Kerala in the list of Scheduled Castes

Shri Kodiyan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Necessity of encouraging and developing cottage industries for the Scheduled Castes to solve the growing unemployment among them

Shri Kodiyan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Necessity of including the Veltuva community of Malabar in the list of Scheduled Castes.

Shri Kodiyan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Wrong inclusion of Pulayon in Malabar in the list of Scheduled Tribes.

Shri Kodiyan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Necessity for rectifying the defects and mistakes in the lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Shri Kodiyan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Necessity for providing free legal aid to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Shri Kodiyan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Urgent necessity of distributing waste lands to the Scheduled Castes for cultivation with adequate financial assistance.

Shri Kodiyan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to utilise fully the funds allocated for the welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes.

Shri Kodiyan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need for special assistance for the development of the Attappadi Valley in Malabar (Kerala) inhabited by the Scheduled Tribes.

Shri Kodiyan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Necessity for opening more hostels for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students.

Shri Kodiyan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Mr. Speaker: All these cut motions are before the House.

Shri Heda (Nizamabad): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the other day, in connection with the bilingual State of Bombay I wanted to state only two things. Firstly, I wanted to convey, particularly to the new Members of this House, that the decision of a bilingual State was taken by this House, and it was not a party or, in a way, Government decision. The responsibility lies on the whole Parliament. A very large number of Members were thinking over it and after great thinking, as a measure of a sort of unanimity or trying to meet the difficulties, they expressed this formula, and that was accepted by the country. There is no need of going back on that decision and, therefore, it is but fair that the large State should be given a fair trial.

The second thing that I wanted to convey to the House was that since the State has been formed and it has been working, let us not go behind the decisions that have been taken and let us not pose the question, viz. that when there are so many unilingual States why have this only as a bilingual State. All these points were taken into consideration and then only this decision was taken. Therefore, let us see how it works. When it does not work satisfactorily, then only this controversy may be brought up. It may be that new problems may arise, and then we can consider the question.

One of the Members from the Opposition, Shri Nana Patil spoke in Marathi. I will finish my speech so far as this matter is concerned with a proverb from Marathi. In Marathi we have a proverb—and I think we have similar proverbs in Hindi and other languages also—which is:

शिल्या बडाला ऊन

Kadhi is a very popular dish all over India, particularly in Maharashtra. It is a favourite dish, but however tasty it may be, if we prepare it in the morning, by evening it becomes unfit for human consumption. If anybody boils the same kadhi again and again with the hope that it will give the same taste, it will never give the same taste. Therefore, the controversy that has been resolved, if that is referred to again and again it will never lead us anywhere.

Then, I want to speak about one subject, the subject after my heart, and that is about the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes. I congratulate this Government for two things. Firstly for their minimum activity so far as the Preventive Detention Act is concerned and, secondly, for their maximum activity so far as the welfare of Scheduled Tribes is concerned.

The Scheduled Tribes, as you know, is poorer than the poorest in our country. They have been dispossessed of any wealth that they had in the past. They belong to the forests and hills, and I think the for-

ests and hills should belong to them. For a long time these forests and hills belonged to them. They were the masters in those areas. They were getting all that they wanted from these hills and forests. Under the British regime, and we have continued that even after independence, these tribal people have been dispossessed of their possessions. Today they have nothing to rely upon. For hardly two or three months they grow enough food for their own consumption, and for the rest of the year they have to depend upon herbs, fruits and leaves of the trees. Therefore, their condition from an economic point of view is very pitiable. We have to take every measure to see that their lot is improved.

I am glad to find that in the First Five Year Plan Rs. 25 crores were allotted for their welfare. Out of that, about Rs. 20 crores has been spent. In the Second Five Year Plan Rs. 80 crores has been allotted. I think the whole amount will be spent in their welfare.

Another feature I find is that while in the First Plan period no planned programme was chalked out by the Central Government, no particular guidance was given and the State Governments were asked to formulate their own welfare schemes, I am glad to find that the Central Government now desires to formulate an integrated plan, and that plan will be given practically to every State for them to adopt. In the First Plan it so happened that various States sent various schemes, some were passed and implemented and some others were not passed and were not implemented. The result was that there was no sort of a uniformity so far as the tribal welfare was concerned. I am glad to find that that is not the case in the Second Plan.

I find that some new features have been introduced by the Central Government, and out of them seven are really very commendable. The first that has appealed to me most is the training of workers for tribal areas. I

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am aware that the training given to the workers we have so far trained is not adequate, but I am quite sure that in course of time this training will improve, as it has improved in the case of NES Block workers and others. With that improvement I am sure that the workers who are trained in tribal welfare will be of great help and they will take us a long way towards tribal welfare.

The second thing that appealed to me was the setting up of special multi-purpose tribal blocks. In tribal areas the NES and Community Development Blocks did do some good for the tribal people, but because of their matching contribution, because of their zeal to get the results early, they selected places mostly in areas which were not tribal, even though they gave the name just like a tribal name. The other day I gave the example of Mulug, a tribal taluk. When I visited that NES Block I found that more than half the taluk, which is really the tribal area, has been cut out, and that portion has been taken into the Block which consists of villages of a bigger size with less tribal population.

The third thing that has appealed to me is with regard to the improvement of shifting cultivation habits of the tribals. They cultivate for a year or two at one place, then they give up that place because of soil erosion or other reasons and shift to some other place and cultivate. The result is that they do not stick to some land and improve it. Therefore, the yield per acre, per human labour is very low.

The fourth thing is about the opening of ashrams, schools, hotels etc., particularly ashrams, because there a sort of environment is created to look after people for all the 24 hours. They have done very good work.

The fifth is about forest co-operative societies. The one in Telangana region of Andhra Pradesh has done very good work. In the same way multi-purpose co-operative societies

and grain godowns have done very good work.

The sixth commendable thing is about the construction of bridal paths, approach roads, bridges and culverts. Rains are very heavy in these parts and, therefore, it becomes a problem for the tribal people to work and cover distances. I think these constructions will help them a lot, particularly tribal paths.

Then I come to the opening of cultural institutes. The whole scheme has not come out but I am quite sure, when it comes out and develops, we will find that there is much for the urban people to learn from the tribal people, and I hope the tribal people will be allowed to develop their art in their own way. The Prime Minister has been laying stress on this aspect, and I hope this Ministry will bear that in mind.

Just now, during the Question Hour, Shri Viswanatha Reddy referred to the point that 50 per cent matching contribution many times is a big obstacle and it does not help us to solve the problem. I am glad to find that so far as tribal schemes are concerned the Central Government is prepared to contribute hundred per cent, the whole amount for those schemes. Because of this gesture I am sure that the schemes will be able to go through.

The multi-purpose development blocks that have been introduced, as I have just said, will also be of immense help. The blocks are based on the general pattern of NES Blocks, and they are designed to bring about rapid improvement in the economic and social standards of tribals.

So far as scholarships are concerned, the population of students is increasing. The number of post-matric students, for example, in 1948-49 was only 84, and a very paltry sum of Rs. 45,986 was spent for them. But, if we just take another year, 1956-57, the number of such students is 3,500, and a sum of Rs. 50,50,000 has been

spent over them. Looking against this back-ground, the progress looks quite commendable, but when we look at the size and population of the tribal people, then, one has to feel that still we have to go a long way. In addition to these scholarships, full exemption from the payment of fees in the educational institutions is also granted in most of the States, particularly, in Andhra, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Mysore, Rajasthan, Kerala, Manipur and Tripura. I hope the other States, which in many ways are quite progressive, like Bombay, West Bengal, will also give full exemption from payment of fees instead of the present partial exemption.

So far as Assam is concerned, I am surprised to find that such a State which is predominantly a tribal one so far as its area is concerned, also has not given full exemption and has given only partial exemption. The work of tribal welfare is increasing and therefore I have noted that nine Assistant Commissioners—an extra number of people—have been appointed. Already there were seven. So, in that way, they now become 16. I hope that they will be posted in different parts of our country and that they will be able to evaluate the welfare schemes that have been taken up by the State Governments or the voluntary organisations. Thus, the progress of the tribal people will be very steady.

One point in this regard has to be observed, and with that I shall have done. It is about the voluntary organisations. So far as voluntary organisations are concerned, there had been two types of experiences. One experience was that the money given to the voluntary organisations and public institutions was not properly accounted for, and the money was not properly utilised; many times, the relationship between the Presidents and the Secretaries is strained and we are not able to find out what has happened. Often, there has been a complaint that the money was allotted to a particular institution for some political reason or other. The other experience

is, money spent through a genuine public voluntary organisation is very well spent and it results in the final targets being attained in double or treble the amount that was fixed, and that the schemes are carried on much better than if they are carried on by the Government.

For example, the Bombay Government had formulated years before a scheme called the Sarvodaya Trust Scheme for each district or at least for a good number of districts. Through those trusts, they carried out good welfare activities. Those trusts did very commendable work. So, in many cases, there are voluntary organisations which, when they are given charge of a work, do very good work. Therefore, there arises the question as to what attitude the Government should take so far as the voluntary organisations are concerned—whether Government should give them encouragement or not. That is a very big question. I am told that there is a move to call a sort of round table conference of the Government officials, various directors and commissioners and representatives of the voluntary organisations and discuss this problem threadbare.

So far as my own self is concerned, I was interested in one particular instance. It so happened that when our Home Minister, Pandit G. B. Pant, visited Hyderabad the year before last, I had, in my capacity as President of the then Hyderabad Adimjati Sevak Sangh, led a deputation and placed before him our difficulties. He was so good that then and there he sanctioned Re. 1 lakh. Though it was a grant, I myself pointed out that the money should be spent—and I was happy it was done like that—in conjunction with the Government, the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Welfare Department and myself, and that everything would be taken into account and each will be taken into the confidence of the other at every stage. This safeguard I had taken with a view to see that there may not be any mis-apprehension about the expenditure of money and that there

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may not be any loophole. Moreover, co-ordination and close relationship with the Government departments were also very necessary. I am glad to note that in that organisation, even the Members of the Opposition, even without any feeling of party affiliation, worked hand-in-hand. Therefore, I think that the work done by that Adimjati Sevak Sangh, which is still being carried on in the name of the Andhra Pradesh Adimjati Sevak Sangh, will be a sort of example and a model for the other voluntary organisations to follow. I do hope that in future, whatever the money Government spend, they would allot a sufficient quota to the voluntary organisations, and at the same time, take care to see that the money is not mis-spent and that the money is well spent, because, when money is spent by the voluntary organisations, people in those villages and tribal representatives feel that they themselves are spending. Those people are closely connected with the whole scheme, and therefore, the psychological effect of the money having been well spent is much more than in the schemes carried on by the Government. Once these schemes are stabilised, then, they may be taken over by the Government. Rather, they should be taken over by the Government, because these voluntary organisations may be free to take up new things. I hope the Government will give consideration to this suggestion of mine.

जो लाबीचाला (इंदौर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं वर्तमान मध्य प्रदेश, जिसमें मध्य भारत, पुराना मध्य प्रदेश, विन्ध्य प्रदेश और भोपाल शामिल हैं, से चुन कर आया हूँ। मध्य प्रदेश जो बनाया गया है उसमें से नागपुर और विदर्भ के छठ उपजाऊ जिलों को निकाल दिया गया है और उसके अन्दर भोपाल और विन्ध्य प्रदेश जिनको कि करीब चार करोड़ रुपये की सहायता दी जाती थी और जो बाटे में चलते थे, मिला दिया गया है। इन बाटे वाले प्रान्तों को मध्य प्रदेश में मिलने से आज

जो बहा परेशानी और तकलीफ का सामना करना पड़ रहा है वह किसी से छिपी हुई नहीं है। इस सम्बन्ध में हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी ने भी अपने विचार जाहिर किए थे। इसके साथ साथ बहा और भी कई समस्याएँ पैदा हो गई हैं। चारों प्रान्तों की जो सर्विसिस् थी वे भ्रलग भ्रलग थीं, उनके जो वे स्कूल थे वे भ्रलग भ्रलग थे और इन सर्विसिस् के एकीकरण की कठिनाई आज हमारे सामने है। इस समस्या को भली प्रकार सुलझाने में बहा की सरकार काफी प्रयत्न कर रही है। इसके साथ ही साथ कायदो, कानूनो इत्यदि को भी एक ही स्तर पर लाने का प्रयत्न बहा की सरकार कर रही है। एक ही प्रकार की एजुकेशन दिए जाने के बारे में भी बहा की सरकार व्यवस्था कर रही है। ये सब समस्याएँ हैं जिनका हल खोजना है।

आज बहा की राजधानी को भोपाल ले जाया गया है और बहा पर स्थान की कमी महसूस की जा रही है। स्थान की कमी का सामना बहा की हकूमत को करना पड़ रहा है। कुछ एक मकानात अभी हाल ही में जल्दी से बहा बनाये गये हैं और जल्दी में इनको जो बनाया गया है उसकी वजह से काफी खर्चा उन पर करना पड़ा है। हमारे बहुत से आफिस खालियर, इन्दौर, रायपुर और जबलपुर में हैं। शासन को भली प्रकार चलाने की दृष्टि से कई प्रकार की दिक्कतें आज वहां हमारे सामने आ रही हैं जोकि जब पुराना मध्य प्रदेश था हमारे सामने नहीं आती थीं। यह ठीक है कि चीफ मिनिस्टर, श्री काटजू और बहा की हकूमत इस के लिए काफी प्रयत्नशील हैं कि बहा का काम ज्यादा से ज्यादा सुव्यवस्थित ढंग से चले। हमारे वर्तमान प्रदेश में चार प्रान्तों को जोड़ कर रखा गया। राज्य पुनर्गठन आयोग ने भी लिखा कि चारों प्रान्तों को जोड़ने के साथ जो बहा के आमद रफ्त के साधन रेल और सड़कें हैं,

धर उन को भी जोड़ दिया जाए तो यह प्रदेश ज्यादा उन्नतिशील बन सकेगा। लेकिन आज भी यह कठिनाई हमारे प्रदेश में मौजूद है। यह इतना बड़ा प्रदेश बन गया है कि झुझा जिले से मे कर, भिड़ और मोरना से ले कर, उड़ीसा और बिहार तक फैला हुआ है। एक कोने से ले कर दूसरे कोने तक जाने में कई प्रकार की कठिनाइयाँ और दिक्कतें आज हमारे सामने आती हैं।

हमारे प्रान्त में हरिजन और आदिवासियों की संख्या करीब ८१ लाख के है। यानी हमारे प्रदेश की एक तिहाई पापुलेशन हरिजन और आदिवासी की है, जिन में से जंगलों में रहने वाले आदिवासी भी बहुत हैं। वह भी इसी प्रदेश में रहते हैं। हमारे यहाँ की कुल आबादी २ करोड़ ११ लाख की है, लेकिन एरिया में वह १ लाख और ७१ हजार वर्ग मील है, जो कि सारे देश में क्षेत्रफल के लिहाज से दूसरे नम्बर पर है। इस प्रान्त में सब से ज्यादा जरायम पेशा लोग रहते हैं, और वे जरायम पेशा लोग एक तरह से डाके और चोरी का ही काम करते हैं। भिड़ और मोरना आदि में डाकुओं की समस्या खास तौर पर है। वैसे तो पिछले समय में प्रदेश की हकूमत ने काफी प्रयत्न किया, लेकिन वह समस्या अभी हल नहीं हो पाई है। मध्य प्रदेश की आज की हकूमत ने भी इस के लिए काफी प्रयत्न शुरू किए हैं, लेकिन फिर भी मैं माननीय गृह मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूँगा कि यह खाली मध्य प्रदेश का ही सवाल नहीं है। डाके की समस्या से सारा देश बदनाम होता है और इस के लिए जब तक केन्द्रीय सरकार की ओर से पूरे प्रयत्न नहीं होंगे, तब तक यह समस्या हल होना कठिन मालूम होता है। इसलिए यह जो डाकों की समस्या है इस को जल्दी से जल्दी दूर किया जाए। मैं अपने प्रदेश में भिड़, मोरना, शिपरी या गना जहाँ जहाँ भी इन डाकों के होने पर गया, मैं ने देखा है।

श्री श्री० ब० शर्मा (गरवावर)
अपनी जान बचाए।

श्री आदीवासः : जान तो सब की बचाने की बात है। तो मैं यह निवेदन करूँगा कि भिड़, मोरना, मध्य प्रदेश, जो कि देश के मध्य के इस प्रदेश में है, सब जगह की डाकुओं की समस्या हमारे सामने है, और इसे हम को देखने की जरूरत है।

अभी केंद्र की ओर से नए टैक्सेज लगाए गए हैं। हमारे प्रान्त की समस्याएँ भी ऐसी हैं कि आमदनी बहुत कम और नया प्रान्त बनने की वजह से खर्च काफी बढ़ गया है। प्रदेश के चारों भागों में पे स्कोल चलाना है। लेकिन जहाँ पर ज्यादा पे मिलती है, और जहाँ पर कम पे मिलती है, अगर दोनों को बराबर न किया गया, अगर कम पे पाने वालों को ज्यादा पाने वालों के बराबर न किया गया, तो उस से असन्तोष फैलेगा। यह सवाल भी हमारे नये मध्य प्रदेश के लिए एक बड़ा भारी सवाल है। हमें यह पे स्कोल भी बराबर करने होंगे, और इस सम्बन्ध से हमारे सामने आर्थिक प्रश्न बड़ा कठिन है।

हमारे प्रदेश में भी शराबबन्दी शुरू हो गई है, और हर साल एक एक जिले में शराबबन्दी की जाती है। इसकी वजह से भी जो आमदनी हम को होती है वह कम होती जाती है। इसलिए आर्थिक प्रश्न हमारे यहाँ पैदा हो गया है। केंद्र ने टैक्सेज लगाए उस का असन्तोष तो लोगों के सामने है ही, लेकिन अगर प्रदेश से भी नये टैक्सेज लगाए गए तो वहाँ की जनता उन को कैसे बर्दाश्त करेगी। इसलिए मैं गृह मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूँगा कि वे हमारे प्रदेश की ओर ज्यादा ध्यान दें। वह मध्य प्रदेश है, देश के मध्य में है, और वह इतना लम्बा चौड़ा है कि कई समस्याएँ हमारे सामने आ गई हैं।

वास्तव से तो हम चाहते थे कि मध्य भारत एक इकाई के रूप में रहे, लेकिन केन्द्रीय हकूमत ने प्रदेश के बनाने से सम्बन्ध में इसी में मलाई देली कि यह चारों भाग मिला कर एक बड़ा प्रदेश बने। हर प्रदेश में इस

[श्री सादीबाला]

बीज को के कर कुछ झगड़े हुए, लेकिन हमारे मध्य प्रदेश में कुछ नहीं हुआ। केन्द्र ने जो निश्चय किया, हमने उसे स्वीकार किया, और उस बीज को शक्तिशाली बनाने के लिए मध्य प्रदेश के लोग पूरी तरह से अपने प्रयत्न और कोशिशें कर रहे हैं। यह मेरा काम है कि उस प्रदेश की कठिनाइयों को मैं आपके सामने रखूँ। यदि वहाँ की कठिनाइयाँ मैं यहाँ पर नहीं रखता हूँ तो शायद वह हमारे प्रदेश की मलाई की बात नहीं होगी। इसलिए इस प्रदेश को ज्यादा से ज्यादा शक्तिशाली बनाने के लिए मैं माननीय गृह मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूँगा।

यह ठीक है कि पुनर्गठन समिति ने खनिज पदार्थों के सम्बन्ध में वह सुझाव दिया था कि इस प्रान्त में काफी खनिज पदार्थ हैं और भागे जा कर इस प्रदेश की भ्रामदनी बहुत बढ़ेगी। लेकिन वह भागे जा कर बढ़ेगी। भाज जो सवाल हमारे यहाँ के हैं, उन के लिए क्या किया जाए, प्रश्न इस का है। हमारे यहाँ लोहा है, हमारे यहाँ कोयला है, हमारे विध्य प्रदेश में हीरे और पन्ने की खानें जरूर हैं, लेकिन भाज हमें उस से कोई भ्रामदनी नहीं हो रही है। यह तो बात तब की है जब कि हमें भ्रामदनी होने लगेगी। प्रदेशों के पुनर्निर्माण की समिति ने जो सुझाव दिए हैं उन में यह बताया है कि भोपाल को सरकार की ओर से ४ करोड़ रुपये की मदद दी जाए। वह अभी तक उस के खाते में चलते जा रहे हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जब तक हमारा प्रदेश अपने पावों पर खड़ा न हो जाए तब तक उस को दी जाने वाली मदद कम न की जाए, बल्कि वह ज्यादा बढ़ाई जाए ताकि हमारा प्रदेश अपने नांवों पर खड़ा हो कर शक्तिशाली बने और अन्य प्रदेशों से भागे बड़े।

Shri Frank Anthony: Mr Speaker, I have given notice of a cut motion to draw attention to the operation of the constitutional safeguards to minorities.

I intend to speak with special reference to the Kerala Education Bill. I submit that, although this Bill is on the legislative anvil of the State, it is very much the direct concern of the Centre

My first submission is that this Bill is a flagrant violation of several of the constitutional guarantees given to the minorities, both linguistic and religious, and that it is the Central Government, which is, in the final analysis, the custodian of those minority guarantees in the Constitution

Mr. Speaker: Wherever there is interference with the fundamental rights, it is not the Centre that has taken the responsibility of enforcing them. The hon Members may go to a court of law. There are three organs of State—the legislature, the executive and the judiciary. Fundamental rights are not being enforced from time to time by this House nor by Government

Shri Frank Anthony: There are several reasons why this particular Bill

Mr. Speaker: I would like to know really how this House or Government is concerned with this matter. The hon Member brought it before the House on a prior occasion and questions were asked of the hon Home Minister of the kind of advice he gave. I was of the opinion that it is purely relating to education, which belongs to the State. I would like to know how we have jurisdiction to discuss this matter

Shri Frank Anthony: That is what I was trying to make out. My first submission was, I shall show that the provisions separately and taken together constitute a violation not only of the fundamental rights, but constitute a violation of specific guarantees given to the Anglo-Indian community.

The President has been pleased to appoint a Commissioner to look after the operation of these guarantees and

the House is the final custodian of these guarantees, because that Commissioner's report comes to this House and it is the Home Minister who is responsible. I shall show...

Mr. Speaker: I do not want to throttle any legitimate discussion.

Shri Frank Anthony: It is an infringement of article 337 of the Constitution and the special guarantee given to the Anglo-Indian community. To see that that guarantee operates and operates properly, that is, the safeguards together with other guarantees, is the function of the Special Commissioner appointed by the President. That Special Commissioner places his report before this House. This House, in the final analysis, has to see that these special guarantees given to the Scheduled Castes and the Anglo-Indians are respected. I say that this Bill is an infringement not only of the fundamental rights given to the linguistic and religious minorities, it is an infringement of article 337 of the Constitution. I shall show how.

Then, there is this other point. This Bill because it

Mr. Speaker: Article 337 speaks only of financial grants.

Shri Frank Anthony: That is precisely what they are doing. They are making this constitutional obligation a device for misappropriating my properties. That is the point I am making. They are under a constitutional obligation to give grants. But, they are bringing in provisions where they are perverting the constitutional guarantee to misappropriate the properties of my school.

Mr. Speaker: They may do many things. How are we concerned? What is our jurisdiction? Hon. Member knows too well that there are State subjects, there are Central subjects. We have no general jurisdiction.

Shri Frank Anthony: So far as the Anglo-Indians are concerned, there are special provisions in article 338. The

President appoints a Special Commissioner to watch the operation of the guarantees given to the Anglo-Indians, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. That report is made every year. The recommendations in that report are discussed with regard to grants given to Anglo-Indians by different States. I discuss to what extent, if any, different states are infringing those guarantees. Every year, it is like that.

There is another provision in the Bill. There is a specific provision for acquisition of property. This Bill cannot be passed by the State legislature. It can only be placed on the statute-book after it has received the prior assent of the President. I say it becomes the direct responsibility of the Centre. The point I am making is, I am requesting the Home Minister through the Cabinet to advise the President to withhold assent to this Bill.

Mr. Speaker: All right. I am not satisfied still as to how far we have jurisdiction to give advice to the President. There is reference in article 338 to backward classes and the Anglo-Indian community.

Shri Frank Anthony: I shall show how the guarantees given under article 337 are stultified by these provisions.

Mr. Speaker: My difficulty is this. There will be a general discussion on that Bill in this House, if this is allowed, as to what the provisions in that Bill are. That is not legitimate. The hon. Member has got his representative there. We cannot substitute that by representation in this House.

Shri Easwara Iyer: An Anglo-Indian representative is also there.

Mr. Speaker: They will take up the matter there. He can brief the hon. Member in the State legislature.

Shri Frank Anthony: The point I am making is this. I am raising this particular point, it is very much, I submit, the responsibility of the Home Minister. The Home Minister con-

[Shri Frank Anthony]

ders the report presented by the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. In the final analysis, when any constitutional guarantee is infringed, it comes within the purview of the work of the Special Commissioner and the Home Minister looks into these. I have raised these matters over and over again, I am raising it in the debate in respect of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Commissioner's Report.

Mr. Speaker: On that report, let me consider

Shri Frank Anthony: The other point is this. The matter is urgent. This matter will have to be reserved for the assent of the President. We hear that they are coming here to place their case before the Home Minister and they have already spread what could be called a canard that the Home Ministry and the Law Ministry have accepted this Bill in principle. I submit with the utmost respect that the matter is urgent and I have a right to place before the Home Minister the reasons why this Bill, which strangles a minority, should not receive the assent of the President.

Shri Easwara Iyer: On a point of order. On an examination of the provisions of the Constitution, I am unable to find any provision whereby the Anglo-Indian community or any minority community is given constitutional safeguards regarding their fundamental rights with respect to educational facilities, so that, unless the hon. Member clarifies the position whether he has got any fundamental right regarding educational facilities, I do not see how this matter arises.

Shri Frank Anthony: Apart from fundamental right under 30, I have a right as a linguistic minority,—it is a right which has already been vindicated by the Supreme Court—to establish educational institutions of my choice. This whole Bill makes a mockery of that choice.

Mr. Speaker: Let us see one or two items which are being opposed. I find,

under article 338, a Commissioner is appointed to safeguard the special interests or guarantees to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and it is open to the President also to include the Anglo-Indian community. We will assume that this comes under the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who is answerable to this House. He makes the report. What are the provisions and how does this Bill affect them?

Shri Frank Anthony: I shall deal only with five provisions.

Mr. Speaker: I do not want to strangle a minority, particularly when it relates to Educational matters. But I will not allow a general discussion of this Bill.

Shri Frank Anthony: I shall only deal with

Shri Easwara Iyer: It is a matter within the purview of the State legislature.

Shri Frank Anthony: I shall show.

Mr. Speaker: May I have the benefit of the views of the Home Minister with regard to this matter? I had my own doubts whether we have got any jurisdiction. Before the amendment of the Constitution, we had some jurisdiction over Part B States to give direction. Today, there is no Part B or Part A State. All are equally good. What is our jurisdiction? Shri Frank Anthony referred to article 337, relating to educational matters. Article 338 and the Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes and the responsibility to safeguard special privileges and constitutional safeguards that have been given to the Anglo-Indian community have also been referred to. He argues that inasmuch as the Commissioner is responsible to this House, he is entitled to seek the protection of this House in such manner as might be deemed proper and legitimate. A point of order has been raised that it is purely a State subject, and that there is a Member of the Anglo-Indian community and the State

legislature to safeguard the interests of these people. I do not want personally to allow a broad discussion of the policies underlying this Bill. It is none of our business. There is a separate legislature there. I would like to have the advice of the hon. Home Minister on this.

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): I do not consider myself qualified to pronounce any opinion on this question. So far as the provisions of the Education Bill that is before the Select Committee today in Kerala are concerned, I do not think this House would like to go into those provisions because, so far as education in general is concerned, it comes within the scope of List II and the States have jurisdiction. But whether there is anything which impinges on the rights of any particular minority and whether from that point of view you would be prepared to give some concession to the speakers that is for you to decide.

Mr. Speaker: Very well. Anglo-Indians are a very favoured community because they are a minority. There are some special safeguards for them. Without allowing a general discussion on that Bill, which is the legitimate charge of the Kerala Legislature, I would allow the hon. Member to refer to the grievances, so far as the Anglo-Indian community is concerned.

Shri Easwara Iyer: With your permission, I would like to read article 337, which reads...

"During the first three financial years after the commencement of this Constitution,...."

Mr. Speaker: For the succeeding years also. That is referred to in paragraph 2.

