

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

RP. (INDIA)

THREE SHILLINGS (FOREIGN)

CONTENTS

[Second Series, Vol. XXVIII, March 20 to April 4, 1959/Phalgun 29, 1880 (Saka)
to Chaitra 14, 1881 (Saka)]

COLUMNS

No. 31.—Friday, March 20, 1959/Phalgun 29, 1880 (Saka)—

Oral Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 1405 to 1411, 1414 to 1416, 1418, 1420, 1421, 1425, 1427 to 1429 and 1431	7341—7409
Short Notice Question No. 10	7409—14

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 1412, 1413, 1417, 1419, 1422 to 1424, 1426, 1430 and 1432 to 1444	7414—25
Unstarred Questions Nos. 2180 to 2255	7425—70

Re: Adjournment Motion	7470—71
Papers laid on the Table	7472
Opinion on Bill	7472
Correction of Answer to Starred Question No. 1147	7473
Business of the House	7473

Demands for Grants—

Ministry of Home Affairs	7473—7542
--------------------------	-----------

Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions—

Thirty-eighth Report	7542
----------------------	------

Bills introduced :

(1) The Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill, 1959, (Amendment of section 73) by Shri Hem Raj	7543
(2) The Indication of Prices of Commodities Bill, 1959 by Sri Ram Shanker Lal	7543
(3) The Charitable and Religious Trusts (Amendment) Bill, 1959 (Amendment of sections 3 and 4 and insertion of new sections 7A and 7B) by Shri Ram Krishan Gupta	7543—44
(4) The Fixation of Price of Foodgrains Bill, 1959 by Shri Jhulan Sinha	7544

Sikh Gurdwara Bill—

Extension of time for eliciting opinions	7544—45
Indian Fire-arms Bill (Debate adjourned)	7545—51
Code of Civil Procedure (Amendment) Bill—Negatived	7551—7604

Indian Railways (Amendment) Bill—

Motion to consider	7604—12
Daily Digest	7613—20

No. 32.—Monday, March 23, 1959/Chaitra 2, 1881 (Saka)—

Oral Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 1445 to 1450, 1452 to 1455, 1457 to 1459, 1461 and 1464 to 1469	7621—58
Short Notice Question No. 11	7659—61
(AI) L.S.D.—7.	

COLUMNS

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 1451, 1456, 1460, 1462, 1463 and 1470 to 1483	7661—71
Unstarred Questions Nos. 2256 to 2320	7671—7705

Motion for Adjournment—

Situation in Tibet	7705—12
--------------------	---------

Papers laid on the Table

7712—13

President's Assent to Bills

7713—14

Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—

Revival of Border Trade between India and Pakistan	7714—16
--	---------

Demands for Grants—

Ministry of Irrigation and Power	7716—7866
----------------------------------	-----------

Daily Digest

7867—74

No. 33.—Thursday, March 26 1959/Chaitra 5, 1881 (Saka)—

Oral Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 1485 to 1491, 1494, 1496 to 1500, 1502, 1503, 1505 and 1506	7875—7913
--	-----------

Short Notice Questions Nos. 12 and 13	7913—19
---------------------------------------	---------

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 1484, 1492, 1493, 1495, 1501, 1504 and 1507 to 1512	7920—25
--	---------

Unstarred Questions Nos. 2321 to 2385 and 2387	7925—64
--	---------

Re: Point of Privilege

7965—69

Release of a Member

7969—70

Papers laid on the Table

7970

Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions—

Thirty-ninth Report	7970
---------------------	------

Estimates Committee—

Forty-fourth Report	7971
---------------------	------

Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—

Accident to Calcutta-Bombay Mail	7971—73
----------------------------------	---------

Coal Grading Board (Repeal) Bill—Introduced

7973

Demands for Grants—

Ministry of Health	7973—8100, 8102—54
--------------------	--------------------

Statement re: Domestic Servants	8100—02
---------------------------------	---------

Daily Digest	8155—60
--------------	---------

No. 34.—Saturday, March 28, 1959/Chaitra 7, 1881 (Saka)—

Oral Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 1513, 1517, 1519 to 1521, 1525, 1526, 1528 to 1530, 1532 to 1536, 1031 and 1531	8161—97
--	---------

Short Notice Question No. 14	8197—8200
------------------------------	-----------

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Question Nos. 1514 to 1516, 1518, 1522 to 1524 and 1527	8200—05
---	---------

Unstarred Questions Nos. 2388 to 2464	8205—45
---------------------------------------	---------

Death of Shri Kala Venkatarao

8246

Re: Adjournment Motion

8246—51

Papers laid on the Table

8251—52

Estimates Committee—

Fortieth and Forty-first Reports	8252
----------------------------------	------

COLUMNS

Business of the House	8253
Demands for Grants—	
Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	8253—8348
Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions— Thirty-sixth Report	8348—49
Resolution re: Co-operative Farming	8349—8416
Resolution re: Appointment of Committee of Members of Parliament to enquire into malpractices in foreign exchange	8416
Daily Digest	8417—22

No. 35.—Monday, March 30, 1959/Chaitra 9, 1881 (Saka)—

Oral Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 1538 to 1546, 1548, 1549, 1552, 1556, 1557 and 1559	8423—61
Short Notice Question No. 15	8461—69

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 1537, 1547, 1550, 1551, 1553 to 1555, 1558 and 1560 to 1564	8469—76
Unstarred Questions Nos. 2465 to 2523	8477—8508

Re: Adjournment Motions	8509—27
Motions for Adjournment	8527—32

1. Crash of I.A.C. Aircraft ; and
2. Assistance to families rendered homeless in dust and thunderstorm in Delhi.

Estimates Committee—

Thirty-ninth Report	8532
Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance— Firing by Portuguese on Indian Territory	8532—34
Bengal Finance (Sales Tax) (Delhi Amendment) Bill— Introduced	8535
Demands for Grants	8535—8674
Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	8535—63
Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel	8563—8674
Daily Digest	8675—80

No. 36.—Tuesday, March 31, 1959/Chaitra 10, 1881 (Saka)—

Oral Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 1565 to 1570, 1572 to 1574, 1576 and 1578 to 1585	8681—8721
Short Notice Question No. 16	8721—24

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 1571, 1575, 1577 and 1586 to 1591	8724—28
Unstarred Questions Nos. 2524 to 2565	8728—32
Papers laid on the Table	8732—33

Estimates Committee—

Forty-fifth Report	8753
Demands for Grants	8754—8919
Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel	8754—8908
Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply	8908—18

COLUMNS

Half-an-Hour Discussion re: Ghat to Ghat Booking between Mahendra Ghat and Pahlega Ghat	8919—32
Daily Digest	8933—36
No. 37.—Wednesday, April 1, 1959/Chaitra 11, 1881 (Saka)—	
Oral Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos 1592 to 1594, 1596 to 1599, 1601, 1602 1604, 1606, 1607 and 1609 to 1613	8937—69
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos 1595, 1600, 1603, 1605 and 1608	8969—71
Unstarred Questions Nos 2566 to 2569, 2571 to 2630 and 2632 to 2636	8972—9011
Motion for Adjournment—	
Release by Chinese Embassy of article in <i>Peoples' Daily</i>	9011—44
Papers laid on the Table	9044—45
Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions—	
Fortieth Report	9045
Estimates Committee—	
Forty-third Report	9045—46
Committee on Absence of Members from the Sitzings of the House—	
Thirteenth Report	9046
Correction of Answer to Starred Question No. 1161	9046
Rescinding of order asking Member to withdraw	9046—48
Demands for Grants—	
Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply	9048—9192
Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs	9048—9166
	9166—92
Daily Digest	9193—98
No. 38.—Thursday, April 2, 1959/Chaitra 12, 1881 (Saka)—	
Oral Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos 1614, 1615 1617 to 1627, 1629 and 1631 to 1637	9199—9238
Short Notice Question No 17	9238—41
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 1616, 1628, 1630 and 1638 to 1640	9241—44
Unstarred Questions Nos. 2637 to 2677	9244—64
Motion for Adjournment—	
Release by Chinese Embassy of article in <i>Peoples' Daily</i>	9263—88
Statement regarding exchange of Berubari Union and Cooch-Bihar enclaves with Pakistan	9288—89
Papers laid on the Table	9289—90
Statement regarding Scheme of State-Trading in Foodgrains	9290—96
Demands for Grants	
Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs	9296—9423
Ministry of Transport and Communications	9296—9367
	9367—9423
Motion re: Chinakuri Colliery Disaster	9423—87
Daily Digest	9489—92

