

Second Series, Vol. XXVIII—No. 31

Friday, March 20, 1959
Phalgun 29, 1880 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Seventh Session)



(Vol. XXVIII contains Nos. 31—40)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

Rs. (INLAND)

THREE SHILLINGS (FOREIGN)

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

7371

LOK SABHA

Friday, March 20, 1959/Phalguna 29,
1880 (Saka.)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of
the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Family Planning and Population Control

*1405. Shri Rajendra Singh: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to lay a statement showing the results of the steps so far taken towards family planning and population control?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha [See Appendix V, annexure No 1]

Shri Rajendra Singh: In view of the fact that our population, according to the latest estimate, is rising by 2 per cent every year, and to sustain the national income . . .

Mr. Speaker: All that preamble is unnecessary. Family planning is intended to check that. What is the question?

Shri Rajendra Singh: The question is this. To sustain the present level of national income.

Mr. Speaker: What is the question? He must come to the question straight

Shri Rajendra Singh: May I know from Government if they propose to distribute free contraceptives and other devices to check the growth of the population at this rate?

Mr. Speaker: Is there a proposal to do so?

418 (A1) L.S.D.—1*

7372

Shri Karmarkar: Not only a proposal, but actually in rural clinics we are providing free contraceptives for low income groups

Shri Rajendra Singh: Those clinics are very few in number. I want to know whether all over the country they are supplying contraceptives

Mr. Speaker: Next question

Shri D. R. Chavan: What is the number of clinics we have?

Shri Karmarkar: Up to December, 1958, 530 rural and 333 urban clinics have been opened.

Shri Supakar: May I know if Government have taken into consideration what a tremendous drive can be given to the family planning and population control programme by the imposition of a birth tax as contemplated by Prof. Nicholas Kaldor?

Mr. Speaker: Next question

Shri Hem Barua rose—

Mr. Speaker: The hon Member has enough questions to ask on other subjects. I cannot allow every hon Member to ask supplementaries on every question

Telegraph Enquiry Committee

+
*1406. { Shri S. C. Samanta:
 Shri Subodh Hansda:
 Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
 Shri Bhakt Darshan:
 Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer

to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1691 on the 17th December, 1958 and state:

(a) whether the recommendations of the Telegraph Enquiry Committee have since been examined;

(b) if so, which of the recommendations have been accepted; and

(c) whether the Telegraph Circles will coincide with the Postal Circles?

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

(b) and (c). Do not arise

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether this Committee went into the question of Telegraph Circles?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I do not think the reorganisation of Telegraph Circles—which are known as Posts and Telegraph Circles—was within the ambit of the functions of this Committee

Shri S. C. Samanta: This question has been put so often to the hon. Minister in this House. What steps have been taken? Who is dealing with it?

Shri Raj Bahadur: This will be dealt with at the level of the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs. The Telegraph Enquiry Committee, however, might have made certain recommendations in regard to the reorganisation of work in Telegraph Divisions with a view to effecting improvements

श्री राज बहादुर : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस कमेटी की भगवर पूरी रिपोर्ट सदन के पात्र पर नहीं रखी जा सकती है तो कम से कम व्या वान्नीय मंत्री उसकी मोटी मोटी सिफारिशें बतानामे की हृषा करेंगे ताकि व्या व्य सके कि उसने व्या सिफारिशें की हैं ?

श्री राज बहादुर : उस पर विचार होने के बाद ही विभाग द्वारा यह कर सकना सम्भव हो सकेगा ।

Shri Subodh Hansda: In the last session, the Minister replied that the report was still under examination of Government and it was very difficult to say at that stage what recommendations had been made. Even today, the Minister has replied that it is still under consideration. How long will it take to consider the whole proposal?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The terms of reference of the Committee were fairly wide and extensive, and the recommendations are also copius. I am sure that no time will be lost and all avoidable delays will be avoided.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know whether this Committee has made any recommendations for creation of new Circles?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I replied to that just now.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Is it a fact that on the 24th February 1959 the representative of the National Federation of P. & T. met the hon. Minister and the latter did promise to give them a summary of the recommendations? If so, why was a summary promised to be given when a member of that body was associated with the Committee?

Mr. Speaker: Why does he ask for a summary?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Did the hon. Minister agree to give a summary?

Mr. Speaker: A member of the Committee himself comes and asks for a summary of the report, to which he was himself a party

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Did the Federation representative meet the hon. Minister?

Shri Raj Bahadur: A summary was of course promised to be given, and it will be given.

Central Tractor Organisation

+
Shri Subodh Hansda:
*1407. { Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri R. C. Majhi:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a large sum of expenditure incurred

ploughing certain private land in Delhi without contract or advance deposit by the Central Tractor Organisation has been written off by Government,

(b) if so, the total amount written off;

(c) how the ploughing operation was undertaken without contract or advance deposit, and

(d) under whose instance this operation was carried out?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) and (b) A sum of Rs 39,400 out of a total recoverable amount of Rs 1,55,184 was written off

(c) and (d) A statement is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha [See Appendix V, annexure No 2]

Shri Subodh Hansda: From the statement, I find that advances were taken in 59 cases. In these cases where advances were taken according to the provisional rates of recovery, the actual cost of operations proved to be much higher? How much was it higher?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: We had to recover about Rs 1,55,000 and except for Rs 39,000 which had to be written off, all the rest of the amount was recovered

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know how many operations were done with the approval of Government, and whether in all the cases where the approval of Government was taken, the amounts had to be written off?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: These things were done only with the approval of Government, but the parties had not paid the advances because the whole thing was done under extraordinary circumstances after partition. Refugees had left leaving their land fallow and new refugees had come. They had not been allotted this land, but the land was lying fallow. Under the

acute food situation, Government thought that to whomsoever the lands belonged, they must be ploughed and seeds sown. So sowing was done and crops were raised. But afterwards, it was difficult to recover the money from the parties

Shri R. C. Majhi: May I know whether the land lying fallow was given to some other people?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: It is all being allotted to the refugees who came from the Punjab. But the refugees whose land has been cultivated, had not paid the advances. They felt it too high for them to pay

Shri Subodh Hansda: Is it a fact that the ploughing operation was carried out only on oral approval?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: Yes, as I said, it was done under extraordinary circumstances. That land was lying fallow, but it was the sowing season. So Government thought that instead of allowing the land to lie fallow under the acute food situation, we must plough it, sow the seeds and then recover the amounts from the parties

N.E.S. Blocks in Saurashtra

*1408. **Shri Keshava:** Will the Minister of Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that pre-extension service (N.E.S) blocks are functioning in Saurashtra,

(b) if so, with what result and

(c) whether Government contemplate the introduction of such blocks or any similar system in the whole country?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) Yes

(b) Satisfactorily

(c) In accordance with the revised programme of Community Development, all new Development Blocks have a one-year period of pre-exten-

sion activity in the field of Agriculture.

Shri Mehta: May we know what are the special features of this particular extension?

Shri B. S. Murthy: The special feature is that more emphasis is being laid on the development of agriculture.

Shri Raghbir Sahai: According to the Mehta Committee Report, the entire Community Development programme has been divided into two phases of 6 years each, reduced to 5 years by the National Development Council. May I know if this pre-extension period will be counted in any of the phases?

Shri B. S. Murthy: No, Sir.

Shri Raghbir Sahai: What will be the duration of this pre-extension period; and what will be the nature of the staff that will be deputed for this work?

Shri B. S. Murthy: I have already said that it is one year pre-Extension Block and the officers appointed are, one Block Development Officer, one Extension Officer on Agriculture, and 5 Village Level workers.

Dr. Melkote: What amount of money would Government spend on each of these pre-Extension Blocks per year?

Shri B. S. Murthy: Rs. 18,800.

Shri Supakar: May I know if Government have had any time to assess the impact of this new type of pre-Extension services on the agriculture of that area?

Shri B. S. Murthy: Is it pre-Extension service or Block?

Shri Supakar: I mean Block

Shri B. S. Murthy: There is no question of assessing the work done because the pre-Extension Block will go into stage I Block.

AM from Norway

***1409. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of assistance authorised so far by Norway for India as grant and loan;

(b) the total amount of assistance received so far as loan and grant; and

(c) the total amount of assistance to be received as loan and grant during the remaining period of the Second Five Year Plan?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) and (b). According to the Agreement between the Government of India and the Royal Norwegian Government, an amount of Rs. 166.66 lakhs was authorised till date for the Fishing Community Development Project in Kerala by the Norwegian Government. The amount so far spent has exceeded this figure. Exact figures would be available only after these figures have been audited.

(c) The Norwegian Parliament, according to our information, will consider this matter in the summer of this year. Further grants will, therefore, depend on the outcome of their discussions.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know the main terms of the loan which we have received so far?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: No terms. The entire amount is for the setting up a fisheries project in Kerala and the project aims at raising the standard of the fishermen by the mechanisation of fisheries by proper cold storage plants and exporting fish to the interior parts of the country.

Dr. Melkote: To what extent is the scheme successful?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: It is very successful. All the experts who had come from Norway—even the Prime Minister himself, Mr. Gerhardson, was here and visited the project for two

days—have expressed the opinion that the project is doing very well.

Shrimati Ila Falchoudhuri: May I know what is the increase in export due to this aid?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: In fact, we are able to step up our fish export to foreign countries this year. We will be able to earn more than Rs. 5 crores of foreign exchange by exporting fish.

Shri Goray: Will the benefit of the scheme be extended to other coastal States or will it be confined only to Kerala?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: It is at present confined to Kerala. We have asked the Norwegian project whether they can extend to the west coast.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: May I know to what countries fish from India are exported?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: Dry fish goes to Ceylon, Burma, Malaya and the South East countries and the frozen prawns will go to U.K. and America mostly.

Block Development Committees

*1419. Pandit D. N. Tiwary: Will the Minister of Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 582 on the 4th December, 1958 and state:

(a) whether the scheme for training of members of Block Development Committees has been finally formulated and adopted;

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

(c) the steps taken to implement them?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) to (c). The scheme will be finalised shortly, and a copy of it will be laid on the Table.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: May I know whether any training centre will be

opened for training these Block Development Committee members; and if so, where?

Shri B. S. Murthy: A number of centres will have to be opened and the scheme has not yet been finalised.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: Have the sites been selected?

Shri B. S. Murthy: There is no question of selecting sites. We are trying to enlist the co-operation of voluntary organisations already doing work amongst the people.

Shri B. S. Murthy: जब संसद् सदस्यों की ट्रेनिंग के लिये एक केंद्र हो चुका है तब साथ सलाहकार सदस्यों के लिये कोई तैयार करने में क्यों इतनी देरी हो रही है?

Shri B. S. Murthy: There is no delay. As the hon. Members know, we have already appointed a committee under the chairmanship of Shri B. G. Mehta. It has finalised a syllabus and the syllabus was communicated to the State Governments. We are also in touch with voluntary organisations to set up as early as possible institutions where training can be given to the members of the Block Development Committees.

Shri Panigrahi: What will be the duration of this course of training and what is the nature of the training that will be given to these members?

Shri B. S. Murthy: The nature of the training is to tell the Block Development Committee members the functions of the Block Development Committee. The duration has not been finalised yet; it may be a week or so.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: What amount will be spent on this training? Will any foreign expert be called for training these people?

Shri B. S. Murthy: No foreign expert will be called for giving training to these trainees. As far as the money

is concerned, we have not yet finalised things.

बी भूषणकरत राज ब्या में जान सकता हूं कि बालेन्टरी एजेंसीज के नाम ब्या है जिन से लिखा पड़ी की जा रही है ?

Shri B. S. Murthy: There are innumerable voluntary organisations. We are asking the State Governments to give us the names of such voluntary organisations which may be of some use in training these members of the Block Development Committees.

Shri Raghubir Sahai: May I know if there is any scheme in this connection to train the trainers who will be called upon to train the Block Development Committee members, and, if so, when is that scheme going to be implemented?

Shri B. S. Murthy: There is a scheme, but, as far as I know, it is not finalised.

डाक तथा तार विभाग के काबं रोग से पीड़ित कर्मचारी,

*१४११. बी भूषण ब्या परिवर्तन तथा संचार मंत्री १८ नवम्बर, १९५८ के तारांकित प्रश्न सम्बन्ध ४७ के उत्तर के अनुकूल में यह बताने की हुया करेंगे कि डाक-तार विभाग के जो कर्मचारी राज्यकर्मा रोग से पीड़ित हो जाते हैं उन के इलाज के लिये अधिक सुविधायें देने का जो प्रश्न विचाराधीन था उस के विवरण में इस बीच और ब्या प्रदृष्टि हुई है ?

परिवर्तन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य-नृगी (बी राज बहादुर) डाक-तार विभाग के कर्मचारियों और उनके पारिवारिक सदस्यों के लिए औद्योगिक अस्पताल और आरोग्य-नृगी में १५१ आरक्षित पर्सनों के अलावा १० और अधिक पर्सन आरक्षित किये जाये हैं ।

Shrimati Hira Palchoudhuri: In English also, Sir.

Shri Raj Bahadur: Ten more beds have been reserved in addition to 151 already reserved in 14 T.B. Hospitals and Sanatoria for the P. & T. Employees and members of their families.

बी भूषण ब्या : ब्या इस बात का पता लगाने की कोशिश की गई है कि पिछले तुम्ह वर्षों के अन्दर डाक-तार कर्मचारियों में राज्यकर्मा का रोग बढ़ रहा है या बढ़ रहा है ?

बी राज बहादुर : यह कहना तो मेरे लिये मुश्किल है । लेकिन इतना बता सकता हूं कि पिछले विंश में जो एसाइटेंट्स तुम्ह हैं उन को बेकले तुम्ह यह तो कही कहा जा सकता कि यह बढ़ रहा है ।

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that the Posts and Telegraph employees are often required to work in rooms not better than dungeons, especially in mofussil areas, a sure cause of T.B. may I know what steps Government have so far taken to provide them with better facilities and surroundings of work?

Shri Raj Bahadur: There is no denying the fact and we have not denied that there is congestion in some of the post offices because of the tremendous increase in the staff which has been required to be added on account of the growth of traffic. But, I think, the conditions are what they are generally in the country and there is nothing worse in this Department in particular.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether the employees who suffer from T.B. are granted extraordinary leave during the period of their illness and, if so, the extent of leave? May I also know whether they draw full pay or half pay or even average pay during the whole period?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The question of grant of medical leave in such cases is governed by the rules which are there for all. And, I think, the P. & T. staff also get the advantage of these rules.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, it is a very important question.....

Mr. Speaker: T.B. is not peculiar to P. & T. It is common to all, and to government servants.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, a few seconds, Sir.....

Mr. Speaker: No question of a few seconds. If there is any possibility, it is not only a few seconds but any number of seconds that I will allow. The point that the hon. Minister has stated is that there are rules regulating T.B. patients—I mean the government servants. Now, there is no special feature so far as the P & T employees are concerned.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, they are allowed 18 months' leave without pay. They starve and beg.

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to allow a general discussion on the rules and regulations.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, I am only asking whether they are given half pay.

Mr. Speaker: The general rules applicable to government servants are applicable to them. That is what the hon. Minister has said.

Shri Rajendra Singh: What is the harm in giving them out here?

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members will look into the rules. I think a copy of the rules is there in the Library. We cannot go on reading out whole volumes of books here. If there is any special distinction that is made I am prepared to allow. Generally all rules, conduct rules and leave rules are applicable as the hon. Minister has said and there is no meaning in our going on asking what further leave should be there and so on. The hon. Members will look into that.

श्री श्री. सा० द्वितीयी: मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या मंत्री महोदय ने इस बात

की अवस्था पर भी कोई धीर किया है कि डाकखानों और टारचरों में जो टी० बी० के मरीज काम करने के लिए जाते हैं उनके रोग की छूतशात कर्मचारियों को न लग सके इसके लिए कुछ प्रबन्ध किया जाये।

श्री राज बहादुर यह असम्भवप्राय मालूम होता है।

Shri Bose: May I know whether the expenditure for modern treatment of a T.B. patient is borne by the Government or by the patient?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The reservations of beds are being done by the department.

Dr. Meikote: May I know whether the health insurance scheme has been introduced for the benefit of the postal workers?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I cannot now give a specific reply on this question.

श्री भक्त दर्शन पिछली बार इस प्रश्न के सम्बन्ध में जो विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया था उसमें बताया गया था कि प्रथम और द्वितीय श्रेणी में कोई रोगी नहीं था। तीसरी श्रेणी में १५२ रोगी थे और चौथी श्रेणी में ३३। क्या गवर्नरमेंट ने इसके कारण का पता लगाने की कोशिश की है कि कम बेतन, काम का अधिक भार और बच्चों का भी अधिक भार होने के कारण तीसरी और चौथी श्रेणी के कर्मचारी अधिक बीमार पड़ते हैं और क्या इस लिये उनके बेतन वादि सुविधाओं को बढ़ाने पर विचार किया जा रहा है?

Mr. Speaker: Treatment of T.B. is one thing. We should not go into further service conditions; they do not form part of the question.

श्री भक्त दर्शन: इससे पता चलता है कि इन अण्डियों में रोगी ज्यादा हैं। इस लिए क्या इसका पता लगाने की कोशिश की गई है?

प्रधानमंत्री: कितना देना चाहिए निवारण के करने के लिए।
Shri Jhulan Sinha:

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I request that Q. 14/2 may also be taken up along with this.

Mr. Speaker: But is Mr. Jhulan Sinha here? He is not here. That question cannot be called. He should wait for his turn.

Multi-Purpose Food

*1414. Shri M. R. Krishna: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have any scheme to manufacture multi-purpose food in large quantities in collaboration with UNICEF;

(b) the total amount spent so far on this project and what is the quantity produced; and,

(c) for what parts of the country this multi-purpose food caters?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) A proposal received from the Government of Madras is under consideration.

(b) It is reported that the Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore, which developed the product, has spent approximately a sum of Rs. 1 lakh for the production of about 2 lakh lbs. of the multi-purpose food at the experimental unit in the Institute.

(c) The multi-purpose food has been distributed in most of the States. Madras and Uttar Pradesh have been reported to be the largest consumers, followed by Mysore, Bombay, Kerala and Rajasthan.

Shri M. R. Krishna: May I know whether it is a fact that the Government of India is approaching the W.H.O. and other organisations of the

U.N.O. to assist the Government to extend this programme?

Shri A. M. Thomas: It was not a question of the Government of India approaching any organisation. An inter-departmental technical working group with the department of food as the convener has been set up to examine the various problems involved in large-scale production of multi-purpose food. They have also prepared outlines of a project. A U.N.I.C.E.F. representative has also been associated in the matter of preparation of this project. The Government of Madras is proposing to set up a unit with a capacity of ten tons per day with U.N.I.C.E.F. assistance for the production of multi-purpose food and it is too early to say what kind of help we will be getting from the world organisation.

Shri M. R. Krishna: May I know whether any examination has been done to find out whether an expansion of this programme would curtail in any way the import of foodgrains from outside?

Shri A. M. Thomas: This is mainly intended as a supplement for the diet of children and of expectant mothers and this is to increase the nutritional value. It may not substantially lead to reduction in imports.

Shri Supakar: May I know if this food is available in the market? Apart from the fact that it is available through the Government agencies, is it available in the market throughout India?

Shri A. M. Thomas: It is being produced only in very small quantity—about half a ton per day—in the Food Technological Research Institute and it is being distributed through the State agencies in various States.

श्री श. रा. हिंदेवरी: अग्री माननीय मंत्री जी ने बीसूर के एक कारखाने का दिक्कत किया जहाँ पर कुछ काम इस सिलसिले में दृष्टा है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि नक्सी

चावल बनाने के तिसरिले में उत्तरकार औ काम कर रही वी उसमें कम प्रयोग हुई है।

व्यवस्था नहीं है: नकली चावल भर्ती परपत्र पूछ नहीं है।

Shri A. M. Thomas: Perhaps he is referring to the macaroni. About that I have answered a question some two days back.

Regional Director (Food), Eastern Region

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*1415. { Shri Halder:
Shri Tangamani:
Shri Warier:

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

(a) whether 2,000 employees of the Calcutta Office of the Regional Director (Food), Eastern Region have stopped working on Sundays and other holidays since May, 1958, and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) Some of the employees of the Regional Directorate (Food) Calcutta who were posted for duty at the Central Godowns for receipt of foodgrains from Docks on the 28th July (holiday), 16th and 30th November, 1958 (Sundays) did not report for duty

(b) This was in protest against fixation of Foodgrains Receipt Programme on Sundays and holidays.

Shri Halder: Have the Ministry of Food and Agriculture and the Indian Government given an assurance to the employees' association that except on Sundays and holidays the working hours would be from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.?

Shri A. M. Thomas: The usual working hours are from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M. with one hour's break for lunch interval. We give work to these employees on Sundays and holidays only when it becomes inevitable for the

Regional Directorate of Food and when the programme on Sundays and closed holidays requires the posting of minimum staff required at the docks for supervising the receipt and issue of foodgrains. It is not done as a normal rule. It will be seen from some returns which we have received that during the period from 20th May to 30th November, 1958, although there were forty closed holidays we requisitioned the staff only on three occasions.

Shri Halder: Were any charges framed against sixty persons who refused to work on Sundays and holidays?

Shri A. M. Thomas: Explanation has been asked for from 72 employees who were asked to report on that day. Action has been taken against 12 persons. Ten of them have appealed and their appeals are pending.

Shri Warier: May I know whether increase in wage is given for these holidays and Sundays on which they work and if so how much?

Shri A. M. Thomas: They will be given compensatory holidays and they can absent on some other working days.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether some of these employees had already made a request not to put them on duty on Sunday because they had some urgent work and yet they were charge-sheeted?

Shri A. M. Thomas: No, Sir. It is not correct.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: They have made a statement.... (Interruptions)

Mr. Speaker: Their statement is wrong. That is what the Minister says. There is an assertion and there is a denial. The hon Member has got greater confidence in the members outside than those inside. That is clear.

Shri A. M. Thomas: It is evidently a concerted move; all the employees absented on that day.

Iccha Chherah Floods

*1416. Shri Bangshi Thakur: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the people of neighbouring area of river Iccha Chherah have been approaching the authority for protecting a big area of paddy land of which the yearly yield will be about 1,50,000 maunds of paddy, from the inundation caused by Iccha Chherah; and

(b) if so, when the Government propose to take necessary action in this regard?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) and (b) Necessary information is being collected from the Tripura Administration and will be placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha as soon as possible

Shri Bangshi Thakur: In view of the fact that growing of more food is the pressing necessity of India and in view of the fact that about Rs 5 lakhs were sanctioned for minor irrigation works in Tripura and this long standing problem will have been solved easily long ago, may I know why this has not been done as yet to save 30,000 acres of good paddy lands from inundation?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: As soon as we receive the schemes, we will consider them. It is not possible to say anything now

Shri Bangshi Thakur: May I know whether the Government is aware that Shibsagar area in Tripura, from which such a representation has been made, can produce 2,30,000 tons of paddy easily if some minor irrigation work is done and if so why the Government is not paying any attention to that?

Mr. Speaker: That is all opinion. The hon. Member must elucidate the fact whether that scheme has been received. The Minister has replied in the negative. Now, he says that

if we grow paddy there it will grow in abundance in those areas and so on. These are all matters of opinion. I am not going to listen to the church upon the fertility of the alluvial soil and so on and so forth. I can call a large number of questions if hon. Members devote some more attention to the questions they put, and instead of suggesting things or asking about matters of policy only elicit information. In that case we can complete all the questions every day.

An Hon. Member: We are completing on some days

Mr. Speaker: That is because some people are absent.

Hirakud Dam Project

*1418. Shri Sanganna: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 584 on the 4th December, 1958 and state:

(a) whether the final report in respect of the Mahanadi Valley Development (Stages III & IV) has since been received from the Government of Orissa; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise

Shri Sanganna: May I know whether any such scheme will be contemplated in the Third Five Year Plan?

Shri Hathi: We have not received any scheme, but the Orissa Government are preparing schemes for the Mahanadi Valley Development (Stages III and IV)

Shri Supakar: Since now the Government of India is getting a substantial help from the United States of America for the development of river valley projects may I know whether these Stages III and IV of the Mahanadi Valley Development are

likely to be included under that scheme?

Shri Hathi: Well, Sir, the taking up of these schemes could only be decided when we get the detailed schemes from the State Government. Unless we get the schemes we cannot decide any way.

Shri Supakar }
Shri Panigrahi } rose.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Panigrahi

Shri Supakar: Sir, may I know how long the matter has been pending with the State Government?

Mr. Speaker: I have called Shri Panigrahi.

Shri Panigrahi: May I know, Sir, what are the schemes which have been included in stages III and IV of the Mahanadi Valley Development Project, and whether any of the schemes have been surveyed at all?

Shri Hathi: Stage III of the Mahanadi Valley Development includes the utilisation of the tail waters of the Chiplima Power House and a power house to be constructed near Dulesar. The IVth stage contemplates that the water which will be released from Dulesar will again be utilised at Tikkarpura and power generated.

Shri Sanganna: The Government of India has entered into an agreement with the United States of America for a loan of Rs 100 crores for the river valley projects. May I know whether the Mahanadi River Valley project is included in this scheme?

Shri Hathi: I have already replied to that.

Mr. Speaker: The very same question was put and answered, probably the hon Member did not hear.

Shri Mahanty: The hon Minister stated that Stages III and IV will have to be worked out by the State Government. In view of the fact that the entire Hirakud scheme was

planned, conceived and executed by the Government of India, may I know why only stages III and I. of the scheme will be formulated by the State Government, and whether there is any machinery for it?

Shri Hathi: Yes, Sir, they have set up a machinery for these investigations and preliminary investigations have already been done by the State Government. The Chief Engineer Hirakud is doing that.

Shri P. K. Deo: May I know if the Tikkarpura Dam scheme has been postponed indefinitely?

Shri Hathi: It has not been postponed indefinitely, but the preliminary survey shows that a large area is likely to be submerged. The Orissa Government, therefore, thinks of having a complete survey of the area to be submerged and decide on the overall development of the Mahanadi Valley.

Shri Sanganna: May I know whether the Delta Irrigation scheme is also included in the Mahanadi River Valley Project?

Shri Hathi: The Delta Irrigation scheme is already going on.

Shri Panigrahi: One of the objects of the Hirakud Dam was to control floods on the river Mahanadi, but recently it has come to light that Hirakud itself is not able to control the floods in the river Mahanadi. In view of this, may I know whether further stages of development in the Mahanadi River Valley will be taken into consideration?

Shri Hathi: They will be taken into consideration.

Mr. Speaker: Next Question, Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani Absent.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, may I know how this question has been put under the Ministry of Health?

Mr. Speaker: We will come to that. Shri Onkar Lal I find that both of

them are absent, and therefore the question does not arise.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Even then, Sir, we would like to have a clarification.

Mr. Speaker: I do not know. I will examine this matter. The question relates to the progress made in the construction of a suitable diversion road to avoid traffic.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It relates to Delhi Administration.

Mr. Speaker: We will see when the matter comes up. Today it is not a live issue so far as we are concerned.

Fishing Trawlers

*1428. Shri Assar: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that U.S.A. has presented fishing trawlers to India to develop the fishing industry;

(b) if so, the total number of trawlers presented upto now;

(c) whether all these trawlers have been distributed to the various States; and

(d) if so, the names of the States and number of trawlers distributed?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) Yes, under the technical aid programme.

(b) Nine.

(c) Originally the trawlers were distributed to some of the maritime States.

(d) West Bengal. 3

Bombay. 2

Kerala. 2

Central Govt. 2

Total: 9

—

Shri Assar: May I know whether it is a fact that these trawlers allotted

to Bombay are lying idle in Bombay Port; and, if so, may I know the reasons thereof?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: They are not lying idle. They were taken over by the Central Government, and the Central Government deep sea fishing survey station is operating them very effectively and efficiently.

Shri N. N. Patel: May I know what is the result of the work done by these trawlers?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: We were able to survey the entire deep sea fishing grounds, currents and cross-currents in the Arabian Sea. We started from Saurashtra and we have gone up to Tuticorin, and we intend to go round and come to Vizag also so that the Bay of Bengal is also properly surveyed and a map is prepared of the fishing grounds, and currents and cross-currents.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: May I know whether only survey is being done by these trawlers or actual fishing is also done? If actual fishing is also being done, may I know how much fish has come to Calcutta due to deep sea fishing?

Mr. Speaker: In which year?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: While survey is being done we also catch fish, but fish catching is not the main purpose. While we survey we catch fish, but survey is the main purpose. Especially in West Bengal four trawlers are operated by them and a decent amount of fish is caught and sold in Calcutta.

Shri Acharya: May I know how it is that none has been allotted to Mysore?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: The work has been taken over by the Central Government. We started from Saurashtra and have gone up to Tuticorin. We want to go to Vizag and go up to Calcutta so that the whole of Bay of Bengal and Arabian Sea are covered.

Shri Achary: When you go from Saurashtra Mysore comes before Tuticorin.

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: That means we have completed Mysore. We have completed the whole of west coast. Saurashtra is very rich in fisheries and therefore we had to start from that side and we have covered the whole of west coast and gone up to Tuticorin. From Tuticorin we want to go to Nagapatanam, then Vizag and reach West Bengal.

Service Co-operatives

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1121 { Kumari Veda Kumari:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri Jadhav:

Will the Minister of Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to state

- the steps taken to organise and establish service co-operatives;
- the number of such Co-operatives in each State, and
- the financial and technical assistance to be placed at the disposal of these Co-operatives?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) to (c). Co-operatives are not at present classified separately under the heading "service co-operatives". However, as on 30-6-1957, for which published figures are available, there were 1.62 lakhs primary agricultural credit societies. The State-wise distribution is given in the Statement laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha [See Appendix V, annexure No 3]. These societies are mostly credit societies. Some are also providing other facilities like supply of seeds, manures, agricultural implements etc. The various steps required to be taken to organise/reorganise primary co-operatives as "service co-operatives" on the lines envisaged in the National Development Council Resolution on co-operative policy, the number of such

Co-operatives to be organised in each State and the financial and technical assistance to be placed at the disposal of such Co-operatives are being worked out.

Kumari Veda Kumari: May I know what are the special steps taken to convert all the existing credit societies into co-operative societies, and what time will be taken on this work?

Shri B. S. Murthy: After the resolution of the National Development Council a working group has been constituted to see the possibility of translating into action the objectives envisaged in the resolution. The working group has already gone into the matter and given certain recommendations, and the recommendations are under the active consideration of the Government.

लेट गोविन्द दास क्या इस सम्बन्ध में भेंटीय सरकार कुछ इस प्रकार का विचार कर रही है कि सब राज्यों में एक प्रकार का कानून बन जाय, और ये सर्विस को-ऑपरेटिव उस कानून के अन्तर्गत पृथक रूप से आ जायें?

श्री डॉ च० मूर्ति जी हा।

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether it is a fact that the Indian Co-operative Union has submitted a memorandum to the Prime Minister and another to the Planning Commission demanding the total rejection of the recommendations of the Co-operative Law Committee since it seeks to give arbitrary power to the Registrar of Co-operative Societies? May I know whether Government have examined the position vis-a-vis this demand of the Indian Co-operative Union?

Shri B. S. Murthy: I trust this question also must have been examined by the working group.

सरदार च० सिंह लहरल सर्विस को-ऑपरेटिव जो भिन्न भिन्न प्रान्तों में चल रही है उनको एक दृष्टि में बाधने के लिए

क्या अवस्था सरकार करने आ रही है, यह मैं जानना चाहता हूँ ?

Shri B. S. Murthy: I do not think the hon Member is correct in stating that there are already service co-operatives. They are yet to come into existence.

Shri Shivananjappa: The statement gives only the number of credit societies. What about the number of multi-purpose societies in each State?

Shri B. S. Murthy: I require notice.

Shri Ayyakkannu: In view of the fact that at present the co-operative societies are the monopolies of the haves, may I know whether the hon Deputy Minister will take steps to see that the have-nots also will have their share and free scope in the co-operative societies?

Shri B. S. Murthy: Once the co-operative societies as envisaged by the NDC resolution come into existence every family will have a place in the co-operative, and it will be a mutual aid society, and not that of a capitalist trying to exploit the poor.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi rose—

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: Sir, on a point of order. The hon Member has left his seat, and is speaking from another seat. Is it allowed?

Mr. Speaker: He has been sitting there for a long time and I have been therefore associating him with that seat.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: His seat is elsewhere.

Mr. Speaker: Very well, I will take note of it from the next day.

‘बी ब० स० शिवेंदी’ मैं माननीय उपमंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिन कोमोप्रेटिव सोसाइटीज का उन्होंने आपी विक किया है क्या वे वही कोमोप्रेटिव सोसाइटीज हैं जिन्हें की हमने एन० बी० सी० में मजूर किया है, यदि हा, तो उनकी क्या रूपरेखा है, क्या वे ठीक तरह से चल रही हैं, उनमें कोई गवन बूरी रह तो नहीं हो रहा है ?

Shri B. S. Murthy: I would like to have a translation of this question.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: May I know whether the co-operative societies which have been described by the hon Minister are the same as contemplated by the resolution of the NDC and, if so, what are the outlines of these co-operative societies, are they functioning all right, and may I also know whether no sums of money are being lost?

Shri B. S. Murthy: The NDC resolution has laid down a policy stating the objective and to translate the objective into action, there was appointed a working group. The working group has gone into the whole question and made certain recommendations, and the recommendations are under the active consideration of the Central Government as well as of the State Governments.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: May I know whether the new Bill to amend the Co-operative Act is coming forth now?

Shri B. S. Murthy: I would like to have notice for it.

Shri M. R. Krishna: May I know whether the new service co-operatives will be started only after converting the existing 1.62 lakhs of co-operative societies?

Shri B. S. Murthy: They will be organised or re-organised.

‘बी ब० स० शिवेंदी’ जब तक वो मीजूदा कोमोप्रेटिव एक्ट है उसमें कोई परिवर्तन नहीं होता है तब तक ये सर्विस कोमोप्रेटिव्स बन भी सकती हैं या नहीं, यह मैं जानना चाहता हूँ ?

Shri B. S. Murthy: It is a matter of opinion.

Mr. Speaker: Next question Shri Subman Ghose Absent Next question

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: As it is agitating the minds of the people, may I know whether the Minister will give some assurance about this?

Mr. Speaker: No assurances shall be asked during the Question Hour.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: I meant the next question. He is absent I am sorry.

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: I have allowed a number of question on co-operatives During the Question Hour, nothing can be settled

Shri Panigrahi: The State has now begun to organise and establish industries But the Minister has replied about the credit societies What is the idea?

Mr. Speaker: They are all being converted That is what he said

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: They are not There are no service societies at present He says there are some co-operative societies There must be some clarification about it, Sir

Mr. Speaker: There will be ample opportunity to discuss this when the Demands for Grants on that subject come up. It has not been disposed of The Demands under that head have not yet come. Next question

India-Italy Air Service

***1425 Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state-

(a) whether it is a fact that a new Air Service between India and Italy is shortly to be brought into operation, and

(b) if so, its broad details?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) and (b). 'Alitalia' an Italian airline started operating a scheduled air service between Rome and Bombay from 4th March, 1969. The service is operated on a frequency of two services a week on the route Rome-Karachi-Bombay.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: Including the 'Alitalia', this is the 18th

foreign service that we will have over the air routes in our country May I know how many have been opened of late, and why Air India did not open another route with the same air traffic rights?

Shri Mohiuddin: There are about 18 foreign air lines operating through India I am sure the hon Member is aware that Air India International is operating through Rome for a long time. Our services to London, about three times a week, stop at Rome

मध्य प्रदेश में धान का खेत

*१४२५. की चुपचाप राय क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने मध्य प्रदेश में अब तक कुल कितना धान खरीदा है,

(ख) यह धान किन किन राज्यों को भेजा जा रहा है, और

(ग) क्या धान कूट कर खाद्य के रूप में बेचा जा रहा है यथवा धान के रूप में और यह किस मूल्य पर बेचा जाता है?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) The Central Government have not purchased any quantity of paddy in Madhya Pradesh

(b) and (c) Do not arise

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: Is it a fact that although paddy is not being allowed to be sent to other States from Madhya Pradesh, foodgrains from other places are being sent to Madhya Pradesh, and this affects the food problem seriously What is the answer for this situation?

Shri A. M. Thomas: Paddy is being purchased in Madhya Pradesh on State Government's account, and they have purchased about 74,200 tons of paddy till the 13th March. I do not know which State my friend refers to. Is it Uttar Pradesh?

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: Yes.

Shri A. M. Thomas: From Madhya Pradesh, there is smuggling.

बी च० तिं लक्ष्मण: क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि मध्य प्रदेश की सरकार जो ऐसी सरीद रही है, उसके मिलिंग कराने का क्या कोई इंतजाम भारत सरकार की तरफ से हुआ है?

Shri A. M. Thomas: There is arrangement for transporting in the form of paddy itself from Madhya Pradesh. It has been possible to send about 10,000 tons of coarse paddy to West Bengal by the Madhya Pradesh Government. There are milling arrangements; either it will be milled there or it will be transported to other States.

Sardar A. S. Saigal: My question was this: whether in Madhya Pradesh Government, when they are purchasing paddy, there is any arrangement made by the Government of India to have mills there. Or, is it sent to other places?

Shri A. M. Thomas: I have stated the other day before the House that the Central Government purchases rice from Madhya Pradesh and paddy is being purchased by the State Government; both machineries are existing there. I think both the arrangements are working satisfactorily.

सेठ गोविंद दास: मध्य प्रदेश की सरकार में जो जान मध्य प्रदेश में सरीदा है उसका चावल बन कर अलग अलग प्रदेशों में जा सके और मध्य प्रदेश की सरकार को और भी जान वहाँ सरीदाने में सुभीता हो सके, इसके लिए क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार कुछ कर रही है?

Shri A. M. Thomas: I stated that in the form of paddy itself it is to be transported to other places, and it is also being milled there. We are also purchasing hand-pounded rice. My friend, I think, was referring to hand-pounded rice.

बी च० लक्ष्मण रत्न: मध्य प्रदेश से को पाँच सरीदा जा रहा है वह दिल्ली जाने से सरीदा जा रहा है और वैस्ट बंगाल में को पाँच जा रहा है वह दिल्ली जाने पर जाता है?

Shri A. M. Thomas: The Madhya Pradesh paddy is being purchased. The rates range from Rs. 9.15 to Rs. 14.20 for various kinds. For coarse variety, it is Rs. 9.50. It has been possible for the Madhya Pradesh Government to sell this to the West Bengal Government at the rate of Rs. 10.69 per maund.

बी च० लक्ष्मण रत्न: मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि बिंदु, बाल, चौराज, गारुद, बारीद, जा, रहा, इन सरकार सारा जान और राइस सरीद कर रही है या पूरे तीर से सरीद नहीं कर रही है?

Shri A. M. Thomas: Yes Sir. All that is offered is being purchased.

Shri Supakar: }
Shri Panigrahi: } rose—

Mr. Speaker: I know both of them come from Orissa.

Shri Supakar: It is a question concerning the whole of India.

Mr. Speaker: I am aware any hon. Member can put any question in this House.

Pay Strike by P. & T. Employees

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• 422 { Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Tangamani:
Shri Raghunath Singh:

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

(a) whether the Posts and Telegraphs employees in the country observed a pay strike on the 2nd March, 1959;

(b) if so, what were their grievances; and

(c) the steps taken by Government in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (c). A statement is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

STATEMENT.

(a) Yes. Some of the P. & T. employees did not accept pay for February, 1959 on the 2nd March, 1959.

(b) (i) Immediate grant of second instalment of interim relief;

(ii) early publication of Pay Commission report;

(iii) repeal of rules 4(A) and 4(B) of the Central Civil Services (Conduct) Rules; and

(iv) quashing of action already taken against union workers under these rules.

(c) As already announced on the floor of this house, it is within the terms of reference of the Pay Commission to recommend the grant of second interim relief. The report of the Pay Commission is expected to be out by the end of June next.

As regards points (iii) and (iv) Government are unable to reconsider the position.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether it is in the knowledge of the hon. Minister that the recent amendment of the Government Servants Conduct Rules has exempted the ports, dock and defence installation employees from the purview of rules 4(A) and 4(B), which is also one of the demands of the P. & T. employees and whether this question has been taken up by the Ministry with the Home Ministry to exempt the P. & T. employees also?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The port and dock employees are exempted from the operation of rules 4(A) and 4(B), but the P. & T. employees are not. This has been decided after due consideration of the whole question.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether a number of telegrams have been received from all over the country from the P. & T. employees in this regard and whether this will be discussed along with the representatives of P. & T. employees and of the Home Ministry?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Yes, Sir, telegrams have been received.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether this question of discrimination against P. & T. employees will be referred to the Pay Commission?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I would like to repudiate the insinuation that there is any discrimination. The decision has been taken on merits, keeping in view the fact that P. & T. employees belong to essential public utility services and also they are not in the category of industrial employees as such; so, these rules have been made applicable to them.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that the P. & T. employees are demanding a second instalment of interim relief and in view of the fact that the statement says that it is within the terms of reference of the Pay Commission, may I know what steps Government have taken to impress upon the Pay Commission the urgency of the situation, so that a second instalment of interim relief may be given?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Government would not think it appropriate to interfere with the discretion of the Pay Commission and I think the observations made the other day by the Finance Minister in this behalf are relevant.

Dr. Melkote: May I know the total number of employees in the P. & T. Department and how many Centres were affected and the number that participated in this strike?

Shri Raj Bahadur: According to the statistics available, out of a total of 2,14,000 non-gazetted P. & T. employees, only as many as 33,205 did

not draw their pay on 2nd March, which means about one-seventh of the total number of employees participated in this so-called pay-strike.

‘बी भवत दर्शनः ए यह जानला थाहता
हूँ कि जिन कर्मचारियों ने २ भार्त को तन्वाह
नहीं सी थी, उन्होंने अभी तक भी तन्वाह
नहीं सी है या कि उस के बाद से सी ?

बी राज बहादुर : जो नहीं, उन्होंने
दूसरे दिन तन्त्राह ले ली ।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether, in view of the assurance given by the Finance Minister that the Pay Commission's report is likely to be submitted by June, 1959 and also the assurance regarding the various demands, it is possible for the hon. Minister to call a conference with the P. & T. employees, regarding this agitation which is a continued one and which has been phased out?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I do not think the Ministry of Transport and Communications can improve on the assistance, if any, given by the Finance Minister. In this matter,

Procurement of Rice from Andhra

•122. { Shri E. Madhusudan Rao:
Shri Rami Reddy:

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

(a) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh has requested the Centre not to procure rice from the districts of Srikakulam, Chittoor, Warangal and Nizamabad as they were affected either by floods or drought; and . . .