Shri Easwara Iyer: In article 337, immediately after the word "Union" the expression is "and by each State for the benefit of the Anglo-Indian community".

Mr. Speaker: What it says is that for three years after the commencement

of the Constitution the same grants will be continued and then they will continue for three years but they will be reduced by ten per cent. Therefore, whatever applies to the Union grant applies equally to the State grant also.

Shri Easwara Iyer: It refers only to the grant.

Mr. Speaker: Then article 338 refers to the special privileges. It says:

"...and report to the President upon the wording of those safeguards at such intervals as the President may direct..."

Then a Commission will be appointed to report to the President.

Shri Easwara Iyer: My submission to the House is that this refers only to grants either by the Union or by the State. This does not relate to the particular policy of education enunciated in the Kerala Education Bill. If he speaks about the grants made available or criticises that, it is all right.

Mr. Speaker: What is the trouble envisaged by the hon. Member on account of this Bill upon his community? What is the difficulty? The grants will be there.

Shri Frank Anthony: They will have to give grants. But they are going to use the grants to destroy the schools. That is precisely what I am going to show. They are under a constitutional obligation. But they are going to twist the constitutional obligation and to strangle my community by bringing forward this piece of legislation to destroy them. That is not the intention of article 337. Article 337 places an unqualified obligation on the States. Now the Kerala State will twist that constitutional obligation and will strangle the aided schools.

Mr. Speaker: If that is his grievance he must take it to another forum, not here. Now this relates to the grant. If it is being reduced by more than

[Mr. Speaker]

ten per cent. and the question is whether we have jurisdiction or not, I am prepared to allow. But beyond that, suggesting that indirectly it will strangle and so on, I am not prepared to allow that. The hon. Member has not been able to advance any new proposal regarding this matter.

Shri Frank Anthony: It being the duty of the President to lay the reports before Parliament, am I not entitled to ask the Home Minister or the Prime Minister to ensure that the President...

Mr. Speaker: It is not relevant to this.

Shri Frank Anthony: Suppose under clauses 16 and 17 they acquire these properties, then under article 31 of the Constitution...

Mr. Speaker: Are we competent to advise the President to withhold assent...

Shri Frank Anthony: Normally the President acts....

Mr. Speaker: I am sorry, I cannot allow this.

Shri Frank Anthony: That is the only point I was going to raise.

Mr. Speaker: Then he must sit down. If he has nothing more to say, he has to close. I will now call Raja Mahendra Pratap.

Raja Mahendra Pratap (Mathura): I am going to speak on a very important problem and it is something so new that many of the hon. Members here might never have heard about this plan. I would have liked to speak when the Speaker of the Vidhan Sabha of Punjab and Sardar Hukam Singh were here. I am sorry they have left. Our hon. Prime Minister also is not here.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Home Minister is here.

Raja Mahendra Pratap: First I must say that I am not speaking in English. I am speaking the language of world federation.

Now, I have found the cause of the trouble that is there in Punjab and in most of the States. Some people have attributed it to *Devatas*. Some say that some planets give certain rays and guide human action, our astrologers have said that. Many people have given many other reasons. Our communist friends have found that everything is done according to economic principles. But I differ from them. I was ten times in Moscow. I was received by Comrade Lenin and even he was impressed by my Religion of Love. So I beg to differ here. I was speaking to many communist gentlemen in Moscow and I said that apart from the economic force there are some other forces in the human body—there is ego, there is sex and there is hunger and you are only thinking of hunger. So I have found some special cause for this trouble.

Now I must say something about my travels. I was ten times in Moscow, ten times in Germany, 16 years in Japan and six times in United States, speaking from port to port, New York to San Francisco.

Mr. Speaker: All this information is extremely interesting. But this refers to the Ministry of External Affairs and not to the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Raja Mahendra Pratap: I am going to speak only about Punjab. I was speaking in the United States that there are two currents in the human body which guide human actions. One is coming from father and mother, what is people call 'hereditary'. There is another current called 'thought current'. I put all religions, all political parties, all philosophies as thought currents. These thought currents enter into the mind and then guide the mind along certain channels.

13 hrs.

[PANDIT THAKUR DAS BHARGAVA in the Chair]

But the blood current is very strong and it shapes man and his behaviour. And I want to explain to you that the thought current is created by the blood current. Let me now explain what is going on in Punjab.

There is trouble about Hindi and about Punjabi. But really it is not Hindi or Punjabi trouble. It is the trouble among blood currents. In Punjab it happened that *khatris*, especially Guru Nanak, started the Sikh thoughts. Thus came thought current of Sikh thought. Guru Nanak found a way how to cooperate with the Musalmans. If I were to narrate the whole history, it will take a very long time, how Guru Nanak went to Mecca, how he performed Haj and how he went to Kabul. I stayed at Kabul in the same place where Guru Nanak was staying. Guru Nanak gave his blessings to Babar and said: you be emperor of India.

Now there was a certain kind of cooperation between the *khatris*, *khatri* gurus and Moghuls and the Moghul emperors ruled here. The *khatris* brought up the *Jats* and made them Rajput of Punjab and brought up the Ahluwalias and made them the *Jats* of Punjab and brought up the *Aroras* and made them a kind of *Banias* of Punjab. Punjab was ruled by the cooperation of the *khatris* as Brahmins of the Sikh *Jats* as the Rajputs of the Sikhs and Ahluwalias as the *Jats* of the Sikhs and *Aroras* as the *Banias* of the Sikhs. It was on the same pattern as the Brahmin did in Hinduism. Brahmin and *Bania* and Rajput made a kind of alliance and ruled the Hindu Society. The Brahmins said: "Oh Rajput, I make you Raja, you worship me". The Rajput replied, "I will worship you very well, you make me Raja." That was the pledge.

Now what I want to explain is this that in Punjab the *Jats* came up and ruled the country. Maharaja Ranjit Singh was the first *Jat* king of Punjab. The *khatri* Gurus made three other Maharajas, that is of Patiala,

Nabha and Jind. I know all this because I was married to a sister of his Highness Jind. I want to say that the *Jats* always struggled to come up.

I know the Chief Minister of Punjab, Sardar Pratap Singh Kaira, since he was a student in the United States. He is a *Jat* and Sardar Kartar Singh Giani is also a *Jat*, I think Sardar Rarewala and Rao Surajmal are *Jats*.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): Sir, Shri Datar is also a *Jat*!

Mr. Chairman: Order, order, I would request the hon. Member not to discuss personalities and their castes here. We are discussing the subject of Home Affairs. I would request him to confine his remarks to the subject under discussion.

Raja Mahendra Pratap: I was discussing the affairs in Punjab. We are all brethren. I stand for universal unity—all to work for all to make all happy. On this plan I want the settlement of the question of Punjab which is agitating not only Punjab but the whole country. I want to bring about a certain kind of alliance between the *Jats* and *khatris* on the one hand and *Jats* and Rajputs on the other, so that the whole of Punjab may have harmony and the whole of Rajasthan may have harmony.

I may point out another important matter. In our army Rajputs, *Jats*, Marathas and Gurkhas from the majority, so that we have to see that our army remains loyal to us. We should see that the unity of our army is not disrupted. So I am dealing with a subject which is important not only for the Punjab and our country as a whole, but for the whole humanity. I stand for world federation, world unity. I stand for unity of religions.

So I say that I am prepared to go to Punjab if our Home Minister gives me facilities and bring about peace between the struggling sections. (Interruption). The other day our

[Raja Mahendra Pratap]

Prime Minister said that if I was prepared to go to Pakistan and change the opinion of the people there, he was willing to give me every facility but he forgot all about it. He never mentioned to me anything about it, what facilities would be given to me.

Now I would request the Home Minister. I honestly want to bring about peace. I have no other interest. So I say it is very necessary to deal with this question. What is Arya Samaj? A collection of thoughts. What is Sikh religion? Another collection of thoughts. What is Hinduism? Another collection of thoughts. What is the Congress? Another collection of thoughts. What is communist? Another collection of thoughts. So, I want to deal with this question from a new angle. As I said, all trouble comes from the blood current rushing blindly, not knowing the universal law of nature, the superior force, the soul of the universe. The Creator does not want trouble in society; the Creator wants peace. It is a wrong idea of some Europeans, children in development of civilization, that the fittest services and they are all fighting among one another. No, we are not going to fight. I say that this question has to be dealt with from a new angle and I say that it is quite possible to bring about peace in Punjab and also peace in Rajasthan.

Now, there is students' trouble in Rajasthan. It is really not students' trouble, blood currents are clashing. We all know about the dacoit menace. Who are these dacoits? Rajputs and Jats who have been turned out of their land and who have no other means of livelihood. Some have been turned out of the armies of the Maharajas. They have taken to dacoity as their profession. I have some experience of China and other countries. In China, once, there were very many robbers. Then, a great General proclaimed that those dacoits could core and enlist themselves in

the Army; that the ordinary dacoits would be soldiers and that their leaders would be officers. I propose this to our Home Minister, that we can organise all these dacoits into a big regiment. My opinions are not heard. I am glad that I am now in the House at least, so that I can speak face to face with our official leaders. I am prepared to organise a regiment of dacoits.

I may also say how the universal laws work. The universal laws work through individuals. The individual gets some ideas, and that individual is supported by the family and by the thought-currents, that is to say, caste (Laughter). I would tell my hon. friends that this question is a very serious question. If they do not understand they can laugh it away as much as they like. But I would say that this is a very serious question. I can assure you that I have met Emperors, the Emperor of Germany, the Emperor of Turkey and so on. I was a guest of kings, and I was a guest of the Soviet Government three times, and they listened to me. The Generals of Germany, the Generals of Japan, and the Generals of China listened to me. Generals of Japan and China organised meetings for me. But I do not know why my own people here do not listen to me and pay due attention.

श्री राधा रमण (चांदनी चौक) :

माननीय सभापति जी, मैं गृह मंत्रालय के सम्बन्ध में कुछ विचार सदन के सामने रखने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। सदन के सदस्यों को इस बात का परिचय है कि दिल्ली की सरकार अब गृह मंत्रालय के सीधे नीचे काम करती है। जब से दिल्ली की विधान सभा को हटाया गया है, तब से यहां की सारी समस्याओं की देख-भाल हमारे गृह मंत्री स्वयं ही करते हैं और उन में से बहुत सी समस्याओं का निवारण भी करते हैं। दिल्ली की समस्याओं के विषय में एक मशावरती कमेटी (एडवाइजरी कमेटी) भी बनी हुई है,

भी कि समय समय पर दिल्ली से सम्बन्धित मसलों पर गृह मंत्री को सलाह देती है। फिर भी कुछ बातें ऐसी हैं, जिन से इस सदन के सभी सदस्य दिलचस्पी रखते हैं और इसी लिए मैंने इस बात की स्पष्टता की है कि मैं उन में से कुछ बातों को सदन के सामने रखूँ।

कुछ दिनों से यह विचार गृह मंत्री और गृह मंत्रालय के द्वारा देश के सामने रखा जा रहा है—और इस सम्बन्ध में मैंने भी एक प्रस्ताव भेजा था कि आजादी के बाद से इस देश की जेलों में कोई विशेष सुधार नहीं हुआ है और उन का संचालन पुराने ढंग से ही किया जा रहा है। ज्यादातर कैदियों के साथ वैसा ही व्यवहार होता है, जो कि अंगरेजों के जमाने में होता था। यह देखने में आता है कि जो देश आज-कल बहुत आगे बढ़ रहे हैं और तरक्की कर रहे हैं, उन में कैदियों के साथ जेलों में अब कुछ मानुषिक व्यवहार किया जाता है, जिस का परिणाम यह है कि बजाय इस के कि एक व्यक्ति कोई जुर्म या गुनाह कर के जेल में जाय, तो जेल में रहने से उस की भावने और भी बिगड़ जाये और बाहर आ कर वह उस जुर्म या गुनाह को दो बार या सहबार करे, वह जेल से एक अच्छा नागरिक बन कर आता है और समाज और देश के लिए उपयोगी सिद्ध होता है। हमारे हिन्दुस्तान में पुरानी जेल मैन्युअल के आधार पर ही साग काम चल रहा है। जनता की ओर से बहुत बरसों से यह पुकार की जा रही है कि अब इस में परिवर्तन किया जाना चाहिए। गृह मंत्रालय की रिपोर्ट में यह लिंक किया गया है कि इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं। उस में कहा गया है कि इस्पेक्टर्ज जनरल आफ प्रिजन की एक काफ़रेस हुई थी और उस में इस विषय पर विचार किया गया था और एक जेल मैन्युअल का ड्राफ्ट तैयार किया गया है। लेकिन मैं देखता हूँ कि यह काम बड़े ढीले तरीके से हो रहा है। जरूरत इस बात की है कि जल्द से जल्द एक नई जेल मैन्युअल बनाई जाय और कैदियों के साथ पुराने तरीके का बरतावा न कर के नए बातावरण के अनुसार और

नए तरीकों से उन का सुधार किया जाए। मैं माननीय गृह मंत्री जी से प्रार्थना करूँगा कि वह इस ओर अपना ध्यान दें ताकि जेल मैन्युअल और जेल के कर्मचारियों से सम्बन्धित जितने नियम इत्यादि हैं, उन में आज की परिस्थितियों के अनुसार जल्द से जल्द सुधार हो, जिससे हमें कुछ सन्तोष हो कि इस विषय में हम कुछ आगे बढ़े हैं।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि कुछ समय पहले हमें बहुत कुछ विचार-विनिमय कर के दिल्ली में नशाबन्दी की पालिसी प्रतिस्पर्धा की थी और हम ने यह निश्चय किया था कि आहिस्ता आहिस्ता यहाँ पर नशाबन्दी पूर्ण रूप से लागू कर दी जायगी। हमारे नेता और जनता दोनों यह महसूस करते हैं कि देश भर में नशाबन्दी लागू कर दी जाय और इस लिए यह आवश्यक है कि दिल्ली में भी, जो कि देश की राजधानी है, नशाबन्दी लागू कर दी जाय। नशाबन्दी के सम्बन्ध में कई राज्यों में प्रयास हो भी रहा है और कहीं कहीं सफलता भी हुई है, लेकिन पूर्ण रूप से सफलता कहीं भी नज़र नहीं आती है। बम्बई को हम नशाबन्दी का बहुत बड़ा केन्द्र कहते हैं, लेकिन वहाँ पर भी यह देखने में आता है कि यद्यपि शराब बेचना और पीना कानूनन बन्द है, लेकिन फिर भी गैर-कानूनी तौर पर बहुत काफी शराब बनती है और बहुत लोग उसको इस्तेमाल करते हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह ऐसा विषय है, जिस पर हिन्दुस्तान में कोई दो मत नहीं है। सभी चाहते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान से यह जानत हमेशा के लिए पूर्ण रूप से दूर हो जाय और इस के लिए जितने भी प्रयोग किए जा सकते हैं, वे किए जा रहे हैं, जितने भी सुझाव सामने आते हैं, उन पर यथाशक्ति प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है। दिल्ली के बारे में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी पालिसी और काम में भीमत्पन है। यह ठीक है यहाँ भी कुछ कदम उठाए गए हैं—“सुखे” दिन बढ़ाए गए हैं, देशी शराब की दुकानें कम की गई हैं और बिलायती शराब के ऊपर ज्यादा टैक्स लगाया गया है लेकिन

[जी राधा रमण]

में समझता हूँ कि ये कदम बिल्कुल नाकाफी साबित हुए हैं। बल्कि उन का नतीजा यह हुआ है कि गैर-कानूनी शराब बहुत तेजी से बिकने लगी है देशी भी और बिलायती भी और मैं समझता हूँ कि आहिस्ता आहिस्ता बहुत जगहों में ऐसे छिपे केन्द्र बन रहे हैं। जहाँ शराब बनती है भयवा बिकती है। इस तरह हमारा ध्यान जाना चाहिए। मैं गृह मंत्री महोदय से प्रार्थना करूँगा कि इस पालिसी के बारे में उन का जो निर्णय था, उस को वह ज्यादा तटस्थता के साथ और तेजी के साथ बहा पर लागू करें और बहुत जल्द ही राजधानी को इस तानत से पाक कर दें। यह एक ऐसा स्थान है जहाँ कि हम नशाबन्दी को पूरी तरह से लागू कर के दूसरे राज्यों को भी क्रायदा उठाने का मौका दे सकें। गृह-मंत्री की रिपोर्ट में यह दर्ज किया गया है कि देशी शराब की दुकानें पहले से कम की गई हैं। लेकिन मालुम होता है कि इसमें कुछ गलती हुई है। लिखा है कि

"The number of country liquor shops was reduced from 7 to 8." I think there is some mistake.

कि इस को रैन्टीफाई कर देना चाहिए दिल्ली में शराब बेचने और पीने के जो गैर-कानूनी और छिपे केन्द्र बन गए हैं, उन को बन्द करने की जरूरत है। पुलिस ने इस सम्बन्ध में थोड़े-हुकूमत किए हैं और उस के नतीजे के तौर पर बहुत काफी लोगों को पकड़ा है और कई मुकदमे चलाए गए हैं। लेकिन यह एक सर्वमान्य बात है और जो लोग दिल्ली में और उस के आस-पास लोगों से मिलते जुलते हैं, वे जान सकते हैं कि यह नशाबन्दी का प्रोग्राम कुछ बहुत सफल नहीं हो रहा है। मैं के अलावा पूरा नशाबन्दी न होने से हम प्रकार के गैर-कानूनी काम करने वालों के लिए ज्यादा आसानी होती है। मैं लिखूँ मैं गृह-मंत्री जी से प्रार्थना करूँगा कि दिल्ली में शराब-बन्दी की जो पालिसी लागू हुई है, उस को ज्यादा से ज्यादा ठोस बनाया जाय। अगर हम समझें हैं कि सिर्फ कानून से और पूर्ण रूप से शराब-बन्दी हो जाय और लोग

शराब पीना छोड़ देंगे, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि हमें ज्यादा सफलता नहीं मिलेगी। हमने इस के बारे में एक योजना मंत्री महोदय के सामने रखी थी कि इस विषय में ज्यादा से ज्यादा प्रचार होना चाहिए और बहुत से ऐसे केन्द्र होने चाहिए जहाँ लोगों को यह बताया जाना चाहिए कि शराब पीने से कितना नुकसान होता है और यह घातक व्यक्ति, परिवार, समाज और देश के लिए कितनी तत्कालीन और बुरी है। जो सामाजिक संस्थाएँ शराब-बन्दी पर पूर्ण और अटूट विश्वास रखती हैं, उस सम्बन्ध में उन की सहायता भी ली जानी चाहिए।

इस प्रकार के प्रचार का काम दिल्ली में बिल्कुल नहीं हुआ है और मैं चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय इस ओर ध्यान दें। जो योजना हमने पहले दी थी या किसी नई योजना के मातहत हमें इस तरह ध्यान देना चाहिए ताकि जो लोग भावतन शराब पीने लगें हैं उनको आहिस्ता आहिस्ता यह बताया जाय कि यह बुरी चीज है और इसके पीने और खाने से सोसाइटी को और अपने आपको नुकसान होता है।

तीसरी चीज मैं यह प्रश्न करना चाहता हूँ कि दिल्ली में, अभी थोड़ा अर्सा हुआ, जब बहुत काफी तिजारत में लगे हुए भाइयों ने इस बात की आवाज उठाई थी और वह सही थी, कि दिल्ली में इटर स्टेट सेल्सटैक्स नहीं लगना चाहिए और इस सम्बन्ध में हड़ताल भी हुई बदकिस्मती से इस सम्बन्ध में टियरगैस भी छोड़ी गई थी कल लोगों को इससे तकलीफ भी हुई। लेकिन अभी तक उस पर कोई घोषणा हमारे गृहमंत्रालय से नहीं निकली है। यह बात पूरे तौर पर स्पष्ट हो चुकी है कि दिल्ली का मामला इटर स्टेट सेल्स टैक्स के सम्बन्ध से दूसरे राज्यों से बिल्कुल भिन्न है। दिल्ली एक छोटी सी जगह है, कुल १५ मील के रकबे में है और यह सदियों से तिजारत का बहुत बड़ा केन्द्र रहा है, खास तौर पर कपड़े की तिजारत का तो यह इतना जबरदस्त केन्द्र रहा है कि बम्बई और अहमदनगर के मुकाबले का केन्द्र है। तमाम हिन्दुस्तान से और इस

दोनों इलाकों से कपड़ा यहां आता है और जितना कपड़ा यहां आता है उसका ६० या ६५ फ्रीसदी बाहर जाता है, बाकी की यहां खपत होती है। कपड़ा और दूसरी चीजें जो यहां बाहर से आती हैं उनकी पांच या सात फ्रीसदी यहां खपत होती है, बाकी यू० पी० राजस्थान आदि इलाकों को जाती है। इसलिए १-७-५७ से जब से यह टैक्स लागू हुआ है यहां की तिजारत बिगड़ती जाती है। लोगों ने आसपास के इलाकों में और बहुत से केन्द्र खोल लिये हैं और जो लोग पहले यहां से कपड़ा लेते थे वे अब उन केन्द्रों से खरीदते हैं। नतीजा यह हुआ कि यहां मंडी में लोग हाथ पर हाथ रखे बैठे हैं। हजारां की तादाद में लोग यहां आकर कपड़ा और दूसरा सामान खरीदते थे और उससे यहां की तिजारत पनपती थी और लोगों के पेट भरते थे और लोग अपनी आजीविका का प्रश्न भी हल कर लेते थे। इस में बहुत कुछ बाधा आ रही है।

इस सम्बन्ध में एडवाइजरी कमेटी के मेम्बरान ने गृह मंत्री से कई बार बात चीत की और विचार विनिमय किया और उनकी हमदर्दी शुरू से सेल्स टैक्स के सम्बन्ध में तिजारतों भाइयों से रही है लेकिन गृह मंत्रालय की घोषणा में देरी लग रही है और उसके कारण बहुत असंतोष है। मैं चाहता हू कि गृहमंत्री जी इस सम्बन्ध में अधिक देर न करते हुए इसकी घोषणा जल्द से जल्द करे और ऐसी घोषणा करे कि जिससे यहां के तिजारत के लोगों को संतोष हो और वे कह सकें कि हां दिल्ली की तिजारत की तकलीफों को गृहमंत्री जी ने और केन्द्रीय सरकार ने सही मानों में समझा और उमका ऐसा हल पेश किया कि जिस हल को वे लोग मंजूर कर सकें।

आखिर में मैं इस सम्बन्ध में एक बात और कह कर बैठ जाऊंगा। हमारे यहां दिल्ली में एक कारपोरेशन बिल के लागू करने की बात बहुत दिनों से चल रही है। यह भी कहा गया था कि वह कारपोरेशन बिल बहुत जल्द ही सदन में रखा जायेगा। हमें उम्मीद तो यह थी पार्लियामेंट के इसी सेशन में वह बिल सदन के सामने आ जायेगा। लेकिन अभी तक वह

पार्लियामेंट के सामने नहीं रखा गया है और मुमकिन है कि और ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि वह बिल शायद इस सेशन में पदन के सामने न आ सके। जैसा कि मंत्री महोदय को मालूम होगा हमारी वर्तमान दिल्ली म्युनिसिपल कमेटी का टर्म ३१ अक्टूबर को खत्म हो जायेगा और फिर उसके बाद जब तक कि कोई कारपोरेशन या कोई ऐसा निजाम हमारे सामने नहीं आजाता कि जिसे सरकार मंजूर करे, तो बीच में एक रुकावट पैदा होने का डर है। इसलिए क्या यह था कि कमेटी की मियाद खत्म होने से पहले वह बिल सदन के सामने रखा जायेगा और पास हो सकेगा लेकिन यह न हो सका। अब हम यह चाहते हैं कि वह बिल जल्दी से जल्दी सदन के सामने रखा जाय और उस पर लोगों कि राय ले कर जिस से लोगों को संतोष हो सके, जल्द अज जल्द लागू किया जाय ता कि कमेटी का मिशन खत्म होने के पहले नहीं तो कम से कम उसके बाद बहुत जल्दी वह कानून आ जाय और उसके मुताबिक दिल्ली के अन्दर भ्रमल शुरू हो सके। हमको यह बताया गया था कि इस बिल को इस सेशन में या इस में अगले सेशन में लाकर पास कराकर और मार्च १९५८ तक दिल्ली में कारपोरेशन स्थापित दिया जायेगा। लेकिन अभी तक यह बिल सदन के सामने नहीं आया है और इस पर बहुत विचार विनिमय होना है और यह काफी लम्बा बिल है इस लिए मैं समझता हू कि इसके लिए यह मियाद भी शायद काफी नहीं होगी। इसलिए मैं गृहमंत्री जी से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि इस बिल को जल्द से जल्दी हमारे सामने लावे ताकि ३१ मार्च तक उसको पास करके उसको यहां पर लागू कर दिया जाये अगर एम हुआ तो यह काफी संतोषजनक होगा क्योंकि इस पर दिल्ली की बहुत सी समस्याओं के हल होने का आरोमदार है जिनके कारण आज जनता में असंतोष भी रहता है।

मैं इन चन्द बातों को आप के सामने रखना चाहता था। इनको मैं ने गृहमंत्री जी के सामने रख दिया है। इन बातों को सदन के सामने रखते हुए गृहमंत्रालय की जो मांगें हैं उनका मैं समर्थन करता हू।

Shri R. S. Arumugham (Srivilliputhur-Researved-Sch Caste): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for having given me this opportunity to participate in the debate on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Home Affairs. I am really happy that my first participation and maiden speech is on an important subject like Home Affairs which is under the able guidance and control of a veteran leader like Pantji.

This is a comprehensive department. It has a responsibility for shaping the life and well-being of the nation. The burning question of the hour is that of the wages and service conditions of government servants. Government servants are of various categories—classes I to IV.

There is yet another unwarranted and unhealthy distinction as between the Central Government servants and the State Government servants. It is highly improper to continue this distinction. It is not my intention to say that all the demands for increased pay or other amenities are unwarranted. But, I submit the cost of living has gone up for all the people in the country including the State Government servants who are doing not less work or inferior type of work. I, therefore, suggest that the Ministry should see that the difficulties are removed as early as possible and the State and the Central Government servants should be placed on par. I hope the Pay Commission will consider this matter.

Apart from salaries and allowances, there are questions of promotion. The present rules and regulations are not fool proof. The more the discretion, the more the discrimination. It causes a lot of heartburning in the minds of the Government servants. A new approach should be aimed at to make it possible so that people who earn the right of promotion are not denied the same by manouvres of interested parties.

In the Madras State, a large number of people are coming from Ceylon. Most of them are working classes.

They come practically without anything. Either our friendly neighbour should become really friendly and allow our people to continue there or we should take the responsibility to rehabilitate them. I submit that the employment exchanges may be directed to give special consideration to these displaced persons from Ceylon. The Industries Ministry may also be requested to consider the issue of licences for starting textile industries on a co-operative basis. If any of these people are willing to settle in Andamans, opportunities may be given to them.

While I congratulate the Home Minister for taking adequate steps to remove untouchability and look after the welfare of the Harijans, I wish to bring certain points which would go to improve the situation. The implementation of the laws regarding untouchability is not satisfactory. In the villages they are still being treated in the old ways of subordination and slavery. In spite of the Governmental guarantees the law and order situation does not give adequate protection for Harijans.

I would like to inform the House of a pitiable occurrence which took place a few days back in my constituency. Nine Harijans of the Kadamangalam village in Muthukulathur village have been kidnapped and tortured by anti-social elements of that area for the only reason that they had voted for the Congress. It is common in that area. If a man votes for the Congress, he has to be prepared to face the consequences. Their houses are set on fire, crops are destroyed or their property is looted. I would like to request the hon. Minister to consider this matter. Is it not the duty of the Government to protect the economically and socially backward Harijans from the hardship of the anti-social elements' hooliganism and atrocities? I would request the hon. Minister to look into this and see that such occurrences do not happen in the future. Harijans should also be given a guarantee to enjoy their rights and privileges. Adequate steps should be taken for the recruitment of Harijans.

in the police department and thereby enthuse confidence in their minds

In matters of scholarships, there is nothing to complain so far as Harijans are concerned. But the inordinate delay in the grant of scholarships causes us so much distress. Some schools and colleges insist upon the payment of special fees in advance. There are cases where Harijan boys and girls, for want of facility to pay even this amount, were debarred from joining the colleges. So, I suggest that instructions may be given to all educational institutions that, since the Harijan boys and girls are definitely getting scholarships, they should be admitted in colleges and high schools without any payment whatsoever in advance.