COLUMNS

No. 39.—Friday, April 3, 1959/Chaitra 13, 1881 (Saka)—

Oral Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 1641 to 1645, 1648 to 1650, 1652, 1654, 1655, 1657, 1658, and 1661 to 1664	9493—9532
Short Notice Question No. 18	9532—34

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 1646, 1647, 1651, 1653, 1656, 1659 and 1660	9534—38
Unstarred Questions Nos. 2678 to 2707	9538—54

Notice under Rule 377 9554—55

Notice under Rule 222 9555—58

Statement regarding The Dalai Lama 9559—61

Paper laid on the Table 9561

Demands for Grants—

Ministry of Transport and Communications 9561—9671

Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions—

Fortieth Report 9671—72

The Port Haj Committees (Amendment) Bill, 1959, (Amendment of sections 1 and 6 and substitution of sections 3 and 4) by Shri A.K. Gopalan— Introduced 9672

Indian Railways (Amendment) Bill—

Motion to consider—withdrawn 9673—95

Child Sanyas Diksha Restraint Bill—

Motion to consider—negatived 9695—9737

Arbitration (Amendment) Bill—

Motion to consider 9738

Daily Digest 9739—42

No. 40.—Saturday, April, 4, 1959/Chaitra 14, 1881 (Saka)—

Papers laid on the Table 9743

Petition regarding excise duty on oil produced by Pinto (Wooden) Checkkus 9744

Leave of Absence 9744—45

Business of the House 9745

Demands for Grants 9745—9912

Ministry of Transport and Communications 9745—9896

Ministry of Labour and Employment 9896—9912

Daily Digest 9913—14

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

CONTENTS

COLUMNS

Oral Answers to Questions—

*Starred Questions Nos. 1405 to 1411, 1414 to 1416, 1418, 1420, 1421, 1425, 1427 to 1429 and 1431 7371—7409

Short Notice Question No. 10. 7409—14

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 1412, 1413, 1417, 1419, 1422 to 1424, 1426, 1430 and 1432 to 1444 7414—25

Unstarred Questions Nos. 2180 to 2255 7425—70

Re : Adjournment Motion. 7470—71

Papers laid on the Table 7472

Opinions on Bill 7472

Correction of Answer to Starred Question No. 1147 7473

Business of the House 7473

Demands for Grants—

Ministry of Home Affairs 7473—7542

Shri Padam Dev 7475—84

Shri Sadhu Ram 7484—90

Shri Assar 7490—96

Shri P. L. Barupal 7497—7501

Shri Siddiah 7501—05

Shri B. C. Prodhan 7505—09

Shri G. B. Pant 7509—36

Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions—

Thirty-eighth Report 542

Bills introduced :

(1) The Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill, 1959, (Amendment of section 73) by Shri Hem Raj 7543

(2) The Indication of Prices of Commodities Bill, 1959 by Shri Ram Shanker Lal 7543

(3) The Charitable and Religious Trusts (Amendment) Bill, 1959 (Amendment of sections 3 and 4 and insertion of new sections 7A and 7B) by Shri Ram Krishan Gupta 7543—44

(4) The Fixation of Price of Foodgrains Bill, 1959 by Shri Jhulan Sinha 7544

Sikh Gurdwaras Bill—

Extension of time for eliciting opinions 7544—45

Indian Fire-Arms Bill (Debate adjourned) 7545—51

Shri U. C. Patnaik 7545—47

Shri Datar 7548—49

*The sign + marked above a name indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

[See cover page 3 also

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

*1495. **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 (A) 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. E. 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

+

*1496. { **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 सी. एस. सामन्त : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस कमेटी की अगर पूरी रिपोर्ट सदन के पटल पर नहीं रखी जा सकती है तो कम से कम क्या बान्सीब मंत्री उसकी मोटी मोटी सिफारिशें बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे ताकि पता चल सके कि उसने क्या सिफारिशें की हैं ?

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

Shri Subodh Hanada: 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 copious. 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 Hanada:
*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 Beshava: 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 Raghubir 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 Raghubir 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.

Aid 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. 168.66 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. Gerhardsen, was here and visited the project for two

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

Shrimati Ha Palchoudhuri: 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. Galkwad: 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

*1416. **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.

श्री बसंत वर्मा: जब संसद सदस्यों की ट्रेनिंग के लिये एक कैम्प हो चुका है तब ब्लॉक सलाहकार सदस्यों के लिये कोर्स 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.

श्री सुखदेव राव : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि बालेन्ट्री एजेन्सीज के नाम क्या हैं जिन से लिखा पढ़ी 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 Raghuraj 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 ज्वर रोग से पीड़ित कर्मचारी,

*१४११. श्री भक्त वर्धन : क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री १८ नवम्बर, १९५८ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ४७ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि डाक-तार विभाग के जो कर्मचारी राज्यस्तर रोग से पीड़ित हो जाते हैं उन के इलाज के लिये अधिक सुविधायें देने का जो प्रश्न विचाराधीन था उस के सिलसिले में इस बीच और क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : डाक-तार विभाग के कर्मचारियों और उनके पारिवारिक सदस्यों के लिए चौदह अथवा अस्पताल और धारोग-गृहों में १५१ धारित पलंगों के बजाया १० और अधिक पलंग धारित किये गये हैं ।

Shrimati Ha 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.

श्री भक्त वर्धन : क्या इस बात का पता लगाने की कोशिश की गई है कि पिछले कुछ वर्षों के अन्दर डाक-तार कर्मचारियों में राज्यस्तर का रोग बढ रहा है या घट रहा है ?

श्री राज बहादुर : यह कहना तो मेरे लिये मुश्किल है । लेकिन इतना बता सकता हूँ कि पिछले विनों में जो ऐलेंटर्बैट्स हुए हैं उन को देखते हुए यह तो नहीं कहा जा सकता कि यह ढ रहा है ।

Shri Hem Barna: 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 ज० सा० द्विवेदी: मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या मंत्री महोदय ने इस बात

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

श्री राज बहादुर: यह असम्भव प्रायः मान्य 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. Melkote: 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 बर्मान: पिछली बार इस प्रश्न के सम्बन्ध में जो विवरण मन्त्रि 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 ७३। क्या गवर्नमेंट ने इसके कारण का पता लगाने की कोशिश की है कि कम वेतन, 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 वेतन आदि 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 बर्मान: इससे पता चलता है कि इन श्रेणियों में रोगी ज्यादा हैं। इस लिए क्या इसका पता लगाने की कोशिश की गई है?

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

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I request that
Q. 142 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 manufac-
ture 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 Govern-
ment of Madras is under considera-
tion.

(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 Insti-
tute.

(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 Govern-
ment 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 pre-
pared outlines of a project. A
U.N.I.C.E.F. representative has also
been associated in the matter of pre-
paration of this project. The Govern-
ment 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 avail-
able through the Government agen-
cies, is it available in the market
throughout India?

Shri A. M. Thomas: It is being pro-
duced 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 ज० ला० द्विवेदी : श्री माननीय
मंत्री जी ने मैसूर के एक कारखाने का जिक्र
किया जहाँ पर कुछ काम इस सिमिलिटे में
हुआ है । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि नकली

बाबल बनाने के सिमसिले में सरकार जो काम कर रही थी उसमें क्या प्रगति हुई है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मकली बाबल मल्टी परंपरा कुछ 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

+
*1415. { Shri Halder:
Shri Tangamani:
Shri Warior:

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 Warior: 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.

Ichha 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 Ichha 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 Ichha 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 churche 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 564 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 Chapluma 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 Tikkarpara 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 IV 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 Tikarpara 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, Shri-mati 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 uptill 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 Achar: 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 Achar: 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

+
1421 { **Kumari Veda Kumari:**
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri Jadhav:

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

(a) the steps taken to organise and establish service co-operatives;

(b) the number of such Co-operatives in each State, and

(c) 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.

सेठ गोविन्द दास क्या इस सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय सरकार कुछ इस प्रकार का विचार कर रही है कि सब राज्यों में एक प्रकार का कानून बन जाय, और ये सर्विस को-ऑपरेटिव्स उस कानून के अन्तर्गत पृथक् रूप से घा जायें?