(b) the action taken by the Centre in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) The Government of Andhra Pradesh have requested the Centre not to procure rice in these districts as the surplus available therein is comparatively small.

(b) The State Government have been advised that, as far as possible, the Centre will refrain from requisitioning rice in these districts and will purchase rice only on the basis of voluntary offers received from the traders and millers of these districts.

बी १० अंतर्राष्ट्रीय राष्ट्र : क्या अंतर्राष्ट्रीय नहोवय बतला सकते कि श्रीकाकुलम, गुन्टूर, वारंगल और निजामाबाद में यह तक फिरना ओप्पोर्टनिट किया गया है?

Shri A. M. Thomas: I have stated that purchase will be made only on the basis of voluntary offers and we are not requisitioning at present in these places. After the new arrangements had been entered into, about 40,000 tons of rice has been procured on a voluntary basis in Andhra. I do not think any quantity has been procured from these districts.

बी ह० मनुष्यान् रामः क्या मन्त्री
महोदय ये ह बताने की हुआ करेगे कि आंश्व
गवर्नरेट की भूमि उन्होंने इन्कार्ड कर दया है
कि वे इन डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स में कलेक्टर नहीं होते?

Shri A. M. Thomas: The Andhra Pradesh Government is not procuring there; it is the Central Government machinery that is procuring. Although we left it to the State Government to procure, they are not amenable to procure it now. As far as these districts are concerned, it will not be possible to give any positive assurance. If on trade account adequate quantities are not moving or if we are satisfied that there is deliberate hoarding—as for example in Nellore District—we may have to reconsider the position.

Mr. Speaker: Nellore is not one of the districts. The hon. Deputy Minister seems to have said that they are not procuring. The hon. Member wants to know even if they are offered, having regard to those districts, why the Government should purchase?

Shri A. M. Thomas: If offered, we are in fact morally bound to purchase, because there is a ban on export of rice outside Andhra Pradesh to States in the north.

Shri M. R. Krishna: The Food and Agriculture Minister of Andhra Pradesh has requested the Central Government to sell back to the State Government even the procured rice. May I know the quantity referred to by the Andhra Government?

Shri A. M. Thomas: With regard to supplies to Andhra, the question has not been raised. Andhra Pradesh being a surplus State, I do not think any quantity has to be made over to Andhra Pradesh.

Shri M. R. Krishna: Is it a fact or not that the Andhra Pradesh Food and Agriculture Minister requested the Central Government to sell back certain quantity of rice procured in that area?

Shri A. M. Thomas: I require notice.

Shri Panigrahi: May I know whether there are two agencies working in Andhra Pradesh for procurement of rice and paddy—the State Government and the Central Government?

Shri A. M. Thomas: There is only one agency—the Central Government agency. I said, if the State Government is prepared to procure, we are prepared to leave the procurement operations to the State Government. That State Government imposed certain conditions which we were not in a position to agree.

Shri M. R. Krishna: May I know whether any assistance is given to those areas which have been flooded and which could not produce the usual quantity of rice?

Shri A. M. Thomas: Only after meeting the requirements of those areas if there is any net surplus, we are going to procure. There is no question of procuring any quantity

which is necessary for consumption in that particular area.

Shri M. R. Krishna: Barring procurement, has the Central Government given any other assistance to those areas which used to produce lot of rice, but which were flooded and could not produce the usual quantity?

Shri A. M. Thomas: Ordinary assistance available under grow more food scheme and other schemes of the Central Government is given.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member who is representing Chittoor is sitting here, but he cannot put any questions. What hon. Members want to know is, these are famine districts and so what is the meaning of the Central Government saying, we will procure as much quantities as are sold to us to. That is exactly what hon. Members want to know. I am sure hon. Minister will not hereafter procure anything from those districts.

Rural Electricity in Manipur

*1431. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1835 on the 17th December, 1958 and state:

(a) whether wooden poles have been acquired for transmission of electricity in rural areas of Manipur;

(b) whether the rural electrification scheme is being implemented in Manipur; and

(c) if so, the length of transmission lines set up so far?

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

(c) 29 miles of transmission and distribution lines have been set up so far.

Shri L. Achaw Singh: May I know whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the fact that suburbs of Imphal and the rural areas in the valley of Manipur cannot get electricity in spite of the fact that a number of transmission lines have

been set up? May I know what is the target date for starting electricity supply in the rural areas?

Shri Hathi: Because there is shortage of power-supply, we have included two schemes—one is the hydel scheme in Leimakhong and the other is the extension of Imphal system. By 1959-60, the other one will be ready.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact, that the dances of Manipur in moonlight are a panorama even for the Gods to see, why is it that Government propose to destroy the romance of the scene by imposing electric bulbs in the rural areas?

Mr. Speaker: That is a suggestion for action.

Shri L. Achaw Singh: May I know whether the Hills Division headquarters of Chudachanpur, Utkhrul and Thoubal will also be electrified in due course because there are no power plants set up at present?

Shri Hathi: I do not know the details but about 76 villages are to be electrified.

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): Mr. Speaker, a tense atmosphere has been created in Orissa due to the hunger strike of the displaced persons from Rourkela....

Mr. Speaker: The hon Member must read the rules. He should not interrupt the proceedings at any stage he likes. There is a Short Notice Question.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION
Crashing of I.A.C. Dakota in N.E.F.A.
Area

S.N.Q. 10. { Shri Hem Barua:
 Shri P. C. Borooh:
 Shri S. M. Banerjee:
 Shri Panigrahi:
 Shrimati Ila
 Falchoudhuri:

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

(a) whether an accident involving I.A.C. Dakota took place in N.E.F.A. area on 12th March, 1959; and

(b) if so, the number of deaths that took place and the loss to the Government in this connection?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) Yes, Sir.

(p) Five persons were killed and the aircraft was destroyed. The acquired value of the aircraft was Rs. 1,13,674 and written down value Rs. 239.57 n.Ps.

Shri P. C. Borooh: Is it a fact that I.A.C. had three accidents in the N.E.F.A. area since they took over food-dropping from the private operator some nine months ago as against only one accident in four and a half year when the private operator was operating under worse conditions?

Shri Mohiuddin: I am not aware of the comparison that the hon. Member is making. Of course, we know that in the N.E.F.A. area air dropping of food is a hazardous task. But even a hazardous task should be undertaken for the service of the country.

Shri P. C. Borooh: Is it not a fact that in the N.E.F.A. area during the last nine months there were three accidents?

Shri Mohiuddin: Last year, 1957-58, there has been one minor accident to an I.A.C. aircraft and one major accident.

Shri P. C. Borooh: Is it a fact that the men engaged in food dropping in the accident were from Bombay area and had not N.E.F.A. experience?

Shri Mohiuddin: They had the experience. No pilot is allowed to go into this area unless he has had training of the area and also had experience of flying over that area.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that this sort of air crash has almost become an annual event—last year there was one—may I know what steps Government have so far taken to read and pre-judge the weather conditions obtaining in that area at the time when the aircraft is commissioned for air-dropping of food?

Shri Mohiuddin: All precautions have been and are being taken to improve the conditions. Regarding

information given to the air craft pilots on weather and other necessary requirements for flying an aircraft, I am not sure what is meant by the hon. Member. If he means that the information required is lacking, I think that is not correct.

Shri Hem Barua: That is not the correct position. My question was generally about the accidents and weather conditions. Last time, when the accident occurred, my information is that the pilot did not want to proceed to N.E.F.A. but he was forced to do so. This shows that examination of the proper weather quality is not there before an aircraft is commissioned to work.

Shri Mohiuddin: I do not think that information is correct—to say that he was forced to go. All the information about the weather is given to the pilots and when conditions are not favourable the aircraft does not take off.

Shri Hem Barua: Then, in spite of the information given, how is it that this air crash occurred? I want to know whether the weather conditions developed after the aircraft left; if there was any change, whether that was passed on to the pilot, and also whether he was informed of the weather condition then obtaining before the aircraft took off?

Shri Mohiuddin: If the hon. Member is referring to this accident, we have not got any information about the causes of this accident.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether it is a fact that a helicopter was sent from Calcutta to that area after two days of the accident? If so, what is the information collected by the helicopter? Could it reach the spot?

Shri Mohiuddin: The helicopter did reach there on 15th March, morning to evacuate the survivors, and this operation was very successfully carried out. The information about the actual accident is being collected

by the Chief Inspector of Accidents, who has reached the actual spot.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Some time ago, Sir, you were pleased to order that whenever any train accident or air accident takes place, some statement must be made about it by the Government before one raise it in the House. That has not been followed in this case though five persons have died.

Shri Mohiuddin: I will explain it. The accident took place on the 12th, on Friday the 13th, I wanted to make a statement in the afternoon before the House adjourned. But, unfortunately, I did not have full information about the survivors and those who died. I did not therefore want to give any information which was incomplete, as far as, survivors are concerned.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: May I know whether any compensation has been paid to the dependants of these five persons? If so, what is quantum of compensation given to their families?

Shri Mohiuddin: For the N.E.F.A. air operations special arrangements have been made for compensation. Of course, it is too early to pay compensation. But it will be paid in due course. Quite a substantial amount of compensation has been provided for such accidents in the N.E.F.A. area.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Of course, some amount will be paid to the families. But have you paid anything as immediate relief?

Shri Mohiuddin: I do not know whether any immediate relief was necessary. The survivors were evacuated from that area. And I am sure that if any immediate relief is necessary that will be looked into. It is too early for me to say anything more.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: Regarding compensation.

Mr. Speaker: What is the relation of the people who have died?

Shrimati Ila Patchewal: They were the bread-earners.

Mr. Speaker: Every question is being followed with similar questions. Some people die. Immediately a question is asked "have you given compensation". Everybody knows, the Government also knows, that compensation has to be paid. These are minor details. They will certainly do it. Unless hon. Members come to know from any report that the Government is callous or indifferent in the matter of payment of compensation, it must be presumed to have been done. Unless hon. Members know something to the contrary, they should not put such questions. If it is an important matter I will certainly allow them. Normally, as a matter of course, if some accident occurs, you cannot ask "have you given any compensation?". Normally they do give compensation.

Shri Hem Barua: I want to know

Mr. Speaker: If we hear anything to the contrary then, of course.

Shri Hem Barua: I want to put another question.

Mr. Speaker: I have allowed a sufficient number of questions. He cannot go on putting questions.

Shri Hem Barua: It is a major one.

Mr. Speaker: Then why did he reserve it till the end?

Shri Hem Barua: Why is it that only two days after the accident the helicopter was sent? Why was it not sent earlier? Why did the Government take such a long time to decide on this particular matter?

Shri Mohiuddin: I am sure the hon. Member will realise that it is not easy for a helicopter to be carried to a difficult terrain. The helicopter was flown from Calcutta to Jorhat. It reached there on the morning of the 15th, I think, and evacuated the parties. In the meanwhile the survivors were brought from the place of accident to Tinsukia whence there is

a hospital and they were looked after by the local authorities.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Co-operative Sugar Factories in Bihar

1412. Shri Jhulan Singh: Will the Minister of Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) the position with regard to the establishment of the co-operative sugar factories allotted to Bihar;

(b) the amount of profit paid to the cane-growers in the areas of the co-operative sugar factories that have been working since the beginning of the Second Five Year Plan; and

(c) its percentage on the amount of capital invested by the cane-growers?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) So far no co-operative sugar factory has been set up in Bihar

(b) and (c) Do not arise

चीनी के भूत्य पर नियंत्रण

* १४१३. वी विद्युति विभाग : क्या लाल तथा हुवि चीनी यह बताने की हुपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि १५ जनवरी, १९५६ को भारतीय चीनी वित्त संस्था ने सरकार से प्रार्बन्ध की थी कि उत्तर प्रदेश, उत्तर बिहार और पश्चिम में चीनी के कारबाने के भूत्य पर नियंत्रण हुटा दिया जाये पश्चिम चीनी का भूत्य बढ़ा दिया जाये; और

(ल) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार ने ५ सठ तथा में क्या निर्णय किया है?

लाल तथा हुवि चंदी (वी व० व० श० श० श०) : (क) प्रतिवेदन प्राप्त हुए हैं कि न्यू १५ जनवरी, १९५६ को नहीं।

(ल) यह विभाग विचाराधीन है।

Printing of Tickets

*1417. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Raghu Nath Singh:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal under consideration of the Government of India to print the names of stations and fares of passenger tickets in three languages—English, Hindi and the regional language; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

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

(b) No decision has been reached as yet.

Railway Level-Crossing, Safdarjang

*1419. { Shrimati Sacheta Kripalani:
Shri Okar Lal:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 1111 on the 10th September, 1958 and state

(a) the progress made in the construction of a suitable diversion road to avoid traffic jam at the railway level-crossing near Safdarjang Airport, New Delhi; and

(b) when the work is likely to be completed?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karan Kapoor): (a) There has been no progress as the question of finance has not been settled so far. The matter is, however, receiving attention

(b) The works are expected to be completed in about a year and a half after commencement.

Abolition of Nabadwip-Santipur Railway Line

*1448. Shri Subiman Ghose: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to abolish the metre gauge line of

Nabadwip-Santipur Section, Sealdah Division, Eastern Railway;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether he is aware that the abolition will cause great hardships to the people particularly in view of the fact that Nabadwip and Santipur are places of pilgrimage?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Apparently the hon Member is referring to Santipur-Nabadwipghat N.G. Section of the Eastern Railway. There is no proposal to abolish this line at the moment.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Railway Over-bridge at Manmad

*1423. { Shri Jadhav:
Shri Pangarkar:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1377 on the 18th September, 1958 and state.

(a) whether the revised estimates for the construction of Railway over-bridge at Manmad on the Central Railway has since been prepared;

(b) whether the Bombay Government's approval of the plan and acceptance of the cost of the work has, since been received, and

(c) when the work is likely to begin?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir

(c) The work can only be taken in hand after the approval of the Government of Bombay to the plan and estimate is received

Chemical Fertilizers for Punjab

*1424. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the total demand made by the Punjab Government for chemical

Fertilizers for the years 1958-59 and 1959-60:

(b) the allocation made in 1958-59 and allocation intended for 1959-60; and

(c) whether any preference is given to States which have got higher potential of production in foodgrains?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha [See Appendix V, annexure No 4].

(c) The basis generally adopted for allocation is the proportion of the available supplies to demand.

Railway Sleepers from Burma

*1426 **Shri Subbiah Ambalam:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1946 on the 17th December, 1958 and state:

(a) whether all the consignments of railway sleepers from Burma have since been received in India according to the terms of the contract;

(b) the number of sleepers found to be of inferior quality or which did not conform to specification; and

(c) what action has been taken by Government in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Inspection of the sleepers is still in progress. Of the sleepers so far inspected, less than 6 per cent do not conform to specifications.

(c) Suitable action in terms of the contract will be taken.

Vigilance Cells

*1428. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) how many officers on each Railway Zone have been charge-sheeted

on the recommendations of the vigilance cells during 1958-59 so far;

(b) what is the extent of the funds involved; and

(c) what action has been taken against defaulting officers?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahenshah Khan): (a) 17 officers on all Railways

(b) and (c) It is not possible to state at this juncture what amounts are involved for which these officers may be held liable. Most of these cases are still under enquiry.

"Padal" Trees

*1432. **Shri Subodh Hansda:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state

(a) whether 'Padal' trees grow in abundance in the country;

(b) if so, the places where they generally grow;

(c) whether it can be compared with 'Sal';

(d) whether for afforestation purposes also they are being used, and

(e) the quality of timber obtained from it and its usefulness?

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

(b) It is found throughout India, particularly as an associate of Sal in the sub-Himalayan tract.

(c) No, Sir

(d) It has not been much used so far.

(e) Timber obtained is not durable and is also tough and coarse textured. It can be tried for tool handles and house construction purposes, etc.

Catering Rates on Railways

*1433. **Pandit D. N. Tiwary:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no uniformity in catering rates on

Railways and rates differ from station to station even in the same Zone;

(b) whether the rates of the departmentally managed Restaurants, Refreshment Rooms and Stalls etc, are higher than those managed by the contractors; and

(c) if so, the reasons for the same?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha [See Appendix V, annexure No 5]

(b) No, not as a general rule. Variations, where they exist, are due to differences in quality and to difference in the prices of raw materials in different localities

(c) Does not arise

Supply of Wheat through Fair Price Shops

*1434. { Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Tangamani:
Shri A. K. Gopalan.

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

(a) whether the starch value is less in the wheat supplied through the fair price shops,

(b) whether any analysis was done at Lucknow at the request of the Health Officer, Dehra Dun Municipality recently, and

(c) if so, with what results?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Starch value of foodgrains is not significant from the point of view of nutrition (unlike protein and vitamins), and is not, therefore, being determined for wheat supplied through the fair price shops.

(b) and (c) Yes. During last 6 months, 2 samples were analysed and none was found unfit for human consumption. Starch content of the samples was not, however, determined.

Manipur State Transport

*1435. **Shri L. Achaw Singh:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state.

(a) whether the Manipur State Transport is governed by the departmental rules of Government or by a separate code of the Undertaking, and

(b) whether there is any proposal to declare the Manipur State Transport a commercial undertaking?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) The Manipur State Transport is at present governed by Government rules. There is also a separate Departmental Manual for the routine work of the Organisation.

(b) Yes

Uniform Taxes on Road Transport

*1436 **Shri Jhulan Sinha:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 3533 on the 8th May, 1958 and state what progress has been made regarding the proposal to evolve a uniform policy of taxation on motor vehicles by the Central Government and distributing the proceeds thereof amongst the various States on some fixed basis?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): As the proposal raises a major policy issue, for the present efforts are being made to persuade the State Governments to agree to consolidate the various motor vehicle taxes and fees into one tax to be collected by a single agency and fix the ceiling for motor vehicle taxation at 75 per cent of the total existing Madras rates.

नूकान एक्सप्रेस

*1437 **Shri Virendra Singh:** क्या रेलवे मर्गी यात्रा बताने की हरी पा करेगे कि

(क) जलाई १९५८ से २८ फरवरी १९५९ तक का बानावधि में दिल्ली

कलकत्ता वाले वाली दूसरा शुल्कोंतर वित्ती और बालू पर उठी।

(क) क्या यह तथा है कि दूसरा दूसरोंपर तामाज़त देती है वाली है, और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्ये तोक बदल पर बदलने के लिये क्या कार्यकारी की या यही है?

देशे उत्तरांशी (मी बाबूसाहब चौ):
(क) और (ख) इस प्रश्न में दूसरा दूसरोंपर गाड़िया दिल्ली में ६८ बार और बाह्यमें १३१ बार तोक समय पर पहुंची।

(ग) रेल प्रशासन (Railway administrations) और रेलवे बोर्ड इस बदल पर बराबर व्याप दे रहे हैं कि दूसरा दूसरोंपर गाड़िया तोक समय पर बदले। विविधता और हेडकार्डर दोनों स्तरों पर और रेलवे बोर्ड के दफ्तर में भी इन गाड़ियों के बाये-जाने पर पूरी नियरती रखी जाती है और इनको समय पर बदलने के लिए हर कोई कारी रहेंगी।

Dredgers for Bombay

*1438. Shri Assar. Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that Bombay State Government have demanded more dredgers for dredging their major ports of Western Coast,

(b) if so, how many have been supplied; and

(c) in case none has been supplied so far, when these will be supplied?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha [See Appendix V, annexure No. 6].

Reservation of Seats for Women in Medical Colleges

*1439. Shri Jadhav: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) Whether it is a fact that there is a move in some of the States to reduce the number of reserved seats for women in the different Medical Colleges under their control,

(b) if so, which are the States;

(c) whether Government have ascertained the cause for the move; and

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

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) According to the information available with the Government there is no move on the part of any State Government to reduce the number of seats reserved for women students in medical colleges

(b) to (d) Do not arise

Distribution of Imported Wheat in Delhi

*1440. Shri Rajendra Singh Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have given the contract of distribution of imported wheat in Delhi to a co-operative society,

(b) whether Government is aware of the fact that dealing permits are given to dealers on certain extraneous consideration,

(c) whether Government have received complaints against the manipulation of the accounts of the co-operative society by the office bearers; and

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

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jaja): (a) Quotas of imported wheat have been allotted by Government to a number of registered

co-operative societies and shops for distribution among consumers in the urban as well as the rural areas of Delhi.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Certain allegations made against one of the co-operative societies were found on enquiry to be incorrect.

(d) Does not arise.

Cracker Explosion in a Railway Office

1444. { Shri Senganna:
Shri Naval Prabhakar:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a cracker exploded on 10th March, 1959 in the office of the Divisional Superintendent, Northern Railway in New Delhi;

(b) if so, how the cracker had found its way into the office;

(c) whether there are no watch and ward staff posted at the office;

(d) whether there were any casualties; and

(e) whether any persons have been found responsible for the accident?

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

(b) No information. The matter is being investigated by the local police and the Intelligence Branch of the Railway Protection Force.

(c) Yes, but only at the gates.

(d) None.

(e) Investigation is in progress.

Co-operative Sugar Factories in Uttar Pradesh

1445. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) whether some more co-operative sugar factories are to be started in Uttar Pradesh during 1959-60;

(b) if so, the number of such factories; and

(c) their capacity?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri R. S. Murphy): (a) No, Sir.

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

Family Planning Research Centre

1446. Shri Bishnu Mitra: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government contemplate to create a strong Central Institution for carrying out research in the problem of controlling population on national scale; and

(b) if so, what is the nature of research to be undertaken?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b). The matter is under consideration.

Development of Intermediate Ports

1447. Shri Assar: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have declared fifteen ports of Bombay State for development as intermediate ports;

(b) if so, the names of the ports;

(c) whether development work of all these ports has been undertaken by Government;

(d) the names of ports where development work have not started; and

(e) the reasons for delay?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (e). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

STATEMENT

(a) and (b). No formal declaration has been made to classify certain

minor ports as Intermediate Ports. However, 18 minor ports, which handled one lakh of tons or more of cargo per year in the past or were otherwise important, are being treated as Intermediate Ports for over a period of 7 years in order to view them in the proper perspective and to focus attention on the more important of minor ports. Out of these 18 ports, 9 ports namely Okha, Broach, Ratnagiri, Mandvi, Bhavnagar, Veraval, Porbandar, Bedi and Navlakhi are located in the Bombay State.

(c) Executive responsibility for development of these ports vests in the Government of Bombay. It is understood that that Government is executing most of the development works included in the Second Plan relating to these ports.

(d) None.

(e) Does not arise.

Purchase of Railway Coaches

2180. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state the amount of foreign exchange spent to purchase Railway coaches during the last eight years?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): The amount of foreign exchange spent by the Indian Railways for purchasing Railway coaches according to payments made in the 8 years 1950-51 to 1957-58 was Rs. 13.07 crores.

* Note: These figures are exclusive of the coaches received under Aid through TCM and Colombo Plan as also the coaches which might have been purchased by Government Depts. other than Indian Railways.

Sale of Cheap Food Packets on Railway Stations

2181. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased

to state the names of stations chosen for sale of cheap food packets (zone-wise)?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): A statement is placed on the Table. [See Appendix V, annexure No. 7.]

Multipurpose and Major Irrigation Projects

2182. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the names of multipurpose and major irrigation projects which have been completed so far (State-wise);

(b) the names of multipurpose and major projects which are under construction (State-wise); and

(c) the nature and name of new schemes which are under investigation (State-wise)?

* The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) to (c) A statement containing the requisite information is placed on the Tab. [See Appendix V, annexure No. 8.]

Railway Wagons Producing Units

2183. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
{ Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
{ Shri Siddamanjappa:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of railway-wagon producing units in the country and their annual capacity;

(b) the number of wagons manufactured in India during 1958; and

(c) the number of wagons imported from foreign countries during the period, country-wise?

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

No. of units	Established	Under development	Annual capacity (Based on actual outturn during 1957-58)
9	10*		17372
* Excludes one unit which has stopped accepting further wagon orders.			
(b)	13589		
(c)	1. Austria	.	660
	2. Belgium	.	29
	3. Germany	.	150
	4. Italy	.	282
	5. U.K.	.	471
	TOTAL		1592

Janata Train between Delhi and Phulera

2184 Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received representations for running an express or Janata train between Delhi and Phulera; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Representations have been received for running an additional train between Delhi and Phulera via Raengus.

(b) There is no traffic justification for introduction of an additional train on the section.

Grants for Goshalas in Bombay State

2185. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the grants given to Bombay State during the year 1958-59 so far by the Central Government for the development of Goshalas?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): A sum of Rs. 1.65 lakhs has been allotted to the Bombay State as Central assistance during 1958-59 for the development of Goshalas.

Irrigation Schemes for Bombay State

2186. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allotted to Bombay State for minor irrigation works during 1957-58 and how much has been actually spent, and

(b) the extent of land brought under cultivation as a result of these works?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) The amount allotted to Bombay State for Minor Irrigation Works during 1957-58 was Rs 370.40 lakhs.

As reported by the State Government, the actual expenditure on Minor Irrigation Works during 1957-58 was Rs 343.09 lakhs

(b) According to the information available, the area benefited from Minor Irrigation Works during 1957-58 was about 1.45 lakh acres

Fair Price Shops in Bombay

2187 Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state

(a) whether any complaints have been received by Government regarding the functioning of the Fair Price shops in Bombay during the year 1958-59 so far, and

(b) if so, the nature of the complaints?

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

(b) The complaints alleged—

(i) inadequacy of shops

(ii) inadequacy of stocks and issues of rice.

- (iii) charging of higher rates
- (iv) sale in excess of prescribed scale.
- (v) non-issue of cash memos or issue of false cash memos by shopkeepers.
- (vi) inferior quality of imported wheat.

Passenger Amenities at Stations on N Railway

2188. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the various passenger amenities provided at the stations on the following Sections of Northern Railway during the First Five Year Plan period:

- (i) Amritsar-Pathankot, and
- (ii) Pathankot-Joginder Nagar; and

(b) the nature of the works done and the expenditure incurred so far on each of the works?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) and (b). The nature of passenger amenities with cost thereof provided during the First Five Year Plan on the Amritsar-Pathankot and Pathankot-Joginder Nagar sections is as under:—

Amritsar-Pathankot Section

Rs.

- (1) Batala-Raising of platform 19320
- (2) Gurdaspur-Shed over platform 19713
- (3) Verka-III Class waiting hall 10767

High Level platform

26163

Pathankot-Joginder Nagar Section

1. Baijnath Paprola	Filtration & chlorination plant	40382
2. Palampur Punjab		
3. Joginder Nagar		
4. Anur—4 seated latrines	1748	
Panchhi-New flag station	44399	
Rukh		
6. Sullish-New flag station Hatk	33685	

	Rs.
7. Jwalamukhi-1st class waiting room Road	8714
8. Kangra-Waiting hall	5942
9. Nagrota to Joginder Nagar-Benches (wooden)	3743/-
10. Anur }	Station building
11. Bharmur }	16000

Loading of Wagons on C. Railway

2189. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state the daily average number of wagons loaded from stations on the Central Railway for stations on the Northern Railway during 1958-59 so far?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): The daily average number of wagons loaded from stations on the Central Railway for stations on the Northern Railway during the period from 1st April, 1958 to 28th February, 1959 was 187 B.G and 8 M.G.

Electrification of Stations in Orissa

2190. Shri P. K. Das: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to electrify railway stations in Orissa where electricity is available;

(b) if so, when the work is likely to be completed;

(c) how many such stations are there without electricity and which are they; and

(d) how many such stations are proposed to be electrified during 1958-59 and 1959-60?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes, for all over Indian Railways.

(b) to (d). Such statistics are not maintained State-wise. Information by railway zones or divisions/districts can, however, be supplied if required.

Failure of Locomotives

2191. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of engines which failed during 1958, month-wise, on the Indian Railways, Railway-wise;

(b) the reasons for such failures; and

(c) the steps taken to prevent failures in future?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) to (c). A statement is placed on the Table. [See Appendix V, annexure No. 9.]

Mines under Railway Tracks

2192. Shri P. G. Deb: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) how many mines have come under the network of Railway tracks spread over India;

(b) the number of railway lines which are at danger points of falling due to these mines;

(c) the total amount of money to be paid by Government as compensation to the mine-owners for closing such mines; and

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

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): Presumably the Hon'ble Member is referring to coal mines served by the South Eastern and Eastern Railways. If so, the reply is as under:—

(a) 510.

(b) Nil.

(c) Nil.

(d) The Railways have set up a Mining Advisers' organisation at Dhanbad to watch and keep a record of the working under the Railway

land or approaching the Railway land. The coal companies have to give notice to the Railway when they approach the Railway land under the Land Acquisition Mines Act, Indian Mines Act and also under the agreement signed by them with the Railways. On receipt of this notice the coal companies are asked to leave sufficient support for the Railway land above.

Remodelling of Chidambaram Station

2193. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the amount sanctioned for remodelling the Chidambaram Station on Southern Railway during 1959-60; and

(b) the time when the remodelling of the above Station will be completed?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) The outlay provided during 1959-60 for this work is Rs. 2,31,000.

(b) The work is likely to be completed in 1960-61.

V.I.P. Lounges at Civil Airports

2194. Shri Dinesh Singh: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether civil airports have special waiting rooms reserved as V.I.P. lounges; and

(b) if so, what category of passengers are entitled to use them?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohinddin): (a) Yes, Sir, there are certain reserved waiting rooms at some of the airports.

(b) These rooms are primarily meant for high foreign dignitaries. They can also be used occasionally by other important persons when they are not already occupied by such dignitaries.

Purchase of Rice and Paddy by Orissa Government

2195 Shri Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of rice and paddy which has been purchased by the Orissa Government on the Government of India account so far, besides the purchases made by the State Government on its own accord,

(b) the total amount of money which the Government of India have advanced to the State Government so far on this account,

(c) the total quantity of paddy that the Government of India have supplied to West Bengal from Orissa so far since January, 1959,

(d) the price per maund at which the Government of West Bengal is purchasing this rice and paddy from the Central Government, and

(e) the price at which the Government of West Bengal is selling rice and paddy in the State?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) The following quantities of rice and paddy were purchased in Orissa on Central Government account up to 13th March, 1959—

Rice	51,900 tons
Paddy	29,500 tons

(b) Rs. 125 lakhs

(c) Out of the quantity of 20,000 tons so far allotted to West Bengal from Orissa, 13,140 tons of paddy were despatched to West Bengal up to 13th March, 1959.

(d) Rice has not so far been supplied to West Bengal Government out of the purchases made in Orissa for the Central Government. For paddy the Central Government will recover from the West Bengal Government

their economic cost which will be approximately as follows:—

Variety	Price per maund bagged F.O.R. despatching station
Cotamun	Rs. 10.25
Fine	Rs. 10.75
Super	Rs. 11.45

(e) Paddy is not being issued to consumers in West Bengal under the modified rationing Scheme. Irrespective of the source from which it is received, rice is being sold at prices varying between 44 and 58 paise per seer depending on the quality of rice and the distance of the distribution centre from the Government godown

Meteorological Station at Laccadives Islands

2196. Shri Nallakoya: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to start a meteorological station at Androth Island in the Laccadives and to upgrade the one in Amindivi, and

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

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohinddin): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Preliminary survey for the selection of suitable sites for a surface meteorological observatory at Androth Island and for a combined surface and pilot-balloon observatory at Amindivi was made in February-March, 1958. The opening of the observatories cannot, however, be taken in hand immediately, as no telegraph communication facility exists at either of the islands for the transmission of observational data to the forecasting offices in the Indian mainland.

Irrigation Schemes for Bombay State

2197 Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be

pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 499 on the 19th February, 1959 and state:

(a) the amount actually spent out of Rs. 14.60 crores allotted to Bombay State for Major and Medium Irrigation works during 1957-58; and

(b) the extent of land brought under cultivation as a result of these works?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) The amount spent for Major and Medium Irrigation Projects during 1957-58 is Rs 10.28 crores.

(b) The total area irrigated in 1957-58 is about 1,38,000 acres against the irrigation potential created for 2,21,000 acres.

Dental College at Nagpur

2198 Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state at what stage is the proposal for the establishment of Dental College at Nagpur?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): Necessary plans and estimates for the construction of a Dental College at Nagpur have been administratively approved by the Government of Bombay and the work will be started soon. Necessary steps for starting the College will be taken as soon as the building is ready.

Crimes on Railways

2199. Pandit D. N. Tiwary: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state

(a) whether any regular record of murders, dacoities, pilferages and thefts in running trains and station yards is maintained by Railway Administrations or they depend on Police Departments of the States for such figures;

(b) whether the compilation of these figures is according to the calendar year or financial year; and

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(c) the number of such cases in 1958?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnaawaz Khan): (a) Figures of thefts and pilferages in respect of railway property and property entrusted to Railways in running trains and station yards are maintained by the Railway administrations but in cases of murders and dacoities and other criminal offences not relating to such property they depend on the State Police, as it is a 'law and order' problem, a subject dealt with by the State Governments.

(b) Compilation of figures is according to calendar year.

(c) the number of such cases in the year 1958 was as under.—

<i>Murders</i>	<i>Dacoities</i>	<i>Pilferages</i>	<i>Thefts</i>
44	26	938	10,951

Prices of Wheat and Wheat Products in U.P.

2200 Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Uttar Pradesh Government has fixed the prices of Atta, Suj and Maida from the 1st January, 1959;

(b) if so, whether the prices have been fixed in consultation with the Centre, and

(c) whether price for wheat is also likely to be fixed?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) and (b) The ex-mill prices of wheat products have been fixed by the Central Government and on the basis of these prices the State Government have fixed the retail prices for sale of wheat products from fair price shops.

(c) The issue price for sale of wheat from fair price shops has already been fixed.

दिल्ली में पुरस्कार वितरण

२२०१. श्री नवल प्रभाकर: क्या साथ तथा हृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में प्रति एकड़ प्रज्ञी और अधिक उपज के लिये बीं १६५८-५९ में पुरस्कार वितरण के लिये कुछ राशि नियम की गई थी;

(ल) यदि हाँ, तो उन किसानों के नाम क्या हैं, जिन्हें वे पुरस्कार दिये गये; और

(ग) सेती के लेन में पुरस्कार प्राप्त करने वालों की घटनाओं का व्योरा क्या है?

साथ तथा हृषि मंत्री (श्री अ० प्र० बैंग): (क) जी नहीं।

(ल) और (ग), प्रश्न ही नहीं होता।

दिल्ली के आमीण केन्द्रों में स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र

२२०२. श्री नवल प्रभाकर: क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या पालम और नरेला स्थित स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों ने दिल्ली के आमीण केन्द्रों में कार्य शुरू कर दिया है;

(ल) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या इन केन्द्रों के लिए इमारतें बनाई गई हैं; और

(घ) इन इमारतों पर अनुमानतः कितना व्यय होगा?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (श्री करमरकर): (क) से (ग), पालम स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र की इमारत पूरी हो चुकी है और केन्द्र में कार्य शुरू कर दिया है।

नरेला स्थित स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र ने अभी तक कार्य शुरू नहीं किया है। नरेला में केन्द्र की इमारत पूरी हो चुकी है लेकिन परियोजी सेवाओं की व्यवस्था अभी होनी है।

(ब) (१) पालम २,१०,१२० रुपये;

(२) नरेला ३,०६,५५३ रुपये।

Trains between Marwar Bhinmal and Bhildi

२२०३. श्री विश्वास विजयनाथ: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) how many trains run between Marwar Bhinmal and Bhildi;

(b) whether these have been connected with Gandhidham; and

(c) whether any representations have been received regarding the inadequate service and discriminatory rates of freight and fare hampering the development of the area?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) One train each way.

(b) No 2 JSB Samdari-Bhildi passenger train maintains connection at Bhildi with No. 65 Up Palanpur-Gandhidham fast passenger train (No. 2 JSB arrival 20.25 hours and No. 65 Up departure 00.36 hours). In the other direction, No. 1 JSB Bhildi-Samdari passenger (Bhildi departure 00.40 hours), does not maintain connection with No. 66 Down Gandhidham-Palanpur Fast passenger (Bhildi arrival 03.11).

It is not possible to give later start to No. 1 JSB by about 3 hours to maintain connection with 66 Down at Bhildi as in that case No. 1 JSB will arrive Samdari Junction at about 12.30 hours instead of at 9.30 as at present and miss important connections there with Nos. 1 JJB for Barmer (1 JJB departure Samdari 10.23 hours) and 2 JJB for Jodhpur (2 JJB departure Samadari 10.10 hours).

It is also not feasible to give earlier start to 66 Down by about 3 hours i.e., at about 15.40 hours instead of at 18.40 hrs. as at present from Gandhidham as in that case it will miss connection with No. 247 Up Bhuj-

New Kandla Passenger train scheduled to arrive at Gandhidham at 18.06 hours. Further, 68 Down will arrive Palanpur at about 01.56 hours instead of at 4.56 hours as at present and thus Ahmedabad bound passengers will have to wait there for about 6 hours in the morning for 3 Up Delhi-Ahmedabad Express scheduled to leave Palanpur at 7.44 hours.

(c) No.

Fruit Orchards in Orissa

2284. Shri Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 744 on the 9th December, 1958 and state:

(a) what was the nature of the scheme submitted by the Orissa Government in 1956-57 for development of fruit orchards in Orissa; and

(b) whether the State Government have expressed their inability to take up the scheme due to financial difficulties after the scheme was sanctioned by the Central Government?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) A statement is placed on the Table. [See Appendix V, annexure No. 10.]

(b) The scheme was not actually taken up for implementation as the State Government had to undertake other urgent schemes for additional food production, which were to be given priority.

Flood Control Schemes in Orissa

2285. Shri Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) what specific projects were undertaken under flood control scheme in Orissa with the Central assistance of Rs. 59.05 lakhs in 1956-57 and Rs. 45.00 lakhs in 1957-58;

(b) whether any Central assistance has been given to Orissa for flood control scheme in 1958-59; and

(c) if so, what projects were proposed to be undertaken?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) In 1956-57, the Central loan assistance sanctioned to the Government of Orissa for flood control schemes was Rs. 65 lakhs and not Rs. 59.05 lakhs as stated in the question. During that year, 65 flood control schemes were undertaken by the State Government. These comprised 2 river investigation works, 33 embankment schemes, 18 drainage schemes, 11 anti-erosion works and 1 scheme for raising villages above flood level.

In 1957-58, the Central loan assistance sanctioned was Rs. 45 lakhs. During that year, 132 new schemes were taken up. These comprised 104 embankment schemes, 19 drainage schemes, 1 investigation scheme and 8 anti-erosion works.

(b) A loan of Rs. 30 lakhs has been sanctioned to the Government of Orissa for flood control schemes in 1958-59.

(c) In 1958-59, the Government of Orissa have undertaken 18 new schemes. These comprise 13 embankment schemes, 1 drainage scheme and 4 anti-erosion works.

Regional Laboratories

2286. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state at what stage is the scheme to set up regional laboratories with a view to ensure speedy uniform development and utilisation of local resources in various regions?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): Presumably the hon. Member is referring to regional research stations proposed to be set up at different places in the country to undertake research on certain agricultural crops. If so, the position is as under:—

1. Project for Intensification of Regional Research on Cotton, Oilsseeds and Millets.

Out of a total of 17 centres proposed to be established eight have already started functioning. The remaining nine will also be established as soon as details regarding sites etc. are settled with the State Governments.

2. Maize Breeding Scheme:

Out of 13 centres and sub-centres provided in the scheme, 12 are already working. Work at the remaining centres will also be taken up during the coming financial year.

3. Scheme for intensification of research on important fruits

It is proposed to set up a total of 18 regional stations and sub-centres for research on fruits. The pattern of central financial assistance is under consideration. The scheme is expected to be taken up for implementation as soon as a decision is reached in the matter.

Conference on Jute

2267. Shri Rajendra Singh: Will the Minister of Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that there had been a conference of representatives of six States, State Bank of India and Co-operative Societies to explore means to provide fair price to jute growers;

(b) what were the recommendations of the said conference; and

(c) decision of Government, if any?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) A Conference was held on 12-1-1959 at Calcutta to review the progress made in co-operative marketing, warehousing and processing of jute in the context of the difficulties of the primary producers.

(b) A statement of the conclusions arrived at the conference is given

in the statement laid on the Table. [See Appendix V, annexure No. 11.]

(c) The conclusions of the Conference are general in nature. Action for implementing these suggestions is being taken by various agencies.

As a short-term measure the State Trading Corporation had initiated a scheme of purchase of jute through co-operatives which was to be confined to the States of Assam, Bihar, Orissa and West Bengal. In the light of the discussions held at the Conference, the State Trading Corporation agreed to extend the scheme to Uttar Pradesh and Tripura.

The specific recommendations concerning the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation relate to provision of financial assistance to the Jute Marketing and Processing Societies. The National Co-operative Development and Warehousing Board is considering the proposal to extend financial assistance to processing societies for employing technical personnel. The Central Government are placing progressively increasing amounts at the disposal of the National Co-operative Development and Warehousing Board for providing assistance to co-operatives. As against a provision for grant of Rs. 100 lakhs to the National Co-operative Development and Warehousing Board during 1958-59, an amount of Rs. 200 lakhs is proposed during 1959-60. The co-operative marketing and processing societies in jute growing States would naturally benefit by this increased provision.

Over-bridge at Burdwan Station

2268. Shri Subiman Ghose: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that nearly about 30 lacs inward and outward passengers (excluding the cross traffic passengers) passed through Burdwan Station, Eastern Railway in 1958;

(b) whether he is aware that serious inconvenience is experienced by

the passengers as the overbridge of the said station is narrow and has no shed in the half portion of it;

(c) if so, what steps Government propose to take in the matter;

(d) whether it is a fact that the said overbridge was not remodelled at the time of the electrification of Howrah-Burdwan line; and

(e) what is the breadth of the middle of the northern portion and the length of the said overbridge?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) About 27 lacs of passengers (both inward and outward) passed through Burdwan Station in 1958.

(b) Some inconvenience is being experienced by passengers.

(c) Replacement of the narrow portion of the bridge by a wider bridge with covering has already been sanctioned.

(d) Yes.

(e) The breadth is 4 ft. 10 inches and the total length is 147 ft.

Passenger Traffic at Belanagar Station

2289. Shri Subiman Ghose: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of inward and outward passengers and monthly ticket holders in Belanagar Station, Eastern Railway in each month till today since its opening; and

(b) what is the monthly income received and cost of maintenance of this station?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahawaz Khan): (a) Belanagar station was opened on 23.11.1958. The number of inward and outward

passengers and monthly ticket holders at this station are as under:

	No. of Passengers.		Monthly Ticket holders.
	Inward	Outward	
November, 1958 (From 23-11-58 to 30-11-58).	468	1631	Nil
December, 1958	694	1950	155
January, 1959	709	2017	182

(b) The monthly earnings and the cost of maintenance of this station are as given below.