Lastly, I wish to bring to the notice of our Home Minister the fact that adequate representation for Harijans has not been given in IAS, IPS, High Courts, and other judicial services. I hope the hon. Minister will remove these grievances of the Harijans at an early date.

श्री जाधव : सभापति महोदय, मैंने एक कट मोशन पेश की है और उसको मैं सबसे पहले आपके सामने पढ़ देना चाहता हूँ।

"That the Demand under the Head 'Miscellaneous Departments—expenditure' under the 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced to rupee 1 (Failure to form unilingual States of Maha Gujrat and Samyuktha Maharashtra)"

अभी अभी इस सवाल के बारे में एक मान्यवर सदस्य ने अपने विचार प्रकट किए हैं और अपनी तकरीर के दौरान में उन्होंने मराठी में जो कहावत है उसको यहाँ पर सुनायी है। इस तकरीर को सुन कर मुझे बहुत दुख हुआ। उन्होंने मराठी में कहा है

"शि ~ या कडीला ऊत कशाला-भाणता"

हमारे सामने तथा हमारे देश के सामने जो बड़ी बड़ी समस्याएँ हैं और जिन को

सुलझाने की हमारे देश को कोशिश करनी पड़ रही है उन सब का जिक्र मेरे मान्यवर मित्र ने किया है। परन्तु महाराष्ट्र के सवाल को उन्होंने गूँह-गूँह करने की ही कोशिश की है। इससे मुझे बहुत दुःख हुआ है। यह जो सवाल है, यह केवल हम लोगों का ही नहीं है, बल्कि सारे देश का सवाल है। हिन्दुस्तान के नक्शे में गुजरात और महाराष्ट्र एक खास पोजिशन रखते हैं। गुजरातियों तथा महाराष्ट्रियों की जनसंख्या करीब करीब पाँच करोड़ है। आपने इनके भविष्य के बारे में जो फैसला किया है वह उनकी भावनाओं के प्रतिकूल है। आपने अपना हल उन पर जबरदस्ती थोपा है। यह जो प्रश्न रचना की गई है यह उनके दृष्टिकोण की उपेक्षा करके की गई है। इस प्रागस्ट सदन में महाराष्ट्र के प्रतिनिधियों की आशाओं तथा उमंगों की कोई भी परवा नहीं की है और उनके साथ बड़ा भारी अन्याय किया है। मेरे माननीय सदस्य ने जिस कहावत को यहाँ रखा है, उसे उन्हें इतनी घणा के साथ नहीं कहना चाहिए था। मैं भी एक अग्रजी की जो कहावत है उसको आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ।

"Mother only knows the pangs of delivery"

हमको इससे क्या नु सान होता है, क्या तकलीफ होती है, यह बतलाना मैं बहुत जरूरी समझता हूँ। डा० अम्बेदकर साहब ने जो कि संविधान बनाने में सबसे आगे थे उन्होंने 'Thoughts on Linguistic States' के अपनी किताब में लिखा है -

"Article 3 of the Constitution gives power to Parliament to create new States. This was done because there was no time to re-organise the States on linguistic basis for which there was great demand."

डा० अम्बेदकर के सामने ही नहीं, संविधान बनाने वाले जितने भी लोग थे उन सब के सामने यह सवाल बहुत तेजी

[श्री जाधव]

से खड़ा हुआ था और इसका डा० अम्बेदकर साहब ने खास तौर से अपनी किताब में जिक्र किया है। यह जरूरी था कि हिन्दुस्तान में सूबे किस आधार पर बनाये जायें और इसका जो इलाज हो सकता था उसका जिक्र उन्होंने अपनी किताब में किया है।

दूसरी बात जो मैं आपके सम्मुख रखना चाहता हूँ वह यह है कि हिन्दुस्तान में ही नहीं बल्कि सारी दुनिया ने इस बात को माना है।

Page 11, Thoughts on Linguistic States: "One State one language is a universal feature of almost every State. Examine the Constitution of France, examine the Constitution of England, and examine the Constitution of U.S.A. —one State one language is the rule."

जिस एस० आर० सी० कमिशन की स्थापना की गई थी, उसने भी अपनी रिपोर्ट के पैरा १३० में लिखा है :-

"A majority of States are already predominantly umlingual (1) West Bengal, (2) Orissa, (3) Bihar, (4) Uttar Pradesh, (5) Rajasthan, (6) Madhya Bharat (7) Saurashtra, (8) Mysore, (9) Travancore-Cochin, and (10) Andhra"

ये जितने भी सूबे थे इनकी रचना भाषा के आधार पर की गई थी। लेकिन समय में नहीं आता। वे कौन सी वजहान हैं जिनको प्रागे करके हम से यह कहा जाता है कि हिन्दुस्तान की जो सिक्किमिटी है, हिन्दुस्तान की जो स्टेबिलिटी है, उसको एकभाषी प्रान्त बनाने से खतरा पैदा होता है क्यों यह कहा जाता है कि इस वजह से हम एक भाषी प्रान्त नहीं बनाना चाहते ? मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि दूसरे जो सूबे थे और जो एक भाषी थे क्या उनके निर्माण से भारत की स्टेबिलिटी को कोई,

खतरा पैदा हुआ ? उत्तर प्रदेश जो कि एक भाषी प्रान्त था क्या उस एक भाषी प्रान्त की वजह से कोई ऐसी बात पैदा हुई थी जिस के आधार पर यह कहा जा सकता हो कि हमारे हिन्दुस्तान की सिक्किमिटी को, हिन्दुस्तान की स्टेबिलिटी को कोई खतरा पैदा नहीं हो सकता है। हमारे गृह-मंत्री महोदय बड़ी अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं कि इस तरह से प्रान्तों की रचना करने से भारत के सिक्किमिटी या स्टेबिलिटी को कोई खतरा पैदा नहीं होता है। क्या दूसरे जो एक भाषी सूबे हैं उनमें से कोई इस तरह की बूझाई है कि वे भारत की स्टेबिलिटी और सिक्किमिटी के लिए खतरा पैदा हो रहा है। ऐसी बात कभी नहीं हुई और न कभी होगी। हम सब से पहले हिन्दुस्तानी हैं और बाद में हम किसी सूबे के हो सकते हैं। हम चाहते हैं कि हमारे हिन्दुस्तान को कोई भी किसी किस्म का खतरा पैदा न हो और इसके टुकड़े टुकड़े न हों। हम चाहते हैं कि यह फले फूले, पनपे तथा आगे बढ़े। लेकिन जब संयुक्त महाराष्ट्र तथा गुजरात के प्रश्न सामने आते हैं तो क्या वजह है कि इस प्रकार की दलीले पेश की जाती हैं। मैंने उन सब तकरीरों को पढ़ा है जो कि इस सदन में तथा राज्य सभा में एस० आर० सी० की रिपोर्ट के बारे में दी गई हैं। मैंने इस रिपोर्ट को भी बड़े गौर से पढ़ा है। मैंने देखा है कि जितने भी कांग्रेस के माननीय सदस्यों ने तकरीरें की हैं उन सभी ने कहा है कि बम्बई सहित संयुक्त महाराष्ट्र की रचना की जानी चाहिए। इस चीज को उन्होंने एक मत से इस सदन के सम्मुख तथा राज्य सभा के सम्मुख रखा है।

श्री हंडा : ये सब पुरानी बातें हैं।

श्री जाधव : जब एस० आर० सी० की रिपोर्ट को सन् १९५५ में इस सदन के सामने रखा गया था उस वक्त यह कहा गया था।

कहा जाता है वे पुरानी बातों को क्यों याद करते हैं ? लेकिन हमें उनको हमेशा अपने सामने रखना चाहिए । जब मुस्तकबिल बनाने की बात होती है तो जो पुरानी तारीखें होती हैं वे अवश्य ही हमारे सामने आ जाती हैं । हिन्दुस्तान की तारीख बनाने के बास्ते जितनी कोशिश बापूजी ने की थी और जो बुनियादे डाली थी, वे किसी से छिपी हुई नहीं हैं । हिन्दुस्तान में यह जो समुक्त महाराष्ट्र बनाने के खिलाफ में आवाज उठती है, उसका क्या कारण है, यह भी मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ । यह एक तारीखी बात है जो मैं आपके सामने रखने जा रहा हूँ । इस सदन के माननीय सदस्य जानते होंगे कि भारत में एक शक्त्त आया था जिसका नाम लुइस फिशर था । सन् १९४२ में जून महीने में वह महात्मा गांधी के साथ रहा था । उन्होंने महात्मा गांधी के साथ बात करते हुए एक बात कही थी जिसे मैं इस भागस्ट हाउस के सामने रखता हूँ और मैं चाहता हूँ कि यह हाउस उस पर गौर करे । उन्होंने लिखा है -

Page 41 of A Week with Gandhi by Louis Fischer

"I said I had several questions to ask him about the Congress Party. Very highly placed Britishers, I recalled, had told me that Congress was in the hands of big business and Gandhi was supported by the Bombay millowners who gave him as much money as he wanted. 'What truth is there in these accusations?' I asked

'Unfortunately, they are true' he declared. 'Simply 'Congress has not enough money to conduct its work. We thought in the beginning to collect four annas from each member per year and operate on that. But it has not worked'.

'What proportion of the Congress budget' I asked, 'is covered by rich Indian?'

'Practically all of it' he stated

'Does not the fact that Congress gets its money from the moneyed interests affect Congress politics?' I asked. 'Does not it create kind of moral obligation?'

'It creates a silent debt' he said "

यह उन्होंने लिखा है । अब मैं आपके सामने दूसरी बात रखने चाहता हूँ । आज बापू जी के बारे में कई बातें हमारे सामने बैठे हुए माननीय कांग्रेसी सदस्य बतलाते हैं । लेकिन बापू जी का जो कुछ कहना पड़ा और कितने दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ा । वह यह था -

On page 50, "But of course after the formation of the National Government my voice may be a voice in the wilderness "

यह जो बात मैंने आपके सामने रखी है इसमें मैं इस चीज को पाता हूँ । सन् १९४६ के बाद से कांग्रेस के अन्दर राजाओं और महाराजाओं की तादाद तथा जो पूजीपति हैं उनकी तादाद बढ़ रही है उनकी रिकूटमेंट जाँच पर है । और उसका असर ऐसा होता है कि हिन्दुस्तान में जिस बात के लिए कांग्रेस कोशिश कर रही है कि यहाँ उसे सोशलिस्ट पैटर्न आफ सोसायटी लाना है, उस सोसायटी पैटर्न आफ सोसायटी लाने के आद में अगर कौन आता है तो वह पूजीपति है, और उनका सेंटर बम्बई है । यह बम्बई अगर महाराष्ट्रियों के हाथ में चला गया, जो कि क्रांतिकारी हैं, जिन्होंने हमेशा अन्याय की मुसालिफत की है, तो वह सोशलिस्ट पैटर्न आफ सोसायटी वास्तव में लाने की कोशिश करेगा । इस डर से हिन्दुस्तान के प्रेस ने, जो कि पूजीपतियों के हाथ में है, महाराष्ट्रियों को बदनाम करने के लिए बहुत कुछ किया । उन को गुंडा कहा, गुजरातियों ने कहा । मैं जब गुजराती लफ्ज आप के सामने कहता हूँ तो उन के लिए कहता हूँ, जो कि गुजराती पूजीपति हैं ।

Mr. Chairman: Your time is over now.

Shri Jadhav: I am the first speaker from my party and, thereafter, I may kindly be allowed more time

Mr Chairman: No question of first or second 15 minutes are allowed for each Member I have rung the bell after 12½ minutes The hon Member may speak for another two and half minutes more

श्री जाधव मैं ने यह बात आप के सामने रखी। महाराष्ट्र के बारे में बहुत सी बातें और भी कही गईं। हिन्दुस्तान में अन्धाय की रोकने वाले, और देश के लिए लड़ने वाले जो शिवाजी महाराज थे, जिन के बारे में हिन्दुस्तान का आस इतिहास है, उनके बारे में कहा गया कि ऐसे आदमी की स्तुति आली महाराष्ट्रीय ही कर सकते हैं जिस ने अपने से मिल ने की आगे हुए आदमी की पीठ में छुरा मारा। शिवाजी महाराज के बारे में ऐसा कहा गया ऐसे शिवाजी महाराज के बारे में जो अगर हिन्दुस्तान में पैदा न होते और कोशिश न करते तो आपकी शिक्षा बाढ़ी के जगह वे होती। मैं आप से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान में महाराष्ट्र के लोगों को बदनाम करने के लिए जो कोशिश हुई है, उससे हम को दुःख हुआ है। मैं इस आगस्ट हाउस में कहना चाहता हूँ कि महाराष्ट्र ने ऐसे लोग पैदा किए हैं। जो इतिहास में अस्ति है। जिस सेंटिनरी को आप ने कल मनाया १८५७, के साल की, जो उस की बड़ी बड़ी शक्तियाँ हैं, वे कौन थीं? कहा के थे? स्वराज्य इस माई बर्थ राइट, यह देश में कहने वाले लोकमान्य तिलक कहा से आए थे? उस के आगे देखिए, हमारे सविधान को बनाने वाले डा० अम्बेडकर साहब कहाँ के थे? वह सब बातें आप को देखनी चाहिए। मुझे हर जगह होते हैं, इसे कबूल करने में मुझे दुःख नहीं होता है। लेकिन आप्र में जो कुछ हुआ उस को करने वाले क्या मुझे थे? नहीं, बल्कि के लोगों के दिल की उमंग थी। क्या उस को पूरा करने की कांग्रेस ने कोशिश नहीं की? आज हिन्दुस्तान में १३ प्रवेश

एक भाषी बनाये हैं, लेकिन जिन लोगों के दिल में आपस में कुछ झुंझा हो, तक हो। ऐसे लोगों को इकट्ठा रखने में क्या फायदा है। मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि हमें इस सवाल के बारे में सोचना चाहिए। मैं आप से बाबा साहब अम्बेडकर की एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ। महाराष्ट्र के लोगों ने कभी भी पैसे की पर्वाह की Maharashtra have no nose for money, महाराष्ट्र ने कभी किसी से धुमनी नहीं की। आप जा कर बम्बई में देखिए। हर देहात में आप को गुजराती मिलेंगे, मारवाडी मिलेंगे। बड़ी मोहब्बत से सब इकट्ठे रहते हैं। एक महाराष्ट्र ही ऐसा प्रदेश है कि जहाँ पर मारवाडी नंटा ले कर जाते हैं और महल बनाते हैं। इसी मोहब्बत से हम रहते हैं। हम से कोई डर रखने की जरूरत नहीं। मुझे बहुत खुशी हुई कि जब दो दिन पहले श्री पी० आर० पटेल साहब ने इस हाउस में स्वीकार किया कि वे दो बम्बई महाराष्ट्र को। एक दिन आने वाला है कि गुजराती और महाराष्ट्री भाई भाई बन कर यहाँ आएंगे और इस आगस्ट हाउस के सामने कहेंगे बम्बई महाराष्ट्र को दे दो, झगडा मिटे। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ गुजरातियों के दिल में आजाद होने की उमंग है, वह लोग १३ वीं सदी से परतन्त्र थे। वे चाहते हैं कि अपना मुस्तकबिल हम बनाए। महाराष्ट्र के लोगों के बारे में मैं पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू जी की तकरीर का बाद दिलाना चाहता हूँ जो उन्होंने १ अगस्त १९५६ को तिलक शतसवासी के सम्बन्ध में पूना में दी थी। उन्होंने रेम-कोर्स ग्राउंड पर सार्वजनिक सभा में कहा था कि बम्बई महाराष्ट्रियों की है, उन की बम्बई देने में मुझे बहुत खुशी होगी। मौका आया तो मैं उन की बकालत भी करूँगा। मैं पंडित जी से बहुत प्रदब से अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि चुनाव में महाराष्ट्र ने एक नया नक्शा दिखाया है। यह आदमी महाराष्ट्रीय जमात का है या गुजराती जमात का है, इसे मैं देखते हुए सिर्फ इस लिए कि और आदमी संयुक्त महाराष्ट्र के लिए हिमायत

के भाने धाया हुआ है, उस को चुन कर भेजा। यही नहीं, उस ने दूसरा एक नक्शा भी रक्खा है। बापूजी ने जिस जीज के वास्ते कोशिश की थी, कांग्रेस में उस के वास्ते जो कदम उठाना चाहिए था, वह नहीं उठाया है। लेकिन महाराष्ट्र ने उसे कर दिखाया। जेनरल सीट्स से महाराष्ट्र ने सात घाठ प्राधमी अनुसूचित जातियों के प्रेसम्बली में चुन कर भेजे हैं, और इस पार्लियामेंट में भी मेरे दोस्त गायकवाड साहब और कामलेजी हमारे सूबे की जेनरल सीट से ही चुन कर आए हैं। किस के खिलाफ? श्री गोविन्द हलि देशपांडे के खिलाफ, जो इस हाउस के मेम्बर थे। उन के खिलाफ एक शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स का प्राधमी बड़ा होता है और जीतता है। गोविन्द हरि देशपांडे जी जो कि एक ब्रह्मण थे जब वोट मांगने गए तो उन को वोट नहीं मिला, लेकिन जब गायकवाड जी वहां गए, तो लोग उन को अपने बूल्हे तक ले गए और कहा कि संयुक्त महाराष्ट्र के लिए हमारा वोट तुम को है। महाराष्ट्र ने यह नक्शा बनाया है। गुजरात में भी जो प्राधम उठी, वह भी आप के सामने है। प्राध मेरे पास टाइम कम है और कहना बहुत कुछ है, इस लिए मैं प्राधर में आप से भर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि महाराष्ट्र के बारे में सब का कर्तव्य है कि वह उस की इच्छा को पूरा करें। हिन्दुस्तान में हर सुजा। जबान के बुनियाद पर बनना चाहिए, सब लोगों के दिल इकट्ठे होने चाहिए हिन्दुस्तान का मुस्तकबिल अच्छा होना चाहिए, सिर ऊंचा होना चाहिए। आप जानते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान में १३ प्रदेश एक भाषामापी बने हैं, गुजरात और महाराष्ट्र इन द प्राविन्सेज के भी एक जबान के सपने पूरे होने चाहिए। काडला बन्दरगाह जो है उसे सरदार वल्लभ भाई पटेल ने इसी लिए बनाया था कि प्रागे चल कर गुजरात को उस की ज्यादा जरूरत पड़ सकती है। जब के महागुजरात बनेगा।

इस को देखते हुए मैं फिर से प्राध से भर्ज करूंगा कि आप इस सवाल को ठीक

से सोच कर हल करें। यह कोई "शिली कडीला उन प्राधम्याचे काम नाही" यह हमारी तकलीफ है जो कि मैं प्राध के सामने रख रहा हूँ। हम लोकसाही से कोशिश करेंगे प्राधन और शांति से कोशिश करेंगे लेकिन संयुक्त महाराष्ट्र का सपना जो है, उसे हम पूरा कर के रहेंगे। और यह काम प्राध की मदद से पूरा कर के रहेंगे।

श्री भवन बर्नान (गडवाल): संभाषित महोदय मैं माननीय गृह मंत्री जी को, जो यहां पर उपस्थित नहीं हैं, श्री दातार जी की मारफत प्राधेक बधाइया देना चाहता हूँ कि प्राधने पिछले कार्यकाल में उन्होंने अनुपम मुदुलता और प्राधर दुबता का परिचय दिया है। जैसा कि संस्कृत के एक श्लोक प्राधर्थ है : फूल के समान कोमल लेकिन ब्रज के समान कठोर। उसी के अनुकुल वह मिठास और मधुरिमा से भरे हैं, लेकिन जब देश का प्राधन प्राता है, उस समय दुड़ निश्चय करने में सब से प्रागे। प्रामी कुछ दिन हुए इस सदन में सौशियल सर्विलेज मेनटेनेंस बिल पर बहस हुई थी। उस प्राधसर पर शासन ने जो रख प्राधनाया, उस ने इस बात को साबित कर दिया कि प्राधसर पढ़ने पर हमारे गृह मंत्री और हमारी सरकार कठोर दुबता का रूप प्राधना सकते हैं।

मैं यहां पर यह कहे बगैर नहीं रह सकता कि जब तक देश पूरी तरह सम्पन्न और समृद्ध नहीं हो जाता, जब तक हमारी पंच वर्षीय विकास योजना के द्वारा देश प्राधधिक सम्पन्न के प्राधने लक्ष पर नहीं पहुँचता, तब तक मेरी सम्मति में हड़तालों की बिलासिता को सहन नहीं किया जाना चाहिये। मैं इस "लग्जरी प्राक्र स्ट्राइक्स" के बिल्कुल विरुद्ध हूँ। सिडान्त या स्ट्राइक्स के विरुद्ध न होते हुए भी मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि प्राधोजना का बुनियादी उद्देश ही यह होता है कि समाज की उन्नति और कल्याण के

[श्री भक्ता दर्शन]

लिए समाज का प्रत्येक वर्ग और प्रत्येक व्यक्ति कुछ न कुछ त्याग करे और सारे राष्ट्र का जीवन अनुशासनयुक्त हो ; उस में रैजि-मेंटेशन की कुछ न कुछ आवश्यकता होती ही है । जहां तक सरकारी कर्मचारियों की आवश्यकताओं और मांगों का सम्बन्ध है, उन के बारे में विचार-विनिमय होना चाहिए ; उन के दुखों को समझने के लिए समय-समय पर उन के प्रतिनिधियों से बात-चीत करनी चाहिए और उन की बातों को समझ कर समय रहते उन की मांगों की पूर्ति करनी चाहिए । लेकिन इसका ये अर्थ नहीं है कि कोई भी व्यक्ति समूह या दल देश की प्रगति में किसी प्रकार का रोड़ा भटकाए । इस लिए इस मंत्रालय ने पिछले दिनों जों दृढ़ता का रख अपनाया, उस के लिए मैं उस को फिर बधाई देता हूँ ।

इस सम्बन्ध में सारे देश के दृष्टिकोण और सारे देश की आवाज को समझते हुए मैं तो यहां तक कहने के लिए तैयार हूँ कि जिस प्रकार शिवजी के चारों ओर कामदेव ने जब मायाजाल रचाया हुआ था, लेकिन तब उन का तीसरा नेत्र खुलते ही वह भस्म हो गया था ; उसी प्रकार उस विधेयक के स्वीकार होते ही हड़ताल समाप्त हो गई ।

सभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी और मंत्रालय को इस लिए भी बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि उस ने केन्द्रीय शासन के कर्मचारियों में हिन्दी का प्रचार करने के लिए बहुत प्रशंसनीय कार्य किया है । गृह-मंत्रालय की रिपोर्ट में बताया गया है कि अक्टूबर, १९५५ में दिल्ली में और उस के बाहर के विभिन्न केन्द्रों में लगभग २,५०० सरकारी कर्मचारी हिन्दी की शिक्षा प्राप्त कर रहे थे, और मार्च, १९५७ में उन लोगों की संख्या १२,००० हो गई थी । यह प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है कि १९६१-६२ तक लगभग तीन लाख कर्मचारियों को हिन्दी का पर्याप्त ज्ञान हो जाय ।

इस सम्बन्ध में मैं मंत्रालय का ध्यान राजभाषा आयोग की रिपोर्ट की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ, जो कि १२ अगस्त को इस सदन के सामने पेश की गई । उस में बताया गया है कि यद्यपि गृह मंत्रालय की ओर से काफ़ी प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है, लेकिन फिर भी बीस लाख कर्मचारियों में से केवल तीन लाख की १९६१-६२ तक शिक्षित किया जा सकेगा मैं ममक्षता हूँ कि ईम में और अधिक तेजी लाने की आवश्यकता है । राजभाषा आयोग ने यह भी सिफ़ारिश की है कि अगर आवश्यकता पड़े, तो इस सम्बन्ध में "एलिमेंट आफ़ कम्प्लेशन" यानी अनिवार्यता की मांग भी आनी चाहिए । इस का अर्थ यह है कि अगर दो या तीन वर्ष में कोई हिन्दी न जानने वाले कर्मचारी हिन्दी का ज्ञान प्राप्त न करें तो कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए कि वे अनिवार्य रूप से ऐसा कर सकें

इसके बाद मैं गृह मंत्री जी का ध्यान इस ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे सेक्रेटैरियट में जो हिन्दी के लिपिक हिन्दी असिस्टेंट हैं, उन को पहले दूसरे असिस्टेंटस के बराबर वेतन मिलता था, लेकिन मुझे बताया गया है कि पिछले दिनों—शायद मितव्ययता के आधार पर यह निश्चय किया गया है कि हिन्दी जानने वाले एल० डी० सीज० और यू० डी० सीज० को ही तीस रुपया मासिक अतिरिक्त वेतन देकर उस से हिन्दी का काम कराया जाय । मेरा निवेदन है कि गृह मंत्रालय इस पर पुनर्विचार करे क्योंकि अगर हिन्दी जानने वाले कर्मचारियों को असिस्टेंट का ग्रेड दिया जाय, तो इससे हिन्दी को प्रोत्साहन मिलेगा ।

मैं यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि कुछ कर्मचारियों को पिछली सड़ाई के जमाने में नियुक्त किया गया था, जिन्होंने हिन्दी की उच्च शिक्षा तो प्राप्त की थी, लेकिन केवल अंगरेजी में मैट्रिकुलेशन, इन्टरमीडिएट या बी० ए० की परीक्षा पास कर ली थी । मुझे बताया गया है कि पिछले

दिनों उन को हटा दिया गया और नये सिरे से उन को नियुक्त किया गया ; साथ ही उन की पिछली सर्विस को नहीं जोड़ा गया, जिससे वे लोग बड़े घाटे में हूँ। मेरा निवेदन यह है कि अगर हिन्दी के माध्यम के द्वारा उन्होंने अपने पद को प्राप्त किया तो उन को इस का दंड नहीं दिया जाना चाहिये।

14 hrs.