जी हाँ।

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.

सरकार को सर्विस को-ऑपरेटिव्स जो भिन्न भिन्न प्रान्तों में चल रही है उनको एक कानून में बाँटने के लिए

क्या व्यवस्था सरकार करने जा 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 Ayyakannu: 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.

‘जी. ए. सा. डिपेंडी’ में माननीय उपमंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिन कोऑपरेटिव सोसाइटीज का उन्होंने अभी बिक्रि किया है क्या वे वही कोऑपरेटिव सोसाइटीज हैं जिन्हें की हमने एन. डी. सी. में मजूर किया है, यदि हा, तो उनकी क्या कगरेखा है, क्या वे ठीक तरह से चल रही हैं, उनमें कोई गबन, जर्जर 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 162 lakhs of co-operative societies?

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

जी कुशवन्त राव जब तक जो मौजूदा कोऑपरेटिव एक्ट है उसमें कोई परिवर्तन नहीं होता है तब तक ये सर्विस कोऑपरेटिव्स 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, 1980. 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 कृष

*१४२७. श्री कुसुमकांत राय क्या साक्ष्य 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 बाबल के रूप में बेचा जा रहा है अथवा 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.

श्री ए० सि० लक्ष्मणः क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि मध्य प्रदेश की सरकार जो पैदी करीब रही है, उसके मिलिंग कराने का क्या कोई इतिबाय 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 गोविन्द दास : मध्य प्रदेश की सरकार ने जो धान मध्य प्रदेश में खरीदा है उसका चावल बन कर धलग धलग प्रदेशों में जा सके और मध्य प्रदेश की सरकार को और भी धान वहां खरीदने में सुविधा हो सके, इसके लिए क्या केंद्रीय 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.

श्री कुलचन्द राव : मध्य प्रदेश से जो धान खरीदा जा रहा है वह किस भाव से खरीदा जा रहा है और बेंगल में जो जाता है वह किस भाव 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.

श्री सादीबाला : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो धान, और रास, खरीद जा रहा है, क्या सरकार सारा धान और रास खरीद कर रही है या पूरे तौर से खरीद 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

+
• 1423 { 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.

418 (A1) LSD.—2

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 Bana: 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.

श्री नरत बसन : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिन कर्मचारियों ने २ मार्च को तन्वाह नहीं ली थी, उन्होंने अभी तक भी तन्वाह नहीं ली है या कि उस के बाद ले ली ?

श्री राज बहादुर : जो नहीं, उन्होंने दूसरे दिन तन्वाह 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 assurances, if any, given by the Finance Minister, in this matter.

Procurement of Rice from Andhra

+
122. { Shri E. Madhusudan Rao:
Shri Nani 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.

श्री इ० नरसिम्ह राव : क्या मैं श्री महोदय बतला सकूँ कि श्रीकाकुलम, गुन्तूर, बरंगल और निजामाबाद में अब तक किसकी प्रोक्वोरमेंट 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.

श्री इ० नरसिम्ह राव : क्या मैं श्री महोदय यह बताने की कृपा करूँगे कि ब्राँड गवर्नमेंट की क्या उन्होंने इन्कार कर दिया है कि वे इन डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स में कलेक्ट नहीं करेंगे ?

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, 1950 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 Nathi): (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, Ukhrul 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. Borooah:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Panigrahi:
Shrimati Ila
Palchoudhuri:

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.

(b) 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 nPs.

Shri P. C. Borooah: 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. Borooah: 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. Borooah: 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 it is raised 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 relief to the people who have died?

श्रीमती भा. पद्मेश्वरी: 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.

श्री हेम बरुा: I want to know

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

श्री हेम बरुा: I want to put another question.

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

श्री हेम बरुा: It is a major one.

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

श्री हेम बरुा: 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? .

श्री मोहम्मद: 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 Fuzsang where there is

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

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Co-operative Sugar Factories in Bihar

*1412. श्री जमान सिन्हा: 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 (श्री B. S. Murthy): (a) So far no co-operative sugar factory has been set up in Bihar

(b) and (c) Do not arise

बीबी के मूल्य पर नियंत्रण

*१४१३. श्री विद्युति मिश्र : क्या कानून तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि १५ जनवरी, १९५९ को भारतीय बीबी मिल्स संस्था ने सरकार से प्रार्थना की थी कि उत्तर प्रदेश, उत्तर बिहार और पंजाब में बीबी के कारखाने के मूल्य पर नियंत्रण हटा दिया जाये प्रत्येक बीबी का मूल्य बढ़ा दिया जाये; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार ने ५ सप्ताह में क्या निर्णय किया है?

कानून तथा कृषि मंत्री (श्री प्र० प्र० श्री) : (क) प्रतिवेदन प्राप्त हुए हैं किन्तु १५ जनवरी, १९५९ को नहीं।

(ख) वह विषय विचारधीन है।

Printing of Tickets

*1417. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Nageshwar 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 Sucheta Kripalani:
Shri Onkar 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 Karmarkar): (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 Fertilisers 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

*1430. 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 Shah Nawaz 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 differences 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.

गुफान एक्स्प्रेस

*१४३७ श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) जबकि १९५८ से २८ फरवरी १९५९ तक को बानावधि में दिल्ली

कमकम करने वाली कृषक प्रत्येक किसानी
-कर कर्म पर डूबी ,

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि कृषक
प्रत्येक सामान्यतः देरी से चलती है , और

(ग) यदि हा, तो इसे ठीक समय पर
चलाने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही
है ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री आनन्दप्रसाद झा) :

(क) और (ख) इस संबंध में कृषक
एक्सप्रेस गाड़िया दिल्ली में ६८ बार और
आम्रकोट में १३१ बार ठीक समय पर पहुंची ।

(ग) रेल प्रशासन (Railway
administrations) और रेलवे बोर्ड इस
-समय पर बराबर ध्यान दे रहे हैं कि कृषक
एक्सप्रेस गाड़िया ठीक समय पर चले ।
डिप्टिक्मल और हेडक्वार्टर दोनों स्तरों पर
और रेलवे बोर्ड के दफ्तर में भी इन गाड़ियों
के धमके-जाने पर पूरी निगरानी रखी जाती है
और इनको समय पर चलाने के लिए हर
-कोशिश जारी रखी ।

Dredgers for Bombay

*1438. Shri Asmar. Will the Minis-
ter 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
minor ports of Western Coast,

(b) if so, how many have been sup-
plied; and

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

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

Reservation of Seats for Women in Medical Colleges

*1439. Shri Jadhav: Will the Minis-
ter 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 Govern-
ment thereto?

The Minister of Health (Shri
Karmarkar): (a) According to the in-
formation available with the Govern-
ment 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 Gov-
ernment 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 extrane-
ous consideration,

(c) whether Government have re-
ceived complaints against the manipu-
lation 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 Agricul-
ture (Shri A. P. Jais): (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

1441. { Shri Sanganna:
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 Shahnawaz 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

*1442. 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. Murthy): (a) No, Sir.

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

Family Planning Research Centre

*1443. Shri Bihari Mishra: 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

*1444. Shri Asar: 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 Shahnawas 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 Dep'ts. other than Indian Railways.

Sale of Cheap Food Packets on Railway Stations

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

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

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawas 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 Table. [See Appendix V, annexure No. 8.]

Railway Wagons Producing Units

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

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 same period, country-wise?

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

No. of units		Annual capacity (Based on actual output during 1957-58)
Estab- lished	Under develop- ment	
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 Shah Nawas Khan): (a) Representations have been received for running an additional train between Delhi and Phulera via Roengus.

(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:—

	Ra.
Amritsar-Pathankot Section	
(1) Betala-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
2. Palampur Punjab	
3. Joginder Nagar	
4. Anur—4 seated latrines	
Panchhi-New flag station Rukh	44399
6. Sullah-New flag station Halk	33685

7. Jwalamukhi-1st class waiting room Road	8114
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 BG and 8 MG.

Electrification of Stations in Orissa

2190 **Shri P. K. Deo:** 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 Nawas Khan): (a) to (c). A statement is placed on the Table. [See Appendix V, annexure No. 9.]