(i) Monthly income—(from 23-11-58).

November 1958

to 30-11-58) . Rs. 240.43 nP.

December, 1958 . Rs. 966.60 nP.

January, 1959 . Rs. 1081.44 nP

(ii) Average cost of staff & maintenance per month (excluding cost of stopping trains) . Rs. 712.00 nP.

Telephone Exchange, Burdwan

2210. Shri Subiman Ghose: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Director General Posts and Telegraphs had sanctioned the construction of building for expansion of Telephone Exchange, at Burdwan (West Bengal);

(b) if so, when the sanction was given; and

(c) the reasons for not starting the construction so far?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). No. The construction of building is a component of the project expansion of Telephone Exchange. The original project was sanctioned in October, 1956 for replacement of 250 lines non-multiple exchange by 300-line multiple exchange. The cost of the building provided was Rs. 99,000. The present proposal is for expansion of the exchange to 500-lines. The cost

of the building has also increased to Rs. 1.52 lakhs according to actual estimate.

(c) Sanction to the revised scheme is being processed. The building work will be taken up after the project and building estimates are sanctioned.

Non-Departmental Telephone Operators

2211. **Shri Subiman Ghose:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the number of non-departmental Telephone Operators in the Posts and Telegraphs Department in West Bengal, Madras and Delhi;

(b) whether it is a fact that such operators who have two years of aggregate service and one year continuous service at their credit are absorbed as regular telephone operators;

(c) if so, how many of them have not been absorbed up-till now, (State-wise);

(d) whether it is a fact that those employees who have not fulfilled the qualifications mentioned in part (b) above were discharged although they were to be provided with alternative lower grade jobs;

(e) if so, the number of such employees in each State; and

(f) how Government propose to help them?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) The number of Non-Departmental Telephone Operators as on date is as follows:

West Bengal	164
Madras	95
Delhi	8

(b) Yes. Those Non-Departmental Telephone Operators who have put in 1 year of continuous service or 2 years of aggregate service as on 1-2-58, could under certain conditions, be

absorbed as regular Telephone Operators.

(c) West Bengal	146
Madras	76
Delhi	7
TOTAL	229

(d) No. As contemplated in the general orders, every effort has been made to provide them with alternate jobs, wherever possible.

(e) West Bengal	14
Madras	82
Delhi	7

(f) Every effort was made to provide them with alternate jobs. If no vacancy was either available or the offer of alternate appointment was refused, there is nothing that could be done.

Setting up of Power Plant in Public Sector

2212. **Shri Aurobindo Ghoshal:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken to set up a power plant in the public sector in the Third Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, where?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). The programme for the establishment of power plant during the Third Five Year Plan period has not yet been finalised.

प्रनाल का तस्कर ब्यापार

2213. **Shri Narsimha Prabhakar:**

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

(क) १९५८ में दिल्ली से किसे व्यक्ति चोरी किये प्रनाल बाहर के बाते हुए पकड़े गये; और

(ख) यह तस्कर ब्यापार सामाजिक किस कारों पर होता है?

आम तथा दूसरी गंधी (जी. ए० ए० ए० ए०)
(क) ४३३.

(क) दूसरी छिपे माल ले जाने के
लिये रेल के अतिरिक्त निम्न मात्राएँ हैं-

१. जी० टी० रोड०
२. लूटी रोड०
३. पटपडगज रोड०
४. मधुरा रोड०
५. गुडलाल रोड०

Procurement of Rice and Paddy in Tripura

2214. Shri Bangali Thakur: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state-

(a) what is the quantity of rice and paddy other than Jiratua rice and paddy, that has been procured locally in Tripura during the year 1957-58 and 1958-59 so far and the estimated quantity that is to be procured in 1959-60 locally;

(b) what are the areas in Tripura where such procurements are being made or are proposed to be made;

(c) whether such procurements are being made through individual agents or through local cooperatives; and

(d) what is the procurement rate and whether that rate is below the cost of production?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Procurement figures are compiled in Tripura on the basis of the calendar year. The quantities of rice and paddy procured during the year 1958 were-

Rice About 17,400 maunds
Paddy About 6,600 maunds

The quantities of Aman rice and paddy expected to be procured during 1959 are:

Rice 3,000 maunds
Adv 500 maunds

(b) The normal areas of procurement are:-

Belonia Sub-Division Santirbazar, Jularbari, Betaga and Lawgang.

Dharmanagar Sub-Division Uptakhil, Dharmanagar Panusagar and Tilkhali.

Kailasahar Sub-Division Samrupara, Murtupara, Banguli, Mangurulia, Tillabagar, Jubrajnagar, Sonaimuri, Pathikroy, Dalugoan, Kanchanban, Chumanner, Karancherra and Chailengra

Kamalpur Sub-Division Halahali, Mansikkhander and Salema

Sabroom Sub-Division Manu and Gorakhpur

(c) The procurement is generally made through cooperative societies. At places where this is not possible, merchants are appointed as agents.

(d) The procurement prices in Tripura are Rs. 18/- to Rs. 19/- per maund for rice and corresponding prices for paddy. It is difficult to assess accurately the cost of production.

रेलवे साइनों का जीर्णांदार

२२१५. जी. बोहन स्वामी : क्या रेलवे मरी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि-

(क) क्या निम्न रेलवे लाइनों के जीर्णांदार का काय शीघ्र ही भारम्भ करने का विचार है

(१) बरेली-पीलीभीत-डालीगज (रेलवे लाइन (पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे))

(२) पीलीभीत-टनकपुर रेलवे लाइन (पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे)

(ब) क्या यह सच है कि बरेली-पीलीभीत-डालीगज लाइन की भरम्भत के पश्चात जो गाँव बचेंगे वे पीलीभीत-टनकपुर लाइन पर सगाये जायेंगे ?

(a) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस समय केवल बरेली से सलीमपुर तक की यात्रा ही बनाई जा रही है ; और

(b) यदि हां, तो उस पर अनुमानतः कितना बन व्यय होगा और यह काम कब से शार्टम्ब होगा ?

रेलवे उपर्यंगों सें. बै. राजस्वामी :

(क) (1) की हां ।

(2) इस पर विचार किया जा रहा है ।

(स) जी नहीं । पीलीगीत-उत्तरकाश सेक्षण के गाँवों को इस समय बदलने की चाहत नहीं है ।

(ग) और (घ) रेलवे के नवीकरण का काम, बरेली-मोजीपुरा सेक्षण में फरवरी, ५८ में और डालीगंज-सलीमपुर सेक्षण में जूल, ५८ में शुरू हुआ - और दोनों सेक्षणों में काम हो रहा है । सलीमपुर और मोजीपुरा के बीच ११५६-६० में काम शुरू होगा । बरेली और डालीगंज के बीच काम पर कुल २०७ करोड़ रुपये की नागर का अनुमान है ।

• Foodgrain Dealers in Coimbatore

2216. Shrimati Mafida Ahmed: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to lay a statement on the Table showing measures taken against the foodgrain dealers of Coimbatore who demanded from the Deputy Minister of Food an exorbitant price on flour instead of the fixed Government price in the second week of January, 1959?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): The dealer concerned was served with a show-cause notice by the Collector of Coimbatore District, and the dealer's explanation is under consideration. The decision on this case is expected to be taken shortly by the Madras Government.

Bathing Facilities in Trains

2217. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to have bath facility for the III class passengers in the trains from 1959; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

Reservation of Saloons for Railway Officers

2218. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) how many saloons and bogies are reserved for Railway Officers in Ferozepur Division of Northern Railway; and

(b) the number of 1st and 2nd Class composite bogies on the same division?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) The carriages used by the Railway Officers are designated as Inspection Carriages. The total number of Inspection Carriages reserved for Railway Officers on Ferozepore Division of the Northern Railway is:

	Broad Gauge	Narrow Gauge
Bogie Inspection Carriages	1	3
Four-wheeled Inspection Carriages	16	—

(b) There is only one Broad Gauge 1st and 2nd Class Composite bogie Carriage on the Ferozepore Division.

Vendors on Railway Platforms

2219. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some unauthorised vendors are permitted

on the Railway Platforms on Ambala-Amritsar section of Northern Railway;

(b) if so, the action proposed to be taken in this respect?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) No unauthorized vendors are permitted. But some of them, however, operate without permission and in contravention of the rules.

(b) The measures proposed to be taken to deal with unlicensed vendors on railway platforms are given in the statement laid on the Table

STATEMENT

1. The following measures already in existence will be continued:

- (i) Special drives with the aid of Railway Police, especially at the bigger stations;
- (ii) Attention by station staff including personnel of the Railway Protection Force to prevent the entry of unlicensed vendors into the railway premises; and
- (iii) Seeking of public co-operation through announcements over loud-speakers, asking the public to refrain from patronising unlicensed vendors.

2. It is also proposed to increase the penalty for unauthorised vending of any article in railway premises from a fine upto Rs. 50 to Rs. 250.

Bridges on National Highways

2220. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the number of bridges already constructed in Ahmednagar and Jalgaon districts (Bombay State) on National Highways; and

(b) the number of bridges to be constructed in the above Districts on National Highways during the remaining period of the Second Five-year Plan?

the Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Ahmednagar District/(Poona-Nasik Road, National Highway No. 50).—Nil.

Jalgaon District/(Dhulia-Edlabad-Nagpur Road Section of National Highway No. 6).—Two.

(b) Ahmednagar Dist.—One

Jalgaon District.—Nil.

Derailment near Karjat Station

2221. Shri Amar: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there was derailment of a train on the 30th January, 1959 between Karjat and Lonavla stations on Central Railway;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that though there was a derailment, trains from Poona and Bombay V. T. were allowed to leave on the same track by the authorities and passengers were harassed for 24 hours on Karjat and Lonavla stations;

(d) whether it is also a fact that after waiting for 24 hours trains were diverted via Mannad;

(e) if so, the reasons for not diverting the trains from the beginning after derailment;

(f) the persons responsible for causing inconvenience and harassment to the passengers; and

(g) the action taken against them?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) On 29th January, 1959 at about 23.42 hrs while No. R30 Up Goods was on run, one wagon of the train derailed between Thakurwadi and Palasdhar stations on the Karjat-Lonavla section of the Central Railway

(b) The cause of the accident is under investigation

(c) No, the trains were not allowed to leave on the same track where the derailment had occurred. The question of harassment to the passengers does not, therefore, arise. The trains

which had left prior to the time of accident were regulated at stations on either side of the place of accident till the line was clear.

(d) No trains were diverted via Manmad on account of the accident.

(e) to (g). Do not arise.

Reservation of Seats in Trains

2222. Shri N. R. Munisamy: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to check up any suspected or fictitious booking of seats on Railways at the terminus stations; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table. [See Appendix V, annexure No. 12].

(b) A few cases of irregular and fictitious reservation of accommodation in trains have come to light.

Each case has been or is being enquired into, and where the Railway staff have been found to be at fault, they have been suitably taken up with.

Vehicular Traffic in India

2223. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state the number of motor cycles, auto-rickshaws, jeeps, private motor cars, taxis, buses, goods vehicles and other miscellaneous motor vehicles in operation on the 31st December, 1958, in India State-wise?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): Annual statistics in respect of the number of various categories of motor vehicles taxed as well as those exempted from payment of tax and temporarily withdrawn from use during the last quarter of each financial year are being collected by the Central Government from the various State Governments who take

considerable time in furnishing the information. The latest figures available are in respect of the year 1956-57 and are given in the statement laid on the Table. [See Appendix V, annexure No. 13].

P. & T. Buildings in Punjab

2224. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the names of towns in Punjab where Posts and Telegraphs offices are housed in Department's own buildings; and

(b) the places where the Posts and Telegraphs Department intends to build its own buildings in the rest of the Second Plan period?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table. [See Appendix V, annexure No. 14].

Administration Units in Manipur

2225. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to lay on the Table a copy of the statement showing:

(a) the names of eleven administrative units opened by the Manipur Administration; and

(b) the names of the Headquarters where the Sub-Deputy Collectors and Sub-Divisional Officers will be posted?

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

Administrative Units	Headquarte
1. New Churachandpur Circle	New Churachandpur
2. Nungshai Circle	Nungshai
3. Thanglon Circle	Tingsong
4. Vangai Circle	Ngampabung
5. Ukhru Circle.	Ukhru
6. Phaisat Circle	Phungyar
7. Chingai Circle	Chingai
8. Tamenglong Circle	Tamenglong
9. Tousem Khullen Circle.	Tousem
10. Aimol Circle .	Aimol

The headquarters of the eleventh Unit in the Tengnoupal Sub-Division has not yet been finally selected

Railway Technical Staff on S E Railway

2226. Shri P. C. Deb: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the South Eastern Railway is short of Railway technical staff to augment its expansion programmes, and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to establish a Railway Technical School at Rourkela attached to the workshop of the steel factory?

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

(b) Railways have enough technical school capacity

Corruption among Railway Employees

2227. Shri Aurobindo Ghoshal: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state.

(a) whether it is a fact that the help from the trade union officials of Railway unions was solicited for stopping corruption, and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise

Lighting Arrangement on Ring Road, New Delhi

2228. Shrimati Sushila Kripalani: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there is late hour traffic on the Ring Road between Safdarjang Hospital and Lajpat Nagar (New Delhi) and that there is no lighting arrangement, and

(b) when is it proposed to provide street lighting on this sector of the Road?

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

(b) The matter is under examination and the facts of the case will be laid on the Table of Lok Sabha

Upgrading of Railway Employees under New Deal

2229. Shri B. Das Gupta: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state

(a) how many railway employees in the Adra District, South Eastern Railway have been promoted since the upgrading of posts under the New Deal;

(b) whether the implementation of such promotion has been given effect to in all cases,

(c) if not, how many cases are still pending and for how long, and

(d) the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) 375

(b) No

(c) 31, for about 15 months

(d) The delay in effecting promotion is due to the employees not carrying out the transfer orders promptly to take over charge of the upgraded posts

Train Examiners

2230. Shri Goray: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state

(a) why was the scale of apprentice-mechanics trained as Train Examiners reduced,

(b) whether the Accident Inquiry Committee recommended that the supervisory posts be placed in the hands of educated and technically trained personnel like the trained Train Examiners; and

(c) if so, what steps were taken by the Railway Board to implement this recommendation?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnewaz Khan): (a) The scale in question has never been reduced.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

"Work the Wagons harder" Campaign

2231. Shri Onkar Lal: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state the results achieved by "work the wagons harder" campaign on all Indian Railways during 1958?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): Although quicker turn-round of rolling stock including wagons, has been the constant aim of the Railways at all times, a vigorous campaign for improving the turn-round of wagons was initiated in 1956 as a result of the sudden spurt in goods traffic during the last two years of the First Five Year Plan Period. During these two years the percentage increase in originating goods traffic was 8 per cent. as compared to the previous year against an increase of 4 per cent. and 1 per cent. during the two earlier years. The Campaign was further necessitated on account of the normal time lag of about two to three years in providing increased line capacity and rolling stock for dealing with such an unusual increase in traffic, the intention being that before additional capacity and rolling stock could be provided, some of the increased traffic should be lifted with the increased availability of the existing rolling stock.

2. By 1958, almost two years of the Second Plan had passed and as a result of additional wagons which were placed on the line and judicious use of the existing wagons, the outstanding demands for loading were considerably reduced. The comparative figures of outstanding registrations for

wagons at the end of 1957 and 1958 are given below:—

as on 31.12.57 as on 31.12.58

Broad Gauge 63,332 wagons 21,891 wagons.
Metre Gauge 33,241 wagons 40,930 wagons.

As over 75 per cent. of the entire traffic on the Indian Railways is loaded on the Broad Gauge, greater importance has obviously to be attached to the outstanding demands on the Broad Gauge where there was a substantial reduction. The increase on the Metre Gauge was mainly due to a bumper crop of jute in the areas served by North Eastern and North-east Frontier Railways.

3. Due to large number of engineering works in progress for renewing of track, doubling of lines, construction of new stations, remodelling of yards etc., the speed of movement of wagons had shown a decline in 1958 as compared to 1957. This aspect is likely to continue till the tempo of development works remains high and sufficient capacity is not available on the crucial sections where traffic is increasing as a result of developments in the Second Five Year Plan. It will be observed, however, during 1958 that the object of the Campaign could be considered to have been fulfilled to an appreciable extent as the outstanding demands for movement of traffic had gone down.

4. The campaign for quicker turn-round of rolling stock including wagons is, however, receiving close and constant attention of the Railways within the limitations existing from time to time.

Railway Medical Attendance Rules

2232. Shri Onkar Lal: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that officers on deputation to Railway Board are given option for Railway Medical Attendance Rules, while class III employees are not given any such option; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Officers drafted from Railways are taken over in this office for limited tenure periods. Class III employees taken over from Railways are, however, generally appointed on a long-term basis and are thus treated in the same way as other staff directly appointed in the Board's Office

Manmad Station

2233. Shri Jadhav: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 967 on the 7th March, 1958 and state

(a) what is the progress that has been achieved in the work of extension of the down platform of the Manmad Station on the Central Railway; and

(b) whether the remodelling of the Manmad Railway Yard will be taken up in the year 1959-60?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Nil. The work has been included in the list of work for the year 1959-60 and is expected to be completed in 1959-60

(b) No, Sir

Fertilizer Loan to States

2234. Shri Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) which of the States have been advanced fertilizer loans by the Central Government during the period 1953-54 to 1958-59;

(b) the amount of such loans advanced to each State during the above period;

(c) what are the interest charges due to the Central Government;

(d) whether the Central Government have deferred the payment of such loans; and

(e) if so, to what date?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) and (b) A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table [See Appendix V, annexure No. 15]

(c) Rate of interest charged on Short Term Loan generally is 3-1/8 per cent. This however depends on the Market rate and the period for which loan is retained by the State Governments. Interest charges are collected by the concerned Accountant Generals and Comptrollers

(d) No, Sir

(e) Does not arise

Prevention of T.B. in Madras State

2235. Shri Elayaperumal: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state

(a) the total amount given to Madras for the prevention of TB during 1958-59, and

(b) whether a request for more aid has been made by the Madras Government?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Grants amounting to Rs 22,340 have been given to voluntary TB institutions in Madras during 1958-59 for the prevention of TB. A sum of Rs 2,53,000 has been sanctioned to the Government of Madras for the control of diseases under the following schemes:—

1 Aftercare and Rehabilitation Centre for T.B. patients.

2 Establishment of TB isolation beds

3 National Malaria Eradication Programme

4 B.C.G. Vaccination Campaign

The break-up of the amount given for each of the above schemes is not known.

(b) No, Sir

Minor Irrigation Schemes

2236. Shri Elayaperumal: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the financial requirements for increasing food production in the current year for the States of

Kerala, Madras, Mysore and Andhra Pradesh through Minor Irrigation Schemes and programmes?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): Total outlay agreed to during the current year for the States of Kerala, Madras, Mysore and Andhra Pradesh for their Grow More Food Schemes including Minor Irrigation Schemes is given below:

	(Rs. in Lakhs)
1. Kerala	92.93
2. Madras	145.63
3. Mysore	175.36
4. Andhra Pradesh	206.40

Staff of Ministry of Food and Agriculture

2237. Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been decided to make the staff at present employed under the Union Ministry of Food and Agriculture permanent;

(b) if so, the steps taken to implement the decision;

(c) when will it become effective; and

(d) the total number of staff which will benefit as a result of this decision?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) to (c). Yes. A number of temporary posts have been converted into permanent ones in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture in pursuance of the general Government policy. Steps are also being taken to confirm the staff against these posts after going through the necessary formalities.

(d) About 2240 temporary employees of all grades will benefit in the Department of Food and its Sub-ordinate Offices as a result of the above decision. Similar information in respect of the Department of Agriculture is being collected.

Reduction in Railway Freight Rate on Cattle-dung

2238. Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railway Board have recently received a representation from the Government of Bombay pleading for a reduction in the freight rate on transport of cattle-dung from Bombay State to up-country stations;

(b) if so, the details of the representation; and

(c) the reaction of the Government of India thereto?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of Bombay had asked for the concession of 50% in the tariff rate for cattle dung manure in wagon loads when booked from (i) Borivali, Andheri and Goregaon (Aarey Milk Siding) stations on the Western Railway and from (ii) Kurla station on the Central Railway to any station on the Western & Central Railways respectively situated within a distance of 200 miles from Bombay.

(c) The request of the Government of Bombay has been agreed to.

Recruitment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

2239. Shri B. K. Gaikwad: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that necessary instructions have been issued to Railway Administration to recruit Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to the posts of Clerks, Ticket Collectors and such other posts during the year 1958-59;

(b) how many applicants appeared before the officers concerned for selection in India during the same period; and

(e) how many of them have been selected and appointed to the posts so far?

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

(b) 6428.

(c) Number Selected. 2583
Number Appointed: 912

गुड

२२४०. राजा महेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या वायद तथा हुड़ि मनी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि गुड पर वायदे के सौदे करना कब तक के लिये बन्द कर दिया गया है?

वायद तथा हुड़ि मनी (श्री अ० प्र० जैन) गुड के वायदे के सौदों को नियमित करने के लिये वायदा सौदे (नियमन) अधिनियम, १९५२ की धारा १५ के अन्तर्गत आदेश दिये गये हैं। उपरोक्त अधिनियम के अधीन, फारवड मार्केट कमीशन द्वारा संस्थाओं की मायदा सम्बंधी औपचार्यकता पूरी हो जाने पर वायदे के सौदे फिर से प्रारम्भ हो जायेंगे।

Training of Commercial Pilots

२२४१. Shri Anirudh Sinha: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state

(a) the total number of commercial pilots who have passed the training course with dakota endorsement from the Civil Aviation Training Centre, Allahabad since the inception of the Centre upto the 31st December, 1958;

(b) the number of such pilots who have been absorbed in the Indian Airlines Corporation or other private aviation undertakings upto the 31st December, 1958;

(c) the number of trainees receiving training at present at the Allahabad Centre; and

(d) whether there is any scheme before Government for their employment?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) About 260

(b) 246

(c) 80

(d) No, Sir. The trainees have to seek employment with the air transport operators

Railway over-bridge on S. Railway

२२४२ Shri Elayaperumal: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have received any memorandum from Chidambaram Municipality in Madras State for the construction of an over-bridge near C Kothankudi-Palaman Road to cross the Railway line in Southern Railway, and

(b) if so, what action has been taken by Government on it?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise

रेलवे बोर्ड में अनुसूचित जातियों के पदाधिकारी

२२४३.

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : श्री प० ला० बालपाल : श्री दलजीत सिंह :

क्या रेलवे मनी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) रेलवे बोर्ड में अनुसूचित जातियों के कितने गजटें पदाधिकारी हैं, और

(ख) वे किन-किन पदों पर हैं?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाह कर्म) :

(क) ६

(ख) विशेष कार्य प्रफसर (अम) (दर्जा I)-I
Officer on Special Duty (Labour) }
(दर्जा I)-I

उप निदेशक (सिवन्दी) (दर्जा I)-I
Deputy Director (Establishment) }
(दर्जा I)-I

सेवन प्रफसर प्रेड II (दर्जा I)-2

सेवन प्रफसर प्रेड III (दर्जा II)-2

(b) the number of out-agencies cancelled during 1958-59; and

(c) the number of out-agencies to be opened in the near future?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) 46

(b) 1

(c) 5

Remodelling of Stations on N. Railway

2250. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) what amount has been allotted for the remodelling of Chandigarh, Kiratpur Sahib, Anandpur Sahib and Nangal Dam Railway stations on the Northern Railway during 1958-59 and 1959-60, and

(b) the nature of improvement proposed to be effected in each of these stations?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b) There are no proposals for remodelling these stations at present. However, a statement showing the list of works proposed to be undertaken at these stations and expenditure anticipated during the years 1958-59 and 1959-60 is laid on the Table [See Appendix V, annexure No 18]

Dining Car on Amritsar-Calcutta Mail

2251. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no dining car attached to the Amritsar-Calcutta mail 5 up and 6 down;

(b) if so, the reason therefor; and

(c) whether a dining car is proposed to be attached to this mail for the convenience of the passengers?

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

418(A) LSD-4

(b) The present load of the trains does not permit attaching of Dining Cars to them and in view of the prevailing overcrowding, reducing the passenger accommodation, with a view to attach Dining Cars, is not considered justified

The needs of the passengers are met by the catering arrangements that exist at convenient stations enroute.

(c) No, Sir

कानपुर-झासी लाइन पर सवारी गाड़ियाँ

2252. जी जगदीश अबस्थी क्या रेलवे मरी यह बताने की हुरा बरेंगे

(क) क्या मध्य रेलवे की कानपुर-झासी लाला लाइन पर एक नई सवारी गाड़ी चलाने का नियंत्रण किया गया है, और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो यह कब से चलाई जायेगी ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खान) :

(क) जी हाँ।

(ख) १-४-१९५९ से कानपुर और झासी के बीच दोनों ओर से एक-एक ओर सवारी गाड़ी चलायी जायेगी।

Cash Crops

2253. Shri M. B. Thakore: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the area under cash crops in the country has increased as compared to area under foodgrains recently, and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) During recent years, area has increased both under foodgrains and cash crops.

(b) Does not arise.

Railway Sleepers

2254. Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani. Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that orders for the supply of cast-iron railway sleepers were placed with various foundries in India in 1955-56 and 1956-57,

(b) if so, the names of the foundries with which such orders were placed with the quantity of each for the two years separately and the accepted rate per ton in each year,

(c) whether it is a fact that pig-iron was supplied to different foundries at controlled rate to the extent of 75 per cent of their requirement, and

(d) if so, what was the quantity of pig-iron supplied to the different foundries separately for the two years?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes Sir,

(b) A statement is laid on the Table [See Appendix V annexure No 17]

(c) and (d) Full information is not readily available and is being collected

Steel for Irrigation and Power Projects in Andhra Pradesh

2255. Shri Rami Reddy: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the projects in Andhra Pradesh, the completion of which is held up for want of adequate steel and iron;

(b) the quota of Iron and Steel allotted to Andhra Pradesh for Irrigation and Power Projects during 1958-59;

(c) the quantity supplied so far;

(d) the reasons for the non-supply of the full quota; and

(e) the time by which full quota is proposed to be supplied?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) The State Government have reported that the work on the irrigation projects indicated below has been held up for want of steel:—

1. Krishna Barrage.
2. Upper Pennar.
3. Chennarayagudi Project.
4. Bhairavantippa.
5. Lower Sagileru Project.
6. Pincha Project.
7. Rallapad Project.

(b) to (e) Necessary information is being obtained and will be furnished to the House as early as possible

12.00 hrs.

RE- ADJOURNMENT MOTION

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi) rose—

Mr. Speaker: I have disallowed the adjournment motion of the hon Member. I am finding a growing tendency in the House. Some hon Members come to me with an adjournment motion. Even when I disallow it, they stand up and raise it so that it may appear in the newspapers. What is the object of this?

Shri P. K. Deo: I beg to submit that a tense atmosphere has been created by the hunger strike of displaced persons of Rourkela

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I request hon Member not to create a tense atmosphere here. I have already said that if hon Members table an adjournment motion, if I disallow them *prima facie*, it is open to them to tell me. He came to my room. I told him, "No". I am not going to allow him to do so. If still he thinks that it should be taken up, he may come to me. Since 3rd of February, the tense situation is continuing. We are on the

3rd of March, more than 3rd of March. This matter was raised in the local Assembly there a few days ago. After all this tense situation, I am prepared to hear him today at 4.15 in my chamber. If I am satisfied, I will allow him to raise this tense matter tomorrow morning or some other day.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): You were pleased to remark that he wants to create a tense atmosphere so that he might appear in the newspaper. I would say, it would be rather cruel to us when you say like that.

Mr. Speaker: I am saying, certain Members, even though I disallow, come to me and tell me, let it be raised here. I tell them, No. Somehow, there seems to be a tendency to raise this matter. Am I not entitled to draw my inference?

Some Hon. Members: No, no.

Mr. Speaker: I am not accusing this hon. Member. He is a very honourable Member, I know. Generally, sometimes, I am led to this impression. What is the meaning of disobeying my ruling? If they want, I have said repeatedly, please come and satisfy me, I will bring it up. If every Member says, no, no, notwithstanding that, I am going to rise and say something, I cannot maintain order in this House. I am only appealing to all hon. Members. They are going to be important Members in their own places. I told him this. If, one day he becomes the Chief Minister in his place, what will happen? How would he like the other people there to do this? He is running some Party there. If, in spite of all this persuasion he still thinks he must raise it, I do not know what better methods of persuasion I must adopt. Let him come to me, and if I am satisfied, I will certainly bring up all tense matters here.

12.12 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE
AMENDMENTS TO FERTILISER (CONTROL)
ORDER

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): Sir, on behalf of Dr. P. S. Deshmukh, I beg to lay on the Table under sub-section (6) of Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, a copy of each of the following Notifications making certain further amendments to the Fertiliser (Control) Order, 1957:—

(i) G.S.R. No. 282 dated the 7th March, 1959.

(ii) G.S.R. No. 283 dated the 7th March, 1959. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-1308/59].

NOTIFICATIONS ISSUED UNDER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): Sir. I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (6) of Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, a copy of each of the following Notifications—

(i) G.S.R. No. 289 dated the 9th March, 1959.

(ii) G.S.R. No. 290 dated the 9th March, 1959.

(iii) G.S.R. No. 291 dated the 9th March, 1959 containing the Rice and Paddy (Kerala) Price Control Order, 1959.

(iv) G.S.R. No. 292 dated the 10th March, 1959 containing the Uttar Pradesh Foodgrains (Restrictions on Border Movement) Order, 1959. [Placed in Library; See No. LT-1309/59].

OPINIONS ON BILL

Shri Raghbir Sahai (Budaun): Sir, I lay on the Table Paper No. IV to the Bill further to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure which was circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the direction of the House on 5th September, 1958.

CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO STARRED QUESTION NO. 1147

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): With your permission, Sir, I wish to make a correction to the answer given by me to the supplementary question by Shri S. C Samanta regarding a note issued by the West Bengal Government on the recommendation of the British Shipyard Mission. I understand that a letter on the subject had been received recently from the West Bengal Government and that the contents of that letter have been brought to the notice of the Inter-Departmental Committee.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that business for the week commencing 23rd March will consist of discussion and voting of Demands for Grants in respect of the following Ministries:—

- (1) Irrigation and Power
- (2) Health
- (3) Information and Broadcasting.
- (4) Steel, Mines and Fuel

12.15 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—contd.

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS—contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now resume discussion on the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Home Affairs and the cut motions moved yesterday. Out of 8 hours allotted to these Demands, 2 hours and 3 minutes now remain. I propose to call the hon. Minister at 1.30. I shall try to call the hon. Members who have not taken part and give them an opportunity.

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): When you call on me at 1.30, I hope you will allow me to speak beyond 2 or 2.30.

Mr. Speaker: Oh, yes. He wants a full hour evidently. He may have one full hour.

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khandesh): Private Members' business will be taken up at 3.30. Why should we not continue this till then? There are so many other hon. Members who want to speak on this.

Mr. Speaker: 3.30 to 6 o'clock—we will start non-official business at 2.30.

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): As soon as this is disposed of, non-official business should be taken up.

Mr. Speaker: We shall start. Hon. Members will go away a little earlier.

Shri Warior (Trichur): We are supposed to sit up to 6 o'clock. If some more hon. Members will get an opportunity, it is better. It may start at 3.30.

Mr. Speaker: Time has been fixed for this Demand.

Shri Warior: It is in your discretion

Mr. Speaker: I will then extend it for half an hour. He will start at 1.30 and go on till 2.30. Or, he can start at 2 o'clock and go on till 3.

Shri G. B. Pant: I will start at 1.30 and finish between 2.30 and 3

Mr. Speaker: All right. He will start at 1.30. The other work will be taken up soon after the hon. Minister finishes.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): May I make a submission? Many of our Members would like to be present when the Home Minister is replying because this is one of the most important Ministries. If he starts replying at the Lunch interval, it will be very difficult.

Shri G. B. Pant: It has to be so in any case.

An Hon. Member: There is no Lunch interval.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: If he begins at 2 o'clock, we can be here before two.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: No, no.

Shri G. B. Pant: I shall start at 1.30.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: He may take more than an hour.

Mr. Speaker: Occasionally, let them forego their lunch.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Every day we are foregoing.

Shri Speaker: Shri Padam Dev.

बोधम देव (चम्बा): प्रध्याल महोदय, मैं कल यह निवेदन कर रहा था कि आज हमारे गृह मंत्रालय का कार्य मंचालन एक सुधोय, चतुर, दीर्घदर्शी, धृतिवान, दयालु, बयोधु और आन बृद्ध नामक के हाथ में है।

12-18 hrs.

[Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER is the Chair]

कल यहाँ यह बात कही गयी थी कि आज बृद्धे लोगों को कष्ट दिया जा रहा है और उनसे यह बढ़ा भार संचालन करता जा रहा है। अगर कुक्षी का काम होता तो तो ये सहमत हो जाता कि हमको इन बृद्ध लोगों को कष्ट नहीं देना चाहिए, लेकिन यहाँ तो बृद्ध का काम है और कहा गया है कि बुद्धिर्यस्य बलम् तस्य निबुद्धेस्तु कुतो बलम्। जहाँ बृद्ध है वही शक्ति है। और शासन के लिए इस शक्ति की आवश्यकता है जो हमारे नेताओं के पास पर्याप्त मात्रा में भीजूद है। न सा सभा यह न सन्ति बृद्धः। बृद्धे लोगों का पालियामेंट में होना देस के लिए शीघ्रता की बात है।

इस मंत्रालय के नेतृत्व में अनेक समस्याओं का हम दृष्टा है। जो देश जीवित है, जो अस्ति जीवित है वह समस्याओं

को हल करता है, और नई समस्याये जीवन में उत्पन्न होती रहती हैं। दुःख वहाँ पर होता है जब कि समस्याओं को हल करने के लिए कोई किसी का विचार न हो।

यहाँ पर इस मंत्रालय के मम्बन्ध में बहुत सी बातें कही गयीं। यह कहा गया कि इसमें पक्षपात यानी डिस्ट्रिक्ट नेशन हो रहा है। लेकिन मैं देखता हूँ कि जैसे ही देश आजाद हुआ, विधान बना, उसके पश्चात् भारत के हर नागरिक को पूर्ण अधिकार दिया गया, तांहे वह किसी भी संस्था से या किसी भी जाति पात्र से सम्बन्ध रखता हो, कि वह पालियामेंट में और असेम्बलियों में भाग ले सकता है; और अपनी सरकार बना सकता है। अगर पक्षपात होता तो जिम पार्टी के हाथ में गम्भीर घाया था शायद वह अपने ही लिए नाना प्रकार के आरक्षण रखती: परन्तु ऐसा नहीं किया गया।

फिर कहा गया कि बिकिटाइज़ेशन होता है। जब से हम आजाद हुए तब से इस धर के सुधार के लिए कम प्रयत्न हुआ लेकिन धर में उथल पुथल करने की बहुत बातें हुईं। कल एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में यह विवाद हुआ था कि धरों में काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों की एक यूनियन बनी है। उनमें से कुछ लोग भूख हड़ताल कर रहे हैं। उस समय में सोच रहा था कि दो भूखमें बाकी रह जाये हैं जहाँ भभी यह अवस्था नहीं प्राप्ति है एक तो पतियों का है। भभी तक उन की कोई यूनियन नहीं बनी है। भाषा है जीडर लोग जरूर प्रयत्न करें। तो भभी तक तो एक पतियों की यूनियन नहीं बनी है कि अगर उन को धर में स्थियों से कष्ट हो तो उन के विश्व विद्यालय करे। इसी तरह से स्थियों की भी कोई यूनियन भभी तक नहीं बनी है ताकि यदि उन को पतियों से कोई विकायत हो तो उस के विश्व विद्यालय किया जाये। लेकिन आज दूसरे कामों में यह हाल हो रहा है कि कोई काम शुरू नहीं

[बी पट्टम देव]

होने पाता और उस के लिये यूनियन पहुँचे से बन जाती है। भाज देश में भी यूनियन सरकार है। इसलिये सब तरफ यूनियन ही यूनियन दिलाई देती है। और इन यूनियन्स ने क्या काम किया है? मैं सोचता था कि ऐसी यूनियन बने जो संसार के साथ अपने काम का मुकाबला करने के लिये हो। जैसे खरकारी कर्मचारियों की यूनियन बने जो कहे कि हम प्रशासन को अच्छे से अच्छा बनायेंगे। रेलवे के कर्मचारी अपनी यूनियन बनायें जिस का उद्देश्य यह हो कि हम अपने काम में इतनी उत्तिकरणे कि संसार भर से अच्छा हमारा काम समझा जाये। पर ऐसी बीज तो नहीं होती। हमारे यह पहां में एक कहावत है, "टोकदा मिरण बोने पाती"। इस का भैतिज यह है कि अभी मृग को मारने की तो योजना बन रही है, लेकिन उस के बटवारे के लिये जगड़े हो रहे हैं कि सिर किस को मिलेगा, नाफा किस को मिलेगा, जाल किस को मिलेगी, मांस किस को बांटा जायेगा। अभी हम प्रारंभिक अवस्था में हैं। हम को अभी देश को बनाना है। लेकिन इस से पहले ही बटवारे के लिये जगड़े हो रहे हैं।

कल बहां पर एक बिम्बेवार सदस्य ने कहा कि अगर किसी जकह हड्डताल हो तो वहां पर गोली का इस्तेमाल नहीं करता चाहिये। उन्होंने भाजभारत का एक इसोक भी पढ़ा था। वह इसोक तो युक्त बाद नहीं, लेकिन उस का मतलब यह था कि हम नम्रता के साथ सारा काम करना चाहिये। बिन की तरफ से वह कहा गया काश कि वह इस सिद्धान्त को अपनी नस्ता में भी अपनाते। उन को तजर्बा है। सोशलिस्ट और कम्युनिस्ट दोनों पार्टियों को राज्य करने का तीव्राय प्राप्त बुझा और मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उन्होंने हाथ जोड़ कर वह बग़ह काम किया और गोली नहीं चलायी। मैं यह जानता हूँ कि वह ठीक है कि देश में

गोली नहीं चलनी चाहिये, साठी नहीं चलनी चाहिये, लोगों के साथ सत्य और अधिकार का ब्याहार होना चाहिये। लेकिन यार लोग भड़कावे जाते हैं और वे अपने देश की सम्पत्ति का बिनाश करने के लिये उत्तर हो जाते हैं, उन पर हाथ जोड़ने का कोई प्रभाव नहीं होता, अशु गैस का कोई असर नहीं होता, फिर बताइये कि उस के बाद हुसरा क्या तरीका रह जाता है। मैं तो उम्मता हूँ कि इस में दोष भारत सरकार का है, दोषी वह लोग नहीं हैं। दोष भारत सरकार का इसलिये है कि उन्होंने इस बक्त देश में हर तरह की उच्चलकूद के लिये पूर्ण स्वतंत्रता दे गई है। स्वतंत्रता होनी चाहिये। हर एक को अपने अधिकार की सुरक्षा का पूरा अधिकार होना चाहिये। सब के पास रोजगार होना चाहिये और कमाई हुई राशि के इस्तीमाल की पूर्ण स्वतंत्रता होनी चाहिये। लेकिन क्या यह भी कोई स्वतंत्रता है कि जो काम कर रहे हैं उन को हड्डताल करो, स्कूलों में लड़के जड़ते हैं तो उन को कहा जाना है कि हड्डताल करो और बर में नीकर काम करते हैं तो उन को कहा जाता है कि हड्डताल करो। भाज देश के अन्दर चारों तरफ हड्डताल ही हड्डताल दिलाई दे रही है। एक तो हड्डताल चारों तरफ आग जल रही है और हमारे देश के अन्दर इस किसी की बाँड़ की जायें तो माननीय बदस्य भली प्रकार समझ सकते हैं कि उस का क्या परिणाम हो सकता है। लोगों को आज शिकायत है कि सरकार बड़ी तस्ती करती है लेकिन जु़ने को इस बात की शिकायत है कि सरकार बहुत नर्म है वहां तक कि जो लोग नाजायज काम करते हैं उन तक के साथ ठीक ढंग से बरताव नहीं करती। यह ठीक है कि वह सरकार सत्य और अधिकार की मानने चाही है।

बी नाय बर्ड (राजापुर) : तो आप भी लिखवत हैं कि काकी गोलियां नहीं चलाइ चाहीं।

जी वस्तु बेब : परम्परा को शासन को नीचे निराला चाहते हैं उन के साथ तो उपर्युक्त व्यवहार ही होना चाहिये ।

बंदा शास्ति प्रजा सर्वा, दंडे वाभिरक्षणि,
बंदा सुप्तेषु जागति दंडम् कर्मम् विदुर्बुधाः ।

जैल लोगों की हिक्काजत के लिये बंदा चाहिये और दुरे लोगों से रक्षा की लातिर भी उसी की आवश्यकता होती है । लेकिन जूँकि हमारी सरकार बहुत नर्म है इसलिये लोगों पर समझाने का प्रभाव नहीं पड़ता । जिन लोगों का देश की समस्याओं को समझने का कोई विचार नहीं है, और जो अन्यथा ढंग से काम करते हैं उन के लिये यह स्विति किसी बच्चे भी कारण नहीं हो सकती । माननीय गृह मंत्री जी इस बात को मानते हैं कि आज जितनी नरमी होनी जा रही है, उतनी ज्यादा अनुशासननहीनता देश के अवधर फैल रही है और जितनी अनुशासननहीनता फैल रही है उनका ही काम कम हो रहा है । इस बच्चे कोई अपर्दन दायित्व को नहीं समझता । जूँकि का परिणाम यह है कि आज देश का एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन पर सर्वा बहता चला जा रहा है । मैं गृह मंत्री जी की मेवा में यह निवेदन करता चाहता हूँ कि सन् १९४८ में इस बर्वं तक यह सर्वं कितना बढ़ गया है ।

१९४८-४६	३५.५४ करोड़
१९४८-५०	३६.३० करोड़
१९५०-५१	४८.८० करोड़
१९५१-५२	५३.६७ करोड़
१९५२-५३	५६.२३ करोड़
१९५३-५४	७१.२७ करोड़
१९५४-५५	७५.११ करोड़
१९५५-५६	१०५.४१ करोड़
१९५६-५७	१३५.११ करोड़
१९५७-५८	१६५.७१ करोड़
१९५८-५९	१६७.७२ करोड़
१९५९-६०	२२२.७३ करोड़

लेकिन माननीय गृह मंत्री जी यह भी मानते जानते हैं कि लोगों के अन्दर संतोष नहीं है । सरकारी कर्मचारी भी बुश नहीं है हालांकि सर्वं इतना बढ़ता चला जा रहा है । वे लोगों बुश नहीं हैं ? मुझे कुछ ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि लोगों के पास काम काफी नहीं है । जब काम काफी नहीं है तो फिर यह सोचने का भीका रहता है कि हमारी नरकारी नहीं हो रही । यह दुस्त है । कि जहा नोहार, बढ़ई, बुनकर और जेत में काम करने वाले की आमदानी बड़ी, वहा सरकारी कर्मचारी आज भी बहां ही है, जहा वे कल थे । यह ठीक है कि उन को भले मिल रहे हैं । लेकिन फिर भी वे महान मंकट में हैं । काम भी नहीं होता है, यह भी दुस्त है, लेकिन उनको जो दिया जा रहा है, वह भी कम है । अबत इन लोगों वालों पर विचार किया जाय कि किसी काम को करने के लिये किनने लोगों की ज़रूरत है और उनमें ही आदमी रखे जाये और सरकारी कर्मचारियों की ठीक व्यवस्था की जाय, तो हमारी यह मशीनरी ठीक ढंग से चल सकती है, वर्ना जो इतना रुपया हमारी योजनाओं पर सर्वं किया जा रहा है, वह बेकार जायगा और देश के लोगों की गरीबी को दूर करने के लिये जो इतने आन्दोलन चल रहे हैं, वे असफल होंगे और गरीबी दूर नहीं होगी । सरकारी मशीनरी ठीक नहीं होगी, जब तक कि सरकारी कर्मचारियों के पास पूरा काम नहीं होगा और पूरा काम तब तक नहीं हो सकता है, जब तक कि उन को बोडी सी रोटी भी नहीं दी जानी है ।

परिणित जातियों की तरफ से बहुत बातें की गईं । उन्हे सुनने पर मुझे बड़ा दुः हुआ । उन्होंने दो तीन विसाले ली । मैं मानता हूँ कि खुमारूत आज भी देश में है, लेकिन जो जितनी तस्वीर उन्होंने जाहिर की, वह बिल्कुल उल्लत है । उन्होंने जादी की पालकी रोकने और गृह यम दास के बारे में कुछ बातें कहीं । मैं यह

[श्री पदम देव]

निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हर जगह सब
जोग गुरु राम दास का जलसा मनाते हैं ।
वे उन को कोई चमार नहीं मानते हैं ।
लेकिन उन्होंने एक जगह की तस्वीर यहीं
का कर रख दी । मृगे एक इलोक उस बदल
याद या गया, जोकि इस प्रकार है —

अमरा मधुमिष्ठान्ति
इण्मिष्ठान्ति मणिका
सज्जना गृणमिष्ठान्ति
दोषमिष्ठान्ति पामरा

अगर हम लोग हर बात में सिफँ बुराई को ही
देखते चले जायें और भलाई को न देखें,
तो यह अफसोस की बात है । हरिजनों के
उद्धार के लिये, उन की तालीम के लिये,
उन के खाने के लिये किनना रुपया खर्च
किया जा रहा है, इस का अन्दाज़ा नहीं लगाया
जा सकता । समयाभाव के कारण मैं द्वाप
के सामने इस सम्बन्ध में आकड़े नहीं रखना
चाहता ।

उन्होंने मनुस्मृति का उदाहरण दिया ।
मैं तो यह कहता हूँ गायकवाड जी महाराज
से कि आज का मनु तो अन्वेदकर है, जिन
के नेतृत्व मैं कास्टीच्यूनन, आफ इडिया
बनाया गया । उन्होंने कहा है —

"'Untouchability' is abolished
and its practice in any form is
forbidden. The enforcement of
any disability arising out of
'Untouchability' shall be an offence
punishable in accordance with
law".