बहुत दिनों से सरकारी कर्मचारियों को पी० टी० ओ० कनसेशन देने की, अपने घर जाने की सुविधा—रेल के किराये में मदद देने की जो बातचीत चल रही थी, उस को स्वीकार कर के मन्त्रालय ने बड़ा प्रशसनीय कार्य किया है। इस के लिए मैं उस को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ। लेकिन इस सम्बन्ध में एक बात यह लगा दी गई है कि यह कनसेशन केवल उन लोगों को दिया जायेगा, जिन का घर २५० मील से अधिक के फ़ासले पर होगा। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि तीसरी और चौथी श्रेणी के बहुत से कर्मचारियों के घर दिल्ली से दो सौ पचास मील से कम दूरी पर स्थित हैं। मेरे अपने क्षेत्र गढ़वाल, अल्मोड़ा और हिमाचल प्रदेश से आने वाले हजारों कर्मचारी इस शर्त की वजह से इस सुविधा से लाभ नहीं उठा सकते हैं। पिछले दिनों माननीय मंत्री जी ने आश्वासन दिया था कि इस पर विचार किया जायेगा। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि इस दूरी को घटा कर पचास या सौ मील कर दिया जायगा, ताकि नज़ीक रहने वाले कर्मचारी भी इस योजना से लाभ उठा सकें।

इस रिपोर्ट की पैराग्राफ ६३ में यह बताया गया है कि सारे भारत में १८५७ के स्वाधीनता-संग्राम की शताब्दी मनाने के सम्बन्ध में क्या-क्या किया जाय। कल हमने सारे देश में एक बड़ा भारी जश्न—उत्सव—मनाया। रामलीला मैदान में कल हमने इस बात की तिज्जा की कि हमारी वफ़ादारी सर्व प्रथम इस देश के प्रति है, बाद में अपने धर्म, भाषा, जाति, प्रदेश या जिले के

प्रति है। साथ ही हमने अपने पुराने खड्ग-हरो पर—खूनी दरवाजों पर—बड़ी रोशनी की। उस जगमगाहट के बीच में शायद हमने सोचा कि हमारे कर्तव्य की तिज्जा हो गई। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी और सरकार से अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि १८५७ और उसके बाद के शहीदों के प्रति केवल सभाएँ कर देने और उनके खड्ग-हरो पर दिये जला देने से हमारे कर्तव्य की रतिश्री नहीं हो जाती। इस सम्बन्ध में दो सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ।

पिछले दिनों ड० राम सुभग सिंह का एक "सरकारी बल्प" सदन के सामने आया था कि राजनीतिक पीढ़ियों और स्वाधीनता-संग्राम के सैनिकों के बच्चों की शिक्षा के लिए कुछ छात्रवृत्तियाँ दी जायें इस विषय पर यहाँ बाद-विवाद हुआ, लेकिन दुर्भाग्य से वह बीच में ही समाप्त हो गया और वह सकल्प लैप्स हो गया। उसके बाद पिछली सत्र सत्र समाप्त हो गई, इसलिये उस पर पुन विचार नहीं किया जा सका। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि अगर हम स्वाधीनता-संग्राम के सैनिकों की स्मृति की रक्षा करना चाहते हैं, तो हमारे शासन और हमारी जनता का यह कर्तव्य हो जाता है कि हम उनके परिवारों के लिए कुछ व्यवस्था करें। पिछले दिनों मुझे यह जान कर बड़ी खुशी हुई कि मद्रास-सरकार ने यह संकल्प किया है कि राजनीतिक पीढ़ियों के बच्चों को विश्वविद्यालय श्रेणी तक निःशुल्क शिक्षा दी जाय। यह बड़ा भारी कार्य है और इसके लिये मद्रास-सरकार प्रशंसा की पात्र है। उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने भी इस सम्बन्ध में यह व्यवस्था की है कि जिन व्यक्तियों की आयु सत्तर वर्ष से ज्यादा है उनके लिये पेन्शन निश्चित कर दी जाय। स्पष्ट है कि सब के लिये पेन्शन की व्यवस्था नहीं की जा सकती है, लेकिन जो अपग हो चुके हैं, जो निर्बल हो चुके हैं, सब से पहले

[श्री भक्त दर्शन]

उनकी तरफ ध्यान दिया जाये। ऐसे लोग अधिक से अधिक एक-ठंड लाव होंगे, जिन्होंने कुर्बानी की है। पहले उनके लिये व्यवस्था कर दी जाये और फिर दूसरों की तरफ ध्यान दिया जाय। इस सम्बन्ध में भारत सरकार को सारे देश के लिये एक समान कार्यक्रम चालू करना चाहिये।

इसके बाद मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि १८५७ के शहीदों के प्रति हमारा कर्तव्य तब तक पूरा नहीं होता, जब तक कि देश में एक भी विदेशी शासक की मूर्ति मौजूद है। जब हम लोग दिल्ली में आते हैं, तो यहाँ पर विदेशी शासकों की मूर्तियों को देख कर हमें राष्ट्रीय अपमान का बोध होता है। पिछले दिनों एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा था कि जिन्होंने भीमस्त कार्य किये हैं, उनकी मूर्तियों को हटा दिया जायेगा। फलस्वरूप दिल्ली में दो मूर्तियों को हटा दिया गया है। उत्तर प्रदेश में हमारे समाजवादी मित्रों की तरफ से भी एक आन्दोलन चला और उनकी माग थी कि विदेशी शासकों की मूर्तियों को हटा दिया जाय। वहाँ बड़े पैमाने पर मूर्तियों को हटाया गया है। यहाँ तक कि आगरा में महारानी बिकटोरिया की मूर्ति को भी हटा दिया गया है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि केन्द्रीय सरकार का यह कर्तव्य है कि सारे देश के लिये वह एक ही नीति निर्धारित करे। सघ-शासित प्रदेश—दिल्ली—की दो मूर्तियों को हटा देने से काम नहीं चलेगा। उत्तर प्रदेश और मध्य प्रदेश में भी मूर्तियों को हटाया जा रहा है। केन्द्रीय सरकार को आदेश देना चाहिये कि विदेशी शासकों की मूर्तियों को हटा कर उनके पदस्तल पर अपने राष्ट्रीय नेताओं की और स्वाधीनता-सन्नाम के शहीदों की मूर्तियाँ स्थापित की जायें। यह सिद्धान्त का प्रश्न है कि विदेशी शासकों की मूर्तियों को हटाकर उनके स्थानों पर सन्

१८५७ के शहीदों की और हमारे स्वातन्त्र्य-सन्नाम के दूसरे सेनानियों की मूर्तियों स्थापित की जायें और इसी प्रकार हम उन शहीदों के प्रति अपना कर्तव्य पूरा कर सकते हैं।

पिछले दिनों दिल्ली में एक आन्दोलन चला था कि दिल्ली की सड़कों के जो नाम अंग्रेजी शासकों के नामों पर पड़े हुए हैं इनको बदला जायें। मुझे प्रसन्नता है कि कुछ सड़कों के नाम बदले भी गये हैं, जैसे जन-मय और राजपथ जो कि लोगों की जबान पर भी चले गये हैं। लेकिन अभी बहुत सी सड़कों के नाम ऐसे ही चले आते हैं। मैं गृहमन्त्रालय से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस ओर भी कदम बढ़ाये। यह कोई बड़ी बात नहीं है। हमारे देशवासियों के ऐसे अनेकों नाम मिल सकते हैं जिनके नामों पर यहाँ की सड़कों के नाम रखे जा सकते हैं।

अन्त में मैं ज्यादा समय न लेकर आपका ध्यान उत्तरी सीमान्त देश की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ। मुझे प्रसन्नता है कि हमारे गृह-मन्त्रालय का ध्यान उस तरफ है और बड़ा रक्षा का अग्र-गन्ध किया गया है। कई स्थानों पर आर्म्ड कास्टबुलरी के चैक पोस्ट खुले हैं और विकास का भी कुछ कार्य हो रहा है। इन चैक पोस्टों के स्थापित होने से जनता में आत्म-विश्वास और सुरक्षा की भावना पैदा हुई है। अभी थोड़े दिन हुए बड़े होती की मैदान में कुछ चीनी सैनिक आ गये थे, लेकिन जो उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के पी० ए० सी० के जवान वहाँ पर तैनात हैं जिनको केन्द्र की ओर से तनखाह मिलती है, उन्होंने उन चीनी सैनिकों को वापस लौटा दिया। तो सप्रकार इस इलाके में सुरक्षा का काम हो बहुत अग्र-गन्ध चल रहा है, लेकिन केवल यही काफी नहीं है। तिव्वत में हमारी सीमा की दूसरी ओर चीन तरह-तरह के विकास-कार्य कर रहा है, स्कूल खोल रहा है, अस्पताल खोल रहा है और अन्य अनेक विकास-कार्य कर रहा है। हमारे व्यापारी जो वहाँ दे जाते

उसकी वापस आकर अपन यहा की स्थिति स मुलना करते है कि हम कितने पिछड़े हुए है । इस लिये जब तक इम इलाके में और अधिक विकास-कार्य नहीं होगा तब तक केवल सुरक्षा का प्रबन्ध रखना ही काफी नहीं होगा । मुझे प्रसन्नता है कि हमारे मंत्री श्री दातार साहब ने हाल ही में श्री बदरीनाथ तक की यात्रा की है और वहा के लोगों की हालत को स्वयं देखा है । उमी आर मारे सीमांत देश में यही हालत है । मैं आशा करना हू कि उनकी यात्रा के लस्वरूप स क्षेत्र में विकास-कार्यो को बढ़ाया जायिगा, ताकि वहा की जनता की अपनी गण्ट्रीय सरकार के प्रति निष्ठा और भी दृढ़ हो और वे लोग, जो कि हिमालय में हमारे प्रहरी का काप कर रहे है, उस काम को और भी सचास्वय स चला मके ।

सभापति महोदय . लाला अचित राम ।

श्री नवल प्रभाकर बाह्य दिल्ली, राजत अनुसूचित जातिया) में १४ तारीख से बार बार खडा हो रहा हू लोक आपका दृष्टिपात ही मेरी और नहीं हो रहा है ।

Mr. Chairman: I have got 50 names here I can only call one by one. I cannot call two simultaneously.

लाला अचित राम (गटियाला) . माननीय सभापति जी, मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हू कि अपने मुझे चन्द मिनट के लिए बोलने की आज्ञा दी ।

आज हमारे सामने जो बिमाइस है वे बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है और जो मैं भी महोदय इस मिनिस्ट्री के साथ डील कर रहे हैं उनका भी देश में खास महत्व है । खास तौर पर पंत जी के इस मिनिस्ट्री काम करने से लोगों को आशा पदा होती है और वह समझते हैं कि सरदार पटेल की जगह एक निहायत मौजू महापुरुष ने ली है । और जनता को बिश्वास है कि देश की उन समस्याओं को जिनको सरदार पटेल ने हल करना आरम्भ किया था वह पूरा करेंगे । खास तौर पर स्टेट्स का काम हमारे सामने है जिसको सरदार पटेल ने शुरू किया था । उसको आज पंत जी और दातार साहब

बड़ी कामयाबी के साथ चला रहे हैं । सके अलावा स्टेट्स रिआर्गनाइजेशन का मतला उन्होंने अपन हाथ में लिया और उसको चलाया । इसमें कोई शक नहीं है कि इस मिनिस्ट्री को काफी कामयाबी हुई है और इन्होंने काफी सफर तै किया है और उसके लिए वे बधाई के मुस्तहक हैं । जिस तरीके से प्राबलम्स को पंत जी और दातार साहब डील करते हैं वह काबिले तारीफ है । उससे लोगों को आश्वासन होता है, खुशी होती है । लेकिन मैं यह बात नहीं कह सकता कि आज उनको तमाम मसलो में कामयाबी हुई है । इस बारे में मेरे कुछ महाराष्ट्र के और दूसरे भाई बोले हैं । इस मिनिस्ट्री में स्टेट्स रिआर्गनाइजेशन के वक्त पंजाब के मसले को भी लिया और पंजाब के मसले को हल करने की कोशिश की । और उनको स मसले को हल करने में एक हद तक कामयाबी भी ई जिसके लिए वह बधाई के मस्तहक है, और लोगों को रिलीफ हुआ । लेकिन ो वहा के हालात हैं उनको देखते हुए कोई भी आदमी यह नहीं कह सकता कि वह हल ऐसा हो जिससे कि पूरा सैटिस्फेक्शन हो । यह कहा जा सकता है कि महीने दो महीने या साल भर सैटिस्फेक्शन रहा पर हालात से आंस बन्द नहीं रखी जा सकती इस वास्ते अगर आप पंजाब के मसले का कोई सही हल निकालना चाहते हैं तो पहले आपको साबिमी तौर पर बीमारी का पता लगाना होगा जैसे कि डाक्टर दवा देने से पहले बीमारी का पता लगाता है कि बीमारी पहली स्टेज पर है, दूसरी स्टेज पर है या तीसरी स्टेज पर है । उसी के मुताबिक दवा देता है । इसी तरह से आपको पंजाब के मसले को हल करने के लिए यह समझना होगा कि पंजाब की बीमारी की स्टेज क्या है । अगर हम इस तरह से चलें तो मैं समझता हू कि ज्यादा मौजू होगा । हिन्दुस्तान का कोई भी आदमी चाहे वह पंजाब का रहने वाला हो या बाहर का, आज के वाक्यात को देखते हुए, यह नहीं कह सकता कि पंजाब की आबादी दो हिस्सों में

[साला अर्चित राम]

बंटी हुई नहीं है। इस बात में कोई शक वह झुबहा नहीं है। इससे कोई आदमी ऐतराज नहीं कर सकता।

Shri A. S. Sarhadi (Ludhiana).
Question 4

साला अर्चित राम . यह सवाल ही ऐसा है जिसके बारे में आप ऐसा कह सकते हैं। हम अंग्रेजों से कहते थे कि हिन्दुस्तान तुम्हारे साथ नहीं है तो वह कहते थे कि देखो इतनी हिन्दुस्तानी फौजे हमारे साथ है और इतने सारे दूसरे लोग हमारे साथ है। यह ठीक है कि कुछ लोग उनके साथ थे लेकिन फिर भी हिन्दुस्तान उनके साथ नहीं था। यही बात आज पंजाब में है। एक वक्त था कि हम कहते थे कि सिख कांग्रेस के साथ है, सिख हमारे साथ है लेकिन एक आवाज उठी थी कि नहीं है। वह आवाज कहती थी कि कुछ सिख आपके साथ है लेकिन उनका दिल आपके साथ नहीं है। हम एक, दो, चार साल तक यह कहते रहे कि सिख हमारे साथ है। लेकिन हालात ने हमको ऐसा मानने के लिये मजबूर किया कि ऐसा नहीं है। मैं कहता हूँ कि पंजाब में आबादी दो कम्युनिटीज में बंटी हुई है और बद किस्मती से उनमें से एक गवर्नमेंट के साथ नहीं है। यह बात बाबेह है। अगर आपको इसमें कुछ शक हो तो आप दो, चार, छः महीने और देख लीजिये। मेरे दिल में तो इस बारे में पहले भी शक नहीं था और पिछली साल मैंने यह कहा भी था। लेकिन आप इस बात को मानने में जितनी ही देर लगायेंगे उतने ही हालात खराब होंगे। अगर आज से ६ महीने पहले आप इस एनेलेसिस पर आ गये होते तो आज इतनी दिक्कत न होती। जब आपने पंजाब में किनिस्ट्री बनायी थी उस वक्त भी अगर आप इस एनेलेसिस पर आ गये होते तो आज दिक्कत न होती। हो सकता है कि उस कम्युनिटी के दस या बीस परसेंट लोग आपके साथ हो। लेकिन बाकी का दिल आपके साथ नहीं है। इस बात को आपको जल्द मान लेना

चाहिए और यह जान लेना चाहिए कि इस बात की असली शकल क्या है।

इस वक्त पंजाब के अन्दर जो एजिटेशन हो रही है वह हिन्दी रसा समिति के नाम से हो रही है। लेकिन जो असलियत है वह यह है कि एक कम्युनिटी एक तरफ है और दूसरी दूसरी तरफ है। यह कहा जा सकता है कि यह मूवमेंट हिन्दी रसा समिति के नाम से चलाई जा रही है और इसको आर्य समाज द्वारा चलाया जा रहा है। लेकिन जो सच बात है वह मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ। सच बात यह है कि आर्य समाज का पंजाब के अन्दर इतना इनफ्लुएंस नहीं है जितनी कि उसको सपोर्ट मिल रही है। यह बिल्कुल सच बात है। आर्य समाजियों की तादाद पाच परसेंट, सात परसेंट या दस परसेंट के करीब ही होगी। लेकिन जैसा कि आप कहते हैं कि ५१ परसेंट ही उनके साथ है, इसको भी मैं मान लेता हूँ। मैं ४९ परसेंट को छोड़ देता हूँ। लेकिन इतना मैं भ्रमस्थ कह सकता हूँ कि इन सब को आर्य समाज कंट्रोल नहीं करती है। वह पाच परसेंट को, सात को या दस परसेंट को ही कंट्रोल करती है, चालीस परसेंट को कंट्रोल नहीं करती है। लेकिन आज असलियत यह है कि इनकी भी सपोर्ट उसको मिल रही है। ये लोग आप समाजी नहीं हैं और अपने दिलों और दिमागों से इस धर्म के मानने वाले नहीं हैं। लेकिन अम्न में आज ये उनके साथ है। मैं ४९ परसेंट का मार्जिन छोड़ देता हूँ। लेकिन इस एजिटेशन का कारण क्या है। यह तो सब मानते हैं कि यह पोलिटिकल है और मैं भी इस चीज को मानता हूँ आर्य समाज के नेता इसको दयानतदारी से हिन्दी की एजीटेशन मानते हैं। मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि जो लोग इस चीज को चला रहे हैं वे आज यह समझते हैं कि अगर यह नाकामयाब हो गई तो हम जो ५१ परसेंट हैं वे मारे जायेंगे। वे समझते हैं कि हमारा जो फ्यूचर है वह इसकी कामयाबी के साथ बाबस्ता है। वे समझते हैं कि इसकी सफ़लता के साथ ही उनकी सफ़लता बाबस्ता है, तथा वे चिन्ध

रह सकते हैं और अगर उन्हें कामयाबी नहीं मिलती है तो वे मारे जाते हैं। इसी तरह से जो दूसरे भाई हैं वे यह समझते हैं कि हमारा मुस्तकबिल इस बात के साथ बंधा हुआ है कि यह एजिटेशन फेल हो। वे समझते हैं कि अगर यह फेल नहीं होती है तो वे जिन्दा नहीं रह सकते हैं और अगर यह कामयाब हो जाती है तो वे मारे जाते हैं। इस वक्त यह हालत पंजाब की है। नाम तो भाज हिन्दी का लिया जा रहा है लेकिन इसके पीछे जो भावना काम कर रही है वह यह है। एक सेशन तो यह समझता है कि इसकी कामयाबी के अन्दर उसकी जिन्दगी है और दूसरा यह समझता है कि इसकी नाकामयाबी के अन्दर उसकी जिन्दगी है। मेरी इस बात से कोई एग्री करे या न करे लेकिन मेरी जो सच्ची राय है वह यह है।

अब सवाल यह पैदा होता है कि हमें कौन सा रास्ता अपनाना चाहिये और गवर्नमेंट के लिये क्या करना ठीक है। अब मैं चन्द एक मिनटों में आपको यह बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि हर्बर्ट्स क्या हैं, कौन सी रूकावट है जोकि कोई हल ढूँढने में हायल हो रही है। पहली बात तो यह है कि हमारी जो गवर्नमेंट है, हमारी जो गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया है वह अपने ही जाल में कुछ फंसी हुई है। मसले हल हुआ करते हैं आदमियों से और उन आदमियों से जो कि केपेबल हो, जिनकी जो लीडरशिप हो वह इफेक्टिव है। भाज जो एक्जुअल लीडर है वे हम हैं और हम ही पावर में हैं। भाज हम ऐसे लोगों को जो काबिल है, जो लायक है और जो चीज को समझते हैं और हमारे हैं यह कह कर तसल्ली कर लेते हैं कि ये तो कम्युनलिस्ट है, कम्युनिस्ट हैं या प्रो-कम्युनिस्ट हैं इस वास्ते यह ठीक नहीं है। आप पंजाब के मसले को ही देखिये। स्टेट्स रिभागर्नाइजेशन का मसला आया। तमाम हिन्दुस्तान के आदमी सीलेक्ट कमेटी में रखे गये लेकिन पंजाब के उस आदमी

को जो कि तजुर्बेकार था, जोकि लायक था जिस ने कि पार्लियामेंट के अन्दर बड़ा काम किया है, मेरा मतलब पंडित ठाकुर दास जी से है, उस सीलेक्ट कमेटी में नहीं लिया गया। क्यों नहीं लिया गया

Ch. P. S. Daulat (Jhajjar): He is too independent a man.

Mr. Chairman: I request hon. Members not to discuss my merits or demerits when I am in the Chair. I am not able to say anything in reply to these remarks. So I request them kindly not to say anything further about me.

लाला अर्बिन राम : मेरा कहने का मतलब केवल इतना ही था कि गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया का या पंजाब गवर्नमेंट का किसी आदमी को टेस्ट करने का, किसी आदमी को जज करने का जो मैयार है, वह गलत है और वह भाज की कडिश को झूट नहीं करता है। यह पहली बुनियादी गलती है। हमारी जो यार्डस्टिक है, वह यही तक महदूद है कि यह कम्युनिस्ट है, यह प्रो-कम्युनिस्ट है, यह कम्युनिस्ट है। यह जो मैयार जज करने का है यह बिल्कुल गलत है।

जो दूसरी हर्बर्ट्स है वह यह है कि जब ऐसी बात होती है तो हर आदमी यह समझने लग जाता है कि जब किसी आदमी को गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से इस तरह की बातें कही जाती हैं तो उसे यकीन हो जाता है कि गवर्नमेंट सिर्फ तीन जवानों ही जानती है।

(i) If you defeat the Government in the election, they will hear you; (ii) If you send 10,000 or 20,000 people to Jail then they will hear you; (iii) Or if you give an effective threat of strike, then the Government will hear you.

Shri M. C. Jain (Kaithal) Listen how a Congress-man speaking in the House

Shri B. S. Murthy (Kakinada-Reserved-Sch Castes) There is a fourth one. If you are able to convince the leadership of the party, then also there is success

लाला अर्चित राम में भी यही बात कहता हूँ। लेकिन मैं आपको यह भी बतला देना चाहता हूँ कि मैं इन तीनों में से किसी को भी मबस्क्राइव नहीं करता हूँ। मैं यह भी समझता हूँ कि जब तक आप इन सब इम्प्रेसंस को रिमूव नहीं करेंगे हम आगे नहीं बढ़ सकते हैं।

An hon. Member: What do you subscribe?

लाला अर्चित राम : मैं जिस चीज को सबस्क्राइव करता हूँ वह यह है कि जब यहाँ पर पे कमिशन बिठाने का सवाल आया था और जिस को श्री शर्मा ने पेश किया था उस वक्त किसी ने इसकी कोई परवा नहीं की। इसके बाद दुबारा जब यह सवाल यहाँ पर पेश किया गया तो उसका उलट पुलट सा जवाब दिया गया और कहा गया कि एक इन्क्वायरी कमेटी होगी और यह होगा और वह होगा। इसके बाद जब स्ट्राइक का धोट दिया गया उस वक्त कहा गया कि कमेटी नहीं, कमिशन भी हो सकता है। ऐसी सूरत में मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि कौन सी मूनासिब बात थी। मूनासिब बात यह थी कि यह न कहा जाये कि यह कम्युनिस्ट इस्पायर्ड है, यह इटरनेशनल कम्युनिस्ट अमर से चल रही है। तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि मैं उस स्कूल आफ थाट को बिलाग करता हूँ जो यह कहता है कि जब यहाँ पर रेजोल्यूशन पेश हुआ था उसके पाँच दिन पहले एक कैबिनेट मीटिंग होती और यह एलान कर दिया जाता कि प्रो० शर्मा के रेजोल्यूशन के बारे में गवर्नमेंट यह समझती है कि पे कमिशन मुकर्रर हो।

इस प्रकार के उसूल को मानने वाला मैं हूँ और यह मेरा स्कूल आफ थाट है।

इसके बाद, सभापति महोदय, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज हम सैक्युलरिज्म की बहुत बातें करते हैं। ये बहुत ऊंची बातें हैं, बहुत अच्छी बातें हैं, इसके बगैर आज चारा नहीं। यह जो मन्त्र दिया गया है बहुत ही शानदार मन्त्र है। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि मन्त्र का देना और उसको हज्म करना दो मुस्तलिफ बातें हैं। इन दोनों में फर्क है। मन्त्र तो दे दिया गया है, यह ठीक है

श्री बी० च० शर्मा : मन्त्र क्या है इसको जरा स्पष्ट करे।

लाला अर्चित राम में स्पष्ट करता हूँ। हिन्दुस्तान के आज जो प्रधान मंत्री हैं वे पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू हैं। अगर उनके नाम के साथ पंडित न होता और "लाल" ने होता और उनका नाम इन दोनों के बगैर ही होता तो मैं देखता कि वे कैसे प्रधान मंत्री बन जाते। आज हमें हिन्दुस्तान को सैक्युलरिज्म की तरफ ले जाना है। मैं मानता हूँ कि पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू ने बहुत ज्यादा कुर्बानियाँ की हैं, वे एक बहुत बड़े आदमी हैं, उनमें बहुत सी खूबियाँ हैं लेकिन फिर भी अगर वह सदा घराने में पैदा हुए होते, अगर उनके नाम के साथ पंडित और लाल न होता तो उनके लिये हिन्दुस्तान का प्राइम मिनिस्टर बनना इनकी आसान बात नहीं थी। सैक्युलरिज्म अच्छी बात है। लेकिन इसके साथ ही साथ आप को दूसरी बातों का भी खयाल करना होगा। इसके साथ साथ दूसरी बातें भी हैं जो चलती हैं और उन बातों को एक दम से नहीं छोड़ा जा सकता है। मैं इस बात को मानता हूँ कि हमें उनका भी मुकाबिला करना है, उनके सामने हमें झुकना नहीं है, उनको तोड़ना है और आगे बढ़ना है। लेकिन इसना होते हुए भी जो दरम्यानी चीजें हैं

उनपर भी हमें विचार करना है। पंजाब का मसला क्या है और उसका हल क्या है। सब से बड़ी दिक्कत की बात तो यह है कि हम सारी बात को आपरबी बेसिस नहीं करते हैं। हमें सन् १८५७ में नाकामयाबी क्यों हुई। नाना साहिब फरनबीस एक तरफ थे और बहादुर शाह दूसरी तरफ और इधर बहादुर शाह बादशाह बन बैठे और दूसरी तरफ नाना फरनबीस ने पेशवा होने का ऐलान कर दिया। उस वक्त एक जीडरशिप नहीं थी। हम इस तरह की गलती नहीं करनी चाहिये। सैक्युलरिज्म लाय लेकिन हमें वह भी याद रखना चाहिये कि हमें कम्युनिटी के साथ डील करना है, उसको सैटिसफाई करना है। कुछ सैक्शनस समझते हैं कि हम गवर्नमेंट के अन्दर हैं,

श्री नवल प्रसाकर मैं नाला जी से यह पूछना चाहना है कि पहले आपने यह कहा था कि पंडित ठाकुर दाम भार्गव जो हैं उनको कोई अच्छा स्थान प्राप्त नहीं हुआ लेकिन पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू को शिफ पंडित होने की वजह से यह स्थान प्राप्त हो गया है। आप भी तो पंडित हैं, आपको क्यों नहीं कोई स्थान प्राप्त नहीं हुआ ?

लाला अशित राम : मैं यही अर्ज करता हूँ। मुख्य बात तो योग्यता की है। आज मेरा कोई पैगल नहीं है। खैर, अगर मेरी बात आपकी समझ में आये तो आप उसको कबूल कीजिये, न आये तो न कीजिये। मैंने समझा वह कर सकते हैं। वह तजुबेकार हैं। आगे पहुंचने के लिये बहुत सी चीजों की जरूरत है। हर तरह की योग्यता भी हो, त्याग हो, तप हो।

श्री बी० बं० शर्मा : लेकिन सब से बढ़ कर किस्मत हो।

लाला अशित राम : आपने ठीक कहा, किस्मत भी हो। इस सप्लिमेंट को मैं कबूल करता हूँ। लेकिन इसका साथ ही मैं अर्ज करता हूँ कि हमने पहली गलती जो की उस गलती से हम अपने आप को अलग रखें। हम ने पंजाब का हल निकाला तब एक गलती की कि कोई राउंड टेबल कॉन्फ्रेंस नहीं बुलाई। हमको चाहिये कि हमने पहले जो गलतियां कीं उनको आइन्दा न करे। इस वक्त तक हमें कोई फैसला नहीं करना चाहिये जब तक हम वहां के आदमियों को कांफिडेंस में न ले लें। क्योंकि इस तरह से जो फैसला किया जायेगा उस का हश्म वही होगा जो पहले हुआ है।

अब मैं इतनी बात कह कर खत्म करता हूँ कि गवर्नमेंट का फर्ज है कि वह पेरोन्टली सब की बात सुने। कोई झुकने का यहा सवाल नहीं है, लेकिन वह खयाल रखे कि उसके गंडम और मोन्स एक जैसे हों। ऐसा वातावरण नहीं पैदा होना चाहिये कि लोग समझ कि उनको तकलीफ दी जा रही है। गिब समझे कि हिन्दू हमें खा जायेंगे, हिन्दू समझे कि सिख हमें खा जायेंगे। आज हरियाना के अन्दर लोग सोचते हैं कि सिख हमें खा जायेंगे, पंजाबी पढ़ कर अघेर हो जायेंगे। आखिर पंजाबी पढ़ने में क्या अन्देर हो जायेंगे ? मैं समझता हू कि इसका हल यही है कि पंजाब का हर बच्चा पहली जमात से हिन्दी और पंजाबी पढ़े। अगर वह पहली जमात में अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी पढ़ सकता है तो हिन्दी और पंजाबी क्यों नहीं पढ़ सकता ? यह लाजिमी होना चाहिये कि पंजाब के अन्दर जो भी हो, कोई गवर्नमेंट का अफसर हो, वह हिन्दी और पंजाबी दोनों ही जाने, बिना दोनों के जाने हुये उसे नौकरी न मिले। कोई भी लड़का जो स्कूल में दाखिल हो उसके लिये पंजाबी और हिन्दी का पढ़ना लाजिमी करार दिया जाये पहली जमात से।

श्री० प्र० सिंह बौलता (झज्जर) :
मेकिन हरियाना पर यह क्यों लागू हो ?