Mines under Railway Tracks

2192. Shri F. 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) 518.

(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 Nawas 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 Dinanath 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 Mohiuddin): (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
Common	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 naye 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 facilities exist 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 Kar-markar): 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

418(A) LSD-3

(c) the number of such cases in 1958?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah nawas 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.—

Murders	Dacoities	Pilferages	Thefts
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, Suji 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. F. 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 साक्ष तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में प्रति एकड़ भण्डी और अधिक उपज के लिये वर्ष १९५८-५९ में पुरस्कार वितरण के लिये कुछ राशि नियत की गई थी ;

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

(ग) खेती के क्षेत्र में पुरस्कार प्राप्त करने वालों की संख्याओं का ब्योरा क्या है ?

साक्ष तथा कृषि मंत्री (श्री प्र० प्र० जैन) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न ही नहीं होता ।

दिल्ली के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों 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 ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में कार्य शुरू कर दिया है ;

(ख) 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 ने 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 परिशोषी सेवाओं की व्यवस्था अभी होगी है ।

(ख) (१) पालम २,१०,१२० रुपये।

(२) नरेला ३,०६,५५३ रुपये।

Trains between Marwar Bhinmal and Bhildi

2203. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: 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 Palampur-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-Palampur 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 Samdari 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 18.08 hours. Further, 66 Down will arrive Palanpur at about 01.56 hours instead of at 4.86 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

2204. 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

2205. 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

2206. 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, Oilseeds 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

2207. 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, 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

2208. Shri Subiman Ghose: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that near 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

2269. Shri Subhman 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 Shahaswan 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 Subhman 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

2311. 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	3
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

2312. Shri Anurobindo Ghosal: 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.

प्रनाथ का तस्कर व्यापार

२२१३. श्री नवल प्रभाकर :

क्या साक्ष्य तथा कुबि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) १९५८ में दिल्ली से कितने व्यक्ति बोरी छिपे प्रनाथ बाहर ले जाते हुए पकड़े गये; और

(ख) यह तस्कर व्यापार सामान्यतः किन किन नाकों पर होता है ?

काष्ठ तथा कृषि मंत्री (श्री ए. प्र. खेर)

(क) ४३३.

(ख) चोरी छिपे माल ले जाने के लिये रेल के प्रतिरिक्त निम्न मार्ग हैं .

१ जी० टी० रोड०

२. सूनी रोड०

३ पटपडगज रोड

४. मधुरा रोड०

५ गुडगाव रोड ।

Procurement of Rice and Paddy in Tripura

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

(a) what is the quantity of rice and paddy other than Jirata 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
Ade	500 maunds

(b) The normal areas of procurement are:—

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

Dharmanagar Sub-Division	Uptakhil, Dharmanagar Panisagar and Tiltha.
--------------------------	---

Kailashahar Sub-Division	Samrupara, Murtupara, Banguti, Mangurulia, Tillabagar, Jubrajnagar, Sonamun, Fakckroy, Dalugan, Kanchanbari, Chaumaner, Karanchera and Chalanga
--------------------------	---

Kamalpur Sub-Division	Halahali, Manickbhandar and Salema
-----------------------	------------------------------------

Sabroom Sub-Division	Manu and Gorakapsa
----------------------	--------------------

(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 लाइनों का जीर्णोद्धार

२२१५. श्री मोहन स्वच्छ : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या निम्न रेलवे लाइनों के जीर्णोद्धार का कार्य शीघ्र ही प्रारम्भ करने का विचार है

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

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

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि बरेली-पीलीभीत-डालीगंज लाइन की मरम्मत के पश्चात् जो गर्डर बचेंगे वे पीलीभीत-टनकपुर लाइन पर लगाये जायेंगे ?

(ब) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस समय केवल बरेली से मलीमपुर तक की वाइन-ही बनाई जा रही है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उस पर अनुमानतः कितना धन व्यय होगा और यह काम कब से प्रारम्भ होगा ?

रेलवे उपनगो लै० बॅ० रामस्वामी :

(क) (१) की हां ।

(२) इस पर विचार किया जा रहा है ।

(ख) जी नहीं । पीलीभीत-टनकपुर सेक्शन के गार्डों को इस समय बदलने की चक्रवर्त नहीं है ।

(ग) और (घ) रेल-यन्त्र के मशीकरण का काम, बरेली-मोजीपुरा सेक्शन में फरवरी, ५८ में और डालीगंज-मलीमपुर सेक्शन में जून, ५८ में शुरू हुआ और दोनों सेक्शनों में काम हो रहा है । मलीमपुर और मोजीपुरा के बीच १६५६-६० में काम शुरू होगा । बरेली और डालीगंज के बीच काम पर कुल २७ करोड़ रुपये की लागत 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. Bamerjee:** 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 Nawas 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 Nawas 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-Edliabad-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 Manmad;

(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 Palasdhari 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 Shah Nawaz 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	Headquarters
1. New Churachandpur Circle	New Churachandpur
2. Nungshai Circle	Nungshai
3. Thanglon Circle	Tingsong
4. Vangai Circle	Ngampabung
5. Ukhrul Circle	Ukhrul
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 SE Railway

2236. 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 Nawas Khan): (a) No

(b) Railways have enough technical school capacity

Corruption among Railway Employees

2237. Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: 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 Nawas Khan): (a) Yes

(b) Does not arise

Lighting Arrangement on Ring Road, New Delhi

2238. Shrimati Susheta 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 Safdarjung 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

2239. 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

2240. 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 Shahmawar 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 40,950 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 Shah Nawaz 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, 1968 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 Shah Nawaz 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 T.B. 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 T.B. institutions in Madras during 1958-59 for the prevention of T.B. 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 T.B. isolation beds

3 National Malaria Eradication Programme

4 BCG 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	92.95
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 Subordinate 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) Borivli, 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 महेन्द्र प्रताप : क्या आज तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे कि गुड पर बायदे के सौदे करना अब तक के लिये बन्द कर दिया गया है ?

आज तथा कृषि मंत्री (श्री प्र० प्र० जैन) : गुड के बायदे के सौदे को नियमित करने के लिये बायदा सौदे (नियमन) अधिनियम, १९५२ की धारा १५ के अन्तर्गत आदेश दिये गये हैं। उपरोक्त अधिनियम के अधीन, फारवर्ड मार्केट कमीशन द्वारा सस्यान्नों की मायता सम्बन्धी औपचारिकता पूरी हो जाने पर बायदे के सौदे फिर से प्रारम्भ हो जायेंगे।

Training of Commercial Pilots

2241. 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 280

(b) 246

(c) 80

(d) No, Sir. The trainees have to seek employment with the air transport operators

Railway over-bridge on S. Railway

2242 Shri Elayaperumal: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have received any memorandum from Chudambaram 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 ए० ला० बाबूपाल :
श्री बलजीत सिंह :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) रेलवे बोर्ड में अनुसूचित जातियों के कितने गजटेड पदाधिकारी हैं, और

(ख) वे किन-किन पदों पर हैं ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खाँ) :

(क) ६

(ख) विशेष कार्य अफसर (अम) } (दर्जा I)-I
Officer on Special Duty (Labour)

उप निदेशक (सिम्बन्दी) } (दर्जा I)-I
Deputy Director (Establishment)

सेक्शन अफसर ग्रेड II (दर्जा I)-2

सेक्शन अफसर ग्रेड III (दर्जा II)-2

Train Halt at Rampalli

2244. Shri D. S. Dora: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state the progress made in opening a train halt at Rampalli between Salur and Bobbili Stations of the South-Eastern Railway?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): A rail level platform and a waiting shed already exist. Negotiations for the appointment of a Contractor and the work regarding printing of tickets for issue from the Halt are under progress.

The Train Halt is expected to be opened for passenger traffic by the middle of this year.

बम्बई राज्य के रत्नगिरी जिले में जड़ी-बूटियाँ

२२४५. श्री आसकर : क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का जड़ी-बूटो उद्योग को प्रोत्साह देने के लिए बम्बई राज्य के रत्नगिरी जिले में जड़ी-बूटियों के बारे में सर्वेक्षण कराने का विचार है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो यह सर्वेक्षण कब आरम्भ होगा ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (श्री करमरकर):

(क) इस समय ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव विचार-धीन नहीं है।

(ख) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Anti-Leprosy work by Gandhi Memorial Trust

2246. Shri Koratkar: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether any financial help is given to Gandhi Memorial Trust for anti-leprosy work; and

(b) the main features of anti-leprosy work undertaken by the Trust with the help of this grant?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Grants amounting Rs. 53,000/- were sanctioned during the years 1955-56 to 1958-59.