यह मनुस्मृति की इतनी बातें करते हैं, लेकिन
यह उस का यह इलोक क्यों नहीं सुनाते ?
शृङ्गाराहान्तामेति

ब्राह्मणश्चेतिशूदूता
क्षत्रियाजातमेवन्तु
विद्या वैश्य तथैवच ।

कोई उच्चनीच इस से नहीं है कि कोई कही
पैदा हुआ है, जिसकि "जन्मता जावते शूदः",
शब्दात् जन्म से हर एक शूद देवा होता है और
जैसे वैसे किसी के लंस्कार होते हैं, वैसा ही
उस का स्थान होता है । कोई बर्ण-अवस्था
किसी को बड़ा या छोटा बनाने के लिए नहीं
बी । यह तो काम ठीक तरीके से करने के
लिए भी । जो जान में ज्येष्ठ था, वह ब्राह्मण,
जो बस में ज्येष्ठ था, वह लक्ष्मि और जो
ब्यापार में ज्येष्ठ था, वह वैश्य हुआ और
जो बूसरा काम नहीं कर सकता, उस के लिए
जहा गया कि वह सेवा के छोटे भोटे वही
बर्णरह से काम करे । मैं गायकवाड जी से
मूलता चाहता हूँ कि यह कहने का क्या
फायदा है कि कल लोगों ने हमारे साथ क्या
किया था । यह यह क्यों नहीं देखते कि
आज उन के लिए क्या हो रहा है ? इस
मनोवृत्ति से आज प्रपने देश में हम एक नई
जाति बना रहे हैं, एक नया फिर्का बना रहे
हैं । कल कहा गया कि परिवर्गित जाति के
कितने मिनिस्टर हैं । मैं सोचता हूँ कि
हिन्दुस्तान का सब से बड़ा काम करने वाले
भी जगतीकरन राम है । शायद वह चिह्नित
कास्ट्स के हैं । मुझे मृग नहीं है । पता नहीं
गायकवाड जी को मालूम है या नहीं । पाल्वा
जी और इसरे लोग भी हैं । जैसा कि कल
भाननीय उपमनी जी ने कहा, प्रश्न यह है कि
जहा तक रिक्टर्मेंट का सवाल है, वहाँ तक
आया उन को पूरी सुरक्षा मिलती है या नहीं
और किर जो जिस काम के योग्य है, उस के
मनुस्मार उस से काम करवाना है । यहाँ कोई
बाटना तो नहीं है । इस लिए मैं निवेदन
करना चाहता हूँ कि यह ठीक नहीं है कि
आज भी इस किस्म की बातें की जाती हैं,
जिन से मूलक को फायदा नहीं हो सकता है ।
हम को ऐसा काम करना चाहिए, जिस से
मूलक को फायदा हो ।

उदाहरण अहोवद्य माननीय सदस्य को
पढ़ाह मिनट हो गये हैं । अब वह समाप्त कर दें
जून के बाद मैं बस बस मिनट देने बाला हूँ ।

बी वय देव : पांच मिनट और दे दीजिये ।

ज्ञानात्मक भ्रह्मोदय : एक मिनट भी और नहीं । और माननीय सदस्य साहबान बोलने वाले हैं । उन को भी बक्त देना है । और बक्त देना उन के साथ बे-इन्स्ट्राक्टी द्वारा ।

बी वय देव : पांच मिनट और चाहिए ।

ज्ञानात्मक भ्रह्मोदय : पांच मिनट नहीं दिये जा सकते हैं । एक मिनट में अगर कोई फिकरा जाता करना चाहें, तो जाता कर दें ।

बी वय देव : मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि आज इस प्रकार के कटाक्ष, बद-विवाद और प्रतिवाद के लिये स्थान नहीं है ।

मैं गृह मंत्री जी को बन्धवाद करना चाहता हूं कि उन्होंने हिन्दुस्तान के कुछ पिछड़े हुए इनको को अपने अधीन रखा है और उन के उत्तान के लिये काफ़ी से ज्यादा कृपा अर्ज किया जा रहा है । मैं जास तोर पर हिमाचल के बारे में कह सकता हूं कि ६०४ नाम रूपया हिमाचल के ऊपर सर्व किया जा रहा है जब कि उस की आमदनी २८५ लाख है । मैं माननीय मंत्री से यह जकर निवेदन करूँगा कि वहां पर इस बक्त जो दो-प्रभाली है—डायरी है—टेरीटोरियल कॉमिटी है और दूसरे है, उस के सम्बन्ध में वह जकर विवाद करें, ताकि वहां पर ठीक ढंग से काम चल सके ।

अन्त में मैं यह निवेदन करूँगा कि हिमाचल में उन सुरक्षारी कर्मचारियों को, जिन की योग्यता भी उठनी ही है काम के लिहाज से, और पीरियड भी उठना ही है, आई० ए० एस० और आई० पी० एस० का मौका नहीं मिलता है, जिस के बे पिछड़े रह जाते हैं ।

तीसरी प्र.वंश में उनसे यह कहंगा कि वहां पर ।

ज्ञानात्मक भ्रह्मोदय : तीसरी वेरी, प्रावंश है कि अब माननीय सदस्य बन्द कर दें । अब हर एक माननीय सदस्य को दस मिनट दिलेंगे । श्री साहू राम ।

बी लालू राम (जालंधर—रमित—प्रनुभुचित जातियां) : पंडित जी के लिये वह मिनट और मेरे लिये दस मिनट ?

ज्ञानात्मक भ्रह्मोदय : आप ने मुझे कल सुद कहा था कि दस मिनट दिये जायें । अब उस से आदा कैसे हो सकते हैं ?

बी लालू राम : मेरा कोई दूसरा साथी यहां नहीं है । दस मिनट योड़े हैं ।

ज्ञानात्मक भ्रह्मोदय : और बहुत हैं ।

बी लालू राम : मुझे बड़ी खुशी है कि शूष्क मुझे भी यहां बोलने का मौका मिला है । मिनिस्ट्री आफ़ होम एफेयर्स को रिपोर्ट में शिड्यूल कास्ट्स और शिड्यूल ट्राइब्ज के अपलिप्ट के लिए जो रकम रखी गई है, उस के मुताबिक मैं कुछ अर्ज करना चाहता हूं । हिन्दुस्तान में एक पिछड़ा वर्ग बहुत काफ़ी तादाद में मौजूद है । हिन्दुस्तान की कुल आबादी, ३६ करोड़ कुछ लाख में से तकरीबन १२ करोड़ शिड्यूल कास्ट्स, शिड्यूल ट्राइब्ज एष्ड अदर बैकवड़ क्लासिज हैं । इन में ७,१३,५१,३०३ तो शिड्यूल कास्ट्स हैं और २,२५,११,८५४ शिड्यूल ट्राइब्ज हैं । इस बक्त की आबादी के लिहाज से बारह करोड़ आदमियों का बजट एकड़ काइव यीझर प्लान में ६१ करोड़ रुपये रखा गया है । अगर हिसाब लगाया जाय, तो १८ करोड़ रुपये सालाना बनता है । १६५६ की गिनती के हिसाब से अगर ६ करोड़ के साथ के ३ करोड़ बैकवड़ क्लासिज को भी मिला लिया जाये, तो इस बक्त १२ करोड़ के लगभग शिड्यूल कास्ट्स, शिड्यूल ट्राइब्ज एष्ड अदर बैकवड़ क्लासिज बनते

[श्री सावू राम]

है। १२ करोड़ आदमियों के लिये १८ करोड़ रुपये सालाना रक्खा गया है, जिस का अतिरिक्त यह है कि डेढ़ रुपया लाई कर एक साल में रक्खा गया है। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह बहुत बोझा है इस लिए देश में सोशलिस्टिक पैटर्न कायम करने के लिए, समाजवादी ढंग का ढांचा कायम करने के लिए यह जो पिछड़ा हुआ वर्ता है, जो पीछे रक्खा गया वर्ता है, उसको जब तक दूसरों के बराबर नहीं लाया जायगा, मैं समझता हूँ, तब तक देश में समाजवादी समाज का ढांचा कायम नहीं हो सकता। आप वजीफे भी उन लोगों को देते हैं और दूसरी तरह की सहायियत देते हैं। लेकिन अभी तक उनको ये पूरे तौर पर नहीं मिल पा रहे हैं। हमारी एजूकेशन मिनिस्ट्री का एक स्कॉलरशिप बोर्ड है, वह साल में एक आवधार ही बैठता मालूम होता है। मैं जब अपने हूँके में जाता हूँ, तो मैं पाता हूँ कि सैकड़ों लड़के हैं जो कि बगीर स्टाइर्पेंड के हैं, उनको स्टाइर्पेंड नहीं मिले हैं और वे इन के लिए हाहाकार कर रहे हैं। स्टेट गवर्नर्मेंट्स भी इस पर कोई ध्यान नहीं दे रही है। पंजाब में आधी कीस का जगड़ा है औड्यूल्ड कास्ट के लड़कों का जिस पर अभी तक कोई फैसला नहीं हो सका है। कई लड़के ऐसे हैं जो पिछली कीस का न कर सकने के कारण स्कूलों में से अपने नाम कटवा रहे हैं या जिनको स्कूलों के हीड मास्टर या प्रिसिपल स्कूलों में से बाहर निकाल रहे हैं। ऐसी देश में मैं समझता हूँ कि उनकी तरफ गवर्नर्मेंट का जल्द से जल्द ध्यान आना चाहिये।

याज हमारे देश में गरीबी का बड़ा खोर है। मुख का डिवेलेपमेंट भी हो रहा है। आजाद होने के बाद यह हमारा कर्ज बन जाता है कि हम अपने देश की तामीर करें, देश को बदल सिरे से बनायें। लेकिन देश को बनाने के लिए सभी वर्गों में जो वर्ग सबसे बीचे है, जो वर्ग सबसे ऊपर विछड़ा हुआ है, जो वर्ग नीचे का, जो वर्ग है,

उसकी ज्यादा भवद करना हमारा कर्तव्य होता चाहिये। साथ ही साथ वह भी आवश्यक है कि जो बड़े बड़े लोग हैं, जो पूर्णीपति हैं, जो बड़े बड़े राजे राजाएँ हैं, जो बड़े बड़े जानीरवार हैं, उनको कुछ नीचे लाया जाए। एक तरफ तो हमको बड़ों को नीचे बोझा लाना होगा और दूसरी तरफ नीचे बालों को हमें उपर उठाना होगा। जब हम ने ऐसा किया तो मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारे यहाँ समाजवादी ढांचा आएगा। देश को आजाद हुए बारह साल हो गये हैं लेकिन आज भी लोग यह महसूस कर रहे हैं कि देश आजाद तो हो चुका है लेकिन प्रसली आजादी अभी नहीं आई है। आज भी गरीब लोगों को रोटी नहीं मिलती है, जिन्हें कपड़ा नहीं मिलता है, जिनके पास रहने के लिए मकान नहीं है, वे यही लायाल करने हैं कि देश आजाद हुआ या न हुआ, जोई कायदा नहीं है।

मैं गृह मंत्रालय को अन्याय देश में हाता हूँ कि उनने आजादी के बाद से देश में पिछड़े हुए लोगों पर काफी ध्यान दिया है और काफी उनकी भवद भी की है और काफी डिपार्टमेंट उनकी भलाई के लिये कायम किये हैं, हर एक स्टेट में बैकवर्ट ब्लास्टिस का डिपार्टमेंट कायम किया गया है। लेकिन स्टेट गवर्नर्मेंट्स इन लोगों की तरफ ध्यान बहुत कम देती है जिनका भवन यह है कि पीछे गृह मंत्रालय ने स्टेटों के औड्यूल्ड कास्ट मिनिस्ट्री जी एक बीटिंग यहाँ पर बुलाई भी और उसमें बताया गया था कि फल्ट काइब ईयर प्लान में ३६ करोड़ रुपया जो कि इन लोगों पर लार्ज करने के लिये रक्खा गया था, उसमें से तुल २६ करोड़ रुपया ही लार्ज किया गया और १३ करोड़ रुपया लार्ज नहीं किया गया। इससे मैं समझता हूँ यह साफ़ चाहिये है कि स्टेट गवर्नर्मेंट्स इस पर पूरा ध्यान नहीं दे रही है और इसका नतीजा यह ही रहा है कि जो पिछड़ा हुआ वर्ग इह देश का है वह भी और जो नीचे की ओर जा रहा है और वह नहीं

करने लग गया है कि हमें इस आवादी से और कायदा नहीं हुआ है।

आवादक हमारे मूल्क में अनाज की बड़ी कमी है। पंजाब में भी इस बहुत लोगों में काफी मूल्क पाई जाती है। अगर आप आहते हैं कि अनाज ज्यादा पैदा हो तो वह जमीन पर ही हो सकता है। लेकिन हम पिछले बारह लालों में भी जमीन का बटवारा नहीं कर पाये हैं और सीरिंग की बात सुनते आ रहे हैं। सीरिंग लगने के बाद भी कुछ जमीन निकल सकती है जो दूसरे लोगों में बाटी जा सकती है, जो लैखलेस लोगों में, हरिजनों में बाटी जा सकती है। अगर इन लोगों को जमीन मिल जाए तो एक तो इनको काम मिल जाएगा और दूसरे जो अनएम्प्लायमेंट है, वह कम हो सकेगी और साथ ही साथ मूल्क की पैदावार में इचाफा भी हो सकेगा। लेकिन अभी तक जमीन का बटवारा देश में नहीं हो सका है। पंजाब में लोग सात प्रकार की जमीनें हैं। इसके बारे में मैंने पहले भी एक बार अंज लिया था और आज भी करता हूँ। एक जमीन तो यह है जो सीरिंग लगने से आपके पास निकल जाएगी। दूसरी बेस्ट लैण्ड है। तीसरी आमतात है। चौथी जमीन अनएलाइंड एरियाज आपके पास है उसमें है जो कि एक लाल एकड़ के करीब पंजाब में निकलती है। पांचवीं जमीन अंगमात की जमीन है और छठी जमीन जलाशूदा जमीन है। वे लोग किस्म की जमीन पंजाब में हैं। अगर हरिजनों को पंजाब में जमीन दी जाए तो मेरा स्वाल है कि वे देश की पैदावार को भी बहुत बढ़ा सकते हैं और अगर सारे हिन्दुस्तान में, जमीन सूक्ष्मों में ऐसा किया जाए तो मेरा स्वाल है कि अब का यो संकट है, यह नहीं खेला; वहा नहीं स्टेट गवर्नमेंट जो है वे इस ओर ध्यान धर्यान नहीं दे रही हैं।

तर्दित कोशाप्रेटिव सोसाइटीज का यो ऐसोसियूशन आया है इसका यतनम यह है कि पैदावार अधिक हो, तुरंत हीरे तरीके

जेती करने में काम में लाये जायें इत्यादि। लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से उन लोगों को जमीन दी जाए और वह खाते लगत दी जाए कि वे कोशाप्रेटिव बेसिस पर कामिय करेंगे, कोशाप्रेटिव बेसिस पर जेती जमीन करेंगे, तो पैदावार अवश्य बढ़ सकती है। ऐसू के समय में गवर्नमेंट ने ५५,००० एकड़ जमीन हरिजनों में तकसीम की थी और इस जमीन को कोशाप्रेटिव सोसाइटी बनवा कर इन लोगों को दे दिया गया। कोशाप्रेटिव सोसाइटी में लोग जरा अद्वेष अहसूस करते हैं, जरा तकलीफ अहसूस करते हैं क्योंकि कोशाप्रेटिव दिपाटमेंट के जो कमज़ोरी है वे उनको बलने नहीं देते हैं। बात यह है कि कोशाप्रेटिव सोसाइटीज को गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से कोई लास भदद नहीं दी गई है, कोई ऐसी ठोस भदद नहीं की गई है जिससे उनकी होसला अफवाह हो—और उनको कामयाब बनाने की उनकी कोशिश नहीं की गई है जितनी की जानी चाहिये थी और अगर वे कामयाब बनाए जातीं तो उनको देख करके दूसरे लोग भी इस तरह में काम करने की सोचते और करते। मैं अंज करना चाहता हूँ कि मैंने द्वितीय में पहा या कि पांच लाल एकड़ जमीन पंजाब गवर्नमेंट के पास हैं मैं चाहता हूँ कि गृह मंत्रालय इस ओर ध्या दे और अगर वह इस पांच लाल एकड़ जमीन को हरिजन लोगों में तकसीम करवाने में कामयाब हो गया तो लोगों की पिछड़े बर्गों की पंजाब के लोगों की दशा काफी सुधर सकती है। इस पांच लाल एकड़ के अलावा और भी जमीन पंजाब में हो सकती है जो कि इन लोगों में बाटी जा सकती है। इस जमीन को कोशाप्रेटिव बेसिस पर हरिजनों को दिया जाए और उसमें उनकी पूरी भदद की जाए—तैखलीस और दूसरे लोगों को भी उसमें धारिय किया जा सकता है—और उनको कामयाब बनाने की पूरी कोशिश की जाए, तो ज तिक्के पैदावार ही बड़गी अल्क दूसरे लोग भी देखा देखी कोशाप्रेटिव बेसिस पर

[बी सामू राम]

लेती करना शुरू करेंगे । जब हम अपने हाथों में जाकर लोगों से यह कहते हैं कि कोप्रोट्रेटिव फार्मिंग करो तो वे लोग इस चीज को समझते नहीं हैं और कहते हैं कि हम अपनी लेती दूसरों के हाथों से कर दें, साक्षी लेती कैसे बना दें, इसको कैसे दूसरों को काम करने के लिये दें । इस बास्ते में समझता हूँ कि अगर गवर्नमेंट की जमीन से ही काम चालू किया जाए और वैदावार बढ़ाने के लिये, लेती करने के लिए कुछ मदद दी जाए, आप दी जायें, सांस दिये जायें और इसको कामयाब यहा बनाया जाए तो दूसरे लोग देखा देखी कोप्रोट्रेटिव फार्मिंग पर यकीन करने लग जायेंगे ।

अब मैं घरेलू दस्तकारियों के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ । इन गरीब लोगों के लिए जो रुपया रखा जाता है या इडस्ट्रीज डिपार्टमेंट की तरफ से जो रुपया रखा जाता है वह पूरे तौर पर इन गरीब लोगों तक नहीं पहुँचता है । मैं चाहता हूँ कि इन गरीब लोगों की कोप्रोट्रेटिव सोसाइटीज बना करके इनको बैला देने के बारे में प्रेक्षेत्र दिया जाना चाहिये । साथ ही साथ इन गरीब लोगों की पूरे तौर से मदद होनी चाहिये । मैं मिसाल के तौर पर बताना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो भट्टे होते हैं इनके जो लाइसेंस होते हैं, इहें नहीं दिया जाता है । गरीब हरिजन ही ही हैं जो कि ईंटें बनाते हैं, उनको पकाते हैं तथा दूसरे काम करते हैं । लेकिन किसी भी इलाके में जाकर आप देखें, आपको पता चलेगा कि भट्टे का लाइसेंस किसी हरिजन को नहीं दिलता है, दूसरे लोगों को ही दिलता है । मेरे विचार में अगर इनको ऐसे लाइसेंस दिये जायें तो एक तो इनको काम मिल सकेगा और दूसरे ये अपनी आर्थिक अवस्था में सुधार कर सकेंगे और साथ ही साथ काम में भी सुधार ला सकेंगे । अरु तब इस बात की है कि कोशिश की जाए कि इनको लेती बाड़ी में काम मिले ताकि लेती की वैदावार बढ़े, अनेम्प्लायमेंट कम हो, देश का भला हो और जो समाजवादी ढंग का

समाज हम स्थापित करना चाहते हैं, वह जल्दी स्थापित हो सके ।

मैं यह भी चाहता हूँ कि दुकानदारी करने के लिये या दूसरे इम्पोर्ट एक्सपोर्ट बारेह के जो लाइसेंस हैं, वे भी इन लोगों को जरूर दिये जाने चाहियें ।

हर रोज इस तरह की शिकायतें आती हैं कि सर्विसेज में उनके साथ बैंक्साफी होती है । मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ तक सर्विसेज का ताल्लुक है, जहाँ तक स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स का ताल्लुक है, वहाँ पर कुछ बैंक्साफी जरूर होती है । अगर गृह मन्त्रालय इस ओर ध्यान दे तो मेरा स्पाल है यह शिकायत भी दूर हो सकती है । इसके लिये मैं चाहूंगा कि पालियामेंट के मैन्यरान की एक कमेटी युकरं र कर दी जाए जो कि हिन्दुस्तान में हर एक स्टेट में जाकर वहाँ इन्कायरी करे और देखे कि आया स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स शीडयूल कास्ट्स को या दूसरे जो लोग हैं उनको सर्विसेज में पूरी नुमाइशी दे रही है या नहीं । उसके बाद यहा से स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को डायरेक्टिव दिया जाए कि वे पूरी नुमाइशी इनको दें ।

जो शिकायतें हमारे पास आती हैं उनको मैंने आप के सामने रखा है और यो मैं कहना चाहता या वह मैंने कहा है लेकिन इसके साथ ही साथ मैं यह अजंता करना चाहता हूँ कि जो लोग गवर्नमेंट की तारीफ नहीं करते उस काम के लिये जिस को उस ने अच्छी तरह से किया है, वह भी एक गलत बात है ।

बी आसर (रत्नागिरि) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस सदन में कल से गृह मन्त्रालय के बारे में, बहस हो रही है । जो भी बातें यहाँ कही गईं दातार साहब ने उसका जवाब देने का प्रबन्ध किया, लेकिन उनके जवाब में, जो बातें यहाँ कही गईं उनके बारे में स्पष्ट तौर पर मन्त्रालय नहीं दिया जा सका । इसलिये कई बातों को फिर दोहराने की आवश्यकता है ।

बम्बई और महाराष्ट्र का प्रश्न हमारे लिये बड़े महत्व का है। बम्बई सह महाराष्ट्र का प्रश्न बड़ा ज्वलता हा रहा है। इस बारे में महाराष्ट्र की ओर से जितने चुनाव हुए उनके अन्दर यह स्पष्ट तौर पर बताया गया है कि महाराष्ट्र का मन्त्रमय क्या है। और उसी के परिणामस्वरूप आज जो लोकशाही चलनी चाहिये उस पर बोलना मैं अपना कर्तव्य समझता हूँ। आज लोकशाही ने अपना मन्त्रमय अस्ति किया है। सरकार का कर्तव्य है कि उस मन्त्रमय को सुने और उनकी मांग पूरी करने का प्रयत्न करे। मेरी यह प्रार्थना है कि संयुक्त महाराष्ट्र का प्रश्न जो कि इतना ज्वलता हो रहा है, उस पर स्पान दिया जाय, मुझे इस बात का दुल है कि हमारे गृह मन्त्रालय की जो पालिसी है उसके कारण देश के अन्दर असत्तोप बढ़ रहा है। आज इस का असर लाली संयुक्त महाराष्ट्र पर ही नहीं पड़ रहा है, महाराजारात पर भी पड़ रहा है और इस आ दोलन का जोर भारे देश में बढ़ रहा है। हम यदि आज अपनी पूर्वसंस्कृति को कामयाद करना चाहतें हैं तो इसके लिये आज देश के हर भाग का सहयोग प्राप्तव्यक है। मेरी प्रार्थना है कि: दि हम जनता के नहरों की उम्मीद करने हैं तो उसकी इच्छा को भी पूरा किया जाय, जिससे कि मध्यांग प्रेरे मन में प्लेन्स को पूरा करने का प्रयत्न करें।

दूसरा महत्व का प्रश्न सीमा का है। सीमा के बारे में हमारे गृह मंत्री ने बताया कि उनकी ओर से जितने भी प्रयत्न करने की आवश्यकता है वह कर रहे हैं, लेकिन आज तीन बार मृत्युने हो गये, मुझे लगता है कि इस बारे में हम ने कोई प्रगति नहीं की है। यहां हम वे देसे ही हैं। इस दृष्टि में, आप को और प्रयत्न करने की आवश्यकता है। करनाटक के बांदर, बम्बई के बांदर पर १२ हजार से १३ हजार तक लोग जेल गये। बड़ा सत्याग्रह किया। बहु की जनता की भावना की बहु करना हमारा कर्तव्य है। इस दृष्टि से लोगों की मांग है कि एक बांदर

कमिशन नियुक्त किया जाय। बेस्टन जोनल कॉर्टिल के जरिये यह सवाल साल्व नहीं हो सकता है। मेरी प्रार्थना है कि एक मुश्त्रीम कॉर्ट का जज नियुक्त किया जाय जिस को ले कर बांदर कमिशन बनाया जा सकता है। उन का जो निर्णय होगा उसे मैं मानने के लिये तैयार हूँ। लोगों की यह दिमाह है कि बांदर कमिशन नियुक्त किया जाय जिस के जरिये यह निर्णय ठीक में हो सके।

दूसरा प्रश्न नागांशों के लगड़े का है। हम रोज अलबारी में पढ़ते हैं कि रोज पाकिस्तान के हमले हो रहे हैं। इसी तरह से रोज हम नागांशों के सम्बन्ध में भी पढ़ते हैं। लेकिन उन का जो लगड़ा चल रहा है उसे हल करने में हमारी सरकार बिल्कुल असफल रही है और हम इस मामले में कोई प्रगति नहीं कर सके। इस का मूलभूत कारण यही है कि हम ने उतना प्रयत्न नहीं किया जितना कि हम को करना चाहिये था। स्वतन्त्रता की लडाई के बाद आज हम देखते हैं कि हमारे देश में विदेशी मिशनरियों का आगमन बहुत बढ़ा दृष्टा है। वे लोग बहुत बड़ी तादाद में आये हैं और हर जगह प्रहृष्टे बना कर बैठे हैं। परिणाम यह दृष्टा है कि नागा लोगों के लगड़े में भी विदेशी मिशनरियों का हाथ है, उन की ओर से उन लोगों को प्रेरणा मिलती है। जैसे आज नागा लोगों के लगड़े उधर चल रहे हैं, अगर स्थिति यही रही तो इस तरह के नागा संगठन ओर भी बढ़ जाने की सम्भावना है। इस दृष्टि में देखते हैं मैं गृह मन्त्रालय के कहना चाहूँगा कि जिस तरह मेरी आज नागा लोगों का लगड़ा चल रहा है, उस तरह से दूसरे भागड़े न पैदा बने। इस के लिये हम को विदेशी मिशनरियों की कारंबाइयों की पूरी देल भाल करने की आवश्यकता है। वे आते हैं, कहते हैं कि हम जनता की सेवा करेंगे, अस्ताल लोलते हैं और दूसरे इस तरह के काम करते हैं। लोगों को मदद करने का बहाना करते हैं। लेकिन वह केवल एक

[स्थी प्राप्ति]

बहाता है। उन में से बहुत से तो दूसरे देशों के स्थान हैं। वे दूसरे देशों के आदमी हैं जो कि यहाँ की स्थिति देखते हैं और उन की रिपोर्ट अपने देशों को देते हैं। इस लिये नागा लोगों के प्रगटे को जल्द करने की तो आवश्यकता है ही लेकिन जो हमारे देश में विदेशी मिशनरी आते हैं और अहंकार जमा कर चैठ आते हैं, उन पर पूरी नजर रखने की आवश्यकता है।

पिछले दिनों जब मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने जस्टिस नेगी और जस्टिस रेगी कमेटी नियुक्त की थी तो उन लोगों ने अपनी रिपोर्ट दी थी। लेकिन वह दुख की बात है कि उस रिपोर्ट का जितनी अच्छी तरह से इम्प्लमेंटेशन होना चाहिये या उतनी अच्छी तरह से नहीं हुआ। मेरी प्रार्थना है कि उस रिपोर्ट का इम्प्लमेंटेशन किया जाय। दूसरा प्रश्न माननीय मंत्री जी ने बतलाया कि यहाँ पर पाकिस्तानी जासूसी का है जो कि पहले थाये थे लेकिन बाद में ये नहीं। इस बारे में बार बार होम मिनिस्ट्री से प्रश्न पूछे गये। अखबारों में भी आना है कि बीकानेर भग्न हर पर और काठियावाह सरहद पर से पाकिस्तानी जासूस हमारे देश में आ रहे हैं। हमारी सरकार इस के लिये क्या कर रही है मुझे इस का पता नहीं। लेकिन मुझे यह कहना आवश्यक मालूम होता है कि हमारे गृह मंत्रालय को जितनी अच्छी तरह से इस प्रश्न को लेना चाहिये उतनी अच्छी तरह से इस को उस ने नहीं लिया। यह बड़ी नम्मीर बात है। चारों ओर सेनायें खड़ी हुई हैं, हर रोज हमने हो रहे हैं। इस मुक्त की फिफेस मिनिस्ट्री और होम मिनिस्ट्री की सीक्रेट्स विवेशों को जाती है। उन का परिणाम वहा के अखबारों में थाता है। इस ओर भी पूरा ध्यान सरकार की ओर से नहीं दिया जा रहा है।

इच्छा भारत ने कुछ प्रगति उठाई है लेकिन फिर भी देश में असन्तोष का

बातावरण रहता है। मैं देश के चारों ओर में यहा हूँ। हर एक भाग में कुछ न कुछ प्रसन्नोष्ट है। जाहे पाप पराव की देश में चाहे दिल्ली को देशे। कई कई बातों के लिये चल रहे हैं। मैं आकर्षा हूँ कि स्वतन्त्र होने से कुछ लगड़े आवे। हर लोगों को अपनी अपनी तरह से कार्य करना और उनकी दूसिंह दूसरे से पृथक् होना आवश्यक है लेकिन हमारे गृह मंत्रालय की सुस्ती के कारण भी देश में असन्तोष फैला हुआ है। दिल्ली का ही प्रश्न के लीजिये। दिल्ली की राजभाषा का प्रश्न आज बहुत दिनों से चल रहा है। राजभाषा के लिये दिल्ली असेम्बली ने एक कमेटी नियुक्त की थी, यहा के कारपोरेशन ने भी एक कमेटी नियुक्त की है लेकिन उस कमेटी के कार्य के अन्दर जो बाबा डालने वाला है वह गृह मंत्रालय है। हमारे गृह मंत्रालय को जिस दूसिंह से इस प्रश्न को देखना चाहिये वह नहीं देखता है। यह एक राजनीति का प्रश्न बन गया है। हर एक बात पर गृह मंत्रालय बाबा डालने का प्रयत्न करता है। उदूँ का आडगा बीच में आ रहा है और इस का परिणाम यह हो रहा है कि इस प्रश्न पर कोई नियंत्रण नहीं किया जाता और आज दिल्ली में इस बारे में बहुत प्रसन्नोष पैदा हो रहा है। मेरी प्रार्थना है कि इस प्रश्न में गृह मंत्रालय कोई राजनीति न साये और जनता की जो भाग है उस को पूरी करने का प्रयत्न करे। इस के लिये प्रयत्न करके देश में जो अच्छा बातावरण गृह मंत्रालय पैदा कर सकता है वह उमे नहीं कर रहा है।

यहाँ पर संकेत किया गया कि देश में करप्पान बहुत कम ही रहा है। यह बात देश के सामने है कि इस समय स्थिति क्या है। करप्पान इतना बह रहा है कि उस के बताने की सामर्थ्य गृह मंत्रालय में नहीं है इस लिये वह कहता है कि करप्पान कम हो रहा है। मैं तो कहता हूँ कि पहले करप्पान

योग्य था, लेकिन आज आप किसी आफिस में जाइये । जो आदमी वहाँ बैठे होते हैं, वीज से लेकर लंपर तक सब करते हैं । कोई भी काम करवाना हो तो ऐसे लिये बिना पूरा नहीं होगा । मेरा तो ऐसा अनुभव है कि यहाँ पर कोई काम करने के लिये आदमी जाय तो लेक्टरियट तक मैं पैसा देना पड़ता है । पैसा देने के बाद ही वहाँ प्रवेश हो सकता है । मुझे यह कहते हुये बड़ा दुःख होता है कि मैं तो कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार अपनी भूल को छिपाने के लिये कहती है कि करपान कम हो रहा है । उसको नी साफ कहना चाहिये कि करपान बह रहा है । यहा बतलाया गया है कि उस को गिटाने के लिये बड़ी कोशिश हो रही है । हर एक प्रान्त में आप चले जाइये, हर एक जगह देखिये, हर एक स्थान पर करपान बह रहा है । इस को स्थान करने के लिये जितने कठे हाथों से काम करने की आवश्यकता है, उतने कठे हाथों से सरकार काम नहीं करती है । परिणाम यह होता है कि सामान्य जनता में इस से असन्नोष होता है । सरकार को इस दृष्टि से इस भ्रूँ देखना चाहिये ।

सिवी भाषा का प्रश्न भी वह महत्व का है । अपने देश के लिये कई लोगों ने अपनी जान दे दी, अपनी सम्पत्ति छोड़ दी पाकिस्तान में । आज उन लोगों की डिमाड़ है कि जो कुछ हम ने वहाँ लोड दिया वह तो बचा गया है लेकिन हमारी सास्त्रातिक सम्पत्ति यो है वह सिवी भाषा है, उस को जिल्हा रखने की आवश्यकता है । उन लोगों की डिमाड़ है कि सिवी भाषा का कास्टिट्यूशन के प्राठर्व लोड्यूल में रखना चाहिये ।

बद १४ भाषाओं को लोड्यूल में लिया गया तो इस १५ वीं सिवी भाषा को भी क्यों न उम्में शामिल किया जाये । मैं चाहता हूँ कि उसका लोड्यूल

भूति के साथ देखे और सिवी को लोड्यूल में १५ वीं भाषा के रूप में शामिल किया जाये ।

दो बातें बद में पुलिस के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ । आजकल हम हर चीज़ को इकानीमिक प्लाईट आफ अू से देखते हैं । पर हम देखते हैं कि पुलिस विभाग का सचारा बढ़ता चला जा रहा है । जब हम अहिमा का नारा लगाते हैं और चाहते हैं कि देश में अहिमा रहनी चाहिये तो किर पुलिस का सचारा क्यों बढ़ता है । इसका कारण क्या है ? इस पुलिस का क्या उपयोग होता है ? जब देश में शान्ति है और देश में असन्नोष नहीं है तो पुलिस का सचारा क्यों बढ़ना चाहिये ? मैं पुलिस के बारे में कुछ ज्यादा नहीं कहना चाहता क्योंकि सदन में उसकी काफी चर्चा हो चुकी है । हम पुलिस के डें की बहुत चर्चा सुन चुके हैं । हर जगह पुलिस का अस्त्याचार और गडबड चल रही है । साथ ही हम देखते हैं कि जब बांदर पर अशांति है और पाकिस्तानी सोगों के हमले हो रहे हैं तो भी हमने डिफेंस पर २४ करोड़ रुपया कम कर दिया है और पुलिस का सचारा बढ़ाया है । मैं कहता हूँ कि डिफेंस का सचारा कम करने की आवश्यकता नहीं थी । पर उसको तो कम किया गया है, पर पुलिस का सचारा बढ़ा है । मैं चाहता हूँ कि पुलिस का सचारा कम किया जाये और देश में अच्छा बातावरण पैदा करने का प्रयत्न किया जाये ।

इनके साथ ही में यह चाहता हूँ कि होम गार्ड के संगठन को समाप्त करना चाहिये । बन्वाई स्टेट में इसका अच्छा अनुभव नहीं आया है । जिस तरह से प्राहिविशन के कारण पुलिस मासिक इस्टालमेंट लेकर काम चलने देती है वैसे ही होम गार्ड भी कर रहे हैं । यह ठीक नहीं है । इनका कोई विशेष उपयोग नहीं है । यह फिजूल-सचारा हो रहा है । तो मैं प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि इस संगठन को समाप्त किया जाये ।

18 hrs.