साला अचित्त राज उसमें हर्ज क्या है ?
जैसे आप मेरी अच्छी बुरी बात सुनते हैं,
जिस तरह पड़ोसी के नाते हम हिन्दुस्तान की
दूसरी जवानों मोखते हैं, मराठी मोखते हैं,
बंगाली मोखते हैं, उडिया मोखते हैं, हमें
खुशी होगी अगर हम उसी तरह से पंजाबी
सीखें। इस तरह से हमारी नालेज एनरिच
होगी और हम पंजाब को मजबूत बना सकेंगे
हिन्दुतान के और हिस्सों से ज्यादा। मैं
तो यही अर्ज करूंगा कि आप एक राउंड टेबल
काफ़्रम बुलाइयें जो भी कोई आदमी उसमें
आना चाहें वह आये और तब इस मामले को
हल करने की कोशिश कीजिये। मुझे आशा
है कि इस तरह से आप कामयाब होंगे।
महीना लगे, दो महीने लग, लेकिन राउंड
टेबल ब्लाकर सब की मर्जी का मनाबिक
काम कीजिये। आप महात्मा जी की तरह
कह दीजिये कि हिन्दू आये तो आप उसे
नैटिस्फाई करेंगे, सिख आता है तो उसे नैटि-
स्फाई करेंगे ईसाई आता है तो उसे सैटिस्फाई
करेंगे। इस तरह से आप इस चीज का
हल निकालें, और मुझे आशा है कि वह
निकलेगा। जितनी डिमांड है उनमें कोई
मुश्किल नहीं है। आप हल निचाल सकते हैं।

to the satisfaction of all, not only of
one man but of all communities, whe-
ther they may be in majority or mi-
nority.

The Minister of State in the Min-
istry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar):
Mr. Chairman, Sir, we had a very
interesting debate on the 14th and also
today on the different aspects of the
activities that the Home Ministry have
been carrying on during so many
years in general and during last year
in particular. A number of questions
were raised and I should like to re-
fer to, or reply to, some of them.

Before I do so, I must express my
appreciation of the manner in which
a number of hon. Members of Parlia-

ment have spoken in a flattering
manner about what the Ministry of
Home Affairs have done. Some of
them have been kind to us and have
made certain personal references of
a flattering nature so far as I am con-
cerned, or so far as the Home Minis-
ter is concerned.

An Hon. Member: Don't be taken
away by that.

Shri Datar: Let the hon. Member
wait. So far as such references are
concerned, I would assure my hon.
friend that I would not take all that
for myself at all. We are working,
we in the Home Ministry have been
working, under the general guidance
of the Prime Minister and the special
guidance of the Home Minister and,
therefore, all the credit or appre-
ciation that Members of Parliament
have given would go to them and we
shall be satisfied with the idea that
in this large House there are at least
a number of friends who appreciate
what little we are doing.

Now, Sir, after this I would natural-
ly make a reference to some of the
points and one of them was the ques-
tion that was decided by the hon.
Parliament some months ago, that is
an attempt to reopen the question of
the re-organisation of States. The
other day an hon. Member even sug-
gested that certain injustice had been
done to certain States and unwilling
partners have been coupled together,
—he put it rather in a humorous man-
ner. The hon. Member from the other
side, Shri Patil—in fact I was very
happy to hear that from him—sug-
gested that in case the interests of the
country required, he was prepared to
allow Bombay to go to Maharashtra.
Now I am not going to enter into the
larger question at all. But I would
point out in all humility to the hon.
Member and to this House that when
this question was under consideration,
when a particular Government pro-
posal was before this hon. House, im-
passioned speeches were made not by
Members on my side of the House,
but I must say to the credit of some

hon Members that they took up this question and they stated that so far as Bombay was concerned, Bombay should be a larger State, a bilingual State. Therefore, the initiative for canvassing opinion in favour of this new objective was taken in hand not by the Congress members, but hon. Members, like Shri Asoka Mehta and others. The opinion gathered afterwards. We have to be responsive because we are a democracy and therefore we accepted that suggestion which was made by a number of hon Members,—if I mistake not, by not more than fifty Members,—and we accepted that amendment. May I tell the hon House that that particular amendment which accepted the principle of a bilingual State of Bombay was carried by the largest majority that this House had at any time.

This Parliament is the largest sovereign body in India, it is the greatest representative body of the people. If, for example, we have the largest opinion in favour of a bilingual State, does it not follow that this House safeguarded the interests not only of those areas, but of Bombay as well and therefore, there is no point in saying that if the country required, then we are prepared to follow a particular course. This hon House had the interest of the country at heart and therefore they came to a conclusion that there ought to be a large State, a bilingual State. It should not be considered as a union of unwilling partners, but it should be considered as a partnership for the whole of India.

I would, therefore, point out to that hon Member who was not here then that if for example the largest sovereign body in India accepts the position that the interests of the country lies so far as a particular part of India is concerned in keeping it in a larger atmosphere then it does constitute the highest interest of India.

Therefore, it does not lie in the mouth of one hon. Member to suggest that the interests were surrendered, that the interests were discarded. Whatever it may be, when this hon House, or the Parliament sets its seal of approval.....

Shri Nath Pal (Rajpur). Don't you agree sovereignty implies that Parliament is free to change any law that might have been passed?

Shri Datar: Let the hon Member allow me to continue on a particular Bill which has become an Act, it is entitled to the largest measure of reverence and sanctity. It is perfectly open in a theoretical manner to try to reopen what has been done. I would also concede that here and there there might be matters which may not have been to the liking of some, which might have been unacceptable to certain sections of the people.

After all, in India we have not merely to accept the Constitution, but we have to develop a tradition under which all of us are bound by what the Parliament has done until and unless Parliament itself sets it aside. A certain machinery has been provided and I would have been happy if hon Members who brought in this question would have waited or would have had resource to that other machinery.

Shri Nath Pal: That applies only to the border question.

Shri Datar: That is the reason why I put it in a general way that there might be certain points here and there which may not be to our liking. We might follow a certain procedure, but while following that procedure it would be entirely wrong to rake up the whole past and to blame either the Government or the Congress party, or even the former Chief Minister of Bombay, Shri Morarji Desai. We must say that he acted with the greatest care and with the greatest generosity.

[Shri Datar]

Under these circumstances it is absolutely wrong and undignified to criticise him for what he did in the highest interest of the nation.

I would now pass on to other subjects. A reference was made to Hindi. My hon. friend Shri Bhakt Darshan made a reference to Hindi being the official language of the Federal Government. So far as this question is concerned, only a few days ago we have placed on the Table of the House the report of the Kher Commission. That report will be considered by a parliamentary committee and the President would be giving certain directions. But, after all, this is a question which was once decided by Parliament in a certain way, and, therefore, we must take steps to prepare the country, and the Government servants also for a change-over from English to Hindi, by taking such steps as are absolutely essential.

Therefore, first, this question was taken in hand to a certain extent by the Education Ministry. Then, it was considered that inasmuch as the Home Ministry deals with the services, it would be better to have this question handled by the Home Ministry. So, about a year or more ago, we took over this question. And, a certain scheme was drawn up, according to which, as early as possible, all our officers from the highest to the lowest ought to be in a position to understand not only the Hindi language, but also the technical expressions, administrative or otherwise, that would be necessary, because a time has to come—and this fact has to be accepted by all of us,—when in the interests of the self-respect of India, we have to accept Hindi as the federal language of the country, as also the inter-State language of the country.

For that purpose, a number of steps have been taken. I might point out here that Government, when they prepared a scheme in this respect, divided all the non-Hindi Government servants into certain categories,

according to the distance that their language had from the Hindi language. First, we had, naturally, the Hindi-knowing Government servants. So far as they are concerned, all that is required is that they must know the technical and administrative expressions. That is not a very great matter of difficulty. The Education Ministry, I might point out to this House, are taking steps to coin proper words, so far as the administrative or the technical or the scientific side is concerned.

Then, we had three classes. The first class was in respect of those Government servants who know languages which were extremely allied to Hindi, as for example, Punjabi, Urdu, Kashmiri, Sindhi, Pushtu and other allied languages. So far as they were concerned, they required some training. But that training need not be very long; one year or six months' training would be more than sufficient for these people.

The next class was of people who spoke a language which was to certain extent allied to the Hindi language, but in other respects was different as well, as for example, Marathi in Bombay or Gujarati, or Bengali, or Oriya or other allied languages. For them, a fair knowledge of Hindi would require a larger period, namely one year. Therefore, they have to pass through a course extending over a period of one year.

Then, we had the South Indian languages, the four-languages group, whose connection with Hindi has been to a certain extent remote, but between whom and Hindi we have got Sanskrit. Therefore, so far as the South Indian persons under Government were concerned, they required a training of 18 months.

So, these three classes were prepared. Secondly, what we did was this. After all, there ought to be an economy also. So, we decided to train only those Government servants who were likely to be under Government

service beyond 1965. If persons would retire earlier, then, naturally, other persons would be taken in. Therefore, we took into account only those persons who would remain under Government service even after 1965 as well.

After making these various categories, we have established classes for these people. Formerly, there were evening classes. Now, we are sparing time from office hours, so as to enable these persons to learn Hindi. A number of teachers or trained persons have been appointed for training these people. I may tell this House that we have such classes at as many as 36 centres in India, because Government servants are spread over the whole of India. About 14 more are likely to be soon fixed upon.

These classes will train the Government servants. A number of trainers have been already appointed. It is not correct, as my hon. friend Shri Bhakt Darshan has stated that only a small allowance is being given to them. They would be treated as fairly as possible, and if they are to be taken from a particular service, then something more will be given by way of a special pay. The result is that a large number of classes are going on everywhere. In October this year, as many as 4,000 Government servants will be sitting for the test.

My hon. friend also made a reference to the fact that only 3 lakhs of Government servants were to be trained. I might point out to the hon. Member that this figure of 3 lakhs is irrespective of what the Railway Ministry have been doing or what the Defence Ministry are doing. And what was done was that it was decided to exclude the industrial workers. So far as these workers are concerned, it might be difficult to train them immediately,—I mean the industrial workers, the technical staff etc. So far as the class IV employees were concerned, most of them or at least a very large percentage of them knew Hindi already. Those who would retire by 1965 have also been excluded for the present. The Railway

Ministry are looking after their own staff, and so are the Defence Ministry, as I have stated just now.

Thus, we had before us the figure of 3 lakhs of persons who had to be trained, if this change-over in administration from English to Hindi was to be successful. I might point out also to the hon. Member that by the end of the next year, about 50,000 Officers will have been duly trained, and I am quite confident that by or even before 1965, they would have been trained, we are anxious to have all our officers trained, if that were possible, by 1962, but, if for example, any difficulties arise, then, naturally before 1965, which is the target date fixed by the Constitution. And it is our duty to act according to the requirements of this Constitution. Therefore, a sum of Rs. 3 lakhs has already been provided for in the Budget for this year, so far as this work is concerned.

Now, I would pass on to certain other subjects to which reference has been made. It was stated that so far as the Arms Act and the rules thereunder were concerned, they were not being implemented properly or liberally by the officers, like the district magistrates in the various fields. So far as the Arms Act is concerned, Government are now busy dealing with the consolidation of the whole law and the rules thereunder, and a Bill will be placed before this House as early as possible.

There was an objection raised on the floor of this House that we had an Arms Act which was more than eighty years old—I think it was passed in 1871 or 1869. So far as this question is concerned, Government have undertaken not only a revision but a proper consolidation of all the principles and all the provisions of the Arms Act and the rules thereunder. I am confident that when we place before this House a new Bill, this House will be satisfied that the new Bill is progressive enough.

We have to take into account conflicting considerations. One is that there ought not to be an abuse of the

[Shri Datar]

provisions of the Arms Act and the rules thereunder. That is absolutely essential to be borne in mind, not only for security but also for maintaining law and order. At the same time, we have also to take into account the other principle that our people ought to have arms in as large a measure as possible for their protection, for the protection of their cattle, for the protection of their crops, and so on, whenever that becomes necessary. Therefore, we have to reconcile both these principles, and bring forward a Bill; which while satisfying these essential needs on both sides of the question, will be as progressive as possible.

Naturally, we have to take into account the views of the State Governments which are largely concerned with the administration of this Act and these laws. After all the preliminaries are over, a Bill will be brought before Parliament and this House will have a full opportunity of discussing the provisions of the new, and I am hoping, progressive Bill.

Then something was said about Pakistani nationals. So far as they are concerned, I would not like to go into the earlier history. After the partition of 1947, the question arose as to how certain people from Pakistan were allowed to visit India. Then in 1948 a permit system was introduced which was substituted by what is known as the passport-cum-visa system in or about 1952. We have, as you are aware, the agreement between the Prime Ministers of the two countries. Therefore, it was considered that we might try along certain common or amicable lines of sending out of India those Pakistani citizens who would not go out of India. It was found after three or four years experience that this particular expectation could not be fulfilled at all. In spite of the fact that these unauthorised Pakistani nationals were proceeded against and convicted, they managed to live in India because there were certain lacunae so far as our law was concerned. This House only a few

months ago passed what is known as the Foreigners' Laws Amendment Act. That Act gives all the powers that are necessary. I am quite confident that those who enter India unauthorisedly will have to go out; they will have to be deported, and whatever powers have been given to us would be used for the purpose of preventing the continuance in India of persons who are not desirable or whose presence on Indian soil is not in the interest of India. Now the time that has elapsed is not very much. Hardly three or four months have elapsed. The State Government are also concerned.

Shri C. K. Nair (Outer Delhi): Will only the undesirables be turned out or will it also apply to the unauthorised persons?

Shri Datar: The act deals with these two classes of persons and necessary action will be taken under the Foreigners' Act and also the passport rules. All of them have been amended by the Foreigners' Laws Amendment Act. We shall strictly follow those rules and the House need not be apprehensive that such persons who ought not to remain in India will be allowed to remain without any action being taken against them.

Shri Ranga (Tenali): That means that this is not in any way to be treated by India as a discriminatory piece of legislation.

Shri Datar: No, it is not discriminatory. In fact, we were the last to come in the field. So far as Pakistan was concerned, she had these laws already. In fact, we thought that out of regard for the Prime Ministers' Agreement of 1952 we should not take any swift action, but when it was found that that particular expectation was not fulfilled, naturally we had to take action in the interest of India.

The next question that was referred to—I believe incidentally—was the Preventive Detention Act. So far as that is concerned, it is a hardly annual. Everytime it comes in. We have very strong and vehement

speeches and we are told that this Act is a stain on the Statute-book in India. I might point out that gradually the figures are coming down so far as detentions are concerned. They are coming down faster than what even hon Members might think. There was anxiety when the legislation was first passed by the legislative section of the Constituent Assembly. We had to have it passed in five or six hours in 1950. That met a particular situation that had arisen.

I might give some figures to show how the number of detentions has been substantially falling down. On 31st December 1951, it was 1865. Next year it came down to 1190. It fell to 338 in the following year. As regards the last three years, on 31st December 1955, it was only 131. The original figure before 1951 was more than 10,000. Let hon Members understand how that particular situation was an extremely emergent one and Government had to seek the help of the predecessor of this House for the purpose of the swift passage of this particular legislation. In the year 1956 it was only 158, on 31st December 1956, it was only 134.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Pali): Still you need this Act.

Shri Datar: Had the hon Member waited for one minute, I would have explained why we need this Act.

Shri Nath Pal: That is what you promise, but you never do.

Shri Datar: Let the hon Member understand.

Shri Nath Pal: We try to.

Shri Datar: that so far as the presence of this Act on the Statute-book is concerned, he has to take into account not only the small number of people who are detained but the very restraining influence of this Act on the Statute-book (*Interruptions*). That has the greatest influence. In fact, I think Shri Raghuraj Sahai stated on the 14th that this Act ought to remain permanently in the Statute-book. It is a larger question. In any

case, it cannot be made permanent without your concurrence. Whatever it is, I might point out that the presence of this Act on the Statute-book is more important, more restraining and more deterrent than even the actual figure of detentions.

Therefore, I am happy that this Act is being used by State Governments in a highly sparing manner. There has been no case of any abuse of this Act.

Shri Nath Pal: That is not because of you, that is because of the High Courts.

Shri Datar: Not necessarily. You are aware that we have got powers under the Act passed by you, all that the High Court does and wants to see is whether we have exercised our discretion. If we exercise our discretion or if we apply our mind to the facts of the case, it is more than sufficient and the High Court does not interfere. Let the hon Member understand this. The case also goes to the advisory body, and in a large number of cases the detention has been justified.

Shri Nath Pal: On how many occasions has the High Court reproached Government? He has not answered that.

Shri Datar: A number of other points were made so far, for example, as the State of Madhya Pradesh was concerned. Shri Jangde and Shri Khadiwala made a number of points about the development or absence of development of Madhya Pradesh. Madhya Pradesh is a very important State. It has had to pass through certain difficulties as, for example, Bombay and Mysore. These are the three States where a number of areas had to be merged into one. In all cases, so far as the policy of the Central Government is concerned and the help that they give is concerned, we always treat their request with such sympathy as the case deserved and as we are in a position to extend to them.

So far as uniformity of laws—or disparity or dissimilarity of laws—is

[Shri Datar]

concerned, nastrally it is a question of time. In Bombay, for example, so many States have been merged together. Therefore, the question of effecting uniformity has more to be attended to by the States themselves. I am very happy to find that committees have been appointed in this respect in the States of Madhya Pradesh, Bombay and Mysore and everything is being done to put the whole thing on a uniform basis.

Regarding integration of services, that also is a matter which we are attending to with as much speed as possible. A number of points were made so far as the State administration of Madhya Pradesh was concerned.

15 hours

I must say here that the administration is being carried on in a highly progressive and enthusiastic manner and whatever difficulties there are, the State Ministry has to battle with them or it can seek our aid to the extent necessary. There are a number of cities like Gwalior where certain difficulties have cropped up because the capital has gone from there. A number of persons feel the pinch of what you may call economic factors on account of the removal of the capital from these places. There are a number of such cities in Rajasthan. All Government buildings there formerly State buildings—are a liability; they have to be looked after by us to the extent that we can because crores of rupees have been spent on them. It is our desire for the purpose of having a fuller economy to make such use of those buildings as possible without allowing them to go to waste and dilapidation.

Mr. Chairman: We have to begin non-official business at 3 P.M.

Shri Datar: I shall finish in five minutes. But, if you desire, I shall continue my speech the next day.

Mr. Chairman: He may continue his reply on Tuesday. Now, we shall take up non-official business.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS FOURTH REPORT

Shri Pahadia (Sawai Madhopur—Reserved—Sch. Castes): Sir, I beg to move:

“That this House agrees with the Fourth Report of the Committee on Private Members’ Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 14th August, 1957.”

Mr. Chairman: I shall put the question to the vote of the House.

The question is:

“That this House agrees with the Fourth Report of the Committee on Private Members’ Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 14th August, 1957.”

The motion was adopted.

RESOLUTION RE: APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEE TO EXAMINE THE REGIONAL DISPARITY IN AVERAGE PER CAPITA INCOME—contd.

Mr. Chairman: We shall now proceed with the further discussion of the following Resolution moved by Shri Surendra Mahanty on the 2nd August, 1957:—

“This House is of opinion that a Committee of experts be appointed to study and investigate into the regional disparity in the Indian Union in the average per capita income and in the stages of development, and to recommend ways and means for bringing up the regions that lag behind to the standard of other advanced regions.”

Out of 2½ hours allotted for the discussion, 38 minutes have already been taken and an hour and 52 minutes are still left for further discussion. Dr. K. B. Menon may continue his speech.

Dr. K. B. Menon (Badagara): Mr Chairman, the House adjourned while I was speaking in support of the Resolution. I was pointing out that as a result of the regrouping of States on the basis of language on the recommendation of the SRC, we have in our country a number of small and big States. There are big States that are 10, 12 or 15 times bigger than the small States in the Union and this difference in the size of the States that compose the Union has created serious economic and political problems. It is in recognition of this potential economic and political problems that this Resolution is brought before the House.

To illustrate my statement, I would like to quote facts and figures from the smallest State in the Union—Kerala. That State is faced with the tremendous problem of pressure of population with the attendant problems of feeding that huge population and finding employment and other amenities of life. Even the Second Plan offers no solution for these problems. Out of three four thousand and odd crores, Kerala gets only Rs 87 crores. When we consider the break up figures, the situation is more glaring. For industries in Kerala a sum of Rs 8.4 crores, out of Rs 900 crores for the whole country, has been allotted. Out of an allocation of Rs 12 crores for fisheries Kerala gets 70 lakhs of rupees. We should remember that she has a long coast line and that she has one of the best fisheries in the world. Rs 70 lakhs will hardly meet the problem at all.

When it comes to power and irrigation, the Second Plan allots Rs 24 crores. When we take into consideration the huge potentialities for the development of power and irrigation in that part of the country which has, on an average, 125" annual rain-fall, this amount is practically nothing. If my figures are correct, the estimated power potential for the whole of India is 40 million kws out of which 24 million kws are expected to be

developed from the Himalayan border areas. Out of the remaining 16 million kws, 8 millions are expected to be tapped from the West Coast. The allocation of Rs. 24 crores for this purpose is very little.

Mr. Chairman: The time is up. The hon Member took seven minutes the other day and eight minutes today. The hon Members can speak only for fifteen minutes. He can go on for three to five minutes more as I find he is in the middle of his argument.

Dr. K. B. Menon: Considering the facts I have so far stated, the allotment in the plan is very meagre. Even when it comes to the location of industries, there is not a single heavy industry that is located in Kerala. With regard to fisheries, forests, conservation of soil and water, nothing has been done. If the lack of development is due to the fact that there are small States in the Union, the question is this: How will we get over that problem? I certainly do not suggest re-organisation of States on a new basis. I feel that as long as the feudal institutions of caste, community and religion remain as high-tension areas, any emotional integration or any reorganisation of States on a new basis will rake up passions and emotions, and it will not be in the best interests of the country.

Re grouping then is out of the question. The next way to circumvent the problem is zonal grouping. My submission is that the zonal grouping as it is working today is inefficient and ineffective, and unless certain modifications are made in the working of that zonal system it will not be possible to get over these problems.

The problem is urgent, and the most immediate way of finding a solution for the problem is for the Centre to intervene direct and to weed out the handicaps that the small States suffer as a result of the inadequate allocations made in the Plan.

I, therefore, suggest that the Centre should have the imagination and

[Dr. K. B. Menon]

the courage, even though the Centre may be accused of discrimination, to give to the small States larger allocations and better allotment of industries, so that the economic discrepancies may to some extent at least be overcome.

15-11 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

I would like, finally, to point out that unless there is economic stability and economic security the political future also will be in danger. It will not be proper for me to say anything about the political problems which arise as a result of the creation of small States, because that does not come within the scope of a resolution. Therefore, I only wish to point out that in the interests of political stability as well there should be an insistence on maintenance of economic justice and fair deal.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There are some amendments. May I know who are all moving their amendments?

Shri Y. S. Parmar (Mahasu): I beg to move:

That in the Resolution,—

after the words "This House is of opinion that a Committee" the words "of experts" be omitted.

Shri Balasaheb Patil (Miraj): I beg to move:

(1) That in the Resolution,—

after the word "experts" the words "and three members of this House" be inserted.

(2) That in the Resolution,—

after the words "per capita income" the word "and" be omitted.

(3) That in the Resolution,—

after the words "per capita income and in the" the word "different" be inserted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: So, these amendments and the Resolution are now before the House.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I thank Shri Surendra Mahanty for highlighting the disparity that exists between the different regions that constitute our country. If I remember aright, one of the hon. Members who preceded me was talking about disparities which exist between the different States of India. If I am correct in my interpretation of the resolution, it does not refer to the disparities which exist between one State and another State, but to the disparities which exist between one region of a State and another region. Anyhow, that is a matter of interpretation.

Now, the question is, will the purpose be served if a committee of experts is appointed? In the first place, I do not know how many committees of experts will need to be appointed. When I look at my own State, I find that there are so many parts of it which are described as backward, and I do not think one committee can handle this problem so far as the State of Punjab is concerned. I think we will need not one committee of experts but so many committees of experts, and since we will stand in need of a multiplicity of committees, I think the purpose will be defeated. As was stated on the floor of the House this morning, we will get the reports, the reports will be examined, there will be consultations between the State Governments and the Central Government, there will be a round of discussions, then the decisions will be taken and there will be implementation of those decisions. All these, I think, will defeat the very purpose for which this resolution has been given. I, therefore, think that it will not do to have a committee of experts.

It has been stated that we have to study not only the disparities between

the per capita income of one region and another, but we have also to study the different stages of development. My feeling is that our country—I say this without any disrespect to my country—is described as an undeveloped country and, therefore, it cannot be that we will study the different stages of development through which our country is going, but also the incidence of the stages of undevelopment through which our country is passing. That also will be a very difficult problem and, I think, you cannot have any committee of experts to deal with this kind of thing.

When I read the Second Five Year Plan, and also the First Five Year Plan, I come to the conclusion that the purpose of this resolution has already been anticipated by the framer's of the Second Five Year Plan. For instance, I find that in the Second Five Year Plan the approach that has been made is such as will do away with the inequalities of development in the various regions. It will also be seen that the benefits of development are more evenly distributed over the different regions than before. All this has to be seen. In the Industrial Policy Resolution, which is given there, it is said that the disparities in levels of development between the different regions should be progressively reduced, and each region should have a co-ordinated and balanced development so that the entire country can attain a higher standard of living. Again, it is said that this can be done through decentralised industrial production. It is also said that we should develop a balanced economy for different parts of the country and that the location of an industry should not be determined only by the incidence of capital and the resources that are available there. This only means that we can have industries in some parts where these things are not available, but where the incidence of development necessitates the putting up of this industry. It has been also said that special efforts should be made for providing such facilities as

power, communication, water-supply, training institutions and other things. It is said that there should be greater mobility of labour, and that we should also devote our time to social services and communications.

What I mean to say is that study aspect of this problem, the investigation aspect of this problem, the policy-making aspect of this problem, all these things have been done already by the Planning Commission and, therefore, it is no use duplicating the efforts that are already being made by the Planning Commission.

Again, if I may say so, there is the Central Statistical Institute. There are also regional statistical bureaux. I think this was said on the floor of this House by the Prime Minister when he was giving an answer to a question. Now, the Central Statistical Institute is trying to compile statistics of development with regard to different States. At the same time, the State Statistical Bureaux are trying to compile facts and figures with reference to the development in the States. Some States have set up these bureaux and some have not. I am very glad that my own States of Punjab, a progressive State, has also begun work in this direction.

What I mean to say is this. The study of this problem is already under way and nothing further is needed, to study this problem. At the same time, I do not think that the per capita income can give you a very correct view or idea of the development of a region or of a State. It is a very rough and ready indicator or index. Nothing more than that. It is so because there are so many other things which enter into what are called the incidence of development of a region. For instance, I find that you have to take into account the agricultural production of a State, and this agricultural production is also to be related to the population of the State. Agricultural production may be very high and the population also may be very dense.

[Shri D C Sharma]

For instance, I find that in Kerala, the population is very dense and if the agricultural production also is very high there, agricultural production divided by the density of population will lead to an index which will not be worth much. So, all these things must be taken into account—agricultural production and industrial production. The effect of the industrial production of the State will also be taken into account. Again, we have to take into account some of the social services such as road, communications, etc. More than these, we have to take into account the incidence of education and health. All these things are better indicators of the prosperity or otherwise of a State than anything else.

Therefore, I would say that what is needed is that so far as our developmental programmes are concerned, they should be classified in the way in which are national needs and the needs of our States and the needs of the regions which may be called backward are integrated into one. We need what may be called a balanced pattern of developmental programme. Of course, it may also be said that this is also given in the Planning Commission's report. But then, Sir, the Planning Commission is a *Shastra* which contains an answer to all questions! The difficulty is that this *Shastra* is so big that it is very difficult to act upon all its injunctions. But I hope that it will happen some day that we will be able to carry out at least the most important of its injunctions. For instance, I find there that they want first of all to build up the national economy as a whole. From that point of view, they want railways, steel plants, major industrial projects, mineral development, shipping and other things. That also suggest programmes which can give the States a pattern of better standards and status. In this respect, I think the NES the Community Projects, local development works, agricultural produc-

tion, State and National Highways, village roads and social services are included. Therefore, there is national developmental programme and there is also the State developmental programme.

But there is also room for the programme for different specified areas. What is that programme? For instance, there may be the incidence of disease at a very high pitch in some regions. For that, we have a programme for eradication of those diseases in those regions. For instance, I find that in Kangra district, near Himachal Pradesh, the incidence of goitre is very high. So, they may have a pilot project for the eradication of goitre. Then, I find that there are certain areas which are affected by scarcity. I come from a constituency where some of the areas are affected by scarcity. I also come from a constituency where flood control works are needed more than anything else. Then there are certain parts where we need special provisions for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. These are the programmes which are needed for levelling up the so-called backward areas.