(b) Establishment of Leprosy Control Units, giving treatment to leprosy patients, training of personnel in anti-leprosy work, educating the masses about leprosy, etc.

अनाज

२२४७. राजा महेन्द्र प्रताप : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि १९५८ में देश में अनाज की कितनी सपत हुई ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री (श्री ज० प्र० खेर) : देश में १९५८ में अनाज की सपत का ठीक ठीक अनुमान लगाने के लिये विश्वस्तरीय आँकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

Irrigation Works in Himachal Pradesh

2248. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the amount sanctioned for irrigation works in Himachal Pradesh during 1958-59; and

(b) the amount spent during 1958-59 so far?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) No amount has been sanctioned for irrigation works in the major and medium irrigation Sector in Himachal Pradesh in 1958-59, as no major or medium irrigation scheme has been included in the Second Plan.

(b) Does not arise.

Out-agencies on N. Railway

2249. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of out-agencies working in the Northern Railway at present;

(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 Shah Nawaz 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 Shah Nawaz 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 16]

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 Shah Nawaz 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-झांसी लाइन पर सवारी गाड़ियाँ

२२५२. श्री जगदीश शर्मा: क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे

(क) क्या मध्य रेलवे की कानपुर-झांसी शाखा लाइन पर एक नई सवारी गाड़ी चलाने का निर्णय किया गया है, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो यह कब से चलाई जायेगी ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री साहनबाबू झा) :

(क) जी हा ।

(ख) १-४-१९५९ से कानपुर और झांसी के बीच दोनों ओर से एक-एक ओर सवारी गाड़ी चलाई 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. Bhairavanitippa.
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

12.09 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 Raghubir 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 Nausair 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 Warier (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 Warier: 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.

श्री पद्म देव (अम्बा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कल यह निवेदन कर रहा था कि आज हमारे गृह मंत्रालय का कार्य मंचालन एक सुयोग्य, चतुर, दीर्घदर्शी, धृतिवान, दयालु, बयोवृद्ध और ज्ञान वृद्ध नायक के हाथ में है।

12-18 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

कल यहाँ यह बात कही गयी थी कि आज बूढ़े लोगों को कष्ट दिया जा रहा है और उनसे यह बड़ा भार संचालन कराया जा रहा है। अगर कुस्ती का काम होता तो तो ये सहमत हो जाता कि हमको इन वृद्ध लोगों को कष्ट नहीं देना चाहिए, लेकिन यहाँ तो बुद्धि का नाम है और कहा गया है कि बुद्धिर्यस्य बलम् तस्य निर्बुद्धेस्तु कुतो बलम्। जहाँ बुद्धि है वही शक्ति है। और शासन के लिए इस शक्ति की आवश्यकता है जो हमारे नेताओं के पास पर्याप्त मात्रा में मौजूद है। न सा सभा यत्र न सन्ति वृद्धाः। बूढ़े लोगों का पार्लियामेंट में होना देश के लिए सौभाग्य की बात है।

इस मंत्रालय के नेतृत्व में अनेक समस्याओं का हल हुआ है। जो देश जीवित है, जो व्यक्ति जीवित है वह समस्याओं

को हल करता है, और नई समस्याएँ जीवन में उत्पन्न होती रहती हैं। दुःख वहाँ पर होता है जब कि समस्याओं को हल करने के लिए कोई किसी किस्म का विचार न हो।

यहाँ पर इस मंत्रालय के सम्बन्ध में बहुत सी बातें कही गयीं। यह कहा गया कि इसमें पक्षपात यानी डिस्ट्रिक्शन 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, चाहे वह किसी भी संस्था से या किसी भी जाति पात से सम्बन्ध रखता हो, कि वह पार्लियामेंट में और असेम्बलियों में भाग ले सकता है; और अपनी सरकार बना सकता है। अगर पक्षपात होता तो जिन पार्टी के हाथ में राज्य आया या गायद वह अपने ही लिए नाना प्रकार के भ्रष्टाचार रखती; परन्तु ऐसा नहीं किया गया।

फिर कहा गया कि डिस्ट्रिक्शन होता है। जब से हम आजाद हुए तब से इस घर के सुधार के लिए कम प्रयत्न हुआ लेकिन घर में उथल पुथल करने की बहुत बातें हुईं। कल एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में यह विवाद हुआ था कि घरों में काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों की एक यूनियन बनी है। उनमें से कुछ लोग भूल हड़ताल कर रहे हैं। उस समय मैं सोच रहा था कि दो मुहकमे बाकी रह गये हैं जहाँ अभी यह भ्रष्टाचार नहीं घाटी है एक तो पतियों का है। अभी तक उन की कोई यूनियन नहीं बनी है। आशा है शीघ्र लोग जरूर प्रयत्न करेंगे। तो अभी तक तो एक पतियों की यूनियन नहीं बनी है कि अगर उन को घर में स्त्रियों से कष्ट हो तो उन के बिच्छ प्रदर्शन करे। इसी तरह से स्त्रियों की भी कोई यूनियन अभी तक नहीं बनी है ताकि यदि उन को पतियों से कोई शिकायत हो तो उस के बिच्छ प्रदर्शन किया जाये। लेकिन आज दूसरे कामों में यह हाल हो रहा है कि कोई काम शुरू नहीं

[श्री पद्म देव]

होने पाता और उस के लिये यूनियन पहले से बन जाती है। प्रायः देश में भी यूनियन सरकार है। इसलिये सब तरफ यूनियन ही यूनियन बिलाई 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 सरकारी कर्मचारियों की यूनियन बने जो कहे कि हम प्रशासन को अच्छे से प्रशिक्षा बनायेंगे। रेलवे के कर्मचारी अपनी यूनियन बनायें जिस का उद्देश्य यह हो कि हम अपने काम में इतनी उन्नति करेंगे कि संसार भर से प्रशिक्षा हमारा काम समझा जाये। पर ऐसी चीज तो नहीं होती। हमारे यहाँ पहाड़ में एक कहावत है, "टोकड़ा मिरग बोने पाती"। इस का मतलब यह है कि अभी मृग को मारने की तो योजना बन रही है, लेकिन उस के बटवारे के लिये झगड़े हो रहे हैं कि सिर किस को मिलेगा, नाफा किस को मिलेगा, बाल किस को मिलेगा, 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 झगड़े हो रहे हैं।

कल वहाँ पर एक जिम्मेदार सदस्य ने कहा कि अगर किसी जगह हड़ताल हो तो वहाँ पर गोली का इस्तेमाल नहीं करना चाहिये। उन्होंने ने महाभारत का एक श्लोक भी पढ़ा था। वह श्लोक तो मुझे बाद नहीं, लेकिन उस का मतलब यह था कि हमने मन्त्रा के साथ सारा काम करना चाहिये। जिन की तरफ से यह कहा गया कि यह इस सिद्धान्त को अपनी मंशा में भी अपनाते। उन को तज्जुब है। सोशलिस्ट और कम्युनिस्ट दोनों पार्टियों को राज्य करने का सीमाव्य प्राप्त हुआ और मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उन्होंने ने हाथ जोड़ कर सब जगह काम किया और गोली नहीं चलायी। मैं यह मानता हूँ कि यह ठीक है कि देश में