मी व. ला० बाल्याल (बीकानेर-राजिन-प्रनुसूचित जातियाँ) : माननीय उपायक जी, यहां बहुत से सख्तों ने गृहमंत्रालय की मांगों पर अपने सुनाव दिये हैं। मैं भी कुछ कहने के लिए बाढ़ कुप्राहू हूँ।

हमारे पत जी जिस ढंग से काम कर रहे हैं, मेरी गृहमंत्रालय के नीचे के अधिकारियों से प्राप्तिना है कि वे भी उनसे काम करने की प्रेरणा नहीं। यद्यपि पत जी इतने बढ़ हैं, पर जब हम उनको पत्र भेजते हैं तब वे अपने हस्ताक्षर से हमको जवाब देते हैं। लेकिन गृह मंत्रालय के जो नीचे के अधिकारी हैं उनके काम में कोई फँकं नहीं पड़ा है।

मी राजस्थान का उदाहरण आज आपके सम्मने रखना चाहता हूँ। वहां पर हरिजनों पर होने वाले अत्याचारों और जुल्मों में कोई ज्यादा फँकं नहीं पड़ा है। जब तक किसी मामले में मिनिस्टर माहब या चोफ मिनिस्टर साहब दखल नहीं देते तब तक हरिजनों को न्याय नहीं मिलता। न्याय तो किर भी नहीं मिलता। मैं उदाहरण के तौर पर कई बातें बता सकता हूँ।

हमारी सीमा के उत्त पार जनरल आयूब का शासन है। लोग कहते हैं कि वहां तस्कर व्यापार बढ़ हो गया है। लेकिन राजस्थान में सोना बेचने की मदियाँ खुनी हुई हैं। पुलिस न जाने क्या करती है। मैं ने पुलिस वालों से जब पूछा तो वह कहते हैं कि हम तो जब पकड़ते हैं तो सोना पकड़ते हैं पर ऊपर जाकर वह पीतल हो जाता है। तो मैं ने कहा कि पीतल को भी तो पाकिस्तान से बिना लाइसेंस लाने की आज्ञा नहीं है। तो इस तरफ भी व्याप देना चाहिए।

अब हमारे यहां डाकू समस्या तो कुछ कम हो गयी है। अब वे लोग जो डाकू डालते

वे तस्कर व्यापार करने लगे हैं। उन्हर पुलिस भी उनके साथ बिल गई है। तो यह आम बात है।

मैं आपको आपनी तरफ का हाथ बलाकूं कि पुलिस स्टेशन के बाहर लड़ी रहती है और अगर किसी जगह का पांच रुपये किराया है तो लोगों के कहती है कि हम तुमको आपे बाम में पहुँचा देंगे। और इस तरह से कम से कम २५ प्रतिशत लोगों को बिना टिकट पुलिस बाले ले जाते हैं।

हरिजनों के लिए आपने खूतकाल का अलग से कानून भी बनाया है लेकिन जब हरिजनों पर जुल्म होता है तो उनकी कोई सुनवाई नहीं होती। जब वह दरकारत देते हैं तो अदालत में केस को नहीं जाने दिया जाता और उनको बीच में से ही डिसमिस कर देते हैं।

आज हरिजनों के उद्योग बन्धे उनसे छोने जा रहे हैं। एक टटी उठाने का तो ऐसा पेशा है जिसको कोई हाथ नहीं लगाता बाकी और सब बच्चे ऊँची जाति वाले को ग्राम-टेटिव बना बना कर अपने हाथ में कर रहे हैं और उनका मुनाफा लुट ले रहे हैं। मेरा सादी कार्य से सम्बन्ध है। आप देखें कि बुनकरों की क्या अवस्था है। उनका धन्वा नहीं पनप रहा है। सादों कमीशन को लुट पंसा दिया जाता है, सर्वमिठी दो जाने हैं। सारे काम की वे व्यवस्था करते हैं और सचालन करते हैं हरिजनों को तो केवल वे आना, आठ आना या एक रुपया रोज मग्नीरी मिल जाती है। जो लोग हाथ से काम करने वाले हैं उनको लाभ नहीं हो पाता। जो लोग स्वयं काम करते हैं उनको आप सोचा प्रमाण पत्र दें तो उनको लाभ हो सकता है। लेकिन ऐसा करने से फूसरे लोगों की ठेकेवारी चली जायेगी।

आपने हरिजनों को नीकरियों में साढ़े तारह पर सेंट का रिजरवेशन दिया है लेकिन इस

मामले में भी उनके साथ ज्याद नहीं हुआ है। जो वे प्रार्थनापत्र देते हैं उनकी ज्य य यहीने तक मुद्रवार्ड नहीं होती। इसी तरह से टाल अटोल करते करते इसने वर्ष बीत गये और अब हाई वर्ष रह गया है। वह भी बीत जायेगा और हम गम्भीर ही रह जायेंगे।

पिछले दिनों यहा चर्चा हुई कि हरिजनों का रिजरवेशन रहना चाहिए या नहीं। अगर गवर्नरमेंट ठीक समझती है तो रखे। लेकिन राजस्वान और दूसरी जगहों के बारे में एक बात कहना चाहता है कि वहां पर कुछ जातियों को पहले अनुसूचित जातियों की सूची में शामिल नहीं किया गया। जब हम लोगों ने काफी शोर भाचाया तो पाच माल बाद उनको उस सूची में शामिल कर लिया गया। इसमें पहले पाच माल तक उनको न लालचूतिया मिली और न उनको नोकरियों में ही उनका भाग दिया गया। तो इस तरह से उनका केवल पाच वर्ष ही रिजरवेशन का साम होगा। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि जिनको आपने पाच माल बाद सूचा में शामिल किया है उनका रिजरवेशन बढ़ाव जाये। तो मैं निवेदन कर रहा हूँ कि जिस तरह में अभी काम चल रहा है उस तरह हरिजनों की समस्याएं हल नहीं होगी।

करण्णान के सम्बन्ध में मेरा निवेदन है कि यहा प्राज हम और चाजो में आग बढ़ रह है यहा निकला में पीसे हट रहे हैं। हम पत्थरों का तो निर्माण कर रहे हैं, नदों नाम बाध रहे हैं लेकिन हमारे यहा यन्त्रय का उत्तिर यित्ता जा रहा है। प्राज करण्णान इन्होंना बढ़ रहा है कि किसी जगह आदमी जाए वहाँ वैसे के उनका काम नहीं होता। यह कहना कि व्यों वैसा देने हो और कानून ना इसके खिलाफ है एक तरह से ठीक है, और प्राप एक वह सकते हैं लेकिन कानून उपर ऐसे पेक्षित है कि वहाँ वैसा दिये काम। कालना मुश्किल हो जाता है। तो प्रा निवेदन है कि इस प्रकाश पर विचार। ५५

जाये और कानून को सरन बनाने का उपाय किया जावे। जो कानून हो वह ठीक होना चाहिये नभी कुछ होगा।

जब तक आप हरिजनों को उच्चोक धन्ये और बड़ी बड़ी नौकरिया नहीं देंगे उनकी विवित ठीक नहीं हो सकती और उनका उपाय नहीं हो सकता। मैं आपको बतानाता चाहता हूँ कि जहा हरिजन मैकड़े वर्षों से रह रहे हैं वहा पर उनकी जमीनों के पट्टे तक ठीक में नहीं बने हैं। आप ने बहुत में स्कूलर भेज दिये। लेकिन होना क्या है? आज गावों में गिरायक के लिए उन के पास जमीन नहीं है। लहरों में हरिजनों को जमीन का पट्टा नहीं दिया जाता है—रुपया भागन है। चार रुपये यज जमीन का भाव है, अगर इन्हाँ रुपया दों, तो यहा बैठ सकते हैं। उन लोगों के पास इन्हें पैसा नहीं होता। फिर पाकिस्तान बना दिये जाने हैं। कहा जाना है कि शहर में निकलो, यहा बनिये बनेंगे। कई बार जातीयता वं नाम से नहीं उठाया जाता। किसी व्यक्ति विशेष वं नाम ले कर निकाल दिया जाता है। कहा जाता है कि यहा पर राज्याना सुलेगा अूनिसिपैलिटी बनेगी, यहा सरकारी दफ्तर बनाया जायगा, यानी किसी बहाने उत को बाहर ब्लेडना है निकालना है और उन को जमीन नहीं देना है। मैं पूछता चाहता हूँ कि आप मारे हिन्दुनान में कार्यवाही क्यों नहीं कर सकते हैं। आप के सामने क्या अड़चन है, जब कि सरकार आप की है? आप का कहना नीचे बाले नहीं नालन, यह कैसी बात है? मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जहा पर हरिजन बैठेहैं उन को की पट्टे दीर्घि, जमीन दीजिये—मकान दे या न दें। उन को मनोज हो जायगा कि हमारे लिए कुछ हुआ है। वैसे बहुत कुछ किया है। हम यससी या नव्वे पालियमेंट वं देखता है। हमारी आर्थिक हालत दूसरों से अच्छी है। एम० एन० एड० की हालत भी अच्छी है, लेकिन गावों और लहरों के हरिजनों के चिए कुछ भी नहीं हुआ है। अगर कहा

[र्ष. व० शा० ए.करण]

जाव, तो जाव जाव के लिए हुआ है। हमारे दो जाव शास्त्रियों के पासियामेंट के देशवर या विनिस्टर बनने से जारे हिन्दुस्तान के हरिजनों की समस्या हम वहीं होने वाली है। अपर इस स्थिति को ठीक तरीके से न समझाना चाहा, तो जावे वाला जानाना हथारे देश के लिये अच्छा नहीं रहेगा। कांग्रेस ने हरिजनों को दो शास्त्रात्मक दिये, उन की शास्त्रात्मक और शास्त्रिक स्थिति का उठाने और हर तरीके से उन का उत्तम करने के दो जाव किये, उन को जल्दी पूरा किया जाव, वही जाप से निवेदन है। जहाने के लिए बहुत तो बातें हैं, लेकिन ज्यादा कहने में काबरा ही क्या है ? यह हिन्दू ।

उत्तमक बहोदर : मी लिएगा ।

श्रीमती बहोदरा वाई (जापर—रक्षित—अनुसूचित जातियां) उत्तमक बहोदर, क्या नुस्खे भी दस विनायक का सबब बिलेगा ?

उत्तमक बहोदर : जाव तो नहीं होगा । किसी और विनिस्टी वे बिल आवेदा ।

Smt. Shiddhik (Mysore—Reserved—Sch. Castes): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I am thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Home Affairs. First of all, I will make a few observations regarding the welfare schemes of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. As you know, the Government of India is spending crores of rupees for the amelioration of the conditions of these people. In the First Plan, Rs. 39 crores was allotted out of which only Rs. 26 crores was spent. In the Second Plan, Rs. 91 crores had been allotted out of which Rs. 48 crores is meant for Scheduled Tribes, and Rs. 27 crores for Scheduled Castes, and Rs. 16 crores for others. But the amount can be spent easily. I want to know whether the real progress achieved so far has been evaluated. The Commissioner of Scheduled

Castes and Scheduled Tribes has been trying his best to evaluate the progress, done so far. But he is suffering from two handicaps. The first one is that the State Governments are not sending the necessary data for him to evaluate the progress. Secondly, the establishment that he has got is not sufficient. The first one is that a representation was made to the Home Minister, and he was pleased to announce in this House that the number of Assistant Commissioners will be increased from 9 to 16. Accordingly, the U.P.S.C. was asked to select candidates and submit a list. I am told the list was also submitted. But the appointments are not being made on the plea of economy measures. I feel that unless the Commissioner is assisted by at least one Assistant Commissioner in each State it will not be possible for the Commissioner to evaluate the progress.

I am glad that a study team under the leadership of Shrimati Renuka Ray has been appointed to evaluate the progress, not only of these welfare projects in respect of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes but of the social welfare projects as a whole. I am also glad that the Estimates Committee of our Parliament has proposed to examine these welfare schemes and submit a report.

In this connection, Sir, I want to make one suggestion. Under article 339 of the Constitution there is provision for appointment of a Commission to make a report regarding the administration of the Scheduled Areas and the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes only. But there is no such provision for the evaluation of the progress made in the case of Scheduled Castes. Therefore, I appeal to the Home Minister to consider this matter and to appoint a Commission at the all-India level or, preferably, at the State level—because if committees are appointed at the State level they may be able to go into the question in more detail and make an exhaustive report about it.

Then, Sir, I want to make one observation regarding the representation of these communities in the services. As you all know, the representation is too meagre, particularly in the Central Government. I can give some figures. In class I posts the percentage of Scheduled Castes is 0.7, in class II posts 1.84, in class III 5.03 and class IV 21.61—these are figures as the position stood on 1st January 1956. Similarly, in the case of Scheduled Tribes, also the representation is very meagre. In class I it is only 0.11, in class II 0.06, class III 0.43 and class IV 2.61. It is said that qualifying candidates are not forthcoming. It may be true in the case of class I and class II posts, but in the case of class III and class IV there are so many and they are not being appointed.

In this connection, I may also bring to the notice of this House that some State Governments have taken very progressive steps in making appointments to class III and class IV. For instance, the Rajasthan Government, I am told, has instructed all the appointing authorities in the State that no general candidates will be appointed in the year 1958-59 and 1959-60 until and unless the employment exchanges report that no suitable candidates of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are available for the ministerial posts in class III and IV. In the same way, the Orissa Government has also passed an order to the effect that until the required percentage is completely achieved 50 per cent of the vacancies will be reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in class III and class IV posts. I must congratulate the Governments of Orissa and Rajasthan for having taken progressive steps in this direction. I appeal to the Home Minister also to consider this matter and make reservation, particularly in class III and class IV posts, without limiting it to 12½ per cent and five per cent respectively. It should be something more than that.

One happy feature, in this connection, that I want to bring to the notice

of this House is that with regard to class I appointments—for example, I.A.S. and I.P.S. posts—the Government of India have formulated a scheme, for giving pre-examination coaching to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students in the Allahabad University. I hope this scheme will be implemented during the course of this year. I am glad to know that about 100 students will be trained in this institution and they will be properly coached to appear for the I.A.S. and I.P.S. examinations.

I also want to say a word about the educational progress of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. It is true that the Government of India is giving scholarships for students going in for post-matric classes, even though this year it was delayed and the students were put to much inconvenience because the awards had not been finalised. I request the hon. Minister to look into the matter and expedite it. So far as pre-matric students are concerned, nothing has been done to help them. It is said that it is the duty of the State Governments to look into these affairs. What I would like to suggest in this connection is this. The Central Government is spending huge sums of money under the head "Eradication of untouchability" for making propaganda and publicity. I know personally that the amount is not fully utilised. Instead of spending huge sums of money over this propaganda and publicity, I request the Minister to consider the desirability of allotting a portion of the amount exclusively for educational purposes like starting hostels and giving scholarships to pre-matric students from these communities.

Then, Sir, I would like to say that the lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes that are existing today are not quite correct, in the sense that some of the communities which are not suffering from the stigma of untouchability have been included in the list and some of the communities which are actually suffer-

[Shri Siddhiah]

ing from the stigma of untouchability have not been included. I may quote one instance. In the State of Mysore there are 9 communities which are not suffering from this stigma, but they are included. I had brought it to the notice of the Home Minister. I am glad that instructions have been issued to the State Government to exclude them and send up proposals. There is no use of telling the State Government to send the list. I wish that the Government of India fix up a date within which the State Government should submit the list so that a legislation may be brought forward to revise the list.

Finally, I want to say one word about the legal aid that is being given to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Even the Law Commission has made a recommendation that this legal aid is a service that any modern State, particularly a welfare State owes to its citizens, especially the poor people and people of limited means. I am glad that the Government of India is giving grants to give legal aid to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. But the amount allotted to each State is so meagre that practically it is of no use. For example, in the year 1957-58 the amount allotted to all the States was Rs 7,500 in respect of Scheduled Tribes. For Scheduled Castes it is Rs 22,700. This aid is given only in the case of evictions. I suggest that the amount ought to be increased, and the legal aid be given in all criminal cases and civil cases so that the poor Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe people may make use of the amount in the proper way.

Shri B. C. Prodhan (Kalahandi—Reserved—Sch Tribes): Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, I thank you for calling me after I have waited for these two days. Our Home Minister was kind enough to do good by planning and formulating schemes for the amelioration of the Adivasis, but I am sorry to say that the artificial allotting of small quantities of money for the tribal areas is not of any use. From what we know, the living standards of the

tribal people is the same as it was two thousand years ago. Sometimes, the hon. Minister of Home Affairs says that they are going to bring up the Adivasis ahead, but the real fact is, in the Adivasi areas, there are schools far distant from the residential colonies, about two to five miles away. We have not got medical aid, because the hospitals, if any, are situated within a distance of 20 to 25 miles. But the Minister is always saying that they are going to give facilities in the matter of communications and so many other things. In our area, the population of the tribal people is four times larger than the rest.

In my district, Phulbani in Orissa before Independence, we had three high schools and a few hospitals. After Independence, we have had no more high schools and no more hospitals. If you want to enquire into this matter, you will come to know how many schools and how many hospitals they have started after Independence in my district, where the population of the tribal people is four times that of the other communities. At the same time, you know that Indian history says that after the civil war the tribals were driven away from the lands to the jungles and forests. From that day the tribal people started collecting forest commodities and began practising shifting cultivation. Now, our democratic Government by the name of the Republic and so many other things, is going to stop our shifting cultivation and going to stop us from going to the forest for collecting these commodities.

Now we are not demanding of you, "Give us lands and give us houses like the refugees". The people from my district—most of them being tribal people—are demanding of you that at least those things we were getting formerly may be continued to be given to us, especially in the harvest time. During Mahatmaji's time, and also during the time of the British, our Guru and even during the time of the Moghuls and the Pathans, we were

collecting the forest produce freely and doing shifting cultivation as there is no plain land in the hills. Now, the Congress Government, under the name of democracy, and by the name of the Republic, are going to stop our age old shifting cultivation and free collection of forest commodities.

We are not gold-sellers like Seth Govind Das and Shri G D Soman, we are simple poor wood-sellers. We have no buildings like the Ministers or,—Daljit Singh or some others. We have got houses just made of straws and bamboos and we are just in a position to get worn-out clothes. To save ourselves from terrible cold, we burn the woods and fuels collected from the forests. Such being the case, what the Government are now going to do is that no tribal people can go towards the jungles to collect wood and fuel. From this you can imagine how they are going to help us. Sometimes, Shrimati Alva says that the Government have already abolished untouchability. But there are so many untouchable people in India, and there are many people in India who, if they know that such and such a person is a Minister in charge of the untouchables will not even touch that Minister. So, even this kind of restrictions is still there. Sometimes the people from the higher levels are always going to cheat the tribal people so that the tribal people cannot move freely. That is the case in India. It is not only your fault but it is there since the very beginning and you have not been able to remove such things from India. So, it cannot be said that by spending money we would be stopping untouchability.

The Government are always saying that they are going to improve the conditions of life of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes by sanctioning some money. If they are really going to do that, if that is going to be the policy, and if money is going to be spent on that, then I ask, why the conditions of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes should be such as are mentioned in the report

of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes? From the Commissioner's report you can imagine, what the conditions are.

At the same time, I would like to say that so many things are happening. According to the Constitution, we have got certain preferences in the form of reservation of seats. If the reservation of seats will be abolished, I doubt whether there will be any 'Ram, Krishna, or Murty' in this House. If you are really concerned about the provisions in the Constitution for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, you will please extend it. What is the difficulty? What is the condition and what is the state of affairs of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes? Without knowing that if you are going to spend a lot of money and not going to check how the amounts are being spent in the States, it will be no good. Only, the amounts will be consumed by some others. So I request the hon. Minister who holds a senior position in the Government and in the House to look into all these things to check all the undesirable activities in this regard. While he may be sitting silent here, there are a number of persons who, in the name of the Home Minister in all the States, are consuming all the amounts.

Nowadays we have started the ashram schools and the basic schools and so many other kinds of schools for the improvement of education. In my district, we have three ashram schools. What are they doing there? There the students will have to learn cooking, gardening, carpentry work, weaving, etc. But then what is happening is, not only they are to do cowherd and shepherd work, but also especially in the girls' ashram schools, the poor tribal girl students have, apart from learning cooking, gardening, stitching handkerchiefs have to do maid-servant's work in the houses of welfare officers. That is why some questions are coming here about such things in our State. Those should not be said here. You can imagine what

[Shri Prodhyan]

kind of educational facilities we are getting from Ashram schools.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Home Minister.

An Hon. Member: He is to reply at 2 o'clock.

Shri T. R. Vittal Rao (Khammam): I may submit that was the suggestion made.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That was not approved.

Shri T. R. Vittal Rao: It was not rejected also.

Shri G. B. Pant: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to the hon. Members of the House for their according a general approval to the work and stewardship of the Home Ministry. I am particularly grateful to them for the very courteous references that some of them have been good enough to make to me personally. On the whole, I have no reason but to be heartened by the manner in which the Home Ministry's demands have been handled in this House. The number of cuts originally notified were formidable, but before the stage for discussion was reached, the number was substantially reduced and ultimately only a few points were touched upon in the course of this debate which has continued for seven hours or even more.

Some hon. Members, particularly Mr. Dwivedi, Mr. Patel and perhaps Prof. Mukerjee referred to the rule of law and some of them also to the necessity of safeguarding democracy. I entirely agree with them. But I think that in the existing circumstances, when we take stock of the situation as it faces us, it becomes all the more necessary to bear the basic fundamentals constantly in mind. Democracy has collapsed in many countries. There have been convulsions and eruptions in several of our neighbouring coun-

tries; constitutions have been abrogated and the rights possessed by the citizens have been altogether wiped out, defaced and eliminated. When the whole world is faced with a crisis more or less of this kind, it is essential that we should bear in mind the demands of stability and tranquillity, on which, after all, the entire structure of democracy and progress rests.

In the country in which we live, we have got a vast population, we have also a rich diversity of cultures, languages, creeds, customs and usages. Also, there are sometimes forces which, instead of helping the process of fusion and cohesion, work the other way. So, we have to bear in mind that the supreme need of the hour is the maintenance of stability and tranquillity. It becomes more necessary to have these fundamental factors constantly in view when we are forging ahead with our schemes of social and economic reconstruction, which inevitably get at times some jerks and jolts.

If our country has succeeded in winning the confidence to some extent, and the friendship and the respect to a large extent perhaps, of many of the leading countries of the world, it is because we have been able to maintain stability of government, stability of administration and general peace and tranquillity in the land. So, the emphasis that was laid by the two speakers sitting on the opposition benches was perfectly justified and we have all to see that the conduct also is in accord with the principles that have been laid down and the policy which has been evolved. The rule of law must prevail. If the rule of law has to prevail, then the law-makers should not be law-breakers, for in that case, if those who are there to make the laws and to see that they are enforced themselves infringe the laws and disregard the collective mandate of Parliament, then the majesty of law must suffer. The rule of law would be impaired.

Mr. Patel referred to Gujarat University. But he had not a word to say about the gross indiscipline and misbehaviour that was noticed there on an occasion very recently. He had perhaps himself violated one of the laws and had been convicted for that. So, when he asks us to see that the rule of law is maintained, I would very humbly, but most earnestly, request him to bear that in mind himself and, so far as he can, dissuad others, from following a course which involves a breach of the law. In a democratic society, even organised infringement of laws if it is conducted in a non-violent way, is subversive of the very concept of democracy. Democracy trusts to reason; it is based on faith in human nature, on the capacity of man to convert others to the right view. Reasoning, argument, discussion, persuasion—these are the instruments through which democracy functions and have to operate in an atmosphere of tolerance and mutual regard and the desire to appreciate each other's point of view. If we want democracy to function, the plant of which was planted here only a few years ago, it has to be nursed and nurtured tenderly, especially in these formative years. It is necessary that nothing should be done which would upset the even course of events and which would weaken the base on which the democratic structure is built. If we want to coerce people in other ways, when there is difference of opinion, even when opinions are sharply divided and even when strong sentiments about certain matters are entertained, then we depart and deviate from the path of democracy. We have to be patient and we have to see that the stability, which is the foremost need of the hour, is maintained, if we are to make dynamic changes in society. We are trying to achieve a very rapid rate of progress in the economic and in the social field. For all this we need an atmosphere in which progress can be made in spite of the jerks that may be involved. So, I would submit let us accept this basic concept of democracy that law has to

be obeyed and no departure is to be made from the law, and whatever changes are desired, they have to be brought about through Parliament by persuasion, by conversion, by creating an atmosphere in which things may be judged in the proper perspective and proportion.

Sir, in this connection, there was also a reference to the Orissa Ministry. It was said that the Governor had come and also consulted the Home Minister. Well, I do not know whether the Governors are required not to be in talking terms with the Home Minister. If that were so, then my task would be somewhat lighter. But, at the same time, I would be deprived of the pleasure that I get when I meet men of deep culture who are imparting and conscientious, not only in principles but in practices. But what was done? In Orissa the Ministry at a stage, though nothing had happened in the Legislature with regard to any motion or Bill indicating a lack of confidence in the Ministry, offered to resign. The Governor called the leaders of the Opposition and asked them if they could form a majority and if they could, to give a list of names of those who would form the majority. They were unable to do so. In the circumstances, there were only two alternatives: either the Government that is functioning should continue to function or the President's rule should be imposed. He preferred the democratic way of life and he gave preference to the rule by the Assembly and by the representatives of the people to exercising all authority by himself. So, it was with a view to uphold the democratic system, the elected legislatures' right, that he asked the Government that was functioning then to carry on and not to force his hands to dissolve the Legislature and to take up the reins of Government himself. It was, I think, to some extent, an act for which he should have been complimented. And what followed thereafter? There were a number of by-elections in each of which the Government won. There were a number of

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Bills that were introduced, each of which was passed by the Legislature

In the circumstances, what was wrong with his action? What was against the democratic principle? Was there any other course which was consistent with our democratic profession? So, we should view things in the right manner

There was also some reference to lathi charges, to tear gas and sometimes to firing. All these are most distasteful to everyone in this House and to everyone connected with the administration. No one wants to have recourse to force. We wish that we could persuade the people everywhere under every set of circumstances to function in a manner which would not compel us to have recourse to the use of force. But we regret that occasionally it is not possible. How can it be? If you go round, if responsible leaders go round and lead an organised campaign of "no tax" and when efforts to execute the warrants of attachment for the realisation of taxes are made and they put up resistance and make it impossible for those who are charged with this duty to execute the process of law then what should be done? Should the Government renounce its functions and accept that it is helpless and cannot realise the tax, especially when we need every shell that we have for the economic advancement and for the fulfilment of the programmes that we have chalked out for ourselves?

In the circumstances, I submit that we have to be careful even if we do not agree. And sometimes disagreement is altogether incomprehensible. Because, if you want to plan for progress, then those who benefit would have to pay perhaps equitable share of contribution towards the expansion of the Plan activities. But if obstructions are laid in that way, how can we advance further? So, I submit that in these circumstances the rule of law, respect for law, the execution of the processes

of law and the maintenance of stability should be the creed of every member of this House. There may be differences of opinion, there may be occasions when policies may differ, but the fundamental basis of democracy, as I was reminded by the hon speakers opposite, have to be preserved and have to be maintained

In the course of the speeches that were made, there was also a reference to the increase in expenditure. Well, I must admit that there may be room for some economy here and there, but, on the whole, in an expanding Government with an expanding economy, while we are following the road of economic advancement towards a socialistic pattern of society, increase in expenditure is inevitable, and every step that is taken in order to provide social amenities or in other ways to develop and build up the country has an impact on administration and must necessarily involve some expenditure. Suppose you make a new road, buses and cars run on it, then you have to post some sort of police or some traffic inspector or somebody there. If you build a new colony, then there are many problems which arise. There are more cases, so we require more courts, we require more magistrates. In that way, whenever advance is made in the expansion of the economy, of social services, of amenities and comforts, it will also be accompanied by a certain increase in administrative expenditure. That is unavoidable, but we are making every effort to see that no rupee is wasted and that we get full value for every rupee that we spend.

I am also prepared to admit that as we move forward rapidly to build dams, bridges, roads, riverways, hydro-electric works and so on and so forth, sometimes in such adventures and enterprises, some expenditure may be incurred which, had we gained greater experience, could perhaps have been avoided, but that is the way of the world, and nobody can avoid it. Either do not make a

trial, do not try to move fast, or be prepared to take a little risk. But while saying all that, I submit that we have been trying to effect all possible economies.

There is a Central Economy Committee in the Finance Ministry. There are economy committees within each Ministry to see that no money is wasted. There is the Special Reorganisation unit, and there is also the Committee on Plan Projects. Besides these and other things such as the works studies, we have also the benefit of the control of Parliament, and the two Committees, the Estimates Committee and the Public Accounts Committee have been helping the Government in an admirable way by the great pains they have been taking on the matters which are laid before them for consideration from time to time. So, the need of economy is fully accepted, but the other difficulties and the inevitable consequences of a growing economy have to be borne in mind.

My friend and colleague Shri Datar yesterday gave certain figures about the numbers that are in Government Service per lakh of population in other countries. Well, comparisons about these matters are not always on all fours, and it is not easy to say that because it is so, elsewhere, therefore we should have something just like that or something near about or approaching it. But there was, at that time, a question put by Shri Nath Pai, I think: what about its relation to our income? Well, I will try to answer that. While in our country the proportion of the expenditure on civil services including the railways comes to 0.9 per cent of the national dividend, in the U.K. it comes to more than 3 per cent of their huge, colossal national income, and in the USA to about 1.8 per cent for the Federal Services. Well, I again do not draw any inference, but as the question had been put, I have attempted to give an answer.

There is the question of the agency which is to carry out all our schemes.

Among other things, we require skill, knowledge of techniques and clean, efficient administration; and for that we are making whatever efforts we can. As hon. Members are aware, apart from the normal recruitment, we had emergency recruitment for the Indian Administrative Service. We have also formed an administrative pool here at the Centre, so that experienced officers who are deputed to the Centre may be available not for a limited time, but for as long as their services may be necessary here. We have recently formed a managerial and industrial pool to which selections have just been announced by the Union Public Service Commission. We have also formed a scientific and technical pool to which we expect to invite our young students and others who are being trained in other lands, and who may be useful later in our new undertakings. Similarly, we are having a new economic service, a new statistical service, and we have got the Central Health Service and a Central engineering pool. As Hon. Members are aware, we have also a directorate of manpower which looks ahead, assesses the needs of the country and how these will be fulfilled. Accordingly, efforts are made to prepare the ground, and to be ready for all the tasks that lie ahead.

14 hrs.

I may also submit that we are also making efforts to infuse a new spirit in our services. We intend to set up a Training Academy so that, not only should our public servants be duly equipped for their tasks by their skill and professional knowledge, but they may also develop that outlook which will be in tune with the demands of democracy and the ideals that have been set forth in our Constitution and the Directive Principles that are enshrined therein. It is our hope that not only the I.A.S. but all the others who are successful in the combined examinations and who later take up appointments in the Police Service, in the Revenue Service, in the Income Tax Service and in the Central Secretariat, will be given general training

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or fundamental training as one might call it, so that they might develop the right outlook and thereafter specialise in their respective branches.

At the same time, we feel that we have to make our methods and organisation simpler so that the results may be achieved expeditiously and at the same time, conclusions that are right may be reached without any circumlocution or unnecessary waste of time and energy. For that too, we are making efforts. We have got the Organisation and Methods Division. In our Secretariat we have made several changes for that purpose and we expect that by pursuing this course, it may be possible to adjust the numbers and perhaps even to reduce them and to ensure better results. These too are things which are receiving our attention at present.

In the course of the discussions, some reference had been made to the prevailing evil of corruption. That corruption does exist cannot be denied. If it did not exist, then, we would not have been taking the various measures in order to eradicate it. But, I do not agree with the view that it is increasing. When we have got such vigilant Members of Parliament everywhere, when we have got Members of Assemblies and Legislatures in every State, when public opinion is so vocal, when the Press is there to advocate the cause of the people and to uphold the highest standards of purity and decency, there is no reason why, apart from what the Government may be doing, corruption should become worse and claim still more victims. That would, I think, be more embarrassing to every one who is here or every one who is outside.

All the same, we have to be vigilant, we have to be alert. Accordingly, we have tightened the law. As hon. Members are aware, according to the latest amendment, it has been laid down that no person who is convicted for offences involving corruption, will be sentenced to imprisonment of less than one year. He cannot be let off

with a fine alone or with a sentence of less than one year. Pardon may be given to the bribe giver. Presumption may be made against the person who is charged with corruption under certain sections. Similarly, other steps have been taken. A Vigilance Division, as hon. Members know, has been set up. The Special Police Establishment is working and the number of cases that is taken year by year is rising. This year, it held enquiry into 1100 cases and about 300 or so—the exact figures are given in the Report; what I am saying is only approximately—were sent up to the courts for trial and the convictions came to about 80 per cent. Similarly, hundreds of cases were sent for departmental enquiry and the persons concerned were punished and the proportion was, I think, about 70 per cent. Several of these were gazetted officers and several co-operating them were men of high standing in the services. So, the Government is trying to do what it can. But, it seeks the co-operation of the hon. Members of this House and if any means is devised by which the Members of this House can be more effective in this direction, I would be very happy to consider such suggestions. For, so far as eradication of corruption goes, it does not admit of any difference of opinion. Those sitting on this side or those sitting on that side, those putting on red caps or white caps or no caps, all of them, on that point at least, have a common outlook and a common desire. So, I would be happy if we could have further guidance and assistance in this regard.

In the course of the debate and also previously, some references were made to the observations made by the Law Commission in its report about the appointment of Judges. It is a delicate matter. I wish the duty of commenting on those observations had not been forced upon me. But, in view of what has been said, I regret that I have to make a few remarks in this connection. I am really sad that to some extent, remarks which are not

complimentary either to the Supreme Court or to the High Courts should been made publicly by a responsible Commission. What they have said, and it comes to this, that there are Judges in the Supreme Court and in the High Courts who are not up to the standard or who are not the best that could be selected, does not raise the dignity or prestige of the Supreme Court or the High Courts. I for one have come to regard myself as a Member of the fraternity of the Judges of the Supreme Court and the High Courts. I have often intervened in order to restore goodwill between some of the Chief Justices and their Puisne Judges when there have been sharp differences between them. I have also in other ways tried to serve the judges. So, apart from my official connection, I am interested in upholding their dignity and in seeing that the Supreme Court holds such an eminent position in this country, is looked upon by everybody with respect, with admiration and if it be even with awe. So, when some remarks like these are made which are uncomplimentary, I feel distressed, if not hurt.

Then, Sir, it had been said that the Executive have exerted their influence in getting men who were not just of the right type or the best, appointed to the Supreme Court or to the High Courts. I wonder how such an idea could have occurred to any one at least so far as the Supreme Court is concerned. Where to the question of exerting influence? It is said that those occupying the highest positions have exerted influence. On whom? The appointments rest with the highest who are charged with it. Nobody else comes in. There is no provision requiring that someone else should agree or concur. Why should there be any sort of pressure exerted? I really am unable to understand. Then, are our Judges really—whether of the Supreme Court or of the High Court—so supine that they cannot even muster enough courage to express their views as to who should be appointed as a

Judge or that they should see grave perils in taking such a step? Nothing can be more preposterous and more unthinkable; and to say that the Judges are not so bold and courageous as to make appropriate suggestions is to condemn them outright. Nothing else would amount to a reflection on their capacity to administer justice than an observation of this type. But, are they really so? I want to say what has happened the other day. The laws that are passed by this Parliament are declared *ultra vires* every third day. The Judges not only upset what the Government wishes to do but they upset the acts which embody the collective wisdom and decision of this House. And, they do it from day to day. In the matter of the Income-tax legislation, one amendment was introduced, but the Supreme Court turned it down, especially with regard to the investigation of certain old cases. Another amendment was introduced, but even this did not appeal to them and was turned down, I am not complaining. I really appreciate all that they have done. It was their duty, if I may say with humility, to give their decisions in the manner that they did. But, to charge them with lack of courage or to say that they could not even express themselves whether it be here or elsewhere is something which passes my imagination. And, what are the High Courts doing? The High Courts, in their respective States are also declaring many Acts *ultra vires*. My friend Shri Frank Anthony might be knowing the number of such Acts which have been declared *ultra vires*. It may come to a very sizable figure. And then, the Government has to appear before the High Courts in many ways. Cannot they dispense justice? Are the Judges there not possessed of so much of grit at least as to be able to say that this is right and that is wrong? They are not sending anybody to jail. They are not doing anything that would hurt anyone. Simply to make a suggestion as to whether X or Y or Z should be appointed will only be a proposal to be considered by others. Whoever is appointed as a Judge has

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to take an oath saying "I will discharge my duties without fear or favour". "Without fear" is one of the elements that is there. So, it is a matter of deep regret, to me that such observations should have been made.

Now, let us look to the facts whether there is the least justification for these remarks I may tell hon. Members that since 1950, 17 Judges have been appointed to the Supreme Court and everyone of these Judges was nominated and recommended by the Chief Justice of India. What could they do if we had turned down those recommendations? But, when we have accepted everyone of the recommendations of the Chief Justice of India, how does the occasion for the highest in the administration—a word like that has been used there—using some methods which are not above board arise? And, I claim that the Chief Justices of our Supreme Court have commanded respect of all, that the Supreme Court today commands the confidence of everyone in this land. To say that the Judges that have been recruited there have just been thrust on the Court by somebody else is against the facts and is absolutely incorrect.

Then, Sir, let us go from the Supreme Court to the High Courts. What are the facts there? Since 1950 when the Constitution came into force, I think, 176 appointments have been made. The House may be surprised to know—especially if it has in mind the remarks that had been made by the Commission—that except one, 175 appointments were made on the recommendation of the Chief Justice of India. In the course of the last nine years every appointment that was made, excepting one, had the blessings of the Chief Justice of India. Am I to assume that the Chief Justice of India has not been performing his part well? Under whose influence is he working? But I hope there is no complaint against him. If there is, then, I think the persons responsible for these remarks will have to find

a new tribunal for the trial of their own opinion; otherwise there is nothing like that. Hon. Members know that appointments to High Courts are made in accordance with Article 172 of our Constitution.

14.28 hrs.

[Mr. SPEAKER in the Chair]

The position is this, that the Chief Justice of the High Court concerned makes a recommendation to the Chief Minister; the Chief Minister and the Governor consult each other, and they consider those recommendations; if they have anything to say, they send it to the Chief Justice, and so on. Ultimately, their proposals come here. Then, they are considered by the Home Minister and by the Prime Minister who ordinarily accepts what the Home Minister suggests, so that the guilt, if any, must be fastened on my head and not on his. And then it goes to the President, and the President takes the final decision, so that there are six persons involved in the matter; there is the Chief Justice of the High Court, there is the Chief Minister of the State, there is the Governor of the State, there is the Union Home Minister, there is the Prime Minister, and the President finally.

Shri C. D. Pande (Nani Tal): The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court also

Shri G. B. Pant: I mean the Chief Justice of India, when I say that.

And we here have made it almost a rule to be guided by the Chief Justice of India. Now, can anyone suggest any alternative? Whom should I consult, if not, the Chief Justice of India?

I know that there are other persons in the Bar who are very able and very competent. But after all, the suggestion has never been made by anyone that anyone in the Bar should be consulted. So, I have to seek the advice of the Chief Justice and I am seeking asylum under his name today.

As I said, out of these 176, only one was made with which the Chief Justice of India did not agree—that was before my time. I might also explain that in that case, the advice of the Chief Justice of the High Court was followed by the Home Minister who thought that the Chief Justice of the High Court had given advice which must be preferred.

Well, now, let us go further. There were 161 cases out of these 176 in which all the six agreed; out of 176 cases, in 161, which works out to more than 90 per cent., all the six or seven agreed, and agreed decisions were taken. What was left over came to only 14 or 15 cases. With one I have already dealt. Then, in all these cases, the Chief Justice gave his opinion and we followed it,—I mean the Chief Justice of India. There was a difference between local authorities, that is, the Chief Justice of the High Court concerned and the Chief Minister or the Governor did not agree in all these cases. So, we got alternative proposals here, and one had to consider them, to examine them, and after taking into account everything, decision was taken in accordance with the advice given by the Chief Justice of India; and in several cases, the Chief Justice gave his advice in accordance with the advice given by the Chief Justice of the High Court concerned; and in some cases, he gave his advice in accordance with the name suggested by the Chief Minister or the Governor.

So, I do not see what else we could have done, and how we could have better handled this affair. This was a very responsible task that we had to do. I have stated all this because I want people to know that we are interested in the independence of the judiciary. We try to uphold it, we are taking every step we can to see that these courts are well-manned.

Some people say that these High Courts are not as good as they were in the olden days. Well, I do not know. I am not in a position to com-

pare. They say that the old appointments were very good. Well, I had only to intervene in some cases in which some of the old judges had heard arguments but not pronounced judgements for two or three years. I had to appeal to them to expedite the process of cogitation, and the announcement of their decisions.

I also came across a paper the other day in which the Chief Justice had written to a Governor that so-and-so should be appointed, because he will suit us very well. Well, we did not say that he will suit us very well; we did not take the initiative. It comes from the Chief Justice; it begins with the Chief Justice, and it ends with the Chief Justice of India, and we only carry out their behests. In the circumstances, to say that any sort of influence has been exerted—I would not use a strong expression; if it were somebody else, I would have—is most unfortunate.

Shri Nath Pai: May I say one word, if you will permit me? Since the matter has been engaging the attention of this House and in the press also, it has been taken note of. This matter was raised when the Law Minister was making his reply.

We are very happy to get the assurances which the Home Minister has been pleased to give. Now, he has referred to the Chief Justice. The testimony we would like to put before him is that of the Chief Justice of India himself.

Shri G. B. Pant: I am aware of that. I am coming to that.

Shri Nath Pai: May I then read it out?

Shri G. B. Pant: Let the hon Member not be too impatient. I know that.

The hon Member is referring to the fact that according to this report, the Chief Justice said that the Chief Justices of the High Courts did not express their opinions freely, lest they

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suggestions should be rejected by the Chief Minister. I have earlier dealt with that matter fully myself. But I am saying this, if there was anything like that, I can well say that it was for the Chief Justice of India to take that factor into account, of which I had no knowledge, that if anything like that had happened, he should have set it right, and told him, do not do so, do not behave in this manner.

So, so far as I am concerned, I have the highest opinion of the Chief Justice of India. But the facts as they are, I am placing before the House I am trying to argue things in an objective way. Whatever be my regard or respect, howsoever profound for anyone facts stare us in the face, and they have to be taken into account.

Shri Nath Pai: I am grateful to the Home Minister. Then, we shall be seeking from you one thing; it is of the highest importance that the Law Commission which has reached these findings be directed to lay the evidence before this House, on the basis of which they have thought it fit to cast such far-reaching aspersions on the method the Government employ in the appointment of judges.

Shri G. B. Pant: That does not arise.

Shri Nath Pai: It is up to the Speaker.

Shri G. B. Pant: I am not concerned with that, whatever be the evidence, whatever be there, so far as I am concerned, I am saying that all these appointments have been made on the advice of the Chief Justice of India, so far as the appointing authority here is concerned. That fact cannot be got over by any amount of evidence. Whatever be there, there may be conjectures, there may be guesses.

And I may just point out to one other instance of a very recent occurrence. If people were to attribute

any motives, well, there were proposals for the appointment of two judges of a High Court in a State, where the Ministry does not own any allegiance to the Congress, and there, certain proposals were made by the Chief Justice which were not quite in accord with the proposals made by the Government of that place; and the final appointments were made with the approval of the Chief Justice of India, which did not quite agree with the proposals of the Chief Justice of that place, but agreed with the recommendations made by the Government of that place. Can anyone in the circumstances attribute any political motive to anyone in dealing with these matters? Does not that contradict it fully? So I am only trying to state the facts. So far as we are concerned, it has been our effort to maintain the independence of the judiciary, to be guided by the Judges and to do everything so far as can be humanly possible in accordance with the advice that we can get from the highest judicial officer in the country who adorns the pedestal of the Supreme Court.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta-Central): I hesitate to intervene.

Shri Nath Pai rose—

Mr. Speaker: What I would suggest is that hon. Members may kindly note down whatever points they have, and if they are of great importance, I will allow them at the end to ask questions.

Shri Nath Pai: His explanations have gone a long way in removing some doubts, but some basic doubts remain.

Mr. Speaker: He may kindly note them down and at the end, if I agree, I shall ask the hon. Minister to explain that matter, if it requires elucidation later on. Let not the thread of his argument be disturbed.

Shri G. B. Pant: I think I have taken too much time of the House.

Mr. Speaker: No.

Shri G. B. Pant: Still, if I am not able to make myself clear and my words do not appeal to the hon. Members opposite, I am at their disposal.

Shri Nath Pai: We have great respect for him. We would like to be convinced. But what he has said run counter to the findings of the Law Commission and of the Chief Justice of India.

Shri G. B. Pant: That is exactly the reason why I have to argue with him. Otherwise, the occasion would not have arisen.

I do not want to pursue this further. It is, as I said, very painful to me. I was in a way to some extent at least responsible for the appointment of the Law Commission. The Law Commission have expressed their opinion freely. They are not afraid of any body, nor are the persons who had some hand in their appointment. I think the same liberty should also be given to us, and that others also should be trusted. As this House knows, not only in this matter, but in others too we make a series of appointments day by day, and that is on the advice of the Public Service Commission. As hon. Members know—they have read the reports of the last two years—there has not been a single case in which we have departed from the advice of the Public Services Commission. With all that, is there any room for questioning the method of our appointments followed so far?

Then there were certain other matters raised in the course of the discussion here. There was a reference to the rules relating to strikes, 4A and 4B—well known rules. I think it will be conceded by hon. Members that in no country, whether it be the U.K. or U.S.A., are civil servants allowed to go on strike. They do not do so. Then what have we done now? We have only exempted the industrial establishments and certain others from the mischief, if you may call it, or from

the ambit, if you like to use a less offensive expression, of these rules. That is, persons who are serving in a number of establishments will be free from these rules; we have exempted them not only from these rules, but also from a number of other rules which apply to other government servants. We have given them greater liberty and greater freedom. So why should any grievance have been entertained on that account? I am unable to understand. We have done something which gives them the privilege which they did not possess so far; the same set of rules applied to them. Now we have exempted them from those rules.