Again, we need programmes for irrigation purposes, tube-wells and other things. More than these, it is not only that we have to work in terms of projects of national importance and regional importance, but we have to think of the training of manpower. For that, we require training programmes for agricultural, engineering and other purposes. All these things are there. No Committee is needed to do it. What is needed is this. Whereas we are paying the right amount of attention to the works of national importance, whereas we are paying some attention to the works of State importance, we are not paying that much of attention to those works which will have a good effect on those regions which may be called under-developed. That is the thing. Why has that been

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done? I do not know what planning is. Planning is a Central subject; planning is a State subject; planning is a district subject. It goes through all the levels of our administration. It starts from the beginning, from the panchayats, and goes right up to the Central Government. What the Planning Ministry should do is this. It should try to allocate these spheres of development and at various levels, and at the same time it should not give money to the State Governments in a lump sum. It should make definite allocations for definite kinds of work and for definite regions to the State Governments. If that is done, I am sure our planning will be more fruitful. Our planning will then hasten the day of fulfilment much more easily than it is doing now. That is what is needed. I do not think that a committee can do this work. This work is too big for a committee. But I would ask the Planning Minister to co-ordinate planning right from the panchayat to the Planning Commission in such a way that the needs of no regions are neglected.

Shri Balasaheb Patil: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, the original resolution moved by Shri Mahanty speaks about the disparity in the Indian Union in the average per capita income and in the stages of development. First of all, it speaks of the disparity in the average per capita income and then adds the word "and". The first amendment that I have moved in this respect is to drop the word "and" which occurs after the words "per capita income", in the original resolution, so that it will make clear that there is disparity in per capita income in every stage of development. The removal of the word 'and' will make it sensible that there is disparity in every stage of development. That is the first amendment that I have moved.

The second amendment I have moved is this. The resolution says, "This House is of opinion that a com-

mittee of experts be appointed...." I have no objection to the appointment of a committee of experts. But at the same time, in order to have some representation of this House on that committee, I have moved an amendment that three members of this House should be added to the membership of the committee. There should be two members from the party in power and one member from the Opposition, so that this committee will be a representative committee of this House. The first object is that there should be experts, because they know the statistics, the significance of per capita income and everything. Added to that, there should be three Members of this House, so that they will represent the opinion of different parts of India as well as different political views. Therefore, I have moved this amendment that three Members of this House should be members of this committee, if appointed as per this resolution.

The third amendment that I have moved is that after the words "per capita income in the" the word "different" should be inserted. The resolution reads "... the regional disparity in the Indian Union in the average per capita income and in the stages of development..." By my first amendment, the word "and" has been removed, and by this amendment, I want that the word "different" should be added, so that it may read, "... different stages of development..." There could be development, which has gone on to a certain extent. There may be development in the primitive or in the beginning stage; then, there may be medium development. So, I want to add by this amendment, the word "different" to the third sentence in this resolution.

In India, because of the first Five Year Plan and the beginning of the second Five Year Plan, there has been development and the development is in certain different stages of its own being. Because of that development,

[Shri Balasaheb Patil]

because of the allocation of the amount and because of the work done according to the amount spent, there is no doubt an increase in the per capita income of the Indian people. But it seems that in certain parts of India, because of certain pre-existing things since the old days and on account of the lack of funds provided in the first Five Year Plan and the funds that are to be provided in the course of the second year of the second Five Year Plan, there is not much increase in per capita income, and, therefore, there is disparity.

The first thing is that there should be an exploration and examination of all the circumstances and the reasons as to why there is disparity. Secondly, if there be a disparity, what is the reason for it and what is the remedy for the removal of the same? Therefore, a committee of experts is a necessary thing at this stage, when we are in the second year of the second Five Year Plan, when we are thinking that we should be able, by the end of 1960 or thereabout, to increase the per capita income to a large extent.

The second thing is, as a committee has to be appointed for all these things, the Members of this House, being the members of the committee, will represent this House and also will represent the opinion of the different parts of India, so that they can see to certain things and give the regulated opinion to the committee of experts. Also, this committee should be given the work of visiting the different parts of the country as well as to see the different stages of development. It should submit its report to the House within a short time, so that this House will take upon itself the task of deciding what is to be done with that. So, my submission is that with all these conditions, the committee should be appointed.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri H. C. Mathur.

Shri M. C. Jain (Kathal): On a point of order. I moved an amendment to this resolution. I want to know whether the movers of amendments will be allowed time to speak or not.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The amendment has not been moved, because the hon. Member was not in his seat when asked to move it.

Shri M. C. Jain: I may be given a chance to speak.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is a different thing altogether. He should try to catch the eye of the Chair.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Pali): Mr. Deputy-Speaker; this resolution draws attention to a matter of a vital and important nature. There can be no doubt about it. I do not advocate the appointment of a committee, because I am not sure whether it will serve the purpose of the mover of this resolution. This matter has, of course, received the attention of the Planning Commission. There is a mention about this matter and about the policy of the Government in this respect in the report of the second Five Year Plan before us.

But I have not the least hesitation in saying that this matter has not received sufficient attention at the hands of the Government and I am afraid it is not realised that it is not a case of Orissa, Assam or Rajasthan, but it is a matter in which the entire country is vitally interested, because if vast areas of the country have a depression and if this depression is going deeper and deeper, there can be no doubt that these depressed areas will give rise to a storm which will ravage the country. This fact must be realised and the whole problem must be viewed in its correct perspective. The strength of the chain lies in the strength of its weakest link. Let us see whether the Government has really realised the situation and whether they have

paid proper attention to this matter or not.

If we just refer to the facts and figures placed in our hands as a result of the implementation of the first Five Year Plan in the review which is there, we feel that the Government has no appreciation of the seriousness of the problem. As a matter of fact, with this developing economy, we expect, and that possibly is also the policy and programme of the Government, that the under-developed areas must be given a greater impetus. They must come up and catch up with the other areas. I do not say they will be in just the same position as the highly developed areas. There are certain advantages which accrue to the already highly developed areas, but certainly it was the responsibility of the Planning Commission and the Central Government to so frame their developmental programme that these depressed areas were given enough incentive, and that there was enough of programme to give them a proper lead. What has happened is, as a result of the First Plan, the under-developed areas have gone a little more backward, the difference between the better developed areas and the under-developed areas is accentuated. The richer have grown much more richer and these backward areas instead of being pulled up and brought forward, have been left much behind. The time-lag which was there at the beginning of the First Plan is today far greater. This is a great danger and I wish the Central Government to take a clear note of this danger. They should take a warning out of it.

Certain facts have been collected by the Chamber of Commerce of Rajasthan. They have given a comparative statement showing the expenditure on the developmental departments per capita in the various States, during 1954 to 1957. You will find that Rajasthan, which is one of the under-developed areas, unfortunately,

is at the bottom. The per capita expenditure on developmental schemes ranges from Rs. 18 to Rs. 7.46. These are the per capita expenses during the years 1954 to 1957 when our Plans were in their best pitch. What I find is, it is Rajasthan which is at the bottom of the list with an expenditure of only Rs. 7.46 per capita. This is not planned development. If our friends call this to be planned development, then, we would like to be enlightened about the policy which they have.

Along with that, the picture would not be complete. If you see what each State is spending per capita on administration, you will, again, find that Rajasthan spends the most. Even without spending on these development programmes, their per capita expenditure on administration is the highest in the whole of India. It has to be so because of certain necessities. I want to put a very straight question to the hon. Planning Minister: whether he has taken note of this fact and if he has taken note of this fact, what consideration he has given to this in making allocations for the developmental programmes of that State. That is the straight question which I ask.

Another straight question which I wish to address to the hon. Minister of Planning is, what is their definite policy, whether they are committed to make any definite, determined and deliberate effort to bring up these under-developed areas or not. If the answer is in the affirmative, I would like to know how they propose to do it, what steps they have already taken, whether they have got a wooden mechanical formula for assistance to the various States or whether they have some discretion used in this matter of giving aid and assistance to the various States, whether they want that each State should be able to raise funds to match their aid and assistance or they have a different formula for these under-developed States. That is my

[Shri Harish Chandra Mathur]

straight question. I would like to be enlightened on this matter.

It is true that we, who live in these under-developed areas, feel the pinch directly and we are directly concerned. But, I wish this question is viewed in the larger perspective. We should not be given the feeling that it is for us living in these under-developed areas, to argue and impress upon the authorities that these areas should be looked after better. It should be, as a matter of fact, the responsibility of the better developed areas. It should definitely be the responsibility of the Central Government. If they want to give a feeling of unity to the entire country, if they want to give a feeling of uniform development, they must change their mind and their attitude.

I would like to invite attention to a reference made, in this connection, by the States Reorganisation Commission. It found it expedient and necessary to make a special recommendation that regional disparities should be taken care of. Those eminent Members of the Commission, who had visited various parts of the country, who came in contact with the people and with the feelings of the people, felt how frustrated and bitter were the feelings in these under-developed and neglected areas. That is why they made a special recommendation to the Government that regional disparities and regional development should be given special consideration. I asked a question on the floor of this House what steps Government have taken to give effect to this recommendation of the States Reorganisation Commission. Majestically came the answer from the Minister of Commerce and Industry that the Government are aware of the situation and their developmental policy from the very inception was such that the under-developed areas will receive

due consideration. It hurts us to know the facts.

May I ask a direct question of the hon. Minister? Is it his contention that Rajasthan is a State which does not provide any room for any industrial development? During all these seven years, there is not one project, not one plan on the industrial side which has been taken up in this State of Rajasthan. Rajasthan is very rich in its mineral resources. Rajasthan produces 40 per cent of the total wool produced in India and it also produces hides and skins. There is not one single industry which has been set up at least in the public sector. Even in the private sector, I may submit, the performance is extremely poor. The five years which preceded the Plan saw the coming up of many industries in the State of Rajasthan. Some of these industries have gone up. Others, for want of development plans, have dwindled and today are lying desolate and deserted. Is this the special treatment which is being given to these areas?

My friends can point out to me the Bhakra-Nangal and Chambal projects. I know the entire story. You cannot change the geography of the country. You will have to construct the Bhakra-Nangal dam where it has got to be. But, my question is, whether on considerations of under-developed areas, they have done anything, in pursuance of their policy to give a fillip to these areas. I venture to submit, nothing has been done. That makes the people frustrated and bitter. I wish the Government give proper consideration to the entire problem raised in this very important Resolution. I know, the appointment of a Committee is not likely to serve any great purpose. They are seized of the situation. The Planning Commission has made a little reference about it. But, that reference is also an admission of their inability to do it.

Shri V. P. Nayar (Quilon): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, this Resolution is one which needs very serious attention by this House because in the course of the debate you would have found that each member who participated in this debate thought that his was the most backward State and that his State had been neglected. I was hearing my hon. friend, Mr. Mathur, and he pressed the claims for his State. Before that, Dr. Menon voiced the claims of Kerala State. It is natural also because our country is an undeveloped country. If one State is developed in one way, another State is developed in another way. There is lopsided development throughout. So it is well that we look back and find out on occasions like this what are the special claims which have to be considered in over-all planning.

I am not going into the details of what the Planning Commission did with the First Five Year Plan or the Second Five Year Plan. But I want this House to realise that it is not a question of economic or financial viability for each State that should be discussed here. I do not hold the view that in a country like ours each State must have its own independent economic or financial viability; nor do I hold for a moment that the per capita income should arithmetically be the same in all the States or it should be derived from the same source. That is not the only aspect which we have to consider. When we consider the backwardness of the State we have to consider several other aspects also. If you ask me whether my State is a backward State or a developed State, I will say it is both. In certain respects my State is far better than other States. Take, for example, education. But in other respects my State is not at all a developed State. I do not want to go into all those details now because probably that is not the mover's intention also.

What I want to impress upon the hon. Minister, who will probably

reply to this debate, is the neglect in so far as the State of Kerala is concerned, in the matter of heavy industries. I want to confine myself to the establishment of heavy industries and the Centre's role in that matter. You will find that my State, Kerala, has peculiar problems. I admit that in certain respects we are developed. But in other respects we have certain problems which it is not possible for a State Government to tackle in the present context and which it is absolutely necessary for the Centre to try to solve for the State. You know from the figures about density of population that we are probably at the top. There is no other State in India which has such a density of population. It is not like any other State and because of the density of population we have certain other problems which are very very difficult to solve and which require a huge amount of expenditure. Viewed from this context of unemployment which exists in Kerala State and viewed also from the point of lack of development of heavy industries, I want the hon. Minister to consider whether proper justice has been done to the Kerala State either in the First Plan or in the Second Plan.

We know that it is through heavy industries and heavy industries alone that we can increase the employment possibilities of any group of people. I was going through the answers to certain questions in regard to the investments of the Central Government in the various States during the First and Second Five Year Plans, covering the period 1950-60 in regard to new industries. When new industries are started, as I submitted earlier, the one and only prime consideration ought to be the employment potential of the industry, more so when the industry is given to a State where there is widespread unemployment. Looking through the list of various industrial projects sanctioned in the First and Second Plan, I find that Kerala State has been given

*mittee to Examine the
Regional Disparity in
Average per capita income*

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two or three new industries. Here is the list placed on the Table in answer to a question on the 15th July 1957. We have been allotted a D.D.T. Factory. What is the employment potential in the D.D.T. Factory? It is only 200 or 300, the hon. Minister said in answer to a question. Then we have got a Rare Earths Factory. There is very little chance of expansion of employment there. Then there is the expansion of the Fertilizer Factory. It will provide employment for about 100 or 120 people. Then there is the expansion of the cement factory, paper mill, an automobile tyre factory, cable manufacturing unit, Viscose filament and transparent paper factory, and expansion of the capacity for sulphuric acid and caustic soda and titanium di-oxide. In so far as the Kerala State is concerned, which has got the worst unemployment situation so far as the country is concerned, all the projects are confined to expansion of certain existing factories and the provision of one or two new projects in which we have very little chance of absorbing more than a few hundreds of people. Is this the way we have to plan for an undeveloped country in so far as the industry is concerned?

Take the case of other States. I do not for a moment say that because we do not have many highly developed heavy industries we should not have a steel plant in Rourkela or Bhilai or it should be located in the South. I know the geographical situation and so I very much wish West Bengal or Orissa to have another steel plant because they fortunately happen to be situated in one of the best belts—the Singhbhum-Manbhum belt—where you can have good steel plants. We do not for a moment want a colliery to be started in Kerala because however much you go down, whether it is 5,000 or 10,000 feet, there is no chance of your getting coal. We do not for a moment want any of the other factories which are given to

other States because of their special geographical location. We do not claim the establishment of an industry which cannot be set up in that State. I grant that position.

But are there not other industries which can be included for investment by the Centre and which can be, either on account of geographical or other considerations, located and located with advantage in the State of Kerala? This is the one simple question which I want to ask the hon. Minister—an industry which not merely should satisfy the demand of an hon. Member in answer to a question, but an industry which should satisfy the demand of the people in providing more employment. What have they done for that? The Second Plan has come and still we do not have any chance of developing our fisheries. As very rightly pointed out by some hon. Member, we claim to have one of the richest fisheries about 30 miles away from the coast line. We have about 4,000 to 5,000 sq. miles of sea which are reputed to have the maximum quantity of fish. What has the Central Government done? They may say that it is a matter for the State Government to develop. It is not. Fishing beyond territorial waters is a subject which can attract the attention of the Central Government and it is a matter in which several crores of rupees will have to be spent. Sir, I am conscious that my Punjabi friends have a per capita consumption of 16 ounces of milk per day whereas my State has only about one ounce. But the position is the reverse in the case of fish. While we from Kerala get an average per capita of 20 ounces, the corresponding figure for my Punjabi friend is a little over one ounce.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Not even that.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Probably it is less than that. It is for that reason that I say that we must have an overall perspective. We know that the cattle wealth of the South is very very poor whether it is Mysore or Madras or Andhra.

Shrimati Benu Chakravartty (Basirhat): Bengal also

Shri V. P. Nayar: They stand no comparison to the North Indian States. What have they done? Is there any special bias for the development of this section of animal husbandry? Is there any preference given? Are we to continue to have the herds of our cattle giving very little milk and continue to take only one ounce. We are not worried that our Punjab and U.P. friends are getting more milk.

An Hon. Member: You have coconut milk

Shri V. P. Nayar: We have coconut milk. We can give you coconut milk if, on the other hand, you can supply cow's milk. That is very easy. But that is not the problem. When you plan for the overall development of the country you have necessarily to take into consideration certain aspects from which you have no escape.

Sir, I shall now here refer to the answer given by the hon. Minister on a previous occasion because it is very relevant. I am sure that no member of this House coming from any State will grudge greater investment in the State of Kerala. Every hon. Member of this House is very sympathetic towards Kerala State. That I know. Every hon. Member knows that our State has certain problems which are very very difficult to tackle. In this context when one goes through the figures given by the hon. Minister they will be revealing. You will remember that the other day when I put a question about it, the first answer was given by the Parliamentary Secretary, which was corrected by Shri S. N. Mishra. Then Shri Manubhai Shah intervened and gave an elaborate answer. Ultimately the answer was given by Mr. Nanda himself to a simple question of per capita investment in heavy industry. What do we find from the answer? The answer is the statement showing the per capita investment by the Central Government in heavy industry. Last time a mis-

take was made on the other side. He was reading from the figures for the overall investment in heavy industry. I am not referring to that at all. I am referring particularly to the investment by the Central Government during the Plan period, the first Plan period and the second Plan period in the matter of heavy industry alone 16 hrs.

For heavy industries, as the answer reveals, we get a per capita for a period of ten years of about Rs. 1.02 for Kerala. For the same period Orissa gets Rs. 97.63 crores. I certainly concede that Orissa is an under-developed State, nor do I say for a moment that the plant which has been given to Orissa can be brought to Kerala. Certainly not. West Bengal gets Rs. 48.67, Punjab Rs. 30.66; Madhya Pradesh Rs. 49.81. By all means give them, give them more; I am not worried. But how can you justify only Rs. 1.02 for Kerala. As we know heavy industries have necessarily to develop there and develop there more urgently than in any other place, because on the one hand we have the maximum pressure on land. A family has hardly one-third of an acre. We have the maximum of educated unemployment and also under-employment.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Will you give the figure for Rajasthan also?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It has already been given by the hon. Minister.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Unfortunately Rajasthan seems to be left out from statistics.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: It is zero.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should not lose his time over other States.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Some men from that State have gone throughout India and started industries, if not in Rajasthan. The Birlas and others have come from there. So, I do not want to go into that matter.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up

Shri V. P. Nayar: I shall conclude in two minutes

These facts were very clearly known even before the Plan was formulated. The States Reorganisation Commission had suggested the extreme necessity to have a better deal for under-developed States. This is what the States Reorganisation Commission observe at page 53 (paragraph 210) of their report:

"However, while there are obvious difficulties in the way of equating economic regions with administrative units, it would be desirable, where this does not come into conflict with other important principles, to bear in mind the need for avoiding wide disparities in natural endowments and resources between the various States"

Do we not have natural endowments in Kerala. We have got the best quality of graphite. We know that the country is in short supply as far as sulphur is concerned. There are 500 square miles of pines in Kerala. I do not want to give a catalogue. It may be with the technical know-how available at our disposal not possible to develop it immediately. But we have got China clay. The deposits are known. They have been surveyed a long time ago and according to my hon friend the Minister for Irrigation and Power, for the second Five Year Plan we require porcelain insulators and other articles for the development of electrical industries to the tune of Rs 10 crores. Having one of the best resources available in our country, is it not possible for the Centre to invest some money to develop that, so that we may supply if not iron and steel required for the country, at least the requirements of the electrical industry in the matter of porcelain articles.

Sir, I want the hon Minister to take a more sympathetic view and

look into the question of providing more funds. He was kind enough to answer a question of mine that Government received from the Kerala Government a request for an additional provision of Rs 38 crores. Anybody can know that the pressure of population on land is great. There are many of the essential raw materials available in the State for industries like coal, automobile tyres, etc. We grow almost the entire rubber in India. There are two licences given for manufacture of automobile tyres. We grow very good variety of rubber. But the automobile tyre industry licence has been given to Madras. Not that I am worried about Madras getting it, not at all. But they have to get all the rubber from Kerala. When a second shipyard is being discussed, why is it not possible to fix the place at Cochin? Is there any other place with greater advantage for a second shipyard than Cochin? What is the disadvantage for Cochin, when we know that a shipyard will not merely provide direct employment but will result in the development of other small scale industries.

I am reminded of the time, so I am sitting down with a request to the hon Minister to consider the case of Kerala more sympathetically and also consider the very hard lot of our people and show that consideration by immediately making available for us the money demanded by the State Government and also starting some industries on Centre's own initiative in the State in order to be able to solve at least a fringe of the problem of unemployment.

Shri Y. S. Parmar: Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, there is no doubt, as pointed out by a number of hon Members, that certain areas of the country, by whatever name you may call them, are backward and they do need much greater attention at the hands of the Government. The matter certainly is not without complications. There is no doubt that the Planning Commission did consider this aspect,

particularly while dealing with the setting up of industries in the different parts of the country. Apart from that it seems to have looked at the problem more from the point of view of the backwardness of the class of people as scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, rather than in terms of backward areas. But it remains a fact that certain areas yet remain backward or neglected have to receive attention and consideration at the hands not only of the Planning Commission, but of the States concerned.

This matter of development, as I said, is complicated, inasmuch as there are certain measures which have to be taken by the Central Government, for example, the construction of railways, because in quite a few places, the matter of setting up of any industry would arise only after a railway line has been constructed and unless that railway line is made available, whatever the possibility of industrial development and the employment it would provide to the people, it just will not be able to come into existence, if the railway line is not made available. That is one point.

Secondly there are certain measures which would have to be taken by the State Governments in the matter of smaller industries or motorable roads which depend mainly on the resources of the State Governments. I am not quite sure, after listening to what has been stated here, whether the State Governments have got any machinery like that which has been set up by the Prime Minister not only in the shape of the Planning Commission but in the shape of the National Development Council where the schemes which have been sanctioned for the different States receive the attention of not only the members of the Planning Commission but of the Government of India as a whole as also of the other Chief Ministers from the different parts of the country. If any such machinery exists in the

States, it is good. If it does not, then it would be very essential to give proper consideration to the requirements of these areas in different parts of the States.

This question has two aspects, one concerning the States *inter se* and the other the different areas in a particular State which require special consideration. I do not know if I can agree with my hon. friend Shri Harish Chandra Mathur that the backward areas have suffered more during the last five years, as compared to the other progressive areas or areas which are naturally much better situated to avail themselves of all the developmental activities that are provided for by Government.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: This was not what I said. This is what the review says.

Shri Y. S. Parmar: I, at any rate, am grateful for what has been done in the backward areas, and I would be denying facts, if I subscribe to any such statement, for in a place like Himachal Pradesh, we certainly have been able to reach the backward areas and bring about an improvement in their conditions which was absent before. Not that it is enough, not that it is all that is required, not that it has completely changed the economic conditions of the people or their social order, but it has been a step in the right direction. The construction of motorable roads etc. and also the construction of schools and hospitals have certainly taken the people forward on the road to progress.

But even there, I believe, as not only in Himachal Pradesh but in all the backward areas of the country—except, of course, in a State like Kerala for I do not know in which category it comes—no development would be possible unless proper communications are made available. Proper railway transport must be provided, or if that is not possible, at least motor transport is absolutely essential. And even in the case of

[Shri Y S Parmar]

motor transport, if it is not made cheap enough, to enable the people to send out all their goods to the markets, it would not be able to fulfil the objective before us. Cheap communication is the main requirement in these areas.

Along with that, as has been pointed out, whatever industries are possible should be set up, and where no industry is possible to be set up, then other avenues have to be explored, whether it be horticulture, or cash crops or something else, which will definitely improve the economic conditions of the people. As the road programme or the communication programme proceeds, these will also progress, but then the other matters, such as the starting of cottage or small-scale industries, or horticulture, or cash crops etc have to be taken in hand. If there is a proper correlation between the two, then much of the soreness which the people feel and which certainly deserves the attention of this House, could be done away with. But, at times, in spite of the best intentions, and in spite of all that the Planning Commission had placed before us, somehow, these things are lost sight of.

I remember, ten years back, in Himachal Pradesh, before the States had been integrated, there was a scheme for putting up a railway line between Jagadhri to Rajban which would enable at least two or three industries to be set up there privately. But since the line could not be taken on hand, the industries also could not be set up there. Certainly, when there is the question of economy, priorities ought to come in.

But one thing which has to be borne in mind, particularly, in the case of these areas,—and it may be applied to a large extent all over the country—is that priorities to a certain extent at least will have to be fixed on the following basis: Programmes which are productive, programmes which will change the

economic condition of the people must be given first priority, and the unproductive ones which can wait, without which work can go on, and the life of the people can continue undisturbed, can be shelved if necessary, they can be kept back for a certain period of time, because even if they are stopped, no harm will come. But if these productive activities which are barely being attended to particularly in these areas are held back, just because funds are not available, then I am afraid the trouble which is growing not only in one part of the country but all over the country, particularly, in these backward areas, may take a shape which none of us would like to see.

I do hope that the Minister of Planning will discuss these matters with the States concerned, because as one knows it, the whole Plan has been made not by the Planning Commission sitting in judgement but mainly on the basis of the suggestions and proposals of the State Governments concerned. And the State Governments also have to pay special attention to this matter and see that a reasonable distribution is made in these areas which do need attention,—whether it be in the shape of money or in the shape of other developmental activities,—which will go a long way in removing the feeling of discontent in the minds of the people of these areas.

Looking into the Second Five Year Plan, I find that for the tribal areas, the Planning Commission have been good enough to fix a good amount of money, namely Rs 91 crores for these backward classes and so on, and they have also provided for 450 miles of motorable roads in the next five years. I do not know whether for all the tribal areas in the country, 450 miles are good enough. I can quite understand that this depends on the initiative and approval of all the State Governments, but to me, apparently, this target seems too low. In order

to reach these backward areas, it is very necessary that roads must be provided to link up these distant areas. So far as motorable roads are concerned, I do feel that the backward areas require a much greater mileage, so as to enable the people there to take up other activities.

I do not know whether there is a proper appreciation or realisation of what this means. I wonder if this House knows that from Simla to Chini in Himachal Pradesh, for a distance of 160 miles, the transport charges that have to be paid are Rs. 30 per maund. Simply because there is no motorable road, Rs. 30 have got to be paid per maund. If these are the rates, then I do not know whether anyone would be able to get a penny by marketing his goods, whether it be seed potatoes or anything else. Naturally, the people are greatly discontented. In order to give them some initiative, and to make them feel that it is worth their while doing something on these lands, whether it be in the shape of cash crops or horticulture or anything else, it is necessary that at least motor transport is made available to them. Unless this is done along with the other things that go with it, that urge which must come from the people for fulfilling a Plan of this nature will not be forthcoming.