गोली नहीं चलनी चाहिये, लाठी नहीं चलनी चाहिये, लोगों के साथ सत्य और प्रहिंसा का व्यवहार होना चाहिये। लेकिन अगर लोग मड़कावे जाते हैं और वे अपने देश की सम्पत्ति का विनाश करने के लिये उतावले हो जाते हैं, उन पर हाथ जोड़ने का कोई प्रभाव नहीं होता, अशु गैस का कोई असर नहीं होता, फिर बतलाइये कि उस के बाद दूसरा क्या तरीका रह जाता है। मैं तो समझता हूँ कि इस में दोष भारत सरकार का है, दोषी वह लोग नहीं हैं। दोष भारत सरकार का इसलिये है कि उन्होंने ने इस बल्ले देश में हर तरह की उखलकूद के लिये पूर्ण स्वतंत्रता दे रखी 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 इस्तेमाल की पूर्ण स्वतंत्रता होनी चाहिये। लेकिन क्या यह भी कोई स्वतंत्रता है कि जो काम कर रहे हैं उन को कहा जाये कि हड़ताल करो, स्कूलों में लड़के पड़ते हैं तो उन को कहा जाता है कि हड़ताल करो और घर में नौकर काम करते हैं तो उन को कहा जाता है कि हड़ताल करो। प्रायः देश के अन्दर चारों तरफ हड़ताल ही हड़ताल दिलाई दे रही है। एक तो हमारे चारों तरफ घाग जल रही है और हमारे देश के अन्दर इस किस्म की बातों की जायें तो माननीय सदस्य भली प्रकार समझ सकते हैं कि उस का क्या परिणाम हो सकता है। लोगों को आज शिकायत है कि सरकार बड़ी सख्ती करती है लेकिन मुझे को इस बात की शिकायत है कि सरकार बहुत नरम है वहाँ तक कि जो लोग नाजायज काम करते हैं उन तक के साथ ठीक ढंग से बरताव नहीं करती। यह ठीक है कि यह सरकार सत्य और प्रहिंसा की मानने वाली है।

श्री नाथ बार्ई (राबापुर) : तो आज की शिकायत है कि काफी गोलीबां नहीं चलाई जा रही।

जी वृद्ध वेव : परन्तु जो शासन को जीवे गिराना चाहते हैं उन के साथ तो उपयुक्त व्यवहार ही होना चाहिये।

बंदा शास्ति प्रजा सर्वा, दंडे बाभिरसति,
बंदा सुप्तेषु जागति दंडम् धर्मम् विदुर्बुधाः।

जैसे लोगों की हिकाजत के लिये बंदा चाहिये और दुरे लोगों से रक्षा की खातिर भी उसी की आवश्यकता होती है। लेकिन बूँकि 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 धन्यवा डंग से काम करते हैं उन के लिये यह स्थिति किमी बचन भी कारगर नहीं हो सकती। माननीय गृह मंत्री जी इस बात को मानेंगे कि आज जितनी नरमी होनी जा रही है, उतनी ज्यादा अनुशासनहीनता देश के धन्दर फैल रही है और जितनी अनुशासनहीनता फैल रही है उतना ही काम कम हो रहा है। इस वचन कोई बचने वायित्व को नहीं समझता। इसी का परिणाम यह है कि आज देश का एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन पर खर्च बढ़ता चला जा रहा है। मैं गृह मंत्री जी की मेधा में यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि सन् १९४८ में इस वर्ष तक यह खर्च कितना बढ़ गया है।

१९४८-४९	३५.५४ करोड़
१९४९-५०	३९.३० करोड़
१९५०-५१	४८.८० करोड़
१९५१-५२	५३.९७ करोड़
१९५२-५३	५६.२३ करोड़
१९५३-५४	७१.२७ करोड़
१९५४-५५	७५.११ करोड़
१९५५-५६	१०५.४१ करोड़
१९५६-५७	१३५.९१ करोड़
१९५७-५८	१९४.७१ करोड़
१९५८-५९	१९७.७२ करोड़
१९५९-६०	२२२.७३ करोड़

लेकिन माननीय गृह मंत्री जी यह मसी भांति जानते हैं कि लोगों के धन्दर संतोष नहीं है। सरकारी कर्मचारी भी खुश नहीं हैं हालांकि खर्च इतना बढ़ता चला जा रहा है। वे क्यों खुश नहीं हैं? मुझे कुछ ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि लोगों के पाम काम काफी नहीं है। जब काम काफी नहीं है तो फिर यह सोचने का मौका रहता है कि हमारी नरककी नहीं हो रही। यह दुस्त है कि जहा नोहार, बढ़ई, बुनकर और सेत में काम करने वाले की भामदनी बड़ी, वहा सरकारी कर्मचारी भाज भी वहां ही है, जहा वे कल थे। यह ठीक है कि उन का मने मिल रहे हैं। लेकिन फिर भी वे महान संकट में हैं। काम भी नहीं होता है, यह भी दुस्त है, लेकिन उनको जो दिया जा रहा है, वह भी कम है। बचन इन दोनों बातों पर विचार किया जाय कि किमी काम को करने के लिये किनने लोगों की जरूरत है और उतने ही भामदी रखे जायें और सरकारी कर्मचारियों की ठीक व्यवस्था की जाय, तो हमारी यह मशीनरी ठीक डंग से चल सकती है, वना जो इतना रुपया हमारी योजनाओं पर खर्च 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 थोड़ी सी रोटी भी नहीं दी जाती है।

परिणमित जातियों की तरफ से बहुत बातें की गईं। उन्हें सुनने पर मुझे बड़ा दुख हुआ। उन्होंने न दो तीन मिसालें दीं। मैं मानता हूँ कि छुपाछूत भाज भी देश में है, लेकिन जो धनीनी तस्वीर उन्होंने ने चाहिए की, वह बिल्कुल गलत है। उन्होंने ने शाही की पालकी रोकने और गुरु राम दास के बारे में कुछ बातें कहीं। मैं वह

[जी पद्म देव]

निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हर जगह सब लोग गुरु राम दास का जलसा मनाते हैं। वे उन को कोई चमार नहीं मानते हैं। लेकिन उन्हो ने एक जगह की तस्वीर यहाँ आ कर रख दी। मुझे एक श्लोक उस वक्त याद आ गया, जोकि इस प्रकार है —

अमरा मधुमिच्छन्ति
व्रणमिच्छन्ति मसिका
सज्जना गुणमिच्छन्ति
दोषमिच्छन्ति पामरा

अगर हम लोग हर बात में सिर्फ 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 कितना रुपया खर्च किया जा रहा है, इस का झन्दाबा नहीं लगाया जा सकता। समयाभाव के कारण मैं छाप के सामने इस सम्बन्ध में धाकड़े नहीं रखना चाहता।

उन्हो ने मनुस्मृति का उदाहरण दिया। मैं तो यह कहता हूँ गायकबाब जी महाराज से कि आज का मनु तो धम्बेदकर है, जिन के नेतृत्व में कास्टीयूशन, आफ इडिया बनाया गया। उन्हो ने 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".

वह मनुस्मृति की इतनी बातें करते हैं, लेकिन वह उस का यह श्लोक क्यों नहीं सुनाते ?
शूद्रोऽप्येतिशूद्रतां

आह्वयतेतिशूद्रतां

अत्रियाजातमेवमु

विद्यया वैश्य तथैव च।

कोई ऊंच-नीच इस से नहीं है कि कोई कहाँ पैदा हुआ है, क्योंकि "जन्मना जायते भूतः", अर्थात् जन्म से हर एक भूत पैदा होता है और जैसे जैसे किसी के संस्कार होते हैं, वैसा ही उस का स्थान होता है। कोई वर्ण-अवस्था किसी को बड़ा या छोटा बनाने के लिए नहीं थी। यह तो काम ठीक तरीके से करने के लिए थी। जो ज्ञान में ज्येष्ठ था, वह ब्राह्मण, जो बल में ज्येष्ठ था, वह क्षत्रिय और जो व्यापार में ज्येष्ठ था, वह वैश्य हुआ और जो दूसरा काम नहीं कर सकता, उस के लिए कहा गया कि वह सेवा के छोटे मोटे बड़ई वगैरह से काम करे। मैं गायकबाब जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि यह कहने का क्या फायदा है कि कल लोगो ने हमारे साथ क्या किया था। वह यह क्यों नहीं देखते कि आज उन के लिए क्या हो रहा है ? इस मनोवृत्ति से आज अपने देश में हम एक नई जाति बना रहे हैं, एक नया फिर्का बना रहे हैं। कल कहा गया कि परिगणित जाति के कितने मिनिस्टर हैं। मैं सोचता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान का सब से बड़ा काम करने वाले श्री जगजीवन राम हैं। शायद वह सिडयूल्ड कास्ट्स के हैं। मुझे मालूम नहीं है। पता नहीं गायकबाब जी को मालूम है या नहीं। भाल्वा जी और हमारे लोग भी हैं। जैसा कि कल माननीय उपमन्त्री जी ने कहा, प्रश्न यह है कि जहाँ तक रिक्रूटमेंट का सवाल है, वहाँ तक धाया उन को पूरी सुरक्षा मिलती है या नहीं और फिर जो जिन काम के योग्य हैं, उस के अनुसार 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 बातों की जाती है, जिन से मुल्क को फायदा नहीं हो सकता है। हम को ऐसा काम करना चाहिए, जिस से मुल्क को फायदा हो।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय माननीय सदस्य को पंद्रह मिनट हो गये हैं। अब वह समाप्त कर दें उन के बाद मैं इस सत्र मिनट देने वाला हूँ।