There was a reference to something that was said by Shri Bhupesh Gupta in some other place. I do not know what he has said, and I do not care to know what he says so far as a matter of this type is concerned, because I will read the reports in the usual course and it will come to my notice. But I do not know if I am required to pry into the secrets of anybody. Secrets are to be preserved as secrets. And there is one thing which came to my notice. I do not know much about this affair. But so far as this particular paper is concerned, Shri Jyoti Basu wrote to the paper in a message complimenting it for its non-partisan attitude.

Shri H. N. Mukherjee rose—

Shri G. B. Pant: If that be so—do not say if that is so, but if that be so—there is certainly no bias in the paper against any party, much less against the party which sent its compliment, through Shri Jyoti Basu.

Shri H. N. Mukherjee rose—

Mr. Speaker: I will allow him an opportunity at the end.

Shri G. B. Pant: Then, Sir, I was told—and I think perhaps the information is not incorrect—that Jawayugam in Kerala, which is Communist paper, got a loan of about Rs. 50,000 or Rs. 75,000 from the Government.

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there I have no grievance I do not object to that The Government is free to do what it likes I would have no objection even if they wipe out that loan or strike it out after some time That does not concern me directly and I am not going to arraign them for that They have done it That is all

Shri H. N. Mukerjee. If the Home Minister will please concede what I was interested to know was

Shri G. B. Pant: I understand the name of the paper is *Deshabhiman* Anyhow, those who are concerned may find out the correct name

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I wish to seek your help in this matter

Mr. Speaker: Why not the hon Member wait until the hon Minister concludes? Then he can give explanation once for all

Shri G. B. Pant. My hon friend, Shri Frank Anthony, referred to a judgment of the Supreme Court. He said it was not a correct judgment, to put it very mildly and it was not correct because the reference was not correct. If such be the case, I think occasions will arise when abler people will put the matter before the Court in an abler way and the decision of the Court will be available. He is satisfied that the law as it exists gives him the right which he wants to exercise. Frankly, I sympathise with him so far as the facts of the matter go, but if the Constitution contains the provision and if because of any error or omission on our part, there has been a mis-construction then occasions can arise and the Supreme Court can take a revised decision after taking into account all the clauses in the Constitution. It will not then be restricted to the particular specific reference made but will be free to go over the entire ground.

There are many other things. The Ministry of Home Affairs is virtually

the refuge of everything 'Refuge' may be used in two ways, whichever way you may like to see it. We have not only to deal with services and maintenance of peace and order, but also with various other things such as the Emergency Relief Organisation, the Fire Training Service School, the Detective School, the Finger-print Bureau, the Scientific Bureau and hundred and one other things. And we have the privilege of rendering some service to the backward classes. It is my ambition that they may come up to the level of the highest in the land in the minimum time possible. No chain can be strong unless every link in the chain is strong. So, in the national interest, it is necessary that the Scheduled Castes and the tribal people should be raised to the level which the highest in the land possess and be not left behind any one else in this country. That is what Ghandi ji wanted us to do. That is what we are pledged to do and we must do all that we can in that way.

I am not going into details. The Members can see the Report that has been published and it is a very brief document. They may form their judgments themselves. We have been making our best efforts. During the First Five Year Plan the total amount to be spent for the Backward Classes was I think, fixed at about Rs 39 crores. Now we have put it at Rs 91 crores. And, we are trying not only to help them economically but in all other ways. There are a number of schemes, and I have also pleaded with the States in a number of matters

I want them to have land, I want them to advance economically, I want them to have sites on which they will have their own buildings. I have tried successfully, perhaps, to secure as much sites as possible for them. We also introduced laws here. Recently, we had the Land Reform Bill relating to Delhi, the Panchayat Act and so on so that they may have an equal status with the others. We must do all we can.

In the matter of scholarships, the amount which they used to get was just Rs. 10 lakhs a few years ago. Now, it has come to more than a crore. In fact, I pleaded with the Finance Ministry and later I made a special contribution from the Home Ministry's funds in order that everyone may receive a scholarship. I have also tried to revise the arrangement so that the amounts may be available before they start the new session after passing an examination or when the schools and colleges re-open. So, these efforts will continue.

We have got our own Welfare Boards here and we have also got the Welfare Boards in the States. We are doing what we can. Much remains to be done. But, I would like Mr. Gaikwad not to make wild statements. To compare conditions here with those of Indians or Negroes in South Africa is not only unfair; but it is outrageous. There, Mr Gaikwad would not perhaps, find a seat even within 10 miles of this place. Here he is sitting as one of our colleagues and he can call us to book; he can criticise us; he can condemn us; he can do what he likes. That is open to him to day. And he has a right to tell us that more has to be done. Wherever we make a mistake, he is specially entitled to set us right. But, to make such comparisons is to create an atmosphere which cannot help anybody.

Sir, apart from this, we have also to deal with the Central territories. So far as the tribals go, I feel that the tribals from the weakest link, Reservation for them is more essential than even for Backward Classes. So, out of the Rs. 91 crores, Rs. 47 crores have been reserved in the Central Budget for the tribal people alone. And, we have introduced a number of schemes.

There is no time. I have already tired out the patience of the House by referring to some of the schemes. But, I do believe that so far as Government is concerned, every possible

effort is being made in a constructive way to raise their standard while preserving their culture and their way of life. That has been our effort and it will continue.

I was just saying that there are Central territories which are under our administration. And, it is certainly true that they have not got any Legislature. That adds to our responsibility. That is why they have a larger representation in the House considering their number than any other parts of the country.

We have also an Advisory Council where we sit together, all as members of Government, and try to settle all matters, I believe, perhaps, to our mutual satisfaction.

Then, you will see that the Budget of these territories has gone up considerably. The Finance Ministry and the other Ministries have been very kind. We are trying to do all we can for the uplift of these people who are living either in the cities like Delhi, where there is an influx of about, at least 1000 a day, which adds to the complexity of the situation as it exists and also in other places like Manipur and Tripura where we have men living in the farthest corner, adjoining Burma, adjoining East Pakistan and, the border people have their troubles there. The Nagas also sometimes create trouble, but I think we have been able to bring about a better and a healthier atmosphere.

Even the Naga problem is much less intractable now than it appeared to be some time ago. Now, in the Naga unit, the Nagas have surrendered hundreds of fire-arms and hundreds of them have surrendered themselves. Peace is being gradually restored and we hope a solution will be reached before long.

So far as the matters under discussion are concerned, though I think I have dealt with some of the points, it is not possible to exhaust all of them. I thank the House for the indulgence which has been extended to

[Shri G. B. Pant]

me and again express my gratitude to them and also the hope that they may continue to save me from mistakes and to help me in discharging the duties which they have entrusted to me.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Sir, I shall ask for your direction in regard to one matter. The Home Minister selects the points which he replies to. But, if he answers a particular point either he gives an answer or tells the House that he is going to have it investigated.

Yesterday I showed a sheaf of papers—I have still got them with me—which I said I would forward to the Home Minister. They purported to say that a Joint Editor of a certain newspaper in Calcutta, which is now wound up, which was supposed to be anti-communist, the Joint Editor says and gives a lot of evidence about it, that the Central Intelligence Department's money was utilised for that purpose. I did not make that averment myself. But in view of the matter having been raised already and left unanswered in the other House I referred to this. May I expect the Home Minister should at least have the courtesy to say that when he gets the material I send he will examine that. But, on the other hand, He went on to say something about which somebody has spoken saying that it was an independent paper.....

Shri C. D. Pande: Jyoti Basu is not somebody.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: ...and Kerala getting some money from God knows where. I wish to know what you direct him to do in regard to this kind of thing.

Matters pertaining to the Home Ministry are reported in the papers because they are mentioned in the other House and all the papers flash it. I also get the papers and I am told to do something about it, by the

Joint Editor concerned and I am making an allegation on the basis of certain papers which have been sent about which I cannot vouch. Now, the Home Minister has not even the courtesy to say, when I had offered to send him all that material, to suggest to the House that he is at least ready to have it examined and give us an assurance that moneys belonging to the Central Intelligence Department or any government department would not be utilised for financing newspapers of one party or of the other.

For the time being I am not concerned with what is happening in Kerala. The Home Minister has no business to refer to what is happening in Kerala because we do not know how we can sit in judgment over that here. I want your direction, Sir. Here is a point which I raised and he tries to drown it under a flood of a variety of oratory which we are not in a position to appreciate.

Shri G. B. Pant: I have not received any papers from Professor Mukerjee. I am sorry if I have caused any annoyance or irritation; that was far from my intention. He is such a good man and I would not like in any way to do anything that would cause him any irritation. No papers have come to me. I do not know as yet if they relate to matters that are secret or matters that can be the subject of an enquiry. When the papers come to me, I shall look into them. Everybody is free to send any papers to me... (Interruptions.) No one needs an invitation from me. It is open to anyone to send these papers to me... (Interruptions.) If some one makes an allegation here that something has been done about which there is no authority or evidence before me, I cannot say I am going to investigate into it. Someone may say that the Speaker was last night threatened by ten goondas in his house and he ran away, I am not going to enquire into that... (Interruptions.) It is open for anyone to send anything and it is fact

me to see whether that matter calls for investigation and whether the whole question can be legitimately looked into.

Shri Nath Pai: Sir, today the Home Minister in a very dignified manner and .

Mr. Speaker: What is the point?

Shri Nath Pai: It is very unfair to me, Sir. Before I begin a sentence

Mr Speaker: But what is it that he wants?

Shri Nath Pai: Today, I repeat, Sir, the Home Minister in a dignified manner and yesterday the Law Minister in not so dignified a manner

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to allow him to express his condemnations

Shri Nath Pai: I just want to say

Mr. Speaker: Well, I agree with the earlier part

Shri Nath Pai: Perhaps you will agree with the other part if you were in the Chair then These are the words he had used yesterday

Mr. Speaker: What is it that he wants?

Shri Nath Pai: I want to know this from you Sir He has done his duty You have some duties to us and we, to you We want this now. Is it that the Law Commission is trying to mislead this House, or is it the Home Minister and the Law Minister? It is too serious a matter. I had raised it yesterday and a reply was given. (Interruptions) Today the Home Minister has gone a long way in suggesting, or shall I say, indicating that these remarks are not warranted. Therefore, we want from you this guidance. We must be given this protection: that the people who are appointed under the Law Ministry do not mislead this House. Will you be

pleased to give a ruling that the evidence on the basis of which the Law Commission gave these findings will be placed before this House? It is not a party matter I, therefore, plead that the evidence on the basis of which the Law Commission reached its conclusions which are of such importance as the Home Minister himself has acknowledged, be placed on the Table of the House Alternatively, we may be given the assurance that we were not being misled by these two senior Cabinet Ministers In this matter we need your guidance and protection

Shri G. B Pant: I have stated certain facts To say one is being misled is to attribute that the facts that I have placed here are not correct That would be uncharitable, I think As to the Law Commission making any remarks, nobody misleads anyone One expresses a certain view about a certain matter The other person may hold a different view There is no question of misleading But I have placed the facts before the House If those facts are disputed by anyone, it is open to him to lead evidence and say that these facts are incorrect So far as the Law Commission's report is concerned, it is open to the Government or to anyone to consider it or for the House to consider it, if it so chooses, at any time But how does that affect my statement in the House? That is entirely different I have given specific facts (Interruptions)

Shri H N Mukerjee: The Home Minister may technically be completely right in saying what he has done about the manner of appointment of Judges and all that. From the observations of the Chief Justice and the other Judges, as incorporated in the Law Commission's report, there seems to be some kind of a trouble some where, behind the scenes, so that in an informal manner or perhaps non-technical fashion, perhaps certain executive interferences are inferred by the Law Commission That being so, I wish the Home Minister to tell us that he will go, into the matter more deeply and not depend upon

[Shri H. N. Mukarjee]

that formal and technical approach to the matter.

Mr. Speaker: This is what I have read earlier when I was a law student. That is what is called the leading question: when did you give up beating your mother? If he said: 'yesterday', then it is admitted that he had been beating his mother. If he says: 'no', then it means that he is still beating his mother. Again and again the hon. Member wants a statement from the hon. Home Minister that he will enquire into the matter. He gave an instance pertaining to me also; I was a little afraid. If some goonda should really break into my house, what shall I do?....(Interruptions.) Order, order. Enough has been said on both sides. Ultimately the Law Commission's report is a report that is submitted to the Government. We did not, the Parliament did not, appoint that Commission. Government appoints various commissions and reports are sent to it. There can be difference of opinion and the hon. Minister who is responsible to us has made a statement categorically saying what exactly his view is. Therefore, there is no good again and again pitting the Law Commission against him. Further, the hon. Home Minister has also said that if they have got anything to prove that his statements are incorrect, he will abide by the decision of this House.

So far as the other point is concerned, I have no immediate jurisdiction over the Law Commissioners and I cannot say as to what ought to be done. Fortunately or unfortunately, they are not Ministers here... (Interruptions.) Order, order. The fact is that the Law Commission was not appointed by this House. Therefore, the report was not submitted by them to this House and I have no jurisdiction over the Law Commission.... (Interruptions.) The hon. Members had invited attention, not once or twice, but thrice. (Interruptions.) Order, order. I must be allowed to state what I feel. Ulti-

mately, whoever it may be, whether it is the Law Minister or the Home Minister to whom the report was sent he has got a right to say whether he agrees or disagrees. We cannot force them to say this or that. He has taken pains to explain categorically that so many cases have come and except in one case there was absolutely no difference and that also did not take place during his time.

Material is placed before a court. They come to some inferences. The inferences may be right or wrong, may be drawn only from one instance or many instances and the statement may over-emphasize a particular difference. These are things which any lawyer knows, and more particularly Mr. Nath Pai who is himself a lawyer, knows. In these circumstances, there is absolutely no good pressing this matter. If really anything is so directly and vitally inconsistent that one can be pitted against the other and if here is an incorrect statement deliberately made, the House knows what it can do in those circumstances. We shall leave it at that. I am not competent to give any advice to the hon. Member as to what ought to be done. I am here sitting as a Judge. Do they want me to put any cut motion specifically to the vote of the House? No. Then, I shall put all the cut motions to the vote of the House.

The cut motions were put and negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Members who want to say 'Aye' have said 'No'. Those who want to say 'No' have not said 'No.' I am happy that after all we are just laughing over this matter as to what could have happened.

The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the order paper, be granted to the President, to complete the sums neces-

sary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 46 to 60 and 123 relating to the Ministry of Home Affairs".

The motion was adopted.

[The motions for Demands for Grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha are reproduced below—Ed.].

DEMAND No. 46—MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,65,73,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Ministry of Home Affairs'."

DEMAND No. 47—CABINET

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 34,22,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Cabinet'."

DEMAND No. 48—ZONAL COUNCILS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,38,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Zonal Councils'."

DEMAND No. 49—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,22,600 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of pay-

ment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Administration of Justice'."

DEMAND No. 50—POLICE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,98,18,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Police'."

DEMAND No. 51—CENSUS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,97,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Census'."

DEMAND No. 52—STATISTICS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,73,29,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Statistics'."

DEMAND No. 53—PRIVY PURSES AND ALLOWANCES OF INDIAN RULERS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,88,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Privy Purses and Allowances of Indian Rulers'."

DEMAND No. 54—DILK

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,98,02,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the

[Mr. Speaker]

31st day of March, 1960, in respect
of 'Delhi'."

DEMAND No. 55—HIMACHAL PRADESH

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,34,33,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Himachal Pradesh'."

DEMAND No. 56—ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,85,44,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Andaman and Nicobar Islands'."

DEMAND No. 57—MANIPUR

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,14,40,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Manipur'."

DEMAND No. 58—TRIPURA

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,41,57,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Tripura'."

DEMAND No. 59—LACCADIVE, MINICOY AND AMINDIVI ISLANDS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 17,26,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect

DEMAND No. 60—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,68,87,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Home Affairs'."

DEMAND No. 123—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 74,27,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Home Affairs'."

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up Private Members' Business.

15 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

THIRTY-EIGHTH REPORT

Sardar Hukam Singh (Bhatinda): Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House agrees with the Thirty-eighth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 18th March, 1959."

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Thirty-eighth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 18th March, 1959."

The motion was adopted.

15.01 hrs.

REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE
(AMENDMENT) BILL*

Shri Hem Raj (Kangra) Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1951

Mr. Speaker: The question is-

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1951"

The motion was adopted

Shri Hem Raj: Sir, I introduce the Bill

INDICATION OF PRICES OF
COMMODITIES BILL*

Shri Ram Shankar Lal (Domaria Ganj) Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to enforce the indication of prices of commodities

Mr. Speaker: The question is

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to enforce the indication of prices of commodities"

The motion was adopted

Shri Ram Shankar Lal: Sir, I introduce the Bill

CHARITABLE AND RELIGIOUS
TRUSTS (AMENDMENT) BILL*

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta (Mahendergarh) Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Charitable and Religious Trusts Act, 1920.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Charitable and Religious Trusts Act, 1920."

The motion was adopted

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta Sir, I introduce the Bill.

FIXATION OF PRICE OF FOOD-
GRAINS BILL*

Shri Jhulan Sinha (Siwan) Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for fixation of prices of foodgrains

Mr. Speaker: The question is

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for fixation of prices of foodgrains."

The motion was adopted

Shri Jhulan Sinha: Sir, I introduce the Bill

15.04 hrs

SIKH GURDWARAS BILL

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR ELICITING
OPINIONS

Sardar A. S. Saigal (Janjgir) Sir, I beg to move

"That the time appointed for eliciting opinions on the Bill to provide for the better administration of Sikh Gurdwaras situated in different States of Indian Union and for inquiries into matters connected therewith be extended upto the 30th July, 1959"

*Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II—Section 2, dated 20-3-59.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the time appointed for eliciting opinions on the Bill to provide for the better administration of Sikh Gurdwaras situated in different States of Indian Union and for inquiries into matters connected therewith be extended upto the 30th July, 1959."

The motion was adopted.

15.05 hrs.

INDIAN FIRE-ARMS BILL—Contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now resume further discussion of the motion moved by Shri Uma Charan Patnaik on the 6th March, 1959 that the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to arms, ammunition and military stores be referred to a Select Committee.

Out of 24 hours allotted for the discussion of the Bill, 38 minutes have already been taken up on the 6th March, 1959 and 1 hour and 52 minutes are now available.

Shri Uma Charan Patnaik may now continue his speech.

Shri U. C. Patnaik (Ganjam): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the other day while moving the motion for referring the Bill to a Select Committee I had mentioned to this House the circumstances in which after 80 years the old outmoded arms laws are proposed to be repealed and a new law substituted. There are two Bills before the House, one by Government and the other by me. The Government Bill is a very excellent Bill. It has got many good points. It has considered very many details. But there are certain factors which are missing there and which I have tried to put in.

For instance, Sir, I have tried to see that weapons are divided into three classes: those which are totally

prohibited in respect of which I have prescribed the maximum punishment, medium sized weapons usually required by the public, and weapons which are of high bore and generally not required by the public. I have categorised them into different categories, prescribed different types of punishment and also prescribed different rules. In the case of prohibited weapons I have tried to change the procedure in the Criminal Procedure Code. I have also tried to take into consideration the fact that prices of weapons are soaring high, weapons are not being brought from outside and they are not being manufactured in this country. I have therefore suggested that Government should try to see that weapons and ammunitions are manufactured in proper numbers and quantities adequate for our requirements.

I have also tried to introduce the principle of conscription. You know, Sir, in every independent country Government has got the right to conscript people for national service in emergencies. In this Bill, in a very limited way I wanted the principle of conscription to be introduced at least with regard to those who have got weapons, who have got licences or permits for weapons, so that unless they get some sort of exemption they shall be liable for national service in emergencies.

15.08 hrs.

[Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

Therefore, Sir, I have tried to introduce a few new principles which would not only bring our arms laws in conformity with those of free nations but also provide for all exigencies, provide that undesirable people do not get weapons, bombs, hand-grenades and all that to cause havoc in the country or take to fifth-column activities, and, at the same time, see that ordinary civilians have got the right to get weapons as easily

as possible unless they come under any of these undesirable categories.

The Government Bill also is very good. It has provided for various points. We are happy that Government has brought a Bill which satisfies us to a very large extent. But there are only a few points where we want that the Government Bill should be improved, and I think we may come to some understanding as to the incorporation of certain provisions. But the difficulty is that the scope of the Government Bill does not permit the points that I have raised, the special features of my Bill, to be discussed in the course of that Bill by way of amendment or otherwise. It is, therefore, Sir, that I have moved for reference of this Bill to a Select Committee. I leave it to the House to take any decision it likes. But I do hope that Government will agree to some sort of a decision which will take into consideration the provisions of both the Bills.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to arms, ammunition and military stores be referred to a Select Committee consisting of Shri Mahavir Tyagi, Sardar Amar Singh Saigal, Shri Bhakt Darshan, Shri Narendrabhai Nathwani, Shri Jagan Nath Prasad Pahadia, Shri Shraddhakar Supekar, Shri Radha Raman, Shri Raghunath Singh, Shri Ram Garib, Shri Ajit Singh Bhatinda, Shri Raghubir Sahai, Shri Deen Bandhu Parmar, Shri Diwan Chand Sharma, Shri K. P. Kuttikrishnan Nak, Shri M. Thirumala Rao, Shri L. Elayaperumal, Shri Jaganatha Rao, Shri Radha Charan Sharma, Shri K. G. Wodeyar, Shri Bedakumar Pratap Ganga Deb Bamra, Shri N. Keehava, Shri Naushir Bharucha, Shri Satis Chandra Samanina, Shri Pramathanath Banerjee, Shri M. S. Sugandhi,

Shri Hem Barua, Shri Moti Singh Bahadursinh Thakore, Shrimati Krishna Mehta, Shri A. M. Tariq, Sheikh Mohammad Akbar, Shri P. K. Kodiyan, Shri K. K. Warior, Shri A. E. T. Barrow, Shri Dinesh Singh, Shri Subodh Hansda, Shri Rameshwar Sahu, Shri M. L. Dwivedi, Shri Shree Narayan Das, Rani Manjula Devi, Dr. N. C. Samantsinhar, Shri Baishnab Charan Mullick, Shri Krishna Chandra; and Shri U. C. Patnaik, with instructions to report by the end of May, 1880."

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): Sir, before the debate proceeds, may I point out—the hon. Member has also made a reference to that—that the Government Bill which has been already introduced in this House, I am hoping, will be taken up and referred to a Joint Select Committee soon. May I request the hon. Member to accept my assurance that the Select Committee will be requested to consider the provisions of this Bill? This is a Bill which deals with all the matters and it was the desire of this House to have a new consolidated Bill, because the old Act was a very old one, and out of deference for the opinion of this House, the Government went into the whole question, consulted the State Governments, and brought forward a Bill which I am very happy to find that the hon. Member, the mover of this Bill, believes is fairly liberal. Therefore, instead of discussing this matter at this stage, I might suggest to the hon. Member not to press it. When our Bill is submitted to the Select Committee, the provisions of this Bill will also be taken into account so that we shall have a Bill before this House which is as fair, as perfect and, in the words of my hon. friend, as liberal as possible.

Shri Baghabir Sahai (Budam): Will the hon. Minister be pleased to tell us when the Government Bill is likely to come up for consideration?

Shri Datar: We have introduced it already, and as soon as possible after the Demands for Grants are over, we shall be requesting the House to take it up during this session.

Shri U. C. Patnaik: My submission is this I am grateful to the hon. Minister that he has been kind enough to agree that both the Bills will be referred to the same Select Committee I am perfectly agreeable to that, but then there is only a small matter which I would like to point out. The Arms Act is being amended after 80 years. It was intended to disarm the entire nation and certain changes are being made after 80 years. We are grateful to Government for bringing their Bill and for their willingness to accept both the Bills. But I submit that before the Government Bill also comes up, it will be very valuable and useful to Government as well as to this House if the opinion of a few hon. Members who are interested in this subject and who have been making a study of this for the last six or seven years since the last discussion in Parliament in 1954, and the expression of their views are obtained here. It will be advantageous to Government as well as to this House.

Shri Datar: When the Government Bill comes here, they will have the advantage, because, there will be a debate before the Bill is accepted and in the course of that debate, questions might be raised so far as the provisions of this Bill also are concerned.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi (Hamirpur): In case this Bill had not to be discussed, the Minister would have said at the outset that the Bill should not be discussed. But when the House is seized of the Bill, I think it is necessary that it should be continued, and the opinion of the Members given on the floor of the House, and then the Government will be free to take up the matter as they like.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This was the earliest opportunity when the Home Minister could be asked to say what he has to say and give his reactions. He could not do it earlier; unless the motion was before the House, how can I have permitted him to say before-hand? This is the opportunity.

So, the position is this. There is one demand that it should be discussed further so that the Members may have an opportunity to express their own ideas and feelings about it. But, as the hon. Minister has said, we can take all this into account and keep these things in mind. When the Government Bill is taken up, we can give more time to that Bill at that moment so that those Members who want to express their opinion on the Bill might also have full opportunity. We can keep that in mind. The time allowed will be for both the Bills and the time would be much more than would ordinarily be given to one Bill. When it is brought up by the Government, that can be taken into account. But unless there is some regular motion here—well, is Shri Samanta submitting a motion?

Shri S. C. Samanta (Tamluk): I beg to move that the further debate on the Bill be adjourned sine die, as the hon. Minister has given us an assurance that the Government Bill will be fully discussed and that the present Bill also will be taken into consideration along with the Government Bill. So, I think the House will kindly accept this motion.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I can put the motion straightforwardly.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: Before it is put, I wish that the House be given an opportunity to give its views so that the Minister might consider them and then bring a Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Bill has already been introduced. There is no question of the House waiting for it. The Bill has been introduced already.

The question is:

"That the debate on the Bill be adjourned sine die."

The motion was adopted

15.15 hrs.

Code of Civil Procedure Amendment
Bill

मी श्र० सा० हिंदौरी (हमीरपुर) . उपाध्यक्ष भग्नाय, मैं प्रपते इस विषेयक को एक बार फिर सदन के सम्मुख विचार के लिए प्रस्तुत कर रहा हूँ । जैसा कि मैं ने पहले इस विषेयक के बारे में बताया था, हमारे कोड अकाद विविध प्रोतीक्ष्यों में एक बारा ८७वीं है, जिस के अनुसार एक ऐसा अधिकार हमारे देश के भूतपूर्व शासकों द्वारा दिया गया है, जिस से इस देश के नागरिकों को बदा भारी नुकसान हो रहा है । मैं ने सदन के सामने कहा उदाहरण रखे थे, जिन से यह साफ जाहिर था कि किस प्रकार से लोलो के साथ पलपात्पूर्ण व्यवहार किया जा रहा है । भाज मैं सदन के सामने कुछ ऐसी मिसालें रखना चाहता हूँ जिन से यह पता चल जावेगा कि बास्तव में इस विषेयक पर फिर से अच्छी तरह गौर करने की चाहत है । ऐसे धनेकों किससे हैं, जिन में राजा महाराजा व्यापार में अवका लेन देन में लगते हैं और नागरिकों के जो अधिकार हैं, वे उन को बरत नहीं पाने हैं । हमारे संविधान में यह बात है कि भारत-वर्ष में प्रत्येक नागरिक के अधिकार समान है और न्याय की दृष्टि से जो उन को बराबरता दी गई है । परन्तु एक ऐसी बारा है कि जिस से यह समानता की नहीं ली जाई है वह इह से लोलो के विश्व एक बड़ी भारी हानिकारक बहत इह देश में बह रही है । इस के पूर्व कि मैं और बातें बताऊं, मैं दो बार उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ । पिछली बारी मैंने जब इस सदन में इस विषेयक को रखा था तो हमारे विविध भौतिक सेवा में कहा था कि शाप बताइये कि कहा

कहा मुकदमे चलाने की इजाजत नहीं दी गई है और काई भा० ऐसी बात नहीं होती कि जहा० पर इजाजत न दी गई हो । मूँहे से दूसरे कहा० पड़ता है कि गृह मन्त्रालय को भाज भी यह अधिकार प्राप्त है कि वह किसी को चाहे तो इजाजत दे सकता है और किसी को चाहे तो इजाजत नहीं दे सकता है । इस सम्बन्ध में विवि० मन्त्रालय की राय भागी गई थी गृह मन्त्रालय की तरफ से या दूसरी तरह से और पूछा गया था कि इस सम्बन्ध में क्या किया जाना चाहिये । विवि० मन्त्रालय ने यह कहा० था कि सभी लेसिल में जहा० तक सम्भव ही, इजाजत दी ही जानी चाहिये और इस इजाजत को रोका नहीं जाना चाहिये । विवि० मन्त्रालय हमारी सरकार का एक विशेष विभाग है । उस की राय है कि मुकदमे चलाने की अनुमति दी जानी चाहिये । लेकिन ऐसे उदाहरणों की यह गिनती नहीं की जा सकती है जिन में इजाजत नहीं दी गई क्योंकि ऐसे बहुत ही मामले हैं । किन्तु ही मामलों में गृह मन्त्रालय की तरफ से इस तरह के मुकदमे चलाने की आज्ञा नहीं दी गई है और सालों के साल गुजर चुके हैं । जितना स्पष्ट लोकों को राजे महाराजाओं से मिलता था, उस का बयाज भी भाज तक लालों में हो जाता, यदि उस स्पष्टे को किसी अन्य काम में लगाने का अवमर प्राप्त हो गया होता । लेकिन जोगों को स्पष्ट मिलता नहीं है । यह व्यापारिक मामलों का स्पष्ट है । सरकार ने राजे महाराजाओं को जो अधिकार दे रखे हैं, उन के सभी मूँहे कोई विरोध नहीं है । जब तक वे हमारे देश के शासक थे, तब तक तो उन को पूरे अधिकार प्राप्त थे और अब भी हम ने उन को एक तो जो उन के शासक होने की ही सिवत में अधिकार दे रखे हैं और साथ ही सभी सावारण नागरिकों को जो अधिकार प्राप्त है, उन से कहीं अधिक दूसरे अधिकार भी उन को दे रखे हैं । नागरिक की हैसिया से वे ब्यापार करते हैं, लेन देन करते हैं और शीर्षिल करते हैं मामले काम करते हैं और

[भी म० सा० दिलेही]

साकारण नागरिक की भाँति रहते हैं तो यिर क्या कारण है कि हम हमारे साकारण नागरिकों के विषद उन को एक ऐसा स्वरूप या अधिकार दिया जाव या उन का यह अधिकार बना रहे दिया है कि हमारे साकारण नागरिकों के बीच अधिकार है ये लिये जाने और ये दोनों अपनी जाही कमाई को बास्तव न पा सकें और न ही न्याय पाने के लिये अदालतों की बाबज से सकें या इह प्रकार की कोई दूसरी कार्रवाई न कर सकें।

ये निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि विधि के विवाद में तो न्याय है लेकिन विधि न्यायवद के विवाद में न्याय नहीं है। यह दड़े अंतर्वर्द्ध की बात है। यदि विधि न्यायवद इसी दोषता रखता है तो और गृह न्यायवद की राय दे सकता है तो क्या कारण है कि गृह न्यायवद इस राय को नहीं बानता है? ज्यों नहीं सभी जामलों में उदारतापूर्वक नागरिकों को इकाई दी जाती है जिस से वे अपनी जाही कमाई का समय बांप करने के लिये न्यायालयों की बाबज से सकें, अदालतों में या सकें।

ये बाबता हूँ कि हमारे सभी महोदय बोल्डिंग नहीं हैं। छिन्नु वे भी तो सभी जामलों में नहीं या पाते हैं, सभी जामलों पर विचार नहीं कर पाते हैं। राय तो सचिवालय की तरफ के ही बाती है और उन को लियाते ही ऐसे जोके लियाते ही राये न्यायालयों के साथ काम करने के बीच राये अदालतों द्वारा तरफ के यहाँ के अलग काम लियाजाते होते हैं। उन के पास और भी ज्याँके होते हैं जिसे हे वे अलग उस्कू लीका करता सकते हैं। ये यह जामल नहीं जानता कि क्योंकारी अधारावार में जानते हैं, वा लिये, और दूरी में जानते हैं। लेकिन ये यह सच यह देना चाहता हूँ कि मूल देशी बातें होती हैं जिसे हे गृह न्यायवद में जनाय बक्ता है और उस प्रकार के बाबज इकाई नहीं दी जाती है या जाननाने को ये इकाई

दी जाती है। जो कोई बूँद कर लेता है, उस को तो युक्तिमान दायर करने की इचाजत निम जाती है और जो बूँद नहीं कर पाता है उस को नहीं लियती है। जो बूँद नहीं कर पाता है उस के जामले ने सामन्य-दायर जटकते रहते हैं और इचाजत नहीं दी जाती है। ये जाप के सामने एक जामला रखना चाहता है और वह भी जैन जोसला का है। क्षेत्र-पक्षा के महाराजा ने अपने बांदूस को बेचने के लिये उस के जाप बातचीत की ओर ने बांदू एक जाप २५ हजार के बीच बहार कि तुम इतने रखने नुस्खे दे दो और मैं कुछ दिन में कोशिका कर के बाज धाप को देदूँगा। जीव जैन जोसला ने एक जाप पञ्चीत हजार रुपया उठाने दे दिया। इसी बकार के महाराजा ने उसे कहा कि चार हजार रुपये के कीमत सटिफिकेट है, वे भी ये बेचना चाहता हूँ, याप रुपया दे दें और उस ने दे दिया। महाराजा ने प्राय तक न तो उस को बांदू दिये है और न ही कैम्प सटिफिकेट और न ही यह रुपया उठे बायिस किया है। यह सन् १९५४ की बात है। यदि इस अवस्थित में यह न्यायवद को अर्जी ही कि हमको इचाजत दी जावे कि हम महाराजा के विषद लियिल प्रोत्तराइन्स दायर कर सकें, न्यायालय भी या सकें, तो युसे लेवल्प्रूफ वह कहां पड़ता है कि इचाजत देने वे टाल बटोल होती रही और जाप तक यह इचाजत नहीं लियी है। यह उनको यह दिया जाता है कि गृह न्यायवद में इस पर दोष विचार किया है और वह समझता है कि इचाजत देना युलारिव नहीं है। ये जहां चाहता हूँ कि यह उल्का रुपया महाराजा के ऊपर बढ़ा दूँगा है, प्रकार यीकूप है कि रुपया महाराजा ने बायिस नहीं किया है तो यह कारण है कि इचाजत नहीं दी जाती है न्यायालय वे जाने की। उसे उन्हें यह दिया जाता है कि समझोता कर जो, इतना रुपया के लो, जानी न जानी और इसी तरफ की दूसरी बातें बही जाती हैं। दूसरी तरफ युसे लियिल दूसरों से जानूर दूँगा है कि गृह न्यायवद के जोगों ने जाइसेट और उन

महाराजा ने कहा कि तुम लिख लत करो, वरता लत करो, मुम्हारा मुख नहीं लिपणने चाहता है। इसका अर्थ यह है कि चूंकि यह संवादक के पास इचाहत होने का अधिकार नीचूद है, इसलिए

उपायकरण उदाहरण : डाइवेट तीर पर की यह बात आपके पास लिख तरह से चुनून नहीं है?

Shri M. B. Thakore (Patna): There are very few hon. Members in the House. There is no quorum.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Why should he be so apologetic in bringing it to my notice? The bell is being rung—Now there is quorum; the hon. Member may continue.

श्री डॉ लाल लिलेश्वरी : उपायकरण महोदय, यह कह रहा था कि चुनून से ऐसे उदाहरण भी हैं जिन में राजे महाराजों ने आपार वें सवाल लगाया। चुनून लेने देने किसी और अन्य ऐसे कानों में उन्होंने सावारण नामरिकों का ज्ञा अधिकार किया जिन में वे पहले नहीं करते थे। जब वे किसी देशी राज्य के शासक वे तब वह राज्य की सर्वोच्च सत्ता थे, इस लिये उन के आपार में आने का प्रस्तुत नहीं आता था, लेकिन जब वह सावारण नामरिक की हैसियत के इस तरह के आपारों में वह दाते हैं। वें ये उनको लिलेश्वरिकार किये जाते थे। यूं रें लिलेश्वरिकार के बारे में तो ये चुनून नहीं चुनून। वे बने रहें, लेकिन जब वे नये लिप्तम की ओर में झेल करते हैं, और एक सावारण नामरिक की तरह से आपार वें आते हैं तो उन में और यूं रें नामरिकों में नेह बात नहीं होना चाहिए। आप जानते हैं कि हमारे राजे महाराजाओं को वे अधिकार दिये गये हैं जो लिलेश्वरी राजाओं को ग्राह्य हैं। यह आप जानते हैं कि एक लेक का रहने वाला जो आदावद का नामरिक भी है, उसे लिलेश्वरी नामरिक के अधिकार वे दिये जावें तो वह वह लीला की बात है? फिर भी मैं लेक एक लीटों भी बात के लिये यह वर लिलेश्वर ग्रस्तुत कर रहा हूं और

यह वह कि लिलिल ग्रोतीवर कोड की बारा ८७ वीं उठा ली जाये। इस में किसी भी व्यक्तिको एक शासक के विवर, जाहे उस के डाप निली लिप्तम का अन्वाव हुआ हो, मुकदमा चलाने का अधिकार नहीं है। मैं चाहता हूं कि वह बारा उठा ली जाये। एक उदाहरण में ने आप के सामने रखा, यूं रें उदाहरण भी हवारे जानने हैं। एक उदाहरण है बाबरा की रियासत का। बाबरा के नवाब साहब ने अपनी जायदाद का चुनून हिस्ता अपनी बेगम को दिया। उस में एक मकान और चुनून और जायदाद भी। जब उन के मरने के बाद उन का मकान गहरी पर बैठा तो उस ने अपनी भाँ का मकान और जायदाद छीन ली और अब वह उस को देना नहीं चाहता। जायदे से, कानून के बुताविक भी वह बेगम साहब ही उस की हुकदार है और मालिक है। लेकिन चूंकि मुकदमा चलाने का अधिकार किसी नामरिक को प्राप्त नहीं है इस लिये उस की विषया आं भी इस बात का कोई उपाय नहीं पा सकती जिस से वह जायदाद उस को बिल आय। आज उस का अति नहीं है, वह बेगम की हैसियत से है। उसके पास कोई सावन नहीं है कि वह यूं सरा मकान बनाकर उपन का दूसरा मकान बनाकर यापन का दूसरा सावन पा सके। ऐसी उम्मीद हालत है। अगर रियासत का जातक उसके साथ अन्वाव करता है तो यह मुकदमा चलाने का। न उक्ती जायदाद ही दिलाता है और न कोई इसका प्रयोग ही करता है। तो किर यातिर उस का क्या होगा? इससे यह होगा कि हम अपने नामरिकों को उनके अधिकारों से बंचित रखते हैं जो कि सावारणतक संविधान के द्वारा उनको बिल चुके हैं। यह संविधान की उनेका है और उसी की एक बारा की बाद में हमें उपने नामरिक अधिकार को सख्त कर दें वह हमें लोग नहीं देता। मैं सदन का आय इस तरफ आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं। एक दूसरा लिप्तमा लिलासपुर के महाराज का है।

[भी भ० ला० हिंदैरी]

एक विविधा वै कोई ३० हजार की रकम बहाराव विलासपुर के पास जगा की थी। वह वह नौजवानी में थी, उसका राज था और उसका विवाह था कि वह उसे मिल जायगी, जैसे वहले हुआ करता था। लेकिन रियासत खत्म हो गई। अब कहते हैं कि राजा विविधा का रूपया नहीं देना चाहते हैं। बेबा है, दुष्टी है, चल फिर नहीं सकती है, जाने पीने और जीवन यापन का जरिया नहीं है। राजा साहब देने से हनकार करते हैं, उसके पास इन्होंने साधन नहीं हैं कि वह उस रूपये को प्राप्त कर सके या अपने जाने पीने का प्रबन्ध कर सके। गृह मन्त्रालय की ओर से उसको भी इजाजत नहीं मिल रही है कि वह मुकदमा चला सके और अपनी जायदाद को प्राप्त कर सके। इस किस्म के बहुत से उदाहरण मैं सदन के सामने रख सकता हूँ। लेकिन वै बहुत से उदाहरण रख कर सदन का समाज नहीं लेना चाहता। लेकिन सदन इस बात को समझ से कि बास्तव में जो हमारी शिकायत है वह सच्ची शिकायत है। इसमें कोई ऐसी बात नहीं है कि भाज हम कोई बहुत बड़ा अधिकार मांग रहे हैं। या कोई बहुत बड़े स्वत्व की मांग कर रहे हैं। प्राप्त इस को ठें दिल से सोचिये और इस विवेयक को स्वीकार कीजिये। मैं आपकी सूचना में यह लाना चाहता हूँ कि इस विवेयक को बलते-बलते करीब साल भर हो गया है। इस पर विचार चलता ही रहा है। जब तक विविध मन्त्रालय की राय नहीं थी तब तक हम से यह कहा गया कि हम इसमें राफ़ नहीं ले पाये हैं, इस पर ठीक तरह से विचार नहीं हो पाया है, और इस कारण यह अस्तवी होता गया। एक समय किसी और कारण के इस विवेयक पर विचार इस सदन में अस्तवी हो गया और भाज बहुत दिनों के बाद फिर आया है। मैं सोचता था कि हमारे मंत्री भी इस कियत में काफ़ी सोच विचार कर चुके होंगे। लेकिन गृह मन्त्रालय के मंत्री भी बहार ने बताया कि वह अभी इस मामले

में तैयार नहीं है और वह ये विल अभी देख नहीं पाये हैं। इस कारण वह इस मामले में अभी कुछ नहीं कह सकते। भाज हमारे विविध मन्त्रालय के उपमंत्री कहते हैं कि वे इस बात से राजी हैं और इस बात को गहराई से और अच्छी तरह से समझते हैं। लेकिन उनके सामने कुछ कठिनाइयां हैं और वे ऐसी हैं कि सेकेटेरिकेट की तरफ से नोट आ जाता है तैयार होकर, जिसे भीक कह सकते हैं

उपायकाल भ्रातृवय : यह बातें आप क्यों कहते हैं। यह उन को ही कहने दीजिये जब उनका समय आये। आप उनकी कठिनाइयों की चर्चा क्यों करने हैं?

भी भ० ला० हिंदैरी : मैं इस लिये कह रहा हूँ कि सबको पता चल जाय और मैं चाहता हूँ कि सदन समझ से कि प्रसिद्धियत क्या है।

उपायकाल भ्रातृवय : इस तरह आपको नहीं कहना चाहिये, वह उन्होंने आपको विवाह में लेकर कहा है।

भी भ० ला० हिंदैरी : उन्होंने तो नहीं कहा है, लेकिन मुझे मालूम हो गया है। वे . .