श्री म० चं० जे० माननीय डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, मैं इस प्रस्ताव के मूवर (mover) श्री सुरिन्दर महता को न सिर्फ इसलिये धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि उन्होंने यह रेजोल्यूशन जो कि हमारे सोशलिस्टिक आन्वर्षिटिव्स के मुताबिक है यहाँ रखा है बल्कि हमलिये भी धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि इस प्रस्ताव के द्वारा उन्होंने एक बनियादी मसले की ओर हमारा ध्यान दिलाया है।

यह जो रिजनल डिसपैरिटी का सवाल है, मैं इसको एक और दृष्टि में देखता हूँ। इस सदन के कुछ मेम्बर साहिबान यह कहते हैं

कि उनकी स्टेट बहुत गरीब है। यह ठीक ही होगा। मैं तो यहाँ तक कहना चाहता हूँ कि बेशक किसी एक स्टेट में गरीबी न हो, वहाँ के लोगों का गुजारा अच्छी तरह से चल रहा हो लेकिन उसके मुकाबिले पर अगर किसी दूसरी स्टेट का डिपेंडेंस बहुत ज्यादा हो गया हो, वहाँ के लोगो की पर-कैपिटा इनकम बहुत ज्यादा हो गई हो, तो भी दूसरी स्टेट्स के या किसी एक स्टेट में दूसरे रिजन में आमदनी की डिपेंडेंसी का होना उन लोगो के दिलो में जो पीछे रह जाते हैं, बड़ी भारी रिजेंटमेंट पैदा कर देता है और उस रिजेंटमेंट की वजह से और उस बिटरनेस (bitterness) की वजह से देश की उन्नति होने के बजाय भ्रवनति होती है और यूनिटी होने के बजाय डिसयूनिटी होती है और अशान्ति बढ़ती है।

अगर हम इस मसले को, इस रिजनल डिपेंडेंसी के मसले को दुनिया की दृष्टि से देखें तो हमें मालूम होगा कि आज दुनिया में कुछ देश ऐसे हैं जिनके पास बहुत ज्यादा सम्पत्ति है, जिनके पास बहुत ज्यादा धन दौलत है और जो बहुत प्रागे बड़े हुये हैं लेकिन आबादी उन देशों की बहुत कम है। दुनिया की दो सौ या ढाई सौ करोड़ की आबादी में से मगरबी युरोप तथा अमरीका की आबादी दुनिया की आबादी का केवल $\frac{1}{4}$ हिस्सा है। लेकिन धन दौलत के लिहाज से उनके पास कुल दौलत का लगभग $\frac{3}{4}$ हिस्सा है। इसका कुदर्ती नतीजा यह है कि जो $\frac{1}{4}$ दुनिया की आबादी है और जिनके पास कुल दौलत का $\frac{1}{4}$ हिस्सा ही है, उनमें बहुत ज्यादा रिजेंटमेंट (resentment) है, बहुत ज्यादा डिस-सैटिसफैक्शन (dissatisfaction) है। यह जो इम्बैलेंस (imbalance) पैदा हो गया है, इसकी वजह से भी आज दुनिया में अशान्ति है। दुनिया के वे लोग जिनके पास इकोनॉमिक शक्ति कम है, वे चाहते हैं कि किसी तरह से उस बड़ी हुई

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शक्ति में से उनको भी हिस्सा मिले और जिनको ज्यादा हिस्सा मिल रहा है वे उसको कायम रखना चाहते हैं क्योंकि उनके वेस्टिड इंटरिस्ट्स (vested interests) हो गये हैं और वे उनको छोड़ना नहीं चाहते हैं। यही कारण है कि आज दुनिया में अशान्ति है।

इसी तरह से अगर यह बात हमारे देश में होती है, अगर वे इलाके जो पहले से ही डिवेलप्ड हैं, वे और डिवेलप होते जायें और वे रिजन्स जो पहले से ही अडर डिवेलप्ड हैं वे उसी तरह पर कायम रहे जैसे कि अंग्रेजों के जमाने में थे या उससे पहले थे, तो उस मूलतः में जिस बात की तरफ में ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ अपनी हकमत का वह यह है कि बेशक उन इलाकों में लोग भस्म न मरते हो, चाहे वहाँ पर ज्यादा गरीबी न हो, उन इलाकों में बहुत ज्यादा रिजेंटमेंट होगा और केवल इसी कारण से होगा कि दूसरे इलाकों की तरफ जिनकी तरफ पहले ही में ध्यान दिया जाता था, अब भी दिया जा रहा है। यही बात उन इलाकों में रिजेंटमेंट पैदा करने के लिये काफी है। आज आसाम में आयल रिफाइनरी स्थापित करने की बात चल रही है और इसको ले कर वहाँ पर काफी एजिटेशन भी हुआ है। इस का क्या कारण है? मैं समझता हूँ कि आसाम के लोग यह समझते हैं कि जो उनका हक है उस हक से उनको महसूस किया जा रहा है और उनका जो इलाका है उसको डिवेलप करने की कोशिश नहीं की जा रही है। उन के इलाके में कोई हैवी इंडस्ट्री नहीं है और इस वजह से वे एजिटेशन करते हैं। यही बात महाराष्ट्र और गुजरात पर लागू होती है। महाराष्ट्र और गुजरात का आज भी यहाँ पर जिक्र आया है। माननीय सदस्यों द्वारा इस मसले को बार बार उठाया जा रहा है, इसका कारण क्या है? इसका कारण यह है कि बम्बई

शहर जिस पर पिछड़ा तौर पर महाराष्ट्रियों का हक है, उनको सौंपा नहीं गया है। बम्बई पर कुछ लोगो के वेस्टिड इंटरिस्ट्स हो गये हैं। वहाँ पर उन लोगो का बहुत सा धन, बहुत सी सम्पत्ति लगी हुई है और वे लोग चाहते हैं कि उनका धन, उनकी सम्पत्ति महफूज रहे। उनको डर है कि अगर महाराष्ट्र के हाथ में बम्बई चली जाती है तो उनकी सम्पत्ति महफूज न रहे। तो यह जो अशान्ति पैदा होती है यह किसी इलाके के बहुत ज्यादा और किसी के बहुत कम डिवेलप होने की वजह से पैदा होती है।

इसी तरह में पंजाब के मसले का आज यहाँ पर जिक्र आया है। जब होम मिनिस्ट्री की डिमांड्स पर बहस हो रही थी तो हमारे माननीय सदस्यों ने इस समय जो वहाँ पर हिन्दी एजिटेशन चल रही है, उसका जिक्र किया था। उस हिन्दी एजिटेशन का मेरे विचार में कुछ और ही रूप है। पंजाब में दो तबके हैं, हिन्दु और सिख। वे जो आज बट से गध हैं उसमें एक अजीब हालत वहाँ पर पैदा हो गई है। मैं समझता हूँ कि जो एनेलिसिस (analysis) इस एजिटेशन का यहाँ पर किया गया है, वह गलत है। वहाँ पर एजिटेशन इस वजह से है कि पंजाब में एक इलाका जो बहुत बँकवर्ड है, जो बहुत अडर-डिवेलप्ड है, उसको डिवेलप करने की कोई कोशिश नहीं हो रही है। यह वह इलाका है जिसको कि हिन्दी रिजन्स के नाम से पुकारा जाता है। यह बात नहीं है कि वहाँ पर भोग भस्म मर रहे हैं। मैं भी इसी इलाके से आया हूँ जिसको कि हिन्दी रिजन्स कहा जाता है। अगर हम हिन्दी तथा पंजाबी दोनों रिजन्स का मुकाबिला करें, चाहे हम एग्रिकल्चरल क्षेत्र में करें, इंडस्ट्रियल क्षेत्र में करें और चाहे पोलिटिकल क्षेत्र में करें, किसी भी मामले में करें, तो हमें मालूम होगा कि वे माई भी कि पंजाबी रिजन्स में रहते हैं, बहुत

*mittee to Examine the
Regional Disparity in
Average per capita income*

ज्यादा डिवेलप्ड है और यह जो हिन्दी रिजन का इलाका है यह बहुत ज्यादा अडर डिवेलप्ड है। आज जब हम उन लोगों से बात करते हैं जो कि इस एजिटेशन के पीछे हैं, जो कि इस एजिटेशन को चला रहे हैं तो हमें वे थोड़ी सी देर में यह कह देते हैं कि अगर भाषा की दृष्टि से देखा जाये तो हमारी जो एजिटेशन है, उसमें कोई वजन नहीं है। वे कहते हैं कि रिजनल फार्मूला तो बन गया और इसके बनाने में हरियाणा वालों का बहुत बड़ा हाथ था और उनकी यह स्वाहिष पूरी हुई हालांकि हरियाणा प्रान्त जो वे अलग से चाहते थे वह उनको नहीं मिला है। अब वे कहते हैं कि रिजनल फार्मूला भी बन गया लेकिन हमें क्या मिला है और हमें ऊँचा उठाने का क्या प्रयत्न हो रहा है। वे कहते हैं कि हमारे साथ जो ज्यादाती पोलिटिकल फील्ड में हुई है और जो ज्यादाती इकोनोमिक फील्ड में हुई वह दूर नहीं हुई है। अब इस सदन के माननीय सदस्य यह जानना चाहेंगे कि व कौन सी बात है जिस के कारण हरियाणा के लोग तंग हैं। आप नहरी पानी की बात ही ले लें। जब इरिगेशन मिनिस्ट्री की रिमांड्स पर बन गई थी उस वक्त मैंने इसका जिक्र किया था और मैंने कहा था हमारे सरकार इस बात का तो फिग करनी है कि देश के वाटर रिसोसिड डिवेलप हो और इसी वजह से वह बड़ी बड़ी प्राजेक्ट्स चालू कर रही हैं जिन में भाखड़ा भी एक है। लेकिन उ रिमोसिड की तकसीम कैसे हो, उस पानी का बटवारा कैसे हो, इसकी तरफ उसका कोई ध्यान नहीं है। भाखड़ा प्राजेक्ट को मनी (mainly) इसलिये बनाया गया था कि रोहतक, गुडगाव तथा हिसार वगैरह के जो जिले हैं और जहाँ की जमीन बड़ी अरखेज है और जिसको नहरी पानी से महकूम रखा गया है, उसके लिये पानी का कोई इतिजाम किया जाये। लेकिन अब जब कि पानी मिलना शुरू हो गया है तो क्या हो रहा है? हमारे माननीय मित्र पंडित

ठाकुर दास जी ने कुछ दिन पहले किसी एक मौके पर इसका जिक्र किया था और बताया था कि किस तरह से हमारे इलाकों को निगलैक्ट किया जा रहा है। इसके पानी से ५०-६० लाख एकड़ जमीन यहाँ भी सीराब होनी थी। लेकिन आज हो क्या रहा है। उस पानी में से कितना सारा पानी पटियाला को दे दिया गया है, लुधियाना को दे दिया गया है तथा दूसरे इलाकों को दे दिया गया है जिसका नतीजा यह हुआ है कि हमारे इलाके के कितने ही गांव इस पानी से महकूम रह गये हैं। गुडगाव जिले को कतई पानी नहीं मिला है, अक्षर की तहसील है जिसको कि पानी का एक कतरा भी नहीं मिला है। यही हालत भिवानी तहसील की है। करनाल व पानीपत की तहसीलों में जितना नहरी पानी पहले मिला करता था उतना ही अब मिल रहा है। इन इलाकों का अब आप फिरोजपुर जिले से, लुधियाना से, अमृतसर से मुकाबिला करें। वहाँ पर अगर किसी गांव में १०,००० बीघे जमीन है तो उसमें से ७,००० बीघे जमीन को पानी मिलता है। हमारे इलाके में बारानी इलाकों के मुकाबिले की बात को तो आप जाने दीजिये लेकिन नहरी पानी के मामले में अगर हमारे इलाके में अगर किसी गांव में १०,००० बीघे जमीन है तो उसमें से मुश्किल से ३,००० बीघे जमीन को ही पानी मिलता है या मुश्किल में ३० फी सदी जमीन को ही मिलता है। अब वहाँ के एग्रिकल्चरिस्ट्स का और यहाँ के कन्टीवेटरों का मुकाबिला करें। एक कन्टीवेटर जिसकी ७० फी सदी जमीन को पानी मिलता है और दूसरी तरफ वह कन्टीवेटर जिसकी कुल जमीन में से केवल तीस फी सदी जमीन को पानी मिलता है किस तरह से उसका मुकाबिला कर सकता है और किस तरह से उसके बराबर खुश-हाल हो सकता है। इंडस्ट्रियल फील्ड में भी यही बात होती है। पहले जब जोगिन्दर नगर से बिजली मिलनी शुरू हुई तो वह भी पंजाबी

[श्री म० च० जैन]

रिजन को ही मिली। सुधियाना, जो कि पंजाब का मानचेस्टर कहलाता है, को बहुत सस्ती बिजली मिल गई। जब भाखड़ा की बिजली मिलनी शुरू हुई तो झटपट बहुत तेजी से बहुत सारी बिजली, बहुत सारी पावर उधर दे दी गई। हमारे इस इलाके के लोग जो बैकवर्ड थे, भ्रष्ट-डिबेलेप्ड थे, जिन्होंने अपने साधनों का विकास नहीं किया था जब उनके बिजली लेने का वक्त आया तो हुकम दे दिया गया कि जो बिजली इन्स्टीट्यूट परपजिज के लिये दी जाये, वह स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की इजाजत से दी जाये, मुकामी अफसर उसे नहीं दे सकते हैं। फिर यह कहा गया कि दिल्ली को बिजली की जरूरत है, उसको बिजली दी जाये। इस तरह से पानी की कमी को दूर करने के लिये ट्यूबवैल्स बनाये गये थे। इसके बाद सवाल पैदा हुआ कि जो वाटर रेट्स हैं वे पूल पर लिये जाये। उत्तर प्रदेश में वे पूल हो गये हैं। लेकिन यहाँ पर जालधर डिवीजन के लोगो ने कहा और इस पर जोर दिया कि ये पूल नहीं हो सकते हैं। इसकी वजह यह थी कि अगर भाबयाने के ट्यूबवैल्स के रेट्स ज्यादा हैं तो उन लोगों को ज्यादा देना पड़ता था।

मैं बहुत सी मिसालें दे सकता हूँ। लेकिन चूंकि समय नहीं है इस वास्ते दे नहीं सकता हूँ। तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो अशान्ति का असली कारण है वह यह है कि लोग यह महसूस करते हैं कि उनकी उपेक्षा की जा रही है जब कि उन इलाकों की तरफ जो कि आलरेडी काफी डिबेलेप्ड हैं, काफी से ज्यादा ध्यान दिया जा रहा है। आज एक देहात का किसान बड़ी आसानी से यह पता लगा सकता है कि दूसरे इलाकों में क्या क्या सुविधायें पहुँचाई जा रही हैं। आज ट्रांसपोर्ट की सुव्धलियतें मुहैया हो गई हैं और वह इधर से उधर आकर हर चीज अपनी आँखों से देख सकता है। आज वे

घर की चारदीवारी में ही बन्द नहीं पड़े रहते हैं। आज बैकवर्ड इलाकों के लोग यह महसूस करते हैं कि पिछले दस वर्षों से जब से हमारा देश आजाद हुआ है, उनकी वही हालत है कि जैसी हालत उनकी पहले थी। इसका कुदरती नतीजा यह निकलता है कि उनके अन्दर रिजेंटमेंट बढ़ता है और जब इस रिजेंटमेंट का कोई इलाज नहीं होता है तो वह किसी न किसी शक्ल में फूटती है और वह आज पंजाब के अन्दर हिन्दी एजिटेशन के नाम पर फूट पड़ी है। और हरियाने के लोग ही इसे ज्यादा support कर रहे हैं। मेरे जैसे भादमी जो इस आन्दोलन को हानिकारक समझते हैं, को बहुत कम सुनते हैं।

यह जो रेजोल्यूशन मेरे मित्र महती जी ने पेश किया है इसमें उन्होंने न सिर्फ एक बुनियादी मसले की तरफ हमारा ध्यान खींचा है बल्कि हमारी गवर्नमेंट का ध्यान भी उस तरफ दिलाया है कि उसे न सिर्फ मुस्तलिफ साधनों के प्रोपोरशनेट डिबेलेपमेंट की तरफ ध्यान देना है बल्कि एक स्टेट में भी जो वरियम (various) रिजस हैं उन रिजस की तरफ भी पूरा पूरा ध्यान देना होगा। अगर इन चीजों की तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया गया तो जिस चीज की तरफ बार बार इशारा किया जाता है और जैसा कि कल भी हमारे प्रधान मंत्री ने अपने एड्रेस में कहा था और अभी पिछले दिनों भी कहा था कि देश डिसइंट्रेशन की तरफ बढ़ रहा है, उसे आप रोक नहीं सकेंगे। डिसइंट्रेशन होने का कारण क्या है, इस को हुकूमत को समझना होगा। जब कोई ज्यादाती हुकूमत का अफसर करता है, या मिनिस्टर करता है, मिनिस्ट्री करती है, तो उससे देश के लोगों में रिजेंटमेंट बढ़ता है और वही देश के लोगों के डिसइंट्रेशन का कारण है।

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इसलिये मे खत्म करते हुये मूवर को बधाई देता हूँ और गवर्नमेंट का ध्यान दिलाता हूँ कि यह एक बुनियादी मसला है, इसे समझते हुये गवर्नमेंट को पूरा ध्यान रखना होगा। सिर्फ ध्यान ही नहीं रखना होगा बल्कि प्रमल करके रिजोल्यूट के कारण को दूर करना होगा।

The Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri Nanda): Mr Deputy-Speaker, the hon. Member, Shri Mathur, has said that the subject matter of this Resolution is of vital importance I agree with him. I too believe that what we have been discussing in this House is of high national importance. I am aware of the fact that inside Parliament and outside too, there is a strong feeling on this subject and this Resolution reflects that feeling. I am at one with the Mover of the Resolution, who could not unfortunately be present here today, so far as the purpose which he seeks to achieve through this Resolution is concerned. I am afraid, however, I cannot agree with him so far as the method he proposes is concerned.

I have the Resolution before me and as I see it I feel it raises certain issues. Firstly, the point is whether there is proper recognition of this problem and the existence of this problem. Then there is the formulation of plans to deal with it and to remedy the state of affairs. Secondly, a very pertinent question is asked: have we enough factual knowledge about the conditions and have we a sufficient understanding of this problem? From that the Resolution passes on to the question of finding ways of measuring disparities and finding out the size and nature of the problem. On the side of action, he wants to know whether we have appropriate methods of tackling it. What are the ways and means which are open to us to meet the situation and to remedy this undesirable state of affairs? Then he goes on to suggest that a committee should be appointed.

Barring the last point of the appointment of a committee, I am in entire agreement with the Mover. These are important issues and have to be answered. I believe that we can answer them to the satisfaction of the House. So far as his last recommendation is concerned, I am afraid it will hardly serve any useful purpose. It will in no way be helpful even from the point of the Mover.

Regarding our attitude to the first question, we recognise that it is not a simple economic issue. It is an issue involving considerations of social justice. All of us including this Parliament and the Government, are obliged to achieve social justice in the matter of both individual disparities and regional disparities. The Planning Commission had left no doubt on this point. It has been said there:

"It is axiomatic that the special needs of the less developed areas should receive due attention. The pattern of investment must be so devised as to lead to balanced regional development."

The National Development Council, an important body which has a special interest in this aspect of economic development in the country and which is composed of the Chief Ministers of all the States, says:

"It has been agreed in principle that within the available resources, every effort must be made to provide for balanced development in different parts of the country."

I am explaining these things to show that there can be and there is no difference of opinion on policies. The Industrial Policy Resolution of April 1956 lays great stress on this aspect. It has said that it is important that disparities in the levels of development between different regions should be progressively reduced.

I shall deal with the other issues which I have enumerated but before that, I may make one thing clear, I have heard and we have heard from

various hon Members complaints about the deficiencies in individual States. What they have put forward here may have considerable truth in it. But, at the moment, my task is to explain the points in terms in which the Resolution has been framed—policy, attitude, methods and to what extent we have succeeded in creating satisfaction all round the country. We may not be able to give a fully satisfactory answer for certain circumstances over which we have no control.

I was making it clear that my business now is to explain the position of Government and of the Planning Commission in order to convince the hon Members that all these things are present in our minds. We are seized of the problem and are dealing with it. A committee will not at all be of any use in this connection.

The next thing is a very important question. We may recognise the existence of disparities in general, but unless we know the situation in specific terms as to how the disparities in different areas

Shri V. P. Nayar: That is why the committee is asked for.

Shri Nanda: I am explaining why the committee won't do any better than what we are doing. There is need for an apparatus, an approach or a method of determining the relative disparities, the size of disparities as between one area and another, and also as between one period and another in the same area. It is very important for the purpose of devising suitable policy and taking suitable action. We have some general impressions and observations as to the conditions in different areas, the directions in which one State lags behind another State, and we obtain some kind of a practical guidance for action.

But, that is not good enough. This problem of measuring of the pace of development, the state of develop-

ment or the stage of development in different areas is not confined to this country. It has troubled people in other parts of the world. There was a Committee of the United Nations which went very fully into it. It happens that a national of India, Dr Rao, was the Chairman of that Committee, and they have evolved a set of indicators or criteria to judge. This was for the purpose of international comparison, which will not be fully applicable to our case. But it does give certain amount of guidance for us also. There they have evolved—I do not want to take up the time of the House by going through the whole list of indicators—metro indicators, micro indicators, direct and indirect indicators and all that.

Here, for our purpose, we have been working on this problem of measurement of disparities and the stage of development. The Central Statistical Organisation and the State Statistical Bureaus are engaged in evolving standard definitions, concepts and methods with a view to producing comparable and reliable estimates in different fields. There was a joint conference of the Central and States statisticians which took up as a matter of high priority work the compilation of basic statistics for the reorganised States, and this work is in progress.

I may point out that it is not a very simple thing. We get some figures about per capita income in one State or in another. There may be some other information about consumer expenditure, and one is apt to just seize one set of figures and draw conclusions, and they may be very dangerous conclusions, just as the other day an hon Member took up the figures of per capita income in some of the States. At the Centre we are trying to find out the per capita income for different regions and States within certain limits. Its utility and comparability is limited. It can be only of a tentative charac-

ter. Some of the States have also taken up this work on their own account. They are the States of U.P., Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal and Assam. Now Punjab and Andhra have also taken up this work. They have made certain calculations. The other day U.P. figures were quoted, and the conclusion which was drawn was that the per capita income in U.P. has been declining. It was because that we forgot the distinction between the figures of per capita income at current prices and at constant prices.

Even if we are able to find out the per capita income for different States, even if we are able to find out the overall indicators, they will not by themselves be very reliable determinants of the position in different States. We have some figures today about consumer expenditure and you will find that Assam stands practically second in the whole list. That does not mean that, because consumer expenditure in rural areas is so very high in Assam, Assam is a very highly developed State.

Therefore, the point is that this is a business which has to be done with very great care, and we are not to be guided by only one set of indicators but we have to judge the situation with the help of numerous tests of progress and interpret the whole of the information with great caution. But, progress is being made in evolving suitable indicators and determinants of progress, and progress has been made on actual measurement also I gave you some examples about the States.

The important thing is that the areas in the different States should be properly surveyed for the purpose of assessing the resources etc.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): Geological survey.

Shri Nanda: Hon. Members are possibly aware of the fact that the Planning Commission has already taken initiative in this direction. Regional planning survey of the Damodar Valley and surveys of resources

in three southern States of Madras, Mysore and Kerala have been taken up. The Mysore survey is more intensive and others are less intensive. These surveys are intended to provide models for others similar surveys in different parts of India.

Overall indicators may take some time to work out in a satisfactory way, but in different sections we have collected a good deal of useful information. For example, regarding irrigation, power, social services, transport etc. the material for all the States has been analysed, and we are now in a position to say with a fair amount of accuracy as to where the different States stand in respect of these directions of development, and how over a period the situation has changed for the better or for the worse in different places. This work by the Planning Commission, with the help of the various bodies which are associated for this purpose, has to continue in order to make an enlarged data and make it more accurate. There are some research programmes of the Planning Commission which are also going to be directed towards the same purpose.

I admit that with all these the information is not enough and therefore it only should impress on us the obligation to go ahead more vigorously with the task of finding out, collecting, analysing and interpreting these data in a satisfactory manner.

This is the position regarding the first two parts of the resolution of the hon. Member, that we understand the seriousness of the problem, we have been engaged in an effort to devise proper indicators and measures, and that we have actually been engaged in a measurement of progress, disparities or deficiencies in different areas with a certain amount of success, but more has to be done.

As to the next part of the resolution, the ways and means, I must indicate our approach to this problem briefly because there may not be very much time. The problem is not simply a problem of under-development in one area. The whole country is under-developed. That is the

(Shri Nanda)

basic fact It happens that in some State, say, Bombay, here and there there are some pockets of development When we are dealing with a really under-developed country, some slight development in some places might look very big compared to the very low state of development in other parts But even in Bombay, for example, does it mean that because Bombay has so many mills, etc., all those masses of people in the rural areas and elsewhere are better off than the others? It is not so. I know enough of those conditions there It is not so, Sir This problem has arisen to partly out of the natural advantages or disadvantages That is really the problem Also, it is the product of historical circumstances stretched over for a long period So, let us face the fact That neglect of the country—may be there has been greater neglect over some areas—cannot be remedied and rectified in two or three years It is not possible We should recognise that fact We may also take this into account that this country has just started on a course of development and it must be very obvious to anybody that when you first make your first attempts to develop, you have to be careful about what you do so that you get the best return from whatever investment you make. If, over a period of five or ten years, you have done that job well, it is going to be of much greater advantage to develop in this country May be that during this period we have been able to tackle the problem of under-development only in a few places, and it could not be all over in the course of five years or so, but, if the country is allowed to develop properly, it will be in a far stronger position to help every under-developed area in the country than if attention is diverted and resources are frittered away. This consideration is very important, and I would request the hon. Members to bear this in mind, because, although we are conscious of the fact and we

recognise the fact that there are under-developed areas which need improvement—we are conscious of their feelings and needs—they cannot wait indefinitely till the whole country develops. For, meanwhile, disparities grow and we can recognise that.

Therefore, the best that is possible has to be done also for those areas and when I said that we have to look to the over-all development, it does not mean that whatever is possible is not being done for the other areas which are and whose claims have been put before us in such a vehement fashion in the House today and the other day when this question was taken up. It should be remembered that a great deal of resources which are being applied and invested comes from loans, internal and external. Interest has to be paid on those loans. The loans have to be repaid. Therefore, it becomes highly imperative that we make the investment in a manner that we are able to sustain actually the investments and to see that out of that the results arise which will enable us to grow at a fast rate

This is a very important consideration, and it should be borne in mind, and I say it particularly because a question arises from time to time: what is the rate of development of heavy industry and what percentage is being allotted to this State and that State?

Now, this has been recognised by an hon. Member himself. There cannot be uniform development in every respect in every State. There are differences, say, in respect of natural resources and other conditions. I do not think we are aiming at uniformity in every respect in every area. There will have to be specialisation. What is really important is that each area must have equality of opportunity and not necessarily equal development in every single direction. This is the attitude, this is the approach

namely, in the earlier stages, we should concentrate on investment in such a manner that the country as a whole benefits and progresses rapidly. And, if it does it will not take very long for India to look after the needs of every area which is today backward and under-developed. Meanwhile, whatever is possible is also being done as I shall be able to show by reference to the figures and the facts, within the limitations that we are working under.

Take the first Plan. Its purpose was to set right the disequilibrium, to make up for certain deficiencies in food, etc. and inevitably we had to continue certain projects. At that time we found that in certain States, on behalf of which it is urged that much more should be done their administrative machinery, in the case of the first Plan was in such an unsatisfactory condition that whatever money was allotted to them was not spent. Therefore in that period our effort was to see that the administrative machinery improved as much as possible. That was what we could do then.

In the case of the second Five Year Plan again, we have raised the content in respect of industry, transport, power etc. very much more compared with the first Plan. Therefore, it was not possible for us to spread out steel and coal everywhere. They could not be but within those limitations, it will be found that we have been able to give as much distributive justice, to create as much regional balance as was possible. In the matter of coal and steel plants, areas which had nothing before, have got them. There is a steel plant in Orissa, there is a steel plant in Madhya Pradesh. In respect of coal also, from areas which were contributing very little before, now we are asking them to take up the responsibilities.

Therefore, within the limitations of the Plan itself, nobody would say, "In order to distribute all the money

uniformly everywhere, you should give up steel, coal and power." It could not be done. Once those things are there, everybody is going to benefit and it is not necessary that an area where a plant is located alone benefits in the matter of income and employment. Neighbouring areas also benefit. It should be possible for anybody to look into the actual facts of the situation, how incomes arise not only at the point where a plant is situated, but over a very much wider area. Incomes as well as employment are distributed. Therefore, let us not take a limited view of the situation.

I shall not take very much more time. The general ground I had thought of covering I have very largely covered. The approach of the Planning Commission to remedying this evil of regional disparities has been very clearly stated and I need not repeat all that. But one major consideration is that in locating the plants etc. we know that some areas may not have all the natural advantages; all the natural resources may not be there. In the first place, we must investigate whether there are any hidden resources. The first thing is that we should see that we discover the hidden wealth in areas which today seem to be behind and backward in that respect, and that is being done. Where there is no such overriding consideration of economic advantage or disadvantage, we should give more consideration of the claims of the under-developed areas.

16 59 hrs

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

I know all the States are very vigilant. For every single new plant that is going to come up, every State puts forward its claim, giving all the information that they have. It is not easily that any decision is taken one way or the other. The claims of the various States concerned are very fully considered.

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[Shri Nanda]

One very important consideration regarding development is, as an hon. Member said, about administrative machinery.

17 hrs.

The administrative machinery has to be strengthened in order that they may be able to do better. More than that, there is the training of personnel. It is because of shortage of trained technical personnel that difficulties arise more than anything else. It is not a question of any specialised field like steel, etc. Engineering industries can be located anywhere. Re-rolling mills can be located anywhere. More textile mills could be distributed and dispersed. This is being contemplated. For all that, there has to be that initial preparation in terms of trained personnel. A good deal of thought is being given to this. Everywhere, training in various directions is provided so that they are able to take advantage of whatever opportunities lie before them.

Shri Ranga: We have the classic example of the sugar industry. There was a policy of diffusing it; now there is a policy of concentrating it again.

Shri Nanda: I may not be able to give a full reply to that immediately. But, so far as the future is concerned, there should be, and there would be the desire to take it to areas which are better suited for dispersal. The question of removing the existing plants from where they are to other places stands on a different footing.