श्री वच हेव : पांच मिनट और दे दीजिये ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : एक मिनट भी और नहीं । और माननीय सदस्य साहबान बोलने वाले हैं । उन को भी वक्त देना है । और वक्त देना उन के साथ बे-इन्साफी होगी ।

श्री वच हेव : पांच मिनट और चाहिएं ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : पांच मिनट नहीं दिये जा सकते हैं । एक मिनट में अगर कोई फिकरा खत्म करना चाहें, तो खत्म कर दें ।

श्री वच हेव : मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि आज इस प्रकार के कटाव, वाद-विवाद और प्रतिवाद के लिये स्थान नहीं है ।

मैं गृह मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद करना चाहता हूं कि उन्होंने हिन्दुस्तान के कुछ पिछड़े हुए इलाकों को अपने अधीन रखा है और उन के उत्थान के लिये काफ़ी से ज्यादा रुपया खर्च किया जा रहा है । मैं खास तौर पर हिमाचल के बारे में कह सकता हूं कि ६०४ लाख रुपया हिमाचल के ऊपर खर्च किया जा रहा है जब कि उस की घामदनी २८५ लाख है । मैं माननीय मंत्री से यह जरूर निवेदन करूंगा कि वहां पर इस वक्त जो दो-अमली है—डायार्सी है—टेरीटोरियल कौंसिल है और दूसरे हैं, उस के सम्बन्ध में यह जरूर विचार करें, ताकि वहां पर ठीक ढंग से काम चल सके ।

धन्य में मैं यह निवेदन करूंगा कि हिमाचल में उन सरकारी कर्मचारियों को, जिन की योग्यता भी उतनी ही है काम के लिहाज से, और पीरियड भी उतना ही है, आई० ए० एस० और आई० पी० एस० का मौका नहीं मिलता है, जिस से वे पिछड़े रह जाते हैं ।

तीसरी प्रार्थना: मैं उनसे यह कर्बंगा कि वहां पर .

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : तीसरी बेरी प्रार्थना है कि अब माननीय सदस्य बन्द कर दें । अब हर एक माननीय सदस्य को दस मिनट मिलेंगे । श्री साधू राम ।

श्री साधू राम (जालंधर—रजित—अनुसूचित जातियां) : पंडित जी के लिये पंद्रह मिनट और मेरे लिये दस मिनट ?

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आप ने मुझे कल सुद कहा था कि दस मिनट दिये जायें । अब उस से ज्यादा कैसे हो सकते हैं ?

श्री साधू राम : मेरा कोई दूसरा साथी यहां नहीं है । दस मिनट थोड़े हैं ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : और बहुत हैं ।

श्री साधू राम : मुझे बड़ी खुशी है कि आज मुझे भी यहां बोलने का मौका मिला है । मिनिस्ट्री आफ होम एफेयर्स की रिपोर्ट में शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के अपलिफ्ट के लिए जो रकम रखी गई है, उस के मुताबिक मैं कुछ प्रार्थना 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 शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स, शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स एण्ड अदर बैकवर्ड क्लासिज हैं । इन में ७,१३,५१,७०३ तो शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स हैं और २,२५,११,८५४ शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स हैं । इस वक्त की आबादी के लिहाज से बारह करोड़ आदिमियों का बजट ग्रीकड फ़ाइव थीयर प्लान में ६१ करोड़ रुपये रखा गया है । अगर हिसाब लगाया जाय, तो १८ करोड़ रुपये सालाना बनता है । १९५६ की गिनती के हिसाब से अगर ६ करोड़ के साथ के ३ करोड़ बैकवर्ड क्लासिज को भी मिला लिया जाये, तो इस वक्त १२ करोड़ के लगभग शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स, शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स एण्ड अदर बैकवर्ड क्लासिज बनते

[श्री सावू राम]

हैं। १२ करोड़ धादिमियों के लिये १८ करोड़ रुपये सालाना रखा गया है, जिस का मतलब यह है कि डेढ़ रुपये प्रती कस एक साल में रखा गया है। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह बहुत बौढ़ा है। इस लिए देश में सोशलिस्टिक पैटर्न कायम करने के लिए, समाजवादी ढंग का ढांचा कायम करने के लिए यह जो पिछड़ा हुआ वर्ग है, जो पीछे रखा गया वर्ग 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 सहूलियतें देते हैं। लेकिन अभी तक उनको ये पूरे तौर पर नहीं मिल पा रहे हैं। हमारी एजुकेशन मिनिस्ट्री का एक स्कालरशिप बोर्ड है, वह साल में एक भाषा बार ही बैठता मालूम होता है। मैं जब अपने हल्के में जाता हूँ, तो मैं पाता हूँ कि सैकड़ों लड़के हैं जो कि बगैर स्टाइपेंड के हैं, उनको स्टाइपेंड नहीं मिले हैं और वे इन के लिए हाहाकार कर रहे हैं। स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स भी इस पर कोई ध्यान नहीं दे रही हैं। पंजाब में आधी फीस कम लगड़ा है शीड्यूल्ड कास्ट के लड़कों का जिस पर अभी तक कोई फीसला नहीं हो सका है। कई लड़के ऐसे हैं जो पिछली फीस भ्रष्टा न कर सकने के कारण स्कूलों में से अपने नाम कटवा रहे हैं या जिनको स्कूलों के हूड मास्टर या प्रिंसिपल स्कूलों में से बाहर निकाल रहे हैं। ऐसी दशा में मैं समझता हूँ कि उनकी तरफ गवर्नमेंट का जल्द से जल्द ध्यान जाना चाहिये।

भाज हमारे देश में गरीबी का बड़ा जोर है। मुल्क का डिसेलेपमेंट भी हो रहा है। आबाद होने के बाद यह हमारा फर्ज बन जाता है कि हम अपने देश की तामीर करें, देश को बए सिरे से बनायें। लेकिन देश को बनाने के लिए सभी वर्गों में जो वर्ग सबसे पीछे है, जो वर्ग सबसे ज्यादा पिछड़ा हुआ है, सबसे नीचे का जो वर्ग है,

उसकी ज्यादा मदद करना हमारा कर्तव्य होना चाहिये। साथ ही साथ यह भी ध्यान-व्यक्त है कि जो बड़े बड़े लोग हैं, जो पूंजीपति हैं, जो बड़े बड़े राजे रखवाते हैं, जो बड़े बड़े जागीरदार हैं, उनको कुछ नीचे लाया जाए। एक तरफ तो हमको बड़ों को नीचे बौढ़ा लाना होगा और दूसरी तरफ नीचे वालों 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 असली आजादी अभी नहीं आई है। आज भी गरीब लोगों को रोटी नहीं मिलनी है, जिन्हें कपड़ा नहीं मिलता है, जिनके पास रहने के लिए मकान नहीं है, वे यही खयाल करने हैं कि देश आजाद हुआ या न हुआ, कोई फायदा नहीं है।

मैं गृह मंत्रालय को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि उनमें आजादी के बाद से देश में पिछड़े हुए लोगों पर काफी ध्यान दिया है और काफी उनकी मदद भी की है और काफी डिपार्टमेंट उनकी भलाई के लिये कायम किये हैं, हर एक स्टेट में बैकवर्ड क्लासिस का डिपार्टमेंट कायम किया गया है। लेकिन स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स इन लोगों की तरफ ध्यान बहुत कम देती हैं जिसका मबून यह है कि पीछे गृह मन्त्रालय ने स्टेटों के शीड्यूल्ड कास्ट मिनिस्ट्रों की एक मीटिंग यहाँ पर बुलाई थी और उसमें बताया गया था कि फर्स्ट फाइव ईयर प्लान में ३६ करोड़ रुपये जो कि इन लोगों पर खर्च करने के लिये रखा गया था, उसमें से कुल २६ करोड़ रुपये ही खर्च किया गया और १० करोड़ रुपये खर्च नहीं किया गया। इससे मैं समझता हूँ यह साफ बाहिर है कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स इस पर पूरा ध्यान नहीं दे रही हैं और इसका नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि जो पिछड़ा हुआ वर्ग इस देश का है वह और भी नीचे की ओर जा रहा है और वह महसूस