उपायकाल भ्रातृवय : यह बात तो उन्हीं के बारे में है भेद किसी ने भी दिया हो।

भी भ० ला० हिंदैरी : सदन के सदस्यों का कर्तव्य है कि वे भेद की बातें यहा लायें और सरकार को ठीक तरह से चलाने का प्रयत्न कर। यह हमारे स्वत्व की बात है कि हम कहा से पता न गाते हैं और अपने देश की जनता और देश के नागरिकों के सामने लाने की कोशिश करते हैं। मेरे स्पाल में आप को इससे प्रसङ्ग होना चाहिये, उपायकाल भ्रातृवय। यह कार्य सरकार का है कि वह जांच करे और अगर किसी ने गमती की है तो उसे क्षमा दे, लेकिन सभी बातों पर टाम टटोल फैला न चित नहीं है। न्याय की बातों पर हमारी सरकार को अस्ती विचार करना

चाहिए क्योंकि हम ने इस देश में बार बार कहा है कि हम एक समाजवादी ढांचा स्वापित करना चाहते हैं, हम ने बार बार कहा है कि हम नागरिकों को बराबरी के अधिकार देना चाहते हैं। हमने बार बार कहा है कि हम एक दंडि किस्म की सत्ता स्वापित करना चाहते हैं। मैं यह बात बारबार कहना चाहता हूँ कि बारम्बार इस विषय को सदन में लाये जाने पर भी, और इस बात का कुलासा होने पर भी इसमें टाल घटोल की जा रही है और इस सम्बन्ध में उचित निर्णय नहीं लिया जा रहा है। आज समय या गया है कि इस पर अच्छी तरह से गौर किया जाय और इस मसले को टाला न जाय। हमें यह विश्वास अगर हो सके कि लोगों को न्याय दिलेगा तो कोई आपत्ति नहीं, जैसा है कानून दैसा ही बना रहे। हमें इस बात पर भी कोई आपत्ति नहीं है कि जो अधिकार गृह बन्नायलय के पास है जो कि इस को ढील करता है, कि इजाजत दी जाय या नहीं, वह उस के पास रहे यदि यह अधिकार कोटि के पास पहुँच जाय कि वह परमिशन दे कि मुकदमा दायर किया जा सकता है या नहीं। कोई भी इजाजत इस को तय करे तो इसमें भी मुझे कोई आपत्ति नहीं है क्योंकि न्यायालय में जाकर कम से कम न्याय तो हो सकेगा। मुझे इस बात पर आपत्ति नहीं है कि हमारे शासकों के अधिकार बने रहें, क्योंकि बहुत से शासक तो बड़े अच्छे हैं और हमें उनसे कोई शिकायत नहीं है, वह किसी का भी रुपया दापत कर देते हैं। लेकिन कुछ ऐसे हैं जो अपने इस अधिकार का दुष्प्रयोग कर रहे हैं। मुझे शिकायत उन से है। उनसे नहीं है। तो आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि यह अधिकार कम से कम न्यायालयों को दे दिया जाय कि जो दुसी भाइयी है, जिसका रुपया नहीं दिल सका है अगर वह न्यायालय को अर्जी दे कि उसको मुकदमा चलाने की इजाजत दे दी जाय तो न्यायालय उस की जांच पढ़तास कर के फैसला करे। मुझे आवाह है कि इस प्रकार सब को न्याय दिल सकेगा।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं सदन से अपील करता हूँ कि वह इस विषयक को स्वीकार करे।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, be taken into consideration."

पंडित ज्ञान प्रबोधिनी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह विल जो पेश हुआ है, मैं उसका हृषय से स्वागत करता हूँ। हमने निविच्छ रूप से इस देश में एक समाजवादी व्यवस्था से सम्बद्ध सरकार स्वापित करने का संकल्प किया है और इस दिशा में यह देश प्रगति भी कर रहा है। जब राजकीय व्यवस्था बंग की गई इस देश में तब कुछ ऐसी स्थितियां हो सकती हैं जिन के कारण हमने राजाओं को कुछ सहायिते इसलिये दी कि वे अनिवार्य लिटिगेशन में न उलझ जायें। विधि भंत्रालय पर इस बात का अधिकार रखता जहर गया है कि वह यह निर्णय करे कि अब किसी राजा के खिलाफ मुकदमे की कार्रवाई हो सकती है या नहीं। लेकिन इस प्रगतिशील राज्य के अन्दर मैं नहीं समझता कि बहुत अधिक देर तक इस तरह के संरक्षण को कायम रखता चाहिये। इस देश के अन्दर जो भी आदमी रहते हैं उनमें हम किसी किस्म के भेदभाव को बरदाश्ट करने के लिये तैयार नहीं हैं। हम चाहते हैं कि चाहे कोई राजा महाराजा हो या कोई इस देश का नायरिक हो सब कानून की दृष्टि में बराबर होने चाहिये। इस देश में किसी किस्म के भेदभाव की बात न रहे। इसके लिये जरूरी है कि किसी भी तबके को विशेषाधिकार या विशेष प्रकार के संरक्षण न दिये जायें, कम से कम लाहौर तबके को तो न दिये जायें। अगर कोई कमजोर तबका है तो उसको संरक्षण दिया जा सकता है लेकिन राजे महाराजे तो कमजोर तबके में नहीं हैं। उनकी स्थिति तो हमारे देश के कोटि कोटि मानव ममाज से बहुत अच्छी है। ऐसी स्थिति में मैं यह नहीं समझ सकता कि :

[विभिन्न उत्तर व जवाबी]

मानव जीव उत्तर तथा नें से गतिशील करे तो वह उत्तर के लिये बोर्ट के बाबने कर्मों न आये, ऐसी अवश्यकता हमारे कानून में क्यों हो ? जो व्यापक उन्हें वह संरक्षण दे रहा है उत्तर व्यापक को मैं बाबने के प्रणालीकाल देख की स्विति में अनुप्रयुक्त और अनावश्यक समझता हूँ । हमारे बाबी ने सदन के बाबने को बाबन्यात देख किये वे हमारे द्वय पर बोर्ट पूँजाने बाले हैं । विविध बंधानात्मक में और और क्यों भी जोन कुंचली नारे बैठे रहे और राजा महाराजाओं को अनावश्यक प्रोटेक्शन में वह हमारे बाबन के कामर एक बड़ी कड़ी टीका है । मैं समझता हूँ कि बाबकों को इस विवद में सबम होना चाहिए कि हमारे लेकेटरिएट के बाबनी इस तरह के अनावश्यक प्रोटेक्शन न हैं । यह जो विवेदक के काम में संलोकन देख किया गया है मैं इसे बहुत बोर्जु समझता हूँ और इसका समर्थन करता हूँ ।

Shri Jaipal Singh (Ranchi West—Reserved—Sch. Tribes): I am sorry I was not here to listen to the earlier arguments of my very hon. friend. I oppose this Bill for one very obvious reason, and it is something which, to my mind, is very very important for India as a country, and it is that we must be men of our word for the country. We sometimes forget—we are beginning to forget—that we have 500 people to thank for the easy passage of independence and all that followed therefrom. I know we talk glibly about a socialist pattern of society. It may be an ideal. But, I have often felt that perhaps we talk more than destroy the myths that are obstructing the realisation of this ideal of ours. In the Constitution itself, we have an article whereby untouchability is abolished. I wish my hon. friend and others who feel so strongly about the rule of law, of everyone being equal in law, could exert themselves more towards the real abolition of untouchability.

I am not here to defend the rulers and the particular privilege under the law which they continue to enjoy. They themselves, if I might use an expression which is not Oxford English, have self-immolated themselves. But for them, today, perhaps India might not have been independent. We gave them our word at a time when things were difficult. They themselves realize the fact that although we gave them our word, the situation cannot continue for ever. A great deal of this irritation arises from the fact, whether my friends on the other side admit or not, that the rulers, not all of them, have been reading the writing on the wall. Some of them have been resisting certain political parties. I know it in my own area. A ruler is a good man if he is with the ruling party. Let him enjoy all the privileges that have been accorded to him. But, if he does not belong to the ruling party, he is a bad man. His wings must be clipped, his privy purse must be reduced and he must be demolished.

I think this is unwise thinking. I wonder whether if the great Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel had been sitting there, my hon. friend would have dared to introduce this Bill. My hon. friend is a man of courage, I accept that. He means well. But, I cannot help feeling that he is misguided. Is this problem important enough? Is it big enough? Does it really matter? It is a question of 500 people roughly. Out of the 500, most of them are crossing the floor, if I may say so. I speak with a certain amount of knowledge of the people concerned. I found, only last week-end, Members of Parliament visited Ajmer. We had in this company my hon. friends there who would willingly agree with my friends there. It is a peculiar alliance. My friends there would agree to anything that is for destruction. I have said so before and I repeat it again. This is a country where we value history, history that has a

meaning in the present context, history that is not standing in the way of our progress. I ask, are the rulers, today, really trying to take advantage of this particular legal privilege they have been given? I think they are the first people who will come forward and say, all right, we do not want any. I feel that in this country, in the Constitution itself, everybody is not equal. There are certain sections of the community which have special privileges. I have been more than once grossly misunderstood by the Treasury Benches when I have pleaded for something very very special for India's most ancient millions, the Adivasis. It is not that I think that the Adivasis should be above law. It is not because of that. If you are going to have a socialist pattern of society, the fundamental thing that my hon. friend and his supporters should appreciate is the fact that in a democratic society, democracy will flourish only if you accept the fact that the minority of one shall be heard. Is that the situation today? Can we honestly say that? Until we ourselves destroy the deep-rooted myths and then talk of democracy, I feel we do not know the meaning of equality. Equality does not mean uniformity. It is a question of unity in diversity. In this particular case, as far as this Bill is concerned, I feel it is a vindictive measure.

This Bill would not have been brought forward but for the fact that these 300 people disagreed.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: Question.

Shri Jaipal Singh: Not all of them: quite a few of them have become very good rulers because they have joined the ruling party. The evidence is there in this very House. But, some of them, may be most of them, have certainly woken up to the fact that they have ceased to be rulers. Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I do not understand why this expression 'ruler' is there,

because they are no longer rulers. That is the very first thing. I do not know why the expression 'ruler' is used at all.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Because we agreed that we would continue to call them Rulers.

Shri Jaipal Singh: If we have agreed, if we have agreed firmly, it is sheer impertinence on the part of any hon. Member of this Parliament to introduce a Bill of this nature, if we have firmly agreed, as you have said.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: Does he mean to say that this Parliament is not competent to revise its judgment at any time?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Not at all.

Shri Jaipal Singh: Parliament can always become wiser. But I say, my hon. friend, I think I can say, my Rt. hon. friend—I hope one day he will occupy the Benches over there, I hope he will succeed the great Sardar Patel who was a man of his word...

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: My hon. friend has not understood that it does not want to take away that which Sardar Patel has guaranteed to all the rulers. It is only private transactions which were not guaranteed to the rulers.

Shri Jaipal Singh: I am very very surprised that an old Parliamentarian like my hon. friend is trying to draw a distinction between a private deal—I do not know where the private deal was. This is in the statute. How can anything be in the statute and be a private deal, I do not understand. I must be forgiven if I speak forthright. I know my hon. friend over there, Shri H. N. Mukerjee is there. Well, I do not wish to give out any secrets. But I want to tell my friend there, and everybody else in this House that India will be the poorer for the grandeur that is associated with the rulers. I do not quite know why the word

[Shri Jaipal Singh]

'ruler' is still there. As long as you have given them the word, you have to respect that. We should be men of our word. After all, it is a question of one's life time.

Sir, we talk of Privy Purse and the like. May I know why hon. Members of Parliament themselves ask for certain privileges? Why are they not on level terms with the rest of the communities in this country? Sir, I need not go further. I am not a lawyer. I do not wish to argue these things, but I do feel that we are big enough and we can manage to forget these five hundred rulers and we can get on without these five hundred rulers. But, let them have these privileges, if we have given them our word. Certainly, I am not saying that for ever eternally we have to continue this privilege. But the thought behind it, the motive behind it, the purpose behind it, is mean. I heartily oppose this Bill.

Mr Deputy-Speaker: Shri M. B. Thakore.

Shri M. B. Thakore. Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir,

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now some other hon. Members have made up their minds to speak. So, every hon. Member shall be brief.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: Time may be extended by half an hour.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Just now he is putting the proposal. We took this up at 3 O' clock and the hon. Member did not say this at that time. We will see how it proceeds.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): I should like to interrupt for about five minutes.

An Hon. Member: For about five minutes only.

Shri Datar: We come in so far as privation is concerned. My hon.

friend will deal with the rest. Therefore I would like to intervene for about five minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All right. Shri M. B. Thakore may continue.

Shri M. B. Thakore: I congratulate Shri Dwivedi for introducing a measure like this. I fully support him. In this measure he excludes the State of Jammu and Kashmir. Now, all our leaders say that Jammu and Kashmir is part and parcel of India. The representative of the State of Jammu and Kashmir has stated in this very House that it is part and parcel of India and part and parcel of the Indian Union. Why should there be any distinction? So I oppose such provision in the Bill.

The second observation that I want to make is on the immunity of the former rulers as far as the Civil Procedure Code is concerned. These immunities started from former times. The British Government recognised the sovereignty of all the States. Now they are no longer sovereign States. These rulers are as equal as any citizen of India. Moreover, Sir, we have adopted a democratic Constitution where equality before law is recognised and in courts of law this is proclaimed. My learned friend Shri Jaipal Singh said that equality before law does not apply to the former rulers in respect of such immunity from the Civil Courts. I do not agree with that. The immunity was recognised by the foreign power, the British Government, on the ground that they were sovereign States under the British suzerainty. One thing I want to add, and that is, that it does not apply to the present rulers but it inherits which is much more dangerous. It will inherit to their descendants irrespective of what they do and what they would do in future. So, it is against the fundamental rights conferred by our sacred Constitution.

We have adopted a socialist pattern of society. Many of our former rulers served as Governors. They also talked about the socialistic pattern of society. I do not think that 'they could say that they must have some privilege of this type.

Sir, I know that Members of Parliament who are elected under our Constitution are also not immune from the Civil Procedure Code. I do not understand why the Home Ministry or our Government is lying idle not to apply the same kind of disqualification to the former kings and maharajas.

श्री चड्डम देव (चम्बा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, १५ अगस्त १९४८ को गत के १२ बजे से पहले हिन्दुस्तान के ५६३ राज्य थे। उस के बाद ५६२ राज्य यहाँ रहे। यह स्थाल करने हुए कि वे भी अपनी परम्परा को कायम रखें, भारत सरकार ने उन को सब प्रकार की सुरक्षा दी, महल, जेव जांच, जागीरे बगीचे बगीचे दी। उस के लिये मैं समझता हूँ कि किसी को भी उन्हीं वक्त कोई ज्यादा अफसोस नहीं हुआ था। किन्तु उस के पश्चात् हम ने अपना कांस्टी-ट्यूशन बनाया और तब प्रश्न उठा कि जिन जोड़ों के लिये भारत सरकार के कोष से करोड़ों रुपया जाता है, उन को भी इलैक्शन में जड़े होने का अधिकार मिलना चाहिये या नहीं। निश्चय हुआ कि वे भी दूसरे नागरिकों की भांति भारत के नागरिक हैं। अम्य नागरिकों की भांति उन को भी इन सब जांचों में समाजता का अधिकार मिला हुआ है। उस के पश्चात् हमारे बहाँ के ५६२ भूतपूर्व राजाओं ने अपनी पूँछों बढ़ाने के लिये व्यापार में, जौकरियों में तथा दूसरे जोड़ों में आव लेना बहु किया और राज-कीम पुराना ठाठ बाठ सब का सब छोड़ दिया। इस के बारे में मैं कुछ अधिक नहीं कहना चाहता हूँ लेकिन वही कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह सब दूसरा ही था कि जब सब

एक ही सत्रह पर है, एक तरह के नागरिक हैं, तो कोई कारब नहीं कि जिना किसी लाइसेंस के अनियन्त्र जस्तात्र उन के पास रहे या दूसरी जीवे रहे या जागीरों से बोड़ा सा रुपया मिले, इलैक्शन नहाने के लिये देश का उमी तरह से जर्ब हो, ये नव येमी जीवे हैं जिन पर विचार होना चाहिये।

मेरे एक माननीय वित्त ने कहा है कि भगर सरदार पटेल होते तो उन के साथमें किसी की जुरत न होती कि इन किस्म का बिल ना भके। मेरा विश्वास है कि भगर सरदार पटेल जिन्हा होते तो शायद इन किस्म की बहुत भारी जोड़े न होती और पुराने निशान कभी के बिट गये होते और जो भशान्ति करने वाली और लोगों में भसन्तोष पैदा करने वाली बातें हैं, वे भी कभी की सत्य हो गई होती। लेकिन वह नोंभू की बात है, आज की नहीं है।

16. *Amendment.*

मुझे एकमोस है कि एक माननीय सदस्य ने यह कहा कि दुमनी की बजह से इस विवेयक को लाया गया है। यह भी कहा गया कि बेचारे खलसे को जीने का अधिकार तो रहना ही चाहिये। वे कहना चाहता हूँ कि यहा जागीर जीने का सबाल तो नहीं है। यहाँ पर तो सबाल यह है कि जब वे साधारण नागरिकों के साथ रहते हैं, कारोबार करते हैं, व्यापार में हिस्सा लेते हैं और अन्य प्रकार का लेनदेन करते हैं तो भगर कस कोई इस तरह की बात हो जाती है कि किसी को पैसा नहीं मिलता या कोई और बलती वे करते हैं, तो उन के विश्व भुक्ताना चलाने का अधिकार तो साधारण नागरिकों को मिलना ही चाहिये। मेरा यह पूरा विश्वास है और याच इस बात की बायं भी करता है कि जो देश का कानून है वह तो सब के लिये बराबर ही होगा।

[बो पद्म देव]

चाहिये। जाप चाहें तो राजाओं को जो अर्था उस बात दे रहे हैं, उन से और अधिक दे दें, भवत दे दें, अच्छी अच्छी विविधत जो बन रही है, या बन नहीं है, उन में से उन को कोई विविधत दे दें जिन के पास नहीं है, ऐसिन जहाँ उन कानून का तात्पुर है वह सब के लिये सामान होना चाहिये। जब ये सोनों के साथ रहते हैं, औरे हैं, जाते हैं, पीते हैं, तो कोई भूले, कोई वकालियाँ भी कर सकते हैं और उन भूलों और वकालियों के लिये जो न्यायालय है वह सब की वहुत में होना चाहिये, जो चाहे न्यायालय में किसी के विशद विकावत से कर जा सकता है, इस की इजाजत होनी चाहिये। हर एक को अपने अपने कानून, दुल, तकसीक हर एक अधिकार के विशद जोकि दोषाधिकारी हो, न्यायालय में ले जाने का पूरा अधिकार होना चाहिये।

इसलिये, उपाध्यक महोदय, माननीय म० सा० द्विवेदी जी ने जो विवेदक यह प्रस्तुत किया है, वह बहुत ही सामयिक है, बहुत ही जरूरी है और देश के हित में है, इसलिये उसे अवश्यमेव स्वीकार किया जाना चाहिये।

जो जवाब सिद्ध उपाध्यक महोदय, में एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ। मेरे कहने का असल वह जहाँ वा कि न्यायालय के सामने सब बराबर न हों। मेरे कहने का अदालत के बाबत इतना वा कि इन सोनों की जिन्हीं कोई ज्यादा नहीं है और जो जवान उन को दी नहीं है, जो अधिकार एक बार दिये गये हैं, उन को हमें कायद रखना चाहिये, अपनी जवान पर का ज रखना चाहिये।

जी विजयल मिशन (नोरेपुर) : उपाध्यक महोदय, जो विवेदक वहाँ पर राजा गया है, इस पर बहुत ज्यादा बाद

विचार की आवश्यकता नालूम नहीं देती है। मेरे विचार में इस विवेदक का उच अग्र बोहा जा रखा हुआ होता, तो बाद विचार की जीवत ही न जाती। में आज्ञा करता हूँ कि गवर्नरेंट इस में कुछ सुधार कर के इस को स्वीकार कर देती।

जो आरा न७(बी) है उसको इष विवेदक की हूँ से निकाल देने से जो कुछ विवरण होती, उन को तो मेरे आई अपनाल तिंह जी ने जाप के सामने रख दिया है। उन्होंने ठीक ही कहा है कि इस का अवलोक दिये गये बालों से पीछे जाना होता। बादा तो दे दिया गया, वह कब तक चालू रहे यह तो बने की बात अवश्य है। साथ ही साथ जो बादा देने बाला वा जब वह विनाया वा जायद उसी के समय में दफा न७(बी) भी बनी थी। इस बास्ते जब वह बनी तो न्यूब समझ दूँस कर दी बनी थी। बद सूरतों में ही उन को राहत दी गई थी और यह कहा गया वा कि आम तौर पर उन को अदालतों में बसीटा न जाय और जब तक केन्द्रीय सरकार समझ ते से कि उन का अदालतों के सामने जाना अच्छी है तब तक उन को अदालतों में न के जाया जाय।

माननीय म० सा० द्विवेदी जी वे जो कारण अपने विवेदक को उत्तरस्वत करते समय बनाये हैं, उन में उन्होंने कहा है कि मूल कारण यह है कि आज कल बहुत के बाबे राजाओं के लियाक लोग करना चाहते हैं। उन्होंने कहा है कि सावारण नागरिक की हैतियत के अग्र कोई राजा विवाह करता है, ऐसे का लेन देन करता है, ऐसी अवस्था में अग्र उन को किसी राजा के लियाक दावा करना पड़े, तो वही विवरण ऐस जाती है, रास्ते में बहुत सी दस्तावेजें ऐस जाती हैं, इसलिये जो लियत है, इस को अपन दिया जाना चाहिये और यह जो बाय

है, इस को निकल दिया जाना चाहिये ताकि भाग भावरिक की तरफ के लिये राजा गद्दाराजा के लियाक दावा हो सके। उन की वह दावा तो सही प्रतीत होती है अपनी जगह पर। लेकिन जाप ही साथ गवर्नर्मेंट की तरफ के उन को वह आदालतन लिया हूँ तो कि उन के कुछ लियेनेवाले हैं, जिन को छोड़ा नहीं जायगा। ये आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि रक्षा ८६ के अन्वर वह साक लिया हूँ तो कि जहाँ कही तिजारत की दावा हो, वहाँ पर परविधान दे दी जायेगी। उन में कहा जाय है कि इन हालात को छोड़ कर आकियों में परविधान नहीं दी जायगी। रक्षा ८६ की तद क्लाय के नाम (वी) में लिया है :—

"by himself or another, trades within the legal limits of the jurisdiction of the Court"

ऐसी अवस्था में केन्द्रीय सरकार परविधान दे सकती है।

जी ज० ला० द्विवेदी । नहीं दी जा सकती है, यही तो विकायत है।

जी सिराजुल्लह । अगर दी नहीं जा रही है, तो वह देखना तो इस समय केन्द्रीय सरकार का काम है। लेकिन उसे इन हालात में परविधान देनी चाहिये।

दूसरी दाव यह है कि जहाँ पर स्वतं ने अपने अधिकारीों को स्वतं ही छोड़ दिया है प्रकट क्षय में या किसी और क्षय में, वहाँ पर तो हालात न लियने का सवाल ही पैदा नहीं होता है। ये उम्मीद कहनें कि जब सारा राज्य उन का बला देता, शासन देता यदा, तो इस एक लोटे से अधिकार के लिये वे कहुँत ज्यादा लाभावित भी नहीं होंगे और सब जावेगा कि वे कुछ ही इस अधिकार को भी छोड़ देंगे। वहाँ पर वे साकारव भावरिक के बाते भेंडे कुर हैं, कोई ज्यादा लियेनेवाले भी उन के नहीं हैं, तो किर

कोर्ट के सामने वी वे कोई लियेनेवालही नहीं जाहेंगे। लेकिन यह बोडा सा डर रहता है कि ब्रिटिशों की आवाज वी भा तकली है और उस के लिये बोडा सा ब्रोटेशन रहता चाहिये। और उस ब्रोटेशन की आड में उन को बुवियार्य मिली हुई है।

मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर इस विल को गवर्नर्मेंट इस तरह से बदल दे तो यह अच्छा रहेगा। यहाँ पर यहाँ सेंट्रल गवर्नर्मेंट का वह प्राप्त है रक्षा ८६ सब स्लाइ २ के अन्दर, उस की जगह पर कोर्ट कर दिया जाना चाहिये। इस के बाद इस को इस तरह से पढ़ा जायगा—

".....in case of any suit or class of suits, the Court in which the Ruler may be sued, but it shall not be given, unless it appears to the Court that the Ruler....."

कोर्ट के सामने दिसकियान हो कि अगर वह समझे कि ऐसे मामलों में दावा हो सकता है अदालत के अन्दर और मामला तिजारत का है तो वह उस को दायर करने की इजाजत दे दे। इस का मतलब यह होगा कि सेंट्रल गवर्नर्मेंट के पास आने में जो विकल होती है, अधिक सची होता है, वह अस्त हो जायगा। अब साकारण नागरिक दावा दालिल करेगा और साथ ही साथ परविधान के लिये जी दरबारस्त देगा और बतायेगा कि दावा इस नेचर का है कि अदालत में जा सकता है, किर अदालत चाहे तो इस की इजाजत दे दे और चाहे तो न दे। तो रक्षा ८७ वी का स्वाज अगर छोड़ दिया जाय और आइन्डा के लिये अदालत को यह अधिकार दे दिया जाय, वहाँ पर कि आपने भूतपूर्व शासकों का सवाल रखता है, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि ठीक रहेगा। औरों के लिये तो आपने रक्षा ८५ और ८६ रखता है लेकिन रक्षा ८७ के द्वारा हमने अपने पुराने राजाओं को कुछ अधिकार दिया है। तो या तो आप रक्षा ८७ वी को हटा दें या किर उस को बदलें

[भी सिंहासन तिथि]

कर दें। जहाँ पर सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट शब्द आये हैं उन की जगह पर आप "कोई" कर दें हो कोई हानि नहीं है। ऐसा कर देने से शायद हमारे द्वितीय जी का मतलब भी हल हो जायेगा और दूसरों की दिक्षाते भी हल हो जायेयी। हमारे बाद में भी कोई गदवड़ी नहीं पड़नी और वह ज्यों का त्यों सही रास्ते पर चलना रहेगा।

इन शब्दों के साथ मे गवर्नमेंट से उम्मीद कर रहंगा कि वह विस जल्दी से जल्दी ऐस कर दे या इस में ही किसी निश्चोदन को मान ले ताकि यह चीज़ हो जाय और हर एक नागरिक समझे कि जहाँ तक व्यवहार का सम्बन्ध है उस में पुराने राजा और वह एक हैलियत के हैं। और बातें कानून में रही आये तो हमें कोई आपत्ति नहीं है।

Shri Ajit Singh Sarkadi (Ludhiana): The Bill under discussion is certainly a very simple one, and proposes an amendment which is intended to eliminate the privilege of a particular class, but the principle involved is a very important one, and that principle is whether that particular class whose privilege is being taken away had received any commitment or any understanding previously. I agree with my hon. friend from Ranchi that certainly if there has been a commitment or understanding or an assurance, then that must be honoured, but my feeling is that the Constitution does not contain any assurance or any provisions of the kind.

The only article that governs this is article 362 which lays down:

"In the exercise of the power of Parliament or of the Legislature of a State to make laws or in the exercise of the executive power of the Union or of a State, due regard shall be had to the guarantee or assurance given under any

such covenant or agreement as is referred to in article 291 with respect to the personal rights, privileges and dignities of the Ruler of an Indian State."

The only guarantee which the Constitution provides—and I understand that this provision is based on a certain understanding that was arrived at—pertains to what is contained in article 291. You will see that article 291 discusses those items and says:

"Where under any covenant or agreement entered into by the Ruler of any Indian State before the commencement of this Constitution, the payment of any sums, free of tax, has been guaranteed or assured by the Government of the Dominion of India to any Ruler of such State as privy purse—

(a) such sums shall be charged on, and paid out of, the Consolidated Fund of India; and

"(b) the sums so paid to any Ruler shall be exempt from all taxes on income."

We have got to see whether in the light of these provisions in the Constitution which guarantee certain privileges pertaining to the income or the privy purses of the Rulers and to income-tax on certain incomes, this Bill in any way infringes these privileges. If it infringes, then it will be an amendment of the Constitution as such, and we cannot amend it unless we follow a certain procedure. If it does not infringe, then it is a perfectly legitimate proposal or amendment which must be considered on its own merits.

From that point of view, we have got to see whether on merits, this amendment is just and expedient or not. The hon. Mover of this Bill has given certain reasons in support of his proposals. It cannot be denied that the princes or the Rulers are entering

into commercial transactions, are entering into business and are dealing with private people. If that is so,—and that is an apparent fact—then, that this clause should remain and that the party concerned should approach the Central Government for sanction before he can take his case to the forum of a court of law for proceeding against the Ruler, would, I think, be unfair; it would not only be against the basic principle in article 14 which lays down equality before law, but it would be unjust to the individual who wants to proceed against him, because it puts him under a handicap. And I would respectfully submit that it would not be in the interests of the princes themselves. I do not think that with all the sacrifices that they have made for the consolidation of the country, with all the patriotism they have shown, they want to remain as a class above the people, and different from the people. I think they also desire equally that there should be an integration and there should be equality. And in a matter of this type, their dignity, their right, and their privilege lie in this that there should be equality before law. If the Constitution does not provide it—here, it is for the Law Minister to clarify the position; my reading of the situation may be wrong—I do not think it would be fair and just that section 87B of the Civil Procedure Code should remain; therefore, the amendment that is proposed should certainly be accepted. It would not only be just, as I said, but it would also be expedient, expedient in the sense that the Central Government would not be burdened with all the applications to it for permission. I quite see that the Central Government would not be in a position to refuse where an individual comes before them for permission, who has got some grievance of a civil nature against a Ruler; they would be bound to give permission in all fairness and justice to that individual who approaches them. But all the same this will lighten their work. The courts are there, and the courts should be

the forum for justice between all the people.

Therefore, I would submit respectfully that taking an overall picture of the objective which we want, namely a socialistic pattern of society or—the socialistic pattern of society is not so very relevant—the creation of a classless society in India, and a sort of welfare State in our country, I do not think that we need have a privileged class, unless, of course, the privileges are given by the Constitution.

With these words, therefore, I support Shri M. L. Dwivedi's Bill. There is just only one thing more, and that is that it has been suggested that the courts should be the forum to decide on each application whether permission should be given. That, to my mind, is not fair at all. The question is whether the individual should have a right to seek a certain remedy that the Civil Procedure Code gives him. If he has got that right he should have the right to approach the court of law which has got the jurisdiction.

As regards the personal appearance of the princes, if necessary, they may be exempted from personal appearance, just as has been provided in the Criminal Procedure Code. That provision can be made. The court may not even call them for their personal statement either; the statement can be made by the agent.

Shri Jaipal Singh: Why not?

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: I do not think that the princes or these Rulers themselves would like that these privileges should remain and they should be a class different from the people. I think the time has come when with all the guarantees, with all the commitments, and the assurances, and the understandings that they have and that should be honoured, as for the rest of the things, there should be equality. With these words, I support Shri M. L. Dwivedi's Bill.

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): I do not hold any brief for any Ruler or

[Shri P. K. Deo]

any particular class, but I would like to speak, and examine this legislation from the viewpoint of a citizen of India. Though the provisions are incompatible to our present ideology of a democratic and a socialistic pattern of society, at the same time, I feel that we are wasting much time in discussing a legislation which is obsolete in practice, and which has been hardly used. I do not think any Ruler would be coming forward to seek protection under this piece of legislation; and invariably, in every case, when permission is being sought for, it is readily granted by the Government unless the legislation is vindictive.

I feel that this is not the way to do the things. It would have been much wiser if the Rulers could have been addressed by Government to withdraw their privilege or to surrender this privilege; then it would have been much nicer. I do not know how far we would be competent to bring forward a legislation of this type, especially when these safeguards have been provided in article 362 of the Constitution which guarantees the continuance of certain privileges of the Rulers, which they have been enjoying since some time. This provision was made against vindictive litigation. This provision is a very old provision and was there even before Independence came to India. This was a creation of the then Central Government, and this has been continued. The continuance of this privilege has been guaranteed under article 362 of the Constitution which says in clear terms that

"In the exercise of the power of Parliament or of the Legislature of a State to make laws or in the exercise of the executive power of the Union or of a State, due regard shall be had to the guarantee or assurance given under any such covenant or agreement as is referred to in article 291 with respect to the personal rights, privileges and dignities of the Ruler of an Indian State."

In this connection, I would like to point that if Government are really serious that there should be no distinction between different classes of persons in this country, they should actually carry out their policy in a more dignified way; and they should seek the co-operation of the persons concerned in this regard.

I would like to submit that if we go on violating our sacred words and promises, it will carry a very bad impression especially to our critics that these people who made promises or who entered into any sort of agreement or covenant etc. start breaking them the next day; that sort of misunderstanding and misapprehension should be cleared.

Therefore, I request the hon. Mover of the Bill to withdraw his Bill, because if he is really serious that this distinction should go, then the proper way would be to request the Rulers, so that they would surrender these privileges in the greater interests of the country.

Shri Jaipal Singh: May I just make one clarification? I would not take more than sixty seconds. It might appear to hon. Members as though I was holding a brief for the Rulers.

I was merely trying to focus the attention of hon. Members on the fact that there is no absolute equality given in the Constitution. I as an Adivasi have much better privileges than my hon. friend there, and I shall fight to the last inch to see that the word given to me and my people shall continue and shall be honoured.

Let us go to the fundamental privileges. Take, for example, the question of freedom of movement. If you are going to have absolute freedom of movement in the tribal areas, you are going to lose a very big chunk.

Let me tell you this. The time may come when these special safeguards will be surrendered by the people

themselves. But this is not the occasion for that.

The same thing in regard to the question of property—the right to buy and sell. You know that an Adivasi cannot sell his land to anybody and everybody.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: 60 seconds might be exceeded now!

Shri Jaipal Singh: I have only used 25 seconds; I still have 35

I would like my hon friend to look at page 23 of the Annual Report of the Ministry of Home Affairs where even the word 'Ruler' has taken a peculiar complexion. Even a jagirdar has become a Ruler. I do not quite know.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Taking up other points would mean a fresh speech

Shri Jaipal Singh: I am not here defending the Rulers. The Rulers can defend themselves. By their conduct and example, they have set an example to the rest of the country. They have, as I said earlier, self-immolated themselves, and I wish the rest of us would learn a lesson from them.

Shri Panigrahi (Puri): I rise to support the Bill which has been brought forward by Shri M. L. Dwivedi. The Bill is timely. Let Government accept this Bill and let them come forward to abolish further special privileges which are being given and being continued to the ex-Rulers of India.

The arguments boil down to two points. The first is whether according to article 14 of the Constitution, the right of equality has been given to every citizen in India and whether the Rulers were considered as a specially privileged class so that they could be exempted from the scope of article 14. Secondly, at the time of the merger of the Indian States with the rest of India, there was an agreement with the Rulers. Are Govern-

ment going to continue to abide by those agreements with the Rulers? My hon. friend, Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi, quoted article 362 of the Constitution. I perfectly agree with him. Article 362 only deals with the special privileges to the Rulers as given under article 291. It says:

"In the exercise of the power of Parliament or of the Legislature of a State to make laws or in the exercise of the executive power of the Union or of a State, due regard shall be had to the guarantee or assurance given under any such covenant or agreement as is referred to in article 291."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Article 291 only refers to one condition in the covenant. There are other conditions and guarantees also. This is not the only covenant that was entered into, that privy-purse shall be there. There are others about title, status, dignity and so on. All those things are there.

Shri Panigrahi: I am coming to that. As far as I know when the question of amending the Constitution of India comes in, a different procedure has to be adopted. That is what the argument comes to.

There are further agreements with the ex-rulers. But so far as this privilege of being treated as a special citizen is concerned, I say, it goes against the constitution of India.

If we read article 291 we will see that there are other agreements than the question of special privilege of the privy purse. Article 291 will be considered as going against the fundamental rights, guaranteed under article 14 to a citizen of India. So, I submit that this Bill moved by my hon. friend Shri Dwivedi is very timely and the Government of India should really take it into serious consideration. When the ex-rulers of India are

[Shri Panigrahi]

taking part in all kinds of political activities and they hope also to rule some part of the country, it is better that whatever special privileges are there should be taken away from them.

These special privileges were given at a time when the internal situation and the security position of India was difficult, say in the years 1946 and 1947, and we should see whether that position still continues today in the year 1959. These questions have to be viewed from two angles, the question of equality of law and the question of equality of rights for every citizen of India. Secondly, if the Government of India agreed to any such special privileges at a time when India was passing through a very difficult crisis, whether those special conditions prevail today in the country so that these special privileges should be continued for years to come.

I think the times have changed and there is a great demand in the different States of India even to allow Rs. 5½ crores as privy purse to these ex-rulers and again to give them special privileges. I earnestly request that Government should take into consideration the feeling of the people all over the country—and especially in my State of Orissa—and should try to remove all the special privileges that are being given to the ex-rulers of India.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister.

Shri Karni Singhji (Bikaner): I would like to say a few words, Sir

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Yes; certainly

Shri Karni Singhji: Sir, for eight years I have had the honour to represent the people of India in this House and, I have never said a word about the Princes and neither do I belong to that old order; in this House, neither do I represent them. Since my hon. friend discussed this question once with me in the lobbies, I

thought I might perhaps be able to put forward the reasons why this particular exemption or privilege was given.

What might have inspired Sardar Patel was to protect the rulers from a certain amount of victimisation that was likely to take place immediately after integration. I know that to my own cost because it happened with me. My father signed the integration. I was neither the ruler nor had I anything to do with it. But, when he died, somebody came up and wanted to sue me for something my father did as ruler. Naturally, the matter went up to the President and I was asked to submit what I had to say in the matter. And, I put my case and said that I was not responsible for anything and what took place was my father's responsibility as the chief executive. Naturally, the Government of India had the matter carefully examined and it was turned down.

I hold no brief for the rulers and I do not care what happens. I only wish that people should have a proper perspective and grasp as to why this was done. Sardar Patel was a great man and he was a great man who could look into the future, probably, better than we can. And, he knew that these heads of States might be placed in a very awkward situation where people later on would try to victimise them and their children. It would almost be tantamount to the children of a Prime Minister being victimised for any fault that he might have committed in the discharge of his duties. I do not deny that every human being is equal before law. Speaking for the younger generation I would welcome if the princes are all put on the same footing as anybody else. I would also like to say this. Whatever you do, do that before, the next elections so that some men from among the princes will come and stand up for the rights of the people and represent them. By all the privileges

that you have given to the rulers I might say that you have virtually turned them into "women". I would like to see some men coming out of them who would stand up for the rights of people—just half a dozen or so—on the same principle as all my brothers here

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Whatever that be it is a reflection against women and they may resent it, they are as strong as men in these days

Shri Karai Singhji: I do not want to use another word and that is why I have said 'women', I wanted to say something else but I thought that it would not be parliamentary

I do not care what you do about this measure but please try to understand what inspired this Government and whatever decision the nation wishes to take, let them by all means take. I do not speak for the princes at all

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Happily there was no woman present, otherwise she would have objected to your speech'

Shri Datar: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, the question raised by my hon friend the sponsor of this Bill raises certain very important questions—about its constitutionality and the propriety. We have to take into account the circumstances under which certain agreements or covenants were entered into subject to which there were agreements under which we had a merger. This question is, therefore to be considered in a very dispassionate way and full effect will have to be given to the sanctity of covenants that were entered into, as my hon friend just now pointed out, on behalf of the Government of India by the first Home Minister, the late Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. I shall briefly point out how the position arose in respect of the question that has been raised by my hon. friend. Before the advent of Independence under the Code of Criminal Procedure, the foreign rulers as also the rulers of the Indian States were given cer-

tain exemptions or immunities. Thereafter, the question arose when we had our Independence and it was taken up with the integration of the States. Agreements were then entered into and those agreements may be found by the hon Member, here in the white paper on Indian States published by the Government of India in the then Ministry of States. One of the clauses or articles deals with this question specifically.

"No enquiry shall be made nor any action taken by or under the authority of the United State or the Government of India and no proceedings shall lie in any court against the ruler of any covenanting State, whether in his personal capacity or otherwise in respect of anything done or purported to be done by him under his authority or during the period of his administration of that State"

This was the covenant that was entered into. By reason of this covenant we granted to the rulers the continuance or the retention of the privileges that they had before the date of integration. That is the reason why under these various covenants or merger agreements, the Government of India guaranteed to the rulers of the merged or integrated States privileges and dignities enjoyed by them immediately before the 15th August 1947.

The next point that was referred to in this connection is with reference to article 362 and 291. Article 291 refers only to the question of purse. But so far as the covenants or others are concerned, they are governed by article 362, and we cannot put a limited interpretation on the provision of article 362 only because these covenants have been referred to in respect of one matter in article 291. That is the correct interpretation. Therefore, we are governed by an article in the Constitution, and so far as these covenants or agreements are concerned they have got to be respected because it is an article in the

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Constitution the sanctity of which has to be accepted by all of us.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarkadi: Sir, the covenant which the hon. Minister has read out only pertains to protection and immunity relating to what has been done before the merger and not to subsequent commercial transactions.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is another covenant saying that all privileges they had been enjoying before 1947 will be continued.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: Privileges which they were enjoying in their discharge as rulers. But when they enter into business, not as rulers, then such things do not come into the picture.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The one which he read out is a different thing. There is another covenant that all their dignities and privileges that they were enjoying on that date shall be continued.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: On that date, not afterwards. What they do over and above what they had, is not covered by the covenant.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Under this section which the hon. Member wants to repeal or change they had that advantage, that they were immune from any action in the civil courts.

Shri Jaipal Singh: They had business before also.

Shri Datar: May I remind my hon. friend of the phraseology in article 18 of the covenant reported in the White Paper? There it has been stated that so far as these immunities are concerned they might be in respect of any act done by him in his personal capacity or as an ex-ruler.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: Done, not what they will do.

Shri Datar: There is no such thing as "then" or "now". Let not the hon.

Member put some forced interpretation with a view to suit his own case just now.