There are other ways in which we can rectify and redress. For example, decentralisation of production, cottage industries, small scale industries: they can be taken to all these places in a larger measure than otherwise.

In actual fact, if I had the time, I would like to do it; though I have not got the time, I promise hon. Members that I shall send to them figures about Rajasthan, about Orissa, about Kerala, how they compare in the average in-

crease in national plan, and how they have had a better share. I do not agree with the figures given by the hon. Member. I shall give him other figures. For Orissa, that is the State for which the hon. Mover said so much, I have got information about the increase in irrigation, increase in power. It is not a case of 100 per cent; I think it is 2,000 per cent. more. So many new industries have gone there. For him to complain is not correct.

We are talking of one country. We say, because the whole country benefits from development, let us not think too much of parochial considerations immediately and that advanced areas should take into consideration the needs of others. It appears there is no advanced area at all in the country. That may be a fact. But, those who are advancing rapidly call themselves to be suffering grievously.

I would like to give information about Orissa and other States. In Kerala, for example, the Plan is more than 100 per cent. The average increase may be 60 per cent. or so. But, the Kerala Plan is 100 per cent. more than the Travancore-Cochin Plan as it was in the First Plan. We have also to see the good side of things. We may not have got everything in every way. We have benefited in certain ways. Everybody cannot benefit in all ways immediately.

I have to say only a few words about the substance of the Resolution in terms of action, that is, a Committee to be appointed. As I said, I do not agree that there should be a Committee. It is a matter in which there has to be continuous work done. It is not a case in which a committee sits for a month or two and then goes away. What has to be done is known. The action that has to be taken has to be continuous. The Planning Commission is engaged on that with various other organs associated with that. It is not a question of economy; it is a question of technical aspects for which any

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clear-cut Price Policy and
Machinery for the imple-
mentation of the Second
Five Year Plan*

committee cannot be equipped. Therefore, the work that the hon Member want us to do through a committee is being done, and is being done by a body which is in the best position to do that. No other committee can take it up. As Shri D C Sharma pointed out, a committee for the whole country will lose itself entirely. It may spend 10 or 15 years and not be able to bring out anything of a positive or concrete character if it has to cover the whole country. These problems are dealt with by bodies which are competent to deal with them. In reply to your question I am able to say very positively that these things are being done. There is a working arrangement now in existence for carrying out these objects and no useful purpose will be served by superimposing on them a committee which can do nothing.

Mr. Speaker: I will now put the amendments to the vote of the House. I will first take up the amendment of Shri Y S Parmar.

Shri Y. S. Parmar: I do not want to press my amendment.

*The amendment was, by leave
withdrawn.*

Mr. Speaker: I will now take up the amendments of Shri Balasaheb Patil.

Shri Balasaheb Patil: I want my amendments to be put to the vote of the house.

Mr. Speaker. The question is

"That in the Resolution,—

after the word "experts" the words
"and three members of this
House" be inserted."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is—

"That in the Resolution,—

after the words "per capita in-
come" the word "and" be omit-
ted.

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is.

"that in the Resolution,—
after the words "per capita income
and in the" the word "different"
be inserted."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: I did not call on Shri Mahanty to reply. He wrote to me that his young child has died and therefore he is rushing back to his place. He has asked me to put off his Resolution to some other day. But I thought that since it was partly heard and already taken some time, it would not be right to hold this up even for the purpose of giving an opportunity to reply and further I do not know if the House will be inclined to do that. Anyhow, the discussion has gone on quite well. I will now put the Resolution to the vote of the House.

The question is

"This House is of opinion that a Committee of experts be appointed to study and investigate into the regional disparity in the Indian Union in the average per-capita income and in the stages of development and to recommend ways and means for bringing up the regions that lag behind to the standard of other advanced regions."

The motion was negatived.

**RESOLUTION RE APPOINTMENT
OF A COMMITTEE TO REPORT
ON A CLEAR-CUT PRICE
POLICY AND MACHINERY
FOR THE IMPLEMENTA-
TION OF THE SECOND
FIVE YEAR PLAN**

Shri A. K. Gopalan (Kasergode) I beg to move

"This House is of opinion that the absence of a firm and well-defined, price policy is upsetting the calculations of the Second Five Year Plan and is undermining its execution and accordingly sug-

gests to the Government that a Committee be immediately set up to examine the price levels of various essential industrial and agricultural products and report within six months, on a clear cut price policy and machinery for its implementation."

Already there is a committee functioning and I want to show that what my resolution wants is entirely different from that which the committee now functioning is doing. I am moving this resolution at a time when there is more awareness in the country regarding the imperative necessity of a firm price policy. The events of the last few weeks or months have forced this to the forefront and today it is very important. I want now to show the recent trend in price level.

From the end of 1955 there has been a continuous and substantial rise not only in the price of all necessities of life but also on the price of almost all the industrial raw materials, manufactures and semi-manufactures. According to the Reserve Bank Report on Currency and Finance for the years 1955-57 the continuance of the recent trend of the commodity prices, which has been inevitable since June, 1955, was one of the unsatisfactory features of the Indian economic scene in 1956-57. The economic Adviser's weekly general index of wholesale prices rose nearly by 8 per cent on the top of a rise of 12 per cent in 1955-56. The annual average of weekly index for the year at 440 was 15 per cent higher than that for the year 1955-56.

According to this report the price increases were as follows:

Food articles 24.3 per cent, industrial raw materials 19.5 per cent, semi-manufacturers 18.9 per cent, manufactures 3.2 per cent, miscellaneous 2.4 per cent.

There has also been a variation in this over all list. For example, the price of rice which is the most im-

portant staple food of our people showed a rise of 18.7 per cent, on top of a rise of 24.8 per cent in the previous year. Wheat 15.2 per cent, bajra 48 per cent, jowar 20.4 per cent, pulses 21.6 per cent, coal 18.8 per cent, pig iron 38.7 per cent, jute raw 7.5 per cent.

This shows that the food grain prices have shown considerable increase also, substantial increase in the prices of three articles, coal, steel and cement took place during the last two years. These price increases are bound to affect the calculations of the Second Plan to a very large extent. The rising of the price level is a danger to the Plan. How do these prices affect the Second Plan? This is the crux of the problem and I want to show how it affects the Plan.

It should be recollected that the Planning Commission has also recognised the fact that for the fulfilment of the objectives defined in the Plan, it is necessary to have an integrated price policy which secures an allocation of prices in conformity with the objectives. The Second Plan claims that it is based upon an examination of the physical resources, implications and its financial aspects. In other words, the Plan was framed as an integrated whole, both in conception as well as in implementation, with proper balances each part marching in step with the other, each sector adjusting itself with the other sector.

But we find that there are certain difficulties. The difficulties have come. What are the difficulties? The difficulties are that there are differences arising because of the contradictions between the objectives of the Plan and methods of its implementation and these contradictions are becoming more and more to the forefront now.

The constant resort to deficit financing is the second point I want to deal with. The Second Five Year Plan's estimates have been worked out on the

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assumption of constant prices. On the other hand, the Plan provides for, and the Government resorts to large scale deficit financing as a means of mobilising resources which in turn causes an increase in price level. Government has so far refused to intervene effectively to resolve these internal inconsistencies in the Plan. If anything, the policies pursued by the Government has only aggravated these inconsistencies. Unless the price level is kept in check the estimates of the Plan may be out of date.

What is the capital outlay of the Plan? The outlay of the Plan is Rs 4,800 crores, which after the increase in price level would in money terms mean much lower outlay. In the alternative, if we have to execute all the schemes in the Plan and to fulfil the targets of the Plan, much larger capital outlay in money terms will be quite necessary.

During the discussion of the Budget it was revealed that the cost of the Second Five Year Plan has to be revised and from the original Rs. 4,800 crores in the public sector, it must be increased by about Rs. 600 crores. Increasing the Plan outlay backed by deficit financing would again mean further increase in the price level. And these efforts will be caught in a spiral of rising prices which may undermine the implementation of the Plan and also the very foundation of the Plan. Therefore, in order to make the Plan succeed, Government must take steps to stabilise the prices, and for this, an integrated price policy consistent with the objectives of the Plan has to be evolved.

In this connection, I want to quote one para from the Second Five Year Plan, which proves this. At page 16, the Plan States that:

"It must be emphasised that the balance to be achieved in the plan has to be both in real and financial terms. The required balances may, of course, be achieved in part through adjust-

ment in prices and factor payments, through budgetary policies, and if necessary, through physical controls; but the process as well as the means of adjustment have to be visualised in advance and have to be provided for in the plan."

I want to underline the sentence that the process as well as the means of adjustment have to be visualised in advance and have to be provided for in the Plan.

I do not know whether in the working out of the Second Plan, the above balances, about which the Plan has spoken so imperatively have been properly worked out. What has been our experience for the last one and a half years? Our experience since the beginning of the Second Plan has shown that the consciousness that was written there in the Plan, namely the adjustment and the process of doing so, have not been given effect to.

Now, I would like to point out the evil effects of price fluctuations. One is the increase in unproductive speculative activity. Under the conditions of rising price level and the possibilities of increasing profits, the natural corollary is for setting apart the outlay on various types of unproductive speculative activities of the hoarders and profiteers. Whatever steps have been taken by the Reserve Bank have not prevented this. Instead of preventing this, the reports show, and the figures show, that they have only aggravated this. This is shown by the fact that while, during the period May-October, 1956, usually a slack season, the advances on foodgrains declined by Rs. 22.8 crores, those against other securities and clean advances on banks rose by Rs. 67.1 crores. It would, therefore, be seen that the hoarders have beat the Reserve Bank's ban on the advances for foodgrains. And this is what the reports show. When there is inflationary pressure, hoarders will always try to hold up the nation's capital

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resources for unproductive speculative activity

The next point that I would like to deal with is that this rise in prices has—an adverse effect on small savings. According to the Plan, we have provided for Rs 500 crores of small savings, or Rs 100 crores per year. Small savings, naturally, come from small people, the salaried employees in the cities and the more well-to-do peasantry in the villages. But if the cost of living index increases by leaps and bounds, as it is doing today, I do not know where the small savings will come from.

The class of people who want to contribute to the savings would then have used their savings and surpluses in meeting their consumption demands. It has really been found out that that had been the position during the last year. During the last two years, though the target was high, the small savings scheme stagnated around Rs 16 crores, naturally. The reason for this was that there was a rise in prices, and whatever the small people could contribute towards savings had to be utilised by them for their consumption demands.

It would thus be seen that the present inflationary trends defeat one of the main purposes of planned development, namely to make available larger capital resources for investment through savings, and not economic development which would have been available naturally if left to the wishes and motives of the private capitalists.

Then, I would like to point out that the rise in prices defeats the social objectives of the Plan. Now, what are the social objectives of the Plan? The Plan is supposed to aim at the reduction of inequalities of income and wealth and an even distribution of the economic power. Inflation defeats this objective also. Shri D R Gadgil, in his *Policy Decisions in Plan-Making* has said

that this may happen. I shall quote what Shri D R Gadgil has said:

"The possibilities of deficit financing are closely linked up with the effectiveness of control measures. With a very large sector open to the private enterprise, deficit financing is bound to bring about a transfer of resources from the fixed income and salary-earning and wage-earning sizeable increase in the classes to entrepreneurs. This must increase the concentration of wealth in society further, and significantly affect the balance of socio-economic power."

Does the present situation help the main objective of the Second Plan, namely, a sizeable increase in the national income so as to raise the level of living standards in the country? This also cannot be achieved, because inflation cuts into the consumption standards of the poorer classes. Even while there was increase in national income, there is no raising of the living standards of the ordinary people. On the contrary, they may have a cut in their living standards.

So naturally this attack on their living standards will be resisted by the people concerned and no amount of legislation, as we have seen here passed by Government, will deter them from fighting for their case. Such a situation will also hinder the smooth working of the Plan. I do not want to explain it further because we have seen during the last few weeks how people, because they were not able with the small amount of money that they are getting to make both ends meet, had to ask the Government for wage increases. They had also to resort to measures and Government had actually to enact legislation to suppress their movement. Apart from wanting to raise their living standards, they were not even keeping their standards due to rise in prices of not only food

articles but also industrial articles of consumption

The next point I want to make is that price fluctuation is incompatible with orderly all-round progress. Violent fluctuations in prices are incompatible with orderly all round progress of the economy. The increase in prices takes place in a haphazard manner. It is not that the prices of all commodities increase to the same extent. Certain commodities show a high increase, others show a relatively low increase and there are still other articles which show a decline in price. So such erratic changes in the relative prices of different materials and services will obstruct the smooth working of the Plan.

I want to illustrate this point. According to the Reserve Bank's Survey on Currency and Reform for 1955-56 the general index of wholesale prices increased by 14.9 during the year. Food articles showed 24.3 per cent while manufactures only 3.2 per cent. At the same time, what about the cash crops like cotton, jute, coconut oil, rubber, pepper, cashew-nut, spices, gur, linseed and other articles? They are either stationary or showed a decline in their prices. Such a situation imparts great anarchy into the economic structure of the country.

Violent changes in the price structure also induce unplanned changes in investment and production. According to the survey of the effects of the decline in agricultural prices in UP and Punjab in 1953-54 conducted by the University of Delhi, it was proved that persons who were interviewed by the Committee unanimously expressed the view that it had encouraged a change in the crop pattern from wheat to cotton and sugarcane in so far as it was technically and financially possible. So they had also to change from wheat to some other crop. Therefore, crop planning in agriculture also becomes impossible under such conditions, when there is decline in prices,

when there are fluctuations in prices.

These fluctuations also provide great opportunities for anti-social elements motivated by greed to disturb the normal economic life of the community out of all proportion to their importance in society. Dr V K R V Rao, in his introduction to the above survey, has said

'Both during the periods of rising prices and falling prices, the trader, seem to play a role that accentuates instability rather than stability. It is only co-operation and State initiative which will be the way of introducing stability in the agricultural sector.'

The next point that I want to say is about regional imbalance. One of the most disastrous effects of the instability in prices is the creation of regional imbalances. Take the present situation, especially in Kerala. During the last two years, the prices of articles of food have shown an overall increase of about 35 per cent whereas the prices of rubber, coconut oil, pepper, ginger, cardamom, lemon grass—cash crops—have shown a fall in the price level. The prices of these cash crops are today nearly one-third of what they were three years ago. Kerala has to live on cash crops. It has also to get fifty per cent of the articles of food as well as industrial products from outside. This causes imbalances because the State has to live on selling cash crops and cottage industries products and import most of its food and also industrial products which its population consumes from outside and thus it is impoverished. There is thus this imbalance. Articles of food cost high. There is fluctuation in the prices of cash crops.

Unplanned price fluctuations cause change in the terms of trade between different sectors of the economy, inter se each sector, it upset the relative prosperity between urban and rural populations and between

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the different classes. It is said that with the rise in agricultural prices, the peasant is generally benefited. It is not so. Generally, the rise in prices takes place when the stocks have already passed into the hands of the traders. The prices are more or less stationary during the harvesting period in January and February but they increase in June-September. The classes that benefit are thus, not the peasants but the land-lords cum traders.

Stable price is a pre-condition to planned development. I have listed some glaring examples of price fluctuations. Anybody who knows anything about the planned economic development will see that price control is imperative for that. When the Second Plan has provided for deficit financing of Rs 1200 crores out of a total of Rs 4800 crores outlay in the public sector, what will happen if these trends are not checked?

The Memorandum of the Panel of Economists, Planning Commission, says, in para II:

"Undertaking of deficit financing may itself change the situation unless counteracted by a rapid pace of development or by international conditions. We feel it necessary to suggest therefore that the strictest watch be kept on the situation. Any indication that inflationary pressures are developing must be met by timely and suitable action to keep it under check. We do not suggest that the Plan should be changed immediately some inflationary signs are observed. The immediate step would be to take appropriate action to keep inflation in check and have elaborate plans ready for the event of a further increase in inflationary pressure. These plans may involve imposition of financial and physical controls, and if there is no readiness to face this possibility, deficit financing would not be safe".

From all this, it is very clear that those connected with the formulation of the Plan and who know something about the planning technique have clearly visualised a measure of price control. One and a half years after the starting of the Second Plan the prices have jumped up by 40 per cent. The working and the middle classes are groaning under the weight of heavy taxation and rising prices and other difficulties. What is it that we are doing. We are bringing in certain legislative measures. I think this is not the way to carry out the Plan.

Is it that we did not apprehend this sort of thing? We are not suddenly faced with this issue? Are we suddenly faced with the prospect of price control? Definitely not. It is provided for in the body of the Plan itself. It is accepted by the Parliament. There is nothing new about a stable price policy except that some people have a soft corner for the hoarder and the profiteer.

On page 39 of the Second Five Year Plan it is very definitely stated:

"There are broadly speaking, two types of techniques through which the objectives in view have to be attained. Firstly, there is the overall regulation of economic activity through fiscal and monetary policy, and secondly, there are devices like export and import control, licensing of industries or trades, price controls and allocations which influence and regulate economic activity in particular sectors or sub-sectors of economy. There is little doubt however, that a comprehensive plan which aims at raising the investment in the economy substantially and has a definite order of priorities in view cannot be seen through on the basis merely of overall fiscal and monetary control. The second type of con-

trols mentioned above is thus inescapable"

So, in the Plan itself we have seen that during the working of the Plan this may come. The planners also have said that something must be done to check this increase in prices.

But, what do we do? We dodge the question. By leaving the question of stability of prices to the forces of market, which under conditions of control by private enterprise, is inherently unstable, the Government is discrediting planned development itself. It undermines the goodwill of the common people for the Plan. By not implementing the Plan in full the Government is making people sceptical about their intentions. By resorting to deficit financing on a large scale without perfecting the safety measures, the Government alienates the people from the Plan.

Then there is another point. In order to meet the rise in prices, should the Plan be pruned? There are some voices raised from some quarters mimical to planned development that the Plan must be cut down, the Plan must be buried and done away with. They say, leave everything to the private sector and they will do it without any State control or price control and that they will bring the promised thing. We think that this is not the way. These are not troubles that we could not have foreseen.

Page 39 of the Second Plan also says about this. There it is said:

"There is always a certain lag between the creation of new incomes and the increase in available supplies on which they can be spent. Yet a development programme cannot be abandoned or scaled down at the first appearance of difficulties or bottlenecks. A measure of risk has to be taken. This means that there must be corresponding preparedness to adopt physical controls and allo-

cations as necessary, and these controls and allocations as experience has shown, cannot work unless they form a fairly integrated system. Nor can they successfully function without a psychological preparedness on the part of the people, and for this, the necessary climate of opinion and understanding has to be created. If controls are administratively cumbersome and may act as disincentives, lack of them, it has to be remembered, may create inequalities and hardships, to the prejudice especially of classes that need protection most."

Therefore, as envisaged in the Plan, the Government does not seem to be interested in protecting those classes which need protection most. Not only that, is the Government creating the necessary climate and understanding for this? Far from it.

Shri Heda (Nizamabad) Sir it is past 1730

Mr Speaker. I thought the hon Member would finish in a few more minutes.

Shri A K Gopalan I will finish in five minutes, Sir.

Different members of the Government accept the Plan in different ways. While the Finance Minister sometimes speaks of some sort of control, the Food Minister is firm that he will not accept any control. Another Minister has said that he will implement the Plan with bullets and lathis. Is the Government sincere in its desire to achieve the objectives of the Plan in all its aspects or only certain objectives are desired? Are the methods adopted in implementing the Plan consistent with achieving its objectives?

I only want to point out what are the ingredients of a Price Committee. The Government has already set up a Foodgrains Prices Enquiry Committee, which is very good and we welcome it. But, however, we wish that before the appointment of such a

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mentation of the Second
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Committee the Government should have consulted the major Opposition parties, and also there should have been a little more prudent selection of the personnel. But foodgrains alone do not decide the question. There are many other important and essential commodities and products which are important, and the question of their prices cannot be left in the lurch.

As I have pointed out, we should have an integrated price policy covering most of the important products of agricultural and industry. Only then, we can plan ahead with stability and comprehension. Otherwise, we will be groping in the darkness. So, in view of these facts, the Government and the Planning Commission must look to the following questions; these are my suggestions: What would be the repercussions of the increase in money supply contemplated during the period of the Plan upon the level of prices? Secondly, to what extent the estimate of the Plan will be undermined by the price fluctuations? Thirdly, the evolution of an integrated price policy which will ensure the necessary allocation of resources and the fulfilment of the Plan targets.

An integrated price policy also should have the following objectives; First, to hold inflationary forces under control; second, to maintain an appropriate level of prices; third, to secure economic incentive to the expansion of production in desired sectors; fourth, maintain parities between sectional prices; fifthly, control volumes of production and regulate consumption rates to prevent undue pressure on the economic system.

I cannot go into the details of the machinery for its implementation, because these are matters for experts,

and I cannot formulate them. I only suggest that a Committee should be set up and a report within six months may be submitted to the Government.

I request the House, in the name of implementing the Plan justly and without harming the poorer sections of the people, to accept my resolution. Otherwise, we will have to face more turbulent times and let us be warned.

Mr. Speaker: The Resolution is before the House.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh (Sasaram):
I beg to move:

That for the original resolution, the following be substituted, namely:

"This House is of opinion that the absence of a firm and well-defined price policy is upsetting the calculations of the second Five Year Plan and is undermining its execution and accordingly suggests to the Government that the Foodgrains Inquiry Committee be also asked to examine along with foodgrains the price levels of various essential industrial products and report within six months on a clear-cut price policy and machinery for its implementation".

Mr. Speaker: Discussion on both the original Resolution and the amendment will be taken up by the House later, as it is too late now, the House will now stand adjourned till 11 a.m. on Tuesday, the 20th.

17.38 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, the 20th August, 1957.

[Saturday 17th August 1957]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

| S Q Nos | Subject | COLUMNS |
|---------|---|-----------|
| 932 | Serhu Samudaram Project | 8581-83 |
| 933 | Distribution of Food-grains through Co-operative Stores | 8583-85 |
| 934 | Port Employees | 8585-87 |
| 935 | Control on Foodgrains | 8587-90 |
| 937 | Modernisation of Workshops | 8591 |
| 938 | Integral Coach Factory Perambur | 8591-92 |
| 940 | Paradip Port | 8593-94 |
| 941 | Tilaiya Canal System of DVC | 8594-96 |
| 943 | Railway Employees Under Suspension | 7597-98 |
| 944 | Exhibition of Documentaries at Railway Stations | 8598-99 |
| 945 | Locomotives | 8599-8602 |
| 946 | Bezawada-Masulipatnam Line | 8602-03 |
| 949 | Railway Zone | 8604-06 |
| 951 | Third Class Passengers' Amenities Committee | 8606-07 |
| 952 | Provision of amenities in Katra in Delhi | 8607-08 |
| 953 | Villagers' Training Corps | 8609-11 |
| 954 | Landless Workers in Andhra | 8611-13 |
| 956 | Nagarjunasagar Dam | 8613 |
| 958. | Bombay-Dock Labour | 8614-17 |
| 14 | Oman's request for help | 8617-19 |

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

| S Q Nos | Subject | COLUMNS |
|---------|---|---------|
| 936 | Foodgrains in Railway Godowns | 8619-20 |
| 939 | Inland Fishery Research | 8620 |
| 942 | Central India Rivers Commission (Floods) | 8620-21 |
| 948 | Express Train between Behrampur and Hyderabad | 8628 |
| 950 | Roads in Rajasthan | 8621-22 |
| 955 | All India Institute of Medical Sciences | 8642 |
| 657. | Food Subsidies to States | 8622-23 |

| S Q Nos | Subject | COLUMNS |
|-----------|--|---------|
| 959 | Thermal Power Plant in Delhi | 8623 |
| 960 | Chilka Lake | 8624 |
| 961 | Tilaiya Dam | 8624 |
| 962 | Delhi-Madras Janata Express | 8625 |
| 963 | Reservoir on Rapti River | 8625 |
| 965 | Arrest of 's's Edition Manner' | 8626 |
| 966 | Orissa Directorate of Posts and Telegraphs | 8626 |
| 967 | National Project Construction | 8626-27 |
| U S Q Nos | | |
| 682 | Railway Accident | 8627-28 |
| 683 | Water Supply Scheme in Warangal | 8628 |
| 684 | National Highway No 6 | 8628-29 |
| 685 | N I S and Community Development Blocks in Andhra | 8629 |
| 686 | Rural Electrification | 8629-31 |
| 687 | Air Service to Madurai | 8631 |
| 688 | Ex-Bikaner Railway Staff | 8631-32 |
| 689 | Railway Accidents | 8632-33 |
| 690 | Tube-wells in Punjab | 8633 |
| 691 | Slum Clearance in Delhi | 8633-34 |
| 692 | Machada-Digla Railway Line | 8634-35 |
| 693 | Tourism in U P | 8635-36 |
| 694 | Patna Flying Club | 8636-37 |
| 695 | Tourist Centres in Mysore | 8637-38 |
| 696 | P and T Housing Plan | 8638 |
| 697 | Corruption on Railways | 8638 |
| 698 | Cattle Disease in Manipur | 8639 |
| 699 | Cattle Census in Manipur | 8639-40 |
| 700 | Transport in Manipur | 8640 |
| 701 | Transport in Manipur | 8640-41 |
| 702 | Slum Clearance in Calcutta | 8641 |
| 703 | Railway Accident at Ramkola Station | 8641-42 |
| 704 | Holiday Home at Mussoorie | 8642 |
| 705 | Integral Coach Factory, Perambur | 8642-43 |

DAILY DIGEST

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—*contd.*

U.S.Q. Nos

COLUMNS

| | | |
|-----|--|---------|
| 706 | Registration of Railway Wagons | 8643 |
| 707 | Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Bareilly | 8643-46 |
| 708 | Transshipment of Parcels at Mokameh Ghat | 8646-47 |
| 709 | Garhwa Road-Robertsganj Rail Link | 8647-48 |
| 710 | Health Problems of Tribal People | 8648 |
| 711 | Loans to Tripura Peasants | 8648 |
| 712 | Jumma Rehabilitation in Tripura | 8649 |
| 713 | Hyderabad and Secunderabad Post Offices | 8649 |
| 714 | Railway Claims | 8650 |
| 715 | Mileage of Railway Lines | 8650-51 |
| 716 | Bombay-Agra National Highway | 8651 |
| 717 | Electrification of Rayagada Station | 8651 |
| 718 | Telephones in Tripura | 8651-52 |
| 719 | Foot-Board Travel on Trains | 8652-53 |
| 720 | Empty Wagon Specials | 8653 |
| 721 | Overcrowding in Railways | 8653-54 |
| 722 | Deep-sea Fishing in Coastal Andhra | 8654 |
| 723 | Reverie Fishing in Andhra | 8654-55 |
| 724 | Tourist Centre at Tisupati | 8655 |
| 725 | G.P.O. Madras | 8655-56 |
| 726 | Railway Corruption Cases | 8656 |
| 727 | Desert Control | 8656-57 |
| 728 | Floods in North Bihar | 8657 |

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE 8657-58

The following papers were laid on the Table.

(1) A copy of the Interim Report on the activities of the Life Insurance Corporation of India

(2) A copy of the National Highways Rules, 1957, published in the Notification No. S.R.O. 1182, dated the 13th April, 1957 under Section 10 of the National Highways Act, 1956

(3) A copy of the Annual Report of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation along with the Audited Accounts of the Corporation for the year 1954-55 under Section 36 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948

COLUMNS

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

8658

Shri Vishwanath Reddy called the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the press comments regarding the Pataskar Report dealing with the border problems of Andhra and Madras. The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant) made a statement in regard thereto.

REPORT OF SELECT COMMITTEE PRESENTED

8659

The Minister of Law (Shri A. K. Sen) presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Wealth Tax Bill.

BILL INTRODUCED

8659-60

Insurance (Amendment) Bill

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS

8660-8752

Further discussion on Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Home Affairs continued. The discussion was not concluded.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED

Fourth Report was adopted.

PRIVATE MEMBER'S RESOLUTION NEGATIVELY

8752-8801

Further discussion on Resolution re appointment of Committee to examine the Regional disparity in average per capita income was concluded and the Resolution was negatived.

PRIVATE MEMBER'S RESOLUTION UNDER DISCUSSION ;

8801-16

Shri A. K. Gopalan moved the Resolution re appointment of a Committee to Report on a clear-cut price policy and Machinery for the implementation of the Second Five Year Plan. The discussion was not concluded.

AGENDA FOR TUESDAY, 20TH AUGUST, 1957 ;

Further discussion on Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Home Affairs