Then, Sir, another hon. Member brought in article 14 of the Constitution, and we were told that before the law there was complete inequality in respect of all the subjects. Fortunately, this very question arose before the Bombay High Court in a case in respect of one State—I think it was Jath in Bombay State. There we have a ruling. It was in the case: The Civil Judge, Junior Division, Jath—Referror; Bhimaji Naraiu Mane—Plaintiff versus Vijaysinhrao Rama-rao Dafe, Rajesahab of Jath.

Shri Jaipal Singh: Is it a prohibition case?

Shri Datar: No. It is not prohibition at all. It was a case where a direct point arose as to whether section 87B has been offended by article 14 of the Constitution.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Jaipal Singh smells prohibition where there is none.

Shri Datar: The word 'prohibition' might have other meanings also. We have a number of prohibitions, not merely prohibition on drinking.

Shri Jaipal Singh: Prohibition on privileges.

Shri Datar: In that particular case the plaintiff filed a suit—the case of the Civil Judge against Rajesahab—claiming certain reliefs. A preliminary objection was taken to the maintainability of the suit in view of the provisions of section 87B of the Civil Procedure Code. The objection was that it offended a number of articles of the Constitution. I would not take the House through the long discussion, but I shall read only the last orders that have been passed in that particular case. The Judges

were Chagia, C. J. and Dixit, J. They say:

"In our opinion, therefore, section 87B of the Code is not ultra vires of the Constitution and the answer we give to the question submitted to us is that the provisions of section 87B are not invalid under Article 13(2) of the Constitution."

So, that disposes of this question also.

Under the circumstances, the question that now arises is whether any person or an intending plaintiff suffers any disadvantage or is put under any handicap. May I point out that after making all these treaties, the Government of India have evolved certain principles and have now a definite policy. Before I deal with the principles, may I point out that in all cases where applications are received for permission to sue a particular ex-ruler, in my Ministry, we look into them very carefully and we consult the Ministry of Law.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: May I point out here that permission was sought in 1954 in that Khosla case in respect of the ruler of Kapurthala, and the Ministry of Law advised that permission should be given. But still the permission has not been given. I am pointing it out to him. It is for him to look into it.

Shri Datar: Had the hon. Member pointed out any particular instance, I would have given him a clinching answer.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: You cannot; I dare say you cannot.

Shri Datar: I have anticipated the objection. I would point out that the Law Ministry in particular took into account certain broad principles. One question is, as some hon. Members rightly pointed out, so far as these rulers are concerned, naturally they are divested of all authority, and therefore, there is a tendency—quite a natural, human tendency—to harass

them and exploit them, and in some cases even to blackmail them. That has therefore to be taken into account.

Shri Pasighati: Can you give instances where the people have harassed the rulers?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. Instances are from both sides.

Shri Datar: Let the hon. Member have the patience to hear me. We take into account whether *prima facie* the claim is justifiable or not. These questions are considered. Again, before all these questions are gone into, if the ruler has any objection or if, *prima facie*, there are any serious objections, all of them are considered by the Ministry of Law, and then we are advised as to the course of action that the Government of India should take in this respect.

May I point out here that there are certain revealing figures which would show that this matter receives the greatest and the most earnest attention at the hands of the Government of India? I am giving these figures to show that it does not mean that merely because the intending defendant is a ruler nothing should be done either against him or for him. The matter is looked into on merits and then only is a permission granted or a permission refused. Let it not be supposed that permission is refused as a matter of course.

I would give the figures relating to the period till 1957. The number of applications received from the time the Constitution came into force is 524. Out of these 524 applications, consent was given in 232 cases.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: Only

Shri Datar: Why does the hon. Member say 'only'? Let him kindly hear me further. In 232 cases permission was granted. That means, the Government believed that it was a *prima facie* case and the plaintiff ought to be allowed to take a chance before the court of law. Then, the number of

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cases in which consent was refused was 169. That means, about one-fourth of the number of cases were settled or withdrawn. Sometimes, what happens is, after we are given notice of a suit, and after we are asked to grant permission or consent, the parties come together, and in a number of cases these matters are settled or compromised. The number of cases pending on the evening of the 14th August, 1957 was only 21. Therefore, if all these figures are taken into account, it will be found that a very searching inquiry is made, because the right to file a suit against an ex-ruler is taken away unless a permission is there. Therefore the Government are extremely anxious to see to it that no rightful claim is denied, only because the defendant happens to be an ex-ruler. The whole thing is gone into; the principles laid down are taken into account and then permission is granted. As I have pointed out, in more than half the number of cases, permission was granted and only in one-fourth of the total number of applications was permission refused. Mr. Jaipal Singh clinched the whole matter. When we have entered into certain agreements, is it proper to go back upon those agreements? It is a question of sanctity of agreements, sanctity of the various principles which have been accepted by us. Just as we have been given fundamental rights under the Constitution, similarly there are certain limitations also placed upon the equality of persons because of historical associations and because of the need for entering into such agreements at the time of merger or integration of the various States.

All the circumstances are taken into account and nothing is done with a view to see that any injustice is likely to happen. So, the Government of India are extremely anxious to see that full justice is done to all and justice also requires throwing out of applications when they have been filed for purposes other than bona fide.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: Even bona fide applications have been rejected.

Shri Datar: I am not going to deal here with the question of rulers; a ruler may agree or may not agree. It is a question of the law that we ourselves have made for us. So, I request the hon. Member not to press his Bill.

The Deputy Minister of Law (Shri Hajarnavis): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, my task has been rendered very easy by my senior colleague, the Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs. There are one or two things to which I must refer before the hon. Member who moved the Bill replies. While moving for consideration of his Bill, he said that these applications for certificate are considered in accordance not with some settled principles, but the Secretaries decide the applications on the basis of extraneous considerations. I emphatically refute the charge. What is being done is being done with our full knowledge and consent and I take the fullest responsibility for whatever decision was taken in each case.

I know it is a fact that the application after it is received is considered from every aspect and Government is anxious that no genuine grievance should go unredressed, that no person who has some sort of a case to be taken to court would be denied access to the court merely because the proposed defendant happens to be a ruler. I might add—I am sorry Mr. Jaipal Singh has just left—in doing so it is no consideration to us that the ruler belongs to this party or that party. I have an instance in my own mind where I personally dealt with a matter which related to a ruler who is an hon. Member of the other side of the House.

In these matters, as I said, there is only one consideration which impels us, viz., does justice require that this case should be allowed to go to court? We only prevent a case going to court when we come to the conclusion, after anxious consideration, that it would be an abuse of the process of the court

to allow the plaintiff to file the case, that it is nothing short of blackmail. The Maharaja of Bikaner has already told this House that whenever an application is made, that application is sent to the ruler against whom the suit is proposed to be filed. We get a detailed report, a detailed reply. We satisfy ourselves that the reply is correct, that it is not merely an attempt to evade the possible legal responsibility—it is only then, that permission is withheld. We are as anxious, if not more anxious, as the Members of the House and other citizens of this country, to uphold the great principles of the Constitution. We remember them and apply them in every case where it is our duty to apply them.

Shri Dwivedi suggested that there was some sort of divergence, some sort of difference, between the approach of the Law Ministry and the Home Ministry. Nothing is farther from facts

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: You have not seen the case

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. Let him proceed

Shri Hajarnavis: The Ministry of Law considers the legal aspect, and the Home Ministry is concerned with the other aspects. But the decision is the decision of Government and we are all responsible for it. We cannot exonerate the Ministry of Law and say that the Home Ministry is guilty. The decision is the decision of the Government and the Government as a whole are responsible for the decision and we take full responsibility for the decision.

Sir, a suggestion was made but the implications of that suggestion, I submit, were hardly realised. It was suggested by Shri Dwivedi—and I was a little surprised to find that it met with the approval of certain other hon. Members like Shri Sinhasan Singh—that the word "Central Government" may be replaced by the word "court". Now, the implications of this proposed amendment, as I

said, have not been realised. Consider this: a suit is to be filed against a person who is not a ruler. He straightway files a suit. The court decides whether there is a cause of action. The court will decide, on evidence being led, whether the suit makes out a good claim or whether it should be rejected as the claim is fictitious. Now, suppose an application for certificate to file a suit against the Ruler is made to the court. On what basis is the application going to be decided? What are the criteria given in section 87B? Will the suit be tried twice? If the claim is good, if the claim is one which ought to be allowed, then surely the moment he decides that permission ought to be given, the claim is decided. Should there be a further hearing?

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: You are confusing the issue?

Shri Hajarnavis: I am clear in my mind.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What is being confused would be clear in the reply that Shri Dwivedi will make.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: Shri Sinhasan Singh wants to raise a point of order

Shri Sinhasan Singh: On a point of order. In the pauper suit, the court grants permission to file a suit.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Not on the merits of the case but as regards the capacity of the plaintiff to pay the court fee. That is a different thing altogether.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: Here the case to be decided is whether there is a *prima facie* case or not. These are two distinct things.

Shri Hajarnavis: As I said, we try to see, as has been pointed out by the Maharaja of Bikaner and the Minister of Home Affairs, that the proposed suit is not merely an attempt to blackmail persons who were peculiarly vulnerable in a historical situation. That is the only thing

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which weighs with us. After all, we cannot judge the quality of the evidence. But if it appears to us that to allow this suit would be abuse of the process of law, then it becomes our duty, our responsibility according to the undertaking which has been given in the solemn document, our Constitution, to withhold permission, and Government intend to do so. That being our responsibility and we being answerable to this Parliament for a decision taken by us in that behalf, we cannot transfer our responsibility to the court. On what material will the court decide that permission ought to be given or not given, except upon the evidence that the claim is true or the claim is false? The matter to be decided by the court will be a matter dealing with the merits of the case. That being so, the proposed amendment would result in a new burden being added on the shoulders of the rulers, rather than a protection being extended to them. If you allow section 87B to remain in some form, its function must be to give some protection to the ruler. I submit, the proposed amendment would not only not give any protection to the ruler, but would add to the burden inasmuch as he will have to resist twice instead of once.

The third point for the consideration of the House would do this. Every one knows that section 87B is a part of our law. That is to say, if he enters into a contract with a ruler, he will not be able to sue him unless he obtains a certificate from the Central Government. Every one who advances money to a minor knows that if the minor does not willingly pay it back, he cannot sue.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: What about moneys given when the States were in existence and that money is not being returned?

Shri Hajarnavis: The simple answer to that question is, was a suit competent against the ruler at that time? If he was sovereign, could he be sued in his own court?

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: He would be, just as the President.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That was not admissible in those States. The ruler could not be sued in his own State.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: We are not in those days, we are in modern times.

Shri Hajarnavis: If no liability existed before the Constitution, was it expected of the Constitution that a liability would be created where none existed?

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: It has been created.

Shri Hajarnavis: It has not been created. It could not be created. It has been ruled by the Supreme Court that the Constitution is not retrospective. Unless express words were there in the Constitution, no liability could be created in respect of a transaction for which no liability was incurred before the Constitution. That, I understand, is the plain law. Therefore, as regards this transaction which was entered into with the ruler after the Constitution came into force, it is clear that the man who enters into the transaction must know that if the matter has to go to the court, or it results in litigation, that litigation cannot be started unless the certificate of the Central Government is there. The law is there for every one to read. If, knowing the law, with his eyes open, he enters into a transaction with the ruler, shall we not say that he takes all the consequences? That being the position, since it is a solemn undertaking which we have given, which we have embodied after a great deal of thought, Government are of the opinion that it should not be lightly brushed aside.

Our law is replete with many instances where people in various stations enjoy privileges. For instance, we are all aware that under the Criminal Procedure Code, no prosecution can be begun against a government servant unless the sanction of the

Central Government or the appropriate authority is obtained, for any act which is alleged to be done in the course of his official duty. Judges are exempt, and rightly so, for all that they do, while acting as Judges. They must have freedom. They must be independent. They must not be threatened with action for everything that they do acting as Judges. There are people, I submit to the House, who are protected, given special protection by our law against legal proceedings. If there are a few rulers who are enjoying this privilege by virtue of an undertaking given by the Constitution, Government intend to keep their word. That being the position, I request my hon. friend to withdraw the Bill.

17 hrs.

बी म० ला० हिंदेवी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं उन सदस्यों का आभारी हूँ जिन्होंने इस विवेक का समर्वन किया है। मुझे लेद है कि बातार साहब उस समय इस सदन में नहीं थे जब कि राज्यों का विलीनीकरण हुआ था। मुझे लेद है कि उन्होंने उन क्वेनेन्ट्स, और वर्तनार्थी का उल्लंघन नहीं किया है जितना कि मैं ने किया है। मैं राज्यों के अन्दोलनों से सम्बन्धित रहा हूँ और सरदार पटेल से भी मेरा निजी सम्बन्ध रहा है, और मैं उन सब बातों से भी भांति परिचित हूँ। सरदार पटेल ने राजा महाराजार्थी को जो अधिकार दिये हैं मैं उन का हामी हूँ। मैं राज्यों का विरोधी नहीं हूँ। मैं समझता हूँ कि वे हमारे लाली हैं। उन्होंने देश के लिये अपनी लाली दी। किन्तु उस क्वेनेन्ट के बाद नई बातें पैदा हुई हैं उन बातों को भी माप सुन सैं। हमारा साधारण स्वित साधारण नहीं है, वह स्टॉटिक नहीं है, वह रिविट नहीं है। उह में स्टैमिलिनिटी है। जब कोई नई बातें उत्तर होती हैं तो हमें उन के भुतानिक अपने को ढालना पड़ता है। वही कारण है कि जब सुधौर कोट्टे ने फैसला आप के विरुद्ध दिया तो आप में एक बड़ा कानून बना कर उस को ठीक किया। आप सबने इस बात का गवाह 418 (A) L.S.D.—6.

नहीं है। आप स्वित यह है हमारे राजा महाराजार्थी में से १० या १५ प्रतिशत ऐसे अच्छे हैं कि वे अपने व्यवहार में गड़बड़ी नहीं करते, लेकिन जो ५ की सदी है वे अपने अधिकारों का दुष्प्रयोग कर रहे हैं और उन के कारण जो निरीह जनता को नुकसान हो रहा है उस की ओर यह मंत्रालय व्याप नहीं दे रहा है। मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि हमारा मंत्रालय बड़े गौर से इन बीबों को देखता है। उन्होंने बताया कि ४०० और कुछ केसेज में से २३२ केसेज तीन ही नहीं किये गये हैं यानी आपके केसेज निपटाये गये हैं। बाकी पड़े हुए हैं।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने कहा था कि २०० केसेज में तो फैसला दे दिया याहू है कुछ केसेज बाकी है।

बी म० ला० हिंदेवी : मैं उस पर आ रहा था।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आप उस पर आ तो रहे थे लेकिन फैसला पहले ही दे दिया कि वे पड़े हुए हैं। उन्होंने कहा था कि पड़े हुए नहीं हैं। वीस पचास बाकी हैं। दूसरों में फैसला दे दिया गया है। या आपस में बाहमी फैसला कर लिया गया है।

An Hon. Member: He said, in 32 cases permission has not been given.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There was no occasion for giving or refusing permission in certain cases because they came to a compromise. Where would be the question of refusal?

बी म० ला० हिंदेवी : मैं यह कह रहा था कि २३२ केसेज में इजाजत दी गई, १६६ केसेज में इजाजत नहीं दी गयी, कुछ केसों में फैसला कराया गया। फैसला कराने के दांग के बारे में मैं ने कहा था कि कम्प्रोमाइज कराने में पार्टीज पर दबाव डाला जाता है ताकि उन को स्वयं कम दिया जाये। जो डिकॉस्टिग पार्टीज है उन के पास में या किसी प्रकार से ऐसा समझाता कराने की कोशिश की जाती है

[श्री म० सा० डिबेदी]

कि वह बेचारा मजबूर हो जाता है और सोचता है कि जो कुछ मिल जाये वही बहुत है ।

Shri Datar: This information is absolutely wrong. Let the hon. Member be careful.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There would be difficulty in bringing forward any problem here, because we have to observe rules. He should have given notice beforehand. This is not a forum where we can discuss merits, saying that such and such a case should have been given permission. That would not be permitted here. This is not the forum where such matters, relating to individual cases, can be discussed.

श्री म० सा० डिबेदी : मैं मंत्री महोदय को यह किसी सत्य बताऊँगा । यह सत्य है कि भीमसेन खोसला को यह कहा गया कि तुम इस केस को कम्पाउन्ड कर लो और इतना रुपया मान लो । जो राजा महाराजा ने बात कही थी उसी को मिनिस्ट्री दुहराती थी । अफसोस है कि जो कपूरथला के राजा ने कहा वही मिनिस्ट्री कहती थी और उस आदमी को नुकसान में डालने की कोशिश को गयी । लिहाजा कम्पाउन्ड ठीक नहीं हुआ ।

उपायकल महोदय : मैं माननीय सदस्य को बधाविरा दूं कि वे किसी चीज को इस तरह से ही कर हाउस में इतने जोर से कहें यह ठीक नहीं बाबूम देता ।

श्री म० सा० डिबेदी : मैं निष्पक्ष रूप से कह रहा हूं ।

उपायकल महोदय : आया आप ही यह फैलता करेंगे कि आप निष्पक्ष रूप से कह रहे हैं । मिनिस्ट्री भी कह रही है कि हम निष्पक्ष रूप से कह रहे हैं । आप भी कह रहे हैं कि हम निष्पक्ष रूप से कह रहे हैं । तो कौसे फैलता होगा ।

श्री म० सा० डिबेदी : मैं कहता हूं कि तमाम कागजात खदान पटल पर इसे जावें

तो मालूम हो जायगा कि कौन सी बात ठीक है । अगर ज्ञाने कागजात पटल पर इसे जावें तो मालूम हो जायेगा कि क्या अच्छाई है और क्या बुराई है । अगर जैसा मैं कहता हूं वैसा न निकला तो मैं अपने शम्भों को बापस से भूगा ।

उपायकल महोदय : आप बिनिस्टर साहब के पास जावें जावें और कागजात देखने के बाद निर्णय कर लें तब यहां आवें ।

श्री म० सा० डिबेदी : मैं कहता हूं कि कि थी दातार साहब ने लाठी बातों का अध्ययन नहीं किया है और जूकि उन्हें उत्तर देना है इसलिये उन्होंने उत्तर दे दिया । मैंने यह नहीं कहा कि हम राजाओं के अधिकारों को छीनना चाहते हैं । हमारे भिन्न सिहासन लिह ने भी एक सुझाव दिया । मैं ने भी कहा कि आप इस अधिकार को उदारतापूर्वक बत्तें तो मुझे कोई आपत्ति नहीं है । मैं ने तीन सुझाव दिये उन में से उन्होंने एक को भी नहीं माना है । और सचिवालय ने उन को जो जीक दिया है उसे वे रसी भर भी ज्यादा नहीं बोलना चाहते । और जो निर्णय लेने वाले मंत्री हैं वे यहां हैं नहीं ।

Shri Datar: The whole thing is absolutely wrong. The insinuation is most unfair. Let the hon. Member not go on making insinuations.

श्री म० सा० डिबेदी : श्री जैपाल लिह जी आदिवासी जोड़ से आते हैं । उन्होंने मेरे बिशेषक का विरोध किया है । उन्होंने बताया है कि वे पुराने सदस्य हैं । केवल मैं तो उन बातों को ठीक समझा नहीं पायकरी ओर उन्होंने मेरा व्यावरण आकर्षित किया । मुझे लोद है कि उन्होंने मेरा पूरा व्यावरण नहीं सुना और बिना मेरा पूरा आवण सुने हुए अपना आवण दिया । अबर वह मेरा पूरा आवण सुन लेते तो मुझे से बहुत होते । वे मेरे लिए हैं और हर चीज को लहानभूति-पूर्वक देखते हैं ।

उन्होंने कहा कि आदिवासियों को कुछ स्वतं निले हुए हैं। मूँह वही लूँही है कि उनको वे स्वतं निले हुए हैं और मैं तो चाहता हूँ कि आदिवासियों को और हरिजनों को अधिक से अधिक व्यापक विलोक्योंके सदियों से पिछे हुए और दुकराये हुए चले था रहे हैं। मैं तो चाहता हूँ कि उनको बराबर अधिकार निमें रहें जब तक कि वे हमारे बराबर न जा जावें। केविन राजा महाराजा तो सम्मान सोग है। उन्होंने देश के लिए अपने अधिकार छोड़े हैं। इसके लिए मैं उनको बधाई देता हूँ और उनके स्वाग की प्रशंसा करता हूँ और अब वे स्वयं इस तरह के अधिकार को बरतना नहीं चाहते। वे तो उदारता दिखा रहे हैं लेकिन दूसरी तरफ मंत्रालय कबेनेट्स की घाड़ ले रहा है जिनमें रिजिस्ट्री है। आज हमारे समाज में स्थिरता नहीं है। हमारा समाज पलेक्सिल है। हमें नई आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार अपने कानून का निर्माण करना होगा, उसमें सुधार करना होगा।

हमारे विधि उप-मंत्री ने कहा कि केस अदालत के सामने दो बार जायेगा वह कहना गमत है। मैं कहा हूँ कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट में अपील दाखिल करने के पहिले परमिशन लेनी पड़ती है फिर अपील चलती है। तो क्या इसके मानी यह हुए कि वह केस अदालत में दो बार चला। मूँह अफसोस है कि ना का जान रखते हुए भी वह इतनी भी सांशारण बात न कह कर एक ऐसी बलील दे रहे हैं, जो सदम को नहीं बंध सकती।

Shri Hajarnavis: May I

उपायकल महोदय : येरा स्पाल है कि इस की कोई जम्मत नहीं है।

जी ८० सा० शिल्पी : मूँह हर्ब है कि हमारे विधि, बीकानेर के नरेश ने, जो कि संतद के सदस्य है, वहै उपार विचार हमारे सम्बन्ध रखे हैं। उन्होंने शासक की हैसियत

से नहीं, बल्कि जनता के प्रतिनिधि की हैसियत से अपने विचार रखते हैं। मैं उन विभागों का समर्थक हूँ। मैं नहीं चाहता कि हमारे राजा-महाराजाओं के लिए एक दुःखद वातावरण उत्पन्न करने और उन को सताये जाने की बात कही जाये। मैं उस बात का विरोध करता हूँ। मैं चाहता हूँ कि उन को कोई सताये नहीं। इस लिए मैं भी मिहासन सिंह के सुप्राप्त को मानने के लिये तैयार था कि जो अधिकार गृह मंत्रालय के पास है, वह अधिकार न्यायालय को दे दिया जाय। इस बढ़क गृह मंत्रालय एक व्यूरोकेंटी से गवर्नर है। व्यूरोकेंटी जैसा निर्णय करती है, उस को वह मान लेते हैं। जब हमारे न्यायालय के लोग गृह मंत्रालय से ज्यादा योग्य हैं, जुडिशरी हमारे देश की निर्णायक हैं, तो फिर यह अधिकार क्यों न उस को दे दें कि आप निर्णय कीजिये कि अमुक मुकदमा होना चाहिए अथवा नहीं। अगर वह कहे कि नहीं होना चाहिए, तो केस को आगे न चलाया जाये और अगर कोर्ट को विश्वास हो जाय कि अमुक केस हैरासमेंट और सताने के लिए नहीं है, बल्कि वह वास्तविक केस है, तब तो वह मुकदमा चलाने की इजाजत दे दे। जुडिशरी के उपर्योग वह इजाजत मिलनी चाहिए। गृह मंत्रालय क्यों यह बोझा अपने अधर लादने के लिए तैयार है? संविधान में कहा गया है कि इस सम्बन्ध में सेट्ल गवर्नरमेंट के सटिफिकेट की ज़रूरत है। तो सेट्ल गवर्नरमेंट एक संशोधन द्वारा कोर्ट को यह अधिकार दे सकती है। धारा ८७वीं में राजा-महाराजाओं को जो सुरक्षा मिली हुई है, वह उन को मिली रहेगी और साथ ही साथ आप जनता के प्रति भी न्याय कर सकेंगे। यह एक ऐसी उचित याग है कि अगर कोई भी समझदार अकित इस सदन में होगा, तो वह इस को मानने के लिए तैयार होगा।

उपायकल महोदय : जो इस को न मानेंगे, वह नैर-समझदार है? यह बात तो नहीं कही चाहिए।

बी अ० ला० हिंदेवी : मुझे अधिकार है इस बात के कहने का ।

उचाय्यल भगवेय : तो फिर दूसरे भी कह सकेंगे ।

बी अ० ला० हिंदेवी : कहें, उन्होंने कहा है । कुछ लोगों ने युह पर लालून लगाए हैं बाबूद इस बात के कि वहे उदार विचारों से भ्रेत्र हो कर मैंने इस विवेयक को सदन के समने रखा है, किसी को नुकसान पहुँचाने के लिये नहीं । मेरा यह उद्देश्य है कि भारत में और हमारे समाज में न्याय की अवस्था कावय हो । मेरे इरादे पर शक करता एक गुलत बात है, क्योंकि अगर मैं न्याय की अवस्था की स्थापना के लिए एक बात कहता हूँ, तो उस की सराहना करनी चाहिये ।

उचाय्यल भगवेय : इरादों पर किस ने शक किया है ?

Shri Datar: None has attributed any motives.

बी अ० ला० हिंदेवी : मेरे विच ने कहा है कि सदस्यों के अधिकारों को ज्यादा चाहते हैं । मैं पहला आदमी हूँगा जो उनको छोड़ने के लिये तैयार हूँगा । मैं बैलेज करता हूँ कि बी जयपाल सिंह को कि मैं पालियार्ड के तमाम अधिकारों को छोड़ने के लिए नैदार हूँ वह भी आये और छोड़े । अधिकारों के इस्तेवाल के लिये वह आये था जाते हैं, लेकिन जब सांकेत लगाने की बात आ जाती है, तो सदस्य सदस्यों को लालित करते हैं । हम त्यागी लोग रहे हैं । हमें देश के लिय जान कुबलि कर सकते हैं और इस सदन के सदस्यों को जो छोटे मोटे अधिकारियों ने हुए हैं, हम उनको छोड़ सकते हैं । हम को उनका लालच नहीं है । जो चार सौ रुपए सदस्यों को मिलते हैं, हम को उनका योह नहीं है ।

उचाय्यल भगवेय : मन्त्र वह तो किसी से छुड़ाने के हक में नहीं है । अब आनन्दीय सदस्य को लालच करना चाहिये ।

बी अ० ला० हिंदेवी : योहा सा और रह गया है ।

उचाय्यल भगवेय : मुझे तो एक बड़े से उपादा एक्सटेंड करने का अस्तियार नहीं था । इस विस को मैं जितना ज्यादा से ज्यादा बहत दे सकता था, वह मैंने दे दिया ।

बी अ० ला० हिंदेवी : मैं इस विवेयक के बारे में मैं कोई विवेय बातें नहीं कहना चाहता हूँ । एक बात कह कर मैं समाप्त करता हूँ ।

भगी हमारे दातार ने कहा है कि केवल २१ केस ऐसे हैं, जिन में इजाजत नहीं ही नहीं । मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि अगर २१ केस मर्डर के केस होते और उन को वैरिंग रखा गया होता, तो न्याय का गला छोट दिया जाया होता या नहीं । मान लिया कि लिविल सूट थे, लेकिन वे २१ केस कितने साल से वैरिंग पढ़े हैं इस का उत्तर उन्होंने नहीं दिया । मैं चाहता हूँ कि मन्त्रालय इन बातों पर फिर और करे और जो केसेज पढ़े हुए हैं, उन को शीघ्र से शीघ्र दिसपोव करे और उनका फैसला दे । साथ ही साथ जिन मामलों में प्रन्याय की दुहाई ही जाये, उन पर वह पुनः विचार करे । वह राजाओं से परामर्श करे और अगर वह समझीता कर सकता है, तो अच्छा है, नहीं तो मुकदम चलाने की इचाजत ही जाये । भूठे केसिंज को इजाजत न ही जाय, मैं इस को मानता हूँ, लेकिन यह कहना कि हम सब बातों में बहुत केवरफुस हैं— बहुत साबवानी रखते हैं, कुछ अर्थ नहीं रखता है । यंत्री जी को मैं जानता हूँ कि वह वहे साबवान हैं, लेकिन वहाँ पांच सौ केसिंज हैं, वहाँ यंत्री जी का प्याज पांच सौ केसिंज की तरफ नहीं जा सकता है । जो शीक सैकेटेरिएट से आता है, जिस तरह के आता है, वह आप जानते हैं । आप हमारे समाज में अच्छाकार फैला हूँगा है । अगर वह न होता, तो वे मूँहड़ा ढील और दूसरे ढील न होते । अगर यंत्री जी आखलन में कि वह इद विच

पर रीकानेवाल तरीके से विचार करने के लिये तैयार हैं, या इह संशोधन पर विचार करने के लिये तैयार हैं, तो मैं सदन के सामने प्रस्ताव रखता हूँ कि इस विवेदक पर विचार तक तक के लिए स्वतंत्र कर दिया जाये, वह तक कि इस बारे में दूसरा विवेदक न लाया जाये।

उपर्युक्त न्यूनतय . यह तो वह याप से अपावासन चाहते हैं ।

बी च० ला० हिंदेवी : अगर वह मान लें कि यारे वह इस को मान लेंगे, तो मैं याप से अपावासन चाहते हैं, तो वह हो सकता है।

उपर्युक्त न्यूनतय . तो किर मैं हाउस के सामने रखूँ ?

बी च० ला० हिंदेवी . माननीय मंत्री कोई एक्सोरेस दें ।

Shri Datar: I have already given my assurance. I have already said that we look very carefully into every matter.

बी च० ला० हिंदेवी : मुझे इस बात पर विस्तार नहीं होता है कि केयरफुली देखा जाता है। इस लिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस पर बोट हो जाये।

Shri Jaipal Singh: Since my name has been brought into the picture, I think I have a right to explain my position.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It does not matter.

Shri Jaipal Singh: I am prepared to surrender every right; let him and his companions on that side surrender their rights, then I shall be the first to surrender my rights.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: They can decide this when they go out just now.

The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 be taken into consideration."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then, there are three Bills in the names of Shri Easwara Iyer, Shri Raghunath Singh and Shri Wadiwa respectively. The hon. Members concerned are absent. Now, Shri Jhulan Sinha.

17.13 hrs.

INDIAN RAILWAYS (AMENDMENT) BILL

(Insertion of new section 99A and amendment of sections 113, 118 and First Schedule)

Shri Jhulan Sinha (Siwan): I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Railways Act, 1890, be taken into consideration."

The House knows that this Bill was introduced long before the official amendment Bill was passed by this House. This Bill was to be taken up on a previous day, but I was given to understand by those in the know of things that Government were going to cover some of the points that I had touched in my Bill, and I was, therefore not so serious in piloting this Bill further. But after the passing of the official amendment Bill, I feel that the points that I have touched in this Bill are altogether untouched by the official Bill. I am, therefore, here to plead my case before this House.

The first offence that the Bill seeks to create is a new offence so far as the Indian Railways Act is concerned, and that is the offence of pilfering of goods in transit. The House knows that this offence of pilfering on the

[Shri Jhulan Sinha]

railways of goods consigned for transhipment, is assuming enormous proportions. From the latest report, it appears that the number of cases that have arisen in this connection has gone down to some extent. But immediately thereafter, the report discloses that the amount involved in this pilferage is higher than in the previous year. It is just possible—that is my conclusion—that the number of petty cases has decreased, but the number of cases involving larger sums has increased. Therefore, this is an offence which has got to be attended to.

So far as I have been able to follow the provisions of the Indian Railways Act, there is absolutely no provision anywhere in the Act for penalising this offence. Chapter IX deals with offences and penalties. I have gone through every section of it. There is absolutely no provision for this offence.

The general provision in the Indian Penal Code will not be of help to us in this respect.

You know, Sir, and the House also knows, that this pilferage takes place at places where hardly any witness can be available or circumstantial evidence can be adduced to spot the person directly concerned with pilferage, enabling the authorities to bring him before a court of law and getting him punished. That is in the very nature of the offence involved on the railways. As I said, the Indian Penal Code will not be of help to us, although the provision there is much more stricter than the one I seek to provide in this Bill.

This pilfering of goods is not only detrimental to the interests of those who consign their goods through the railways. It is fatally detrimental to the interests of the nation. We find that the railway revenues have gone down. The expenditure has been increasing during the last some months, as the latest report and the budget

discussions have very clearly disclosed. From reports supplied to us by the Ministry itself, it appears that the railways have been paying by way of compensation for claims in respect of pilfering of goods in transit an enormous sum. It is not in thousands and lakhs but in crores of rupees. When the revenues of the railways have been sinking in this way, would there be any justification for allowing this offence to go unpunished, as it has been allowed to go so far?

I have, therefore, thought it fit to propose a new offence in this Bill. From a perusal of this new offence in this amending Bill, it will be clear that pilferage of goods has been made an offence punishable with imprisonment and fine. I have proposed also a proviso to the effect that if at any stage it appears to the court trying the offence under this that any railway servant is involved in the act of pilfering, the punishment to be meted out to him will have to be much more than what is provided for in the case of an ordinary offender.

The House knows—and those who were entrusted with the conduct of the inquiry into corruption on the railways, the Chairman of that Committee and some others have also disclosed to us—that in a number of cases of pilferage, not only damage and loss, but actual theft of goods, in about 80 per cent of cases, railway servants are connected with the offence either remotely or intimately. If that be the state of things—I have not inquired into it myself and got the figures; I am only quoting the figures of those who have gone into the matter—if that be the state of things, the matter requires to be looked into a little more attentively. So if at any stage, it appears to the court or to the Government and the railways that any railway servant, whose duty it is to keep a watch upon these things and keep them secure and safe from others, if any

railway servant who is in charge of this is in any way involved in pilfering, the penalty imposed on him must be heavier than that meted out to an ordinary offender. With that object, I have incorporated this proviso in the Bill.

I hope the Railway Minister and others who are in charge of the administration of this heavy national undertaking will take note of the matter and make a suitable provision either by accepting my Bill or by making a provision on their own.

The next offence that is contemplated in this Bill is the offence of ticketless travel. This has been dealt with in the amending Bill passed by this House. I have got the Bill here, the Indian Railways (Amendment) Bill as passed by this House. But this touches only the fringe of the offence. It does not provide any serious penalty that may be deemed to be deterrent. It only enhances the surcharge to be levied from the persons who have travelled without tickets, or who have travelled with tickets that are not adequate or who travel beyond the distance provided for in the tickets. That is a very mild punishment, a remedy hardly equal to the disease which it seeks to remedy.

We know that this ticketless travel is a social evil. We all admit that. It is not only a legacy of the previous rule, but it has grown up under circumstances for which nobody is particularly responsible. There is a spirit of lawlessness already abroad in this country. To some extent that is being remedied and handled by the Home Ministry, by the State Governments and others concerned with the matter. But this thing is there in spite of all attempts. This evil of ticketless travel has gone on unchecked and has rather been growing and it is also admitted by Government themselves in the amending Bill passed by this House. I will quote a sentence from the Statement of Objects and Reasons of that Bill

which will give ample support to the statement I am making in this House.

"The problems of ticketless travel, misuse of the alarm chain apparatus and nuisance on account of unauthorised hawking have been receiving constant attention of the Railways and in spite of their sustained efforts, the evils are continuing without any substantial abatement."

I put it to them whether the provisions contained in the Bill that has been passed by this House are adequate to put any effective check upon the evil as it has persisted in this country. From the figures that have been supplied to us by the different railways, from month to month and sometimes quarterly and sometimes annually, it appears that the sums involved in this ticketless travel in so far as they have been detected—these are the words used—are enormous. We do not know how much of ticketless travel goes undetected or unchecked and what the loss of revenue involved is.

I belong to an area which is just on a branch line. Some time ago, I happened to meet a railway magistrate, a magistrate in charge of checking and punishing these persons travelling without tickets. The state of things disclosed to me was that there was a loss of about Rs. 1,000 involved every day in this offence. He has been able to realise that much every month.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Did the magistrate come to the hon Member or did the hon. Member go to the magistrate?

Shri Jhulan Sinha: Sir, we happened to be there in the waiting room. It was an accidental meeting. Neither did he go to me nor did I go to him.

This is the statement of the railway magistrate. This can be verified by the hon. Railway Minister from what has been the revenue before this checking was introduced and after this checking.

[Shri Jhulan Sinha]

What this Bill seeks to provide is not only charging 20 or 30 per cent. more for the distance involved or the amount covered by the ticket but making it a penal offence, punishable not only with fine but with imprisonment or fine or with both, if necessary. All of us who have been travelling in the railways in the higher classes have found that the higher classes are sometimes occupied by the employees themselves. It is not a pleasant duty to perform if we ask them to show their passes or other documents to see what class they were really entitled to travel. But even the ordinary railway passengers wearing a black coat and brass buttons travel in first-class while we the bone fide passengers having first-class passes or tickets have to accommodate ourselves in a way which was not very convenient or helpful.

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): The hon. Member can always call upon the TTE or the Guard to check them to see whether they have proper tickets or passes.

Shri Jhulan Sinha: I quite admit that. But do you expect us to be doing that thing in the railway compartment while we are travelling on duty or in some other connection? Do you expect us to be calling the TTE to check whether the other passengers have got tickets?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: But the hon. Member feels so much inconvenienced that he deems it proper to mention it in the House. So, I thought that he could call upon the guard.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: But probably the presence of a black coat and brass buttons creates some psychology on his mind that he cannot at that time make any protest!

Shri Jhulan Sinha: Not only that. We are engaged in doing our duties; not in seeing whether a co-passenger is a ticketless traveller. We mind our own business.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If he had disclosed his identity that he was a Member of Parliament, perhaps they would have moved out.

Shri Jhulan Sinha: That is a thing which, speaking for myself, I am very loath to do. I am a Member of Parliament because I have been elected by the people and I am here to discharge my duties but not to go on parading that I am a Member of Parliament and to take advantage of that.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then he shall have to suffer inconveniences.

Shri Jhulan Sinha: We have put up with it. But I am simply mentioning it to show what is the nature of the remedies that are called for in this state of affairs. That is all that I am saying. I am not making a complaint of it to the hon. Minister or to anybody else who may happen to be in charge of the Railways. The railway employees are entitled to travel with passes. They have been given passes, family passes and personal passes and all the sorts of other facilities to enable them to discharge their duties efficiently. That is a thing which is proper and justified and has to be supported. But then, they should not be allowed, like anybody else, to travel in higher classes than those to which they are entitled or to longer distances than their passes allow them to go. I am only mentioning this as a justification for the provision that I intend making in this Bill. If the offence of ticketless travelling is to be checked it has to be penalised with a little heavier punishment.

The third thing that this Bill seeks to provide is with regard to overcrowding. The Railway Minister, as a realistic man entrusted with the affairs of the railways and with an objective look, has very candidly admitted a number of times before this House that with the provisions made in the Second Plan, he will not be able to put any

effective check on or remedy to any considerable extent the evil of overcrowding on the railways. That is due to the limitations on resources and other circumstances over which we have practically no control. If that is to be the state of affairs, what is to be done? This overcrowding has got to be tolerated in some form or the other. In this connection, I am not suggesting any special remedy for meeting this evil. I have no resources except that of pleading, as a Member of Parliament, and bringing certain suggestions to the Government

which belongs to the party to which I have the honour to belong.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is yet, I suppose, a fourth point wherein he wants to emphasise the value of elephants and horses also. That he might do next time.

17.30 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, March 23, 1889|Chaitra 2, 1881 (Saka).

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PAPERS LAID ON THE
TABLE

The following papers were laid
on the Table :

(1) A copy of each of the
following Notifications under
sub-section (6) of section 3 of
the Essential Commodities
Act, 1955 making certain further
amendments to the Fertiliser
(Control) Order, 1957 :

- (i) G.S.R. No. 282 dated
the 7th March, 1959.
- (ii) G.S.R. No. 283 dated
the 7th March, 1959.

(2) A copy of each of the
following Notifications under
sub-section (6) of section 3 of
the Essential Commodities Act,
1955:

- (i) G.S.R. No. 289 dated
the 9th March, 1959.
- (ii) G.S.R. No. 290 dated
the 9th March, 1959.
- (iii) G.S.R. 291 dated the
9th March, 1959
containing the Rice
and Paddy (Kerala)
Price Control Order,
1959.
- (iv) G.S.R. No. 292 dated
the 10th March,
1959 containing the
Uttar Pradesh Food-
grains (Restrictions
on Border Movement)
Order 1959.

COLUMNS
OPINIONS ON BILL—LAID
ON THE TABLE

7472

A copy of Paper No. IV
containing opinions on the Code
of Criminal Procedure (Am-
endment) Bill was laid on the
Table.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

7473

The Minister of State in the
Ministry of Transport and
Communications (Shri Raj
Behadur) made a statement
correcting the reply given on
the 12th March, 1959, to a
Supplementary by Shri S.C.
Samaan on Starred Question
No. 1147 regarding location of
Second Shipyard.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS

7473-7543

Further discussion on the
Demands for Grants in respect
of the Ministry of Home Affairs
concluded. The Demands
were voted in full.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE
ON PRIVATE MEMBERS'
BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS
ADOPTED

7542

Thirty-eighth Report was adopt-
ed.

PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS
INTRODUCED

7543-44

(1) The Representation of
the People (Amendment) Bill,
1959, (Amendment of section
73 by Shri Hem Raj) :

(2) The Indication of
Prices of Commodities Bill,
1959 by Shri Ram Shanker Lal.

(3) The Charitable and
Religious Trusts (Amendment)
Bill, 1959 (Amendment of sec-
tions 3 and 4 and insertion of
new sections 7A and 7B) by
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta.

(4) The Fixation of Price
of Foodgrains Bill, 1959 by
Shri Jhulan Singh.

COLUMNS	COLUMNS
EXTENSION OF TIME FOR ELICITING OPINIONS ON BILL . . . Time for eliciting opinions on the Sikh Gurdwaras Bill was extended upto 30th July, 1959.	PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILL NEGATIVED . . . Shri M. L. Dwivedi moved that the Code of Civil Procedure (Amendment) Bill (Omission of section 87B) be taken into consideration. The motion was negatived.
DEBATE ON PRIVATE MEMBER'S BILL ADJOURNED . . . Shri U.C. Patnaik concluded his speech on the motion for reference of the Indian Fire-Arms Bill to a Select Committee moved by him on the 6th March, 1959. Thereafter Shri S. C. Samanta moved that the Debate on the Bill be adjourned <i>Sine die</i> . The motion was adopted and the Debate on the Bill was adjourned.	PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILL UNDER CONSIDERATION 7604-12 Shri Jhulan Sinha moved that the Indian Railways (Amendment) Bill 1957 (<i>Insertion of new section 99A and amendment to sections 113, 118 and First Schedule</i>) be taken into consideration. The discussion was not concluded. AGENDA FOR MONDAY, MARCH 23, 1959/CHAITRA 2, 1881 (SAKA)— Discussion on Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power.