करने लग गया है कि हमें इस भाखादी से कोई फायदा नहीं हुआ है।

भाजकल हमारे मुल्क में भनाज की बड़ी कमी है। पंजाब में भी इस वस्तु लोगों में काफी मूल्य पाई जाती है। अगर आप चाहते हैं कि भनाज ज्यादा पैदा हो तो वह जमीन पर ही हो सकता है। लेकिन हम पिछले बारह सालों में भी जमीन का बटवारा नहीं कर पाये हैं और सीलिंग की बात सुनते आ रहे हैं। सीलिंग लगने के बाद भी कुछ जमीन निकल सकती है जो दूसरे लोगों में बांटी जा सकती है, जो लैण्डलेस लोगों में, हरिजनों में बांटी जा सकती है। अगर इन लोगों को जमीन मिल जाए तो एक तो इनको काम मिल जाएगा और दूसरे जो धनएम्प्लायमेंट है, वह कम हो सकेगी और साथ ही साथ मुल्क की पैदावार में इजाफा भी हो सकेगा। लेकिन अभी तक जमीन का बटवारा देश में नहीं हो सका है। पंजाब में छः सात प्रकार की जमीनें हैं। इसके बारे में मैंने पहले भी एक बार अजें किया था और प्राय भी करता हूँ एक जमीन तो वह है जो सीलिंग लगने से आपके पास निकल आएगी। दूसरी बेस्ट जैण्ड है। तीसरी ग्रामलात है। चौथी जमीन धनएजाटिड एरियाज आपके पास हैं उसमें है जो कि एक लाख एकड़ के करीब पंजाब में निकलती है। पांचवीं जमीन जंगलात की जमीन है और छठी जमीन जस्तयुदा जमीन है। ये छः किस्म की जमीन पंजाब में है। अगर हरिजनों को पंजाब में जमीन दी जाए तो मेरा ख्याल है कि वे देश की पैदावार को भी बहुत बढ़ा सकते हैं और अगर सारे हिन्दु-स्थान में, सभी सुबों में ऐसा किया जाए तो मेरा ख्याल है कि अन्न का जो संकट है, वह नहीं रहेगा; पत्ता नहीं स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स जो है वे इस और ध्यान क्यों नहीं दे रही हैं।

सर्विस कोऑपरेटिव सोसाइटीज का जो रेगुलेशन आया है इसका मतलब यह है कि पैदावार अधिक हो, सुबरे हुए तरीके

सेती 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 शर्त लगा दी जाए कि वे कोऑपरेटिव बेसिस पर कामिंग करेंगे, कोऑपरेटिव बेसिस पर सेती बाड़ी करेंगे, तो पैदावार अवश्य बढ़ सकती है। पैप्सू के समय में गवर्नमेंट ने ४५,००० एकड़ जमीन हरिजनों में तकसीम की थी और इस जमीन को कोऑपरेटिव सोसाइटी बनवा कर इन लोगों को दे दिया गया। कोऑपरेटिव सोसाइटी में लोग जरा अडबचन महसूस करते हैं, जरा तकलीफ महसूस करते हैं क्योंकि कोऑपरेटिव डिपार्टमेंट के जो कर्मचारी हैं वे उनको चलने नहीं देते हैं। बात यह है कि कोऑपरेटिव सोसाइटीज को गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से कोई लास मदद नहीं दी गई है, कोई ऐसी ठोम मदद नहीं की गई है जिससे उनकी हौसला भ्रज्जाई हो। और उनको कामयाब बनाने की उनकी कोशिश नहीं की गई है जितनी की जानी चाहिये थी और अगर वे कामयाब बनाई जातीं तो उनको देख करके दूसरे लोग भी इस तरह से काम करने की सोचते और करने। मैं अजें करना चाहता हूँ कि मैंने डिप्लूम में पढ़ा था कि पांच लाख एकड़ जमीन पंजाब गवर्नमेंट के पास है मैं चाहता हूँ कि गृह मंत्रालय इस और ध्या दे और अगर वह इस पांच लाख एकड़ जमीन को हरिजन लोगों में तकसीम करवाने में कामयाब हो गया तो लोगों की पिछड़े वर्गों की पंजाब के लोगों की दशा काफी सुधर सकती है। इस पांच लाख एकड़ के अलावा और भी जमीन पंजाब में हो सकती है जो कि इन लोगों में बांटी जा सकती है। इस जमीन को कोऑपरेटिव बेसिस पर हरिजनों को दिया जाए और उसमें उनकी पूरी मदद की जाए—लैण्डलेस और दूसरे लोगों को भी उसमें शामिल किया जा सकता है—और उनको कामयाब बनाने की पूरी कोशिश की जाए, तो न सिर्फ पैदावार ही बढ़ेगी बल्कि दूसरे लोग भी देखा देखी कोऑपरेटिव बेसिस पर

[श्री साधू राम]

खेती करना शुरू करेंगे। जब हम अपने हल्कों में जाकर लोगों से यह कहते हैं कि कोऑपरेटिव फार्मिंग करो तो वे लोग इस चीज को समझते नहीं हैं और कहते हैं कि हम अपनी खेती दूसरों के हवाले कैसे कर दें, साझी खेती कैसे बना दें, इसको कैसे दूसरों को काम करने के लिये दें। इस वास्ते मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर गवर्नमेंट की जमीन से ही काम चालू किया जाए और पैदावार बढ़ाने के लिये, खेती करने के लिए कुछ मदद दी जाए, ग्राण्ट दी जाये, लॉस दिये जायें और इसको कामयाब यहाँ बनाया जाए तो दूसरे लोग देखा देखी कोऑपरेटिव 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 इन्स्टीट्यूट ऑफ़ सविंग्स 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 कोऑपरेटिव सोसाइटीज बना करके इनको पैसा देने के बारे में प्रेफ़रेंस 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, इन्हें नहीं दिया जाता है। गरीब हरिजन 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 मिलता है, दूसरे लोगों को ही मिलता है। मेरे विचार में अगर इनको ऐसे लाइसेंस दिये जायें तो एक तो इनको काम मिल सकेगा और दूसरे वे अपनी आर्थिक अवस्था में सुधार कर सकेंगे और साथ ही साथ काम में भी सुधार ला सकेंगे। जरूरत इस बात की है कि कोशिश की जाए कि इनको खेती बाड़ी में काम मिले ताकि खेती की पैदावार बढ़े, ग्रनएम्प्लायमेंट कम हो, देश का भसा हो और जो समाजवादी डंग 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 वगैरह के जो लाइसेंस हैं, वे भी इन लोगों को जरूर दिये जाने चाहियें।

हर रोज़ इस तरह की शिकायतें आती हैं कि सर्विसिज में उनके साथ बेइन्साफी होती है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ तक सर्विसिज का ताल्लुक है, जहाँ तक स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स का ताल्लुक है, वहाँ पर कुछ न कुछ बेइन्साफी जरूर होती है। अगर गृह मन्त्रालय इस धोर ध्यान दे तो मेरा ख्याल है यह शिकायत भी दूर हो सकती है। इसके लिये मैं चाहूँगा कि पार्लियामेंट के मੈम्बरान की एक कमेटी मुकर्रर कर दी जाए जो कि हिन्दुस्तान में हर एक स्टेट में जाकर वहाँ इन्क्वायरी करे और देखे कि प्रायः स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स शीडयूल्ड कास्ट्स को या दूसरे जो लोग हैं उनको सर्विसिज में पूरी नुमाइदगी दे रही है या नहीं। उसके बाद यहाँ से स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को डायरेक्टिव दिया जाए कि वे पूरी नुमाइदगी इनको दें।

जो शिकायतें हमारे पास आती हैं उनको मैंने आप के सामने रखा है और जो मैं कहना चाहता था वह मैंने कहा है लेकिन इसके साथ ही साथ मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि जो लोग गवर्नमेंट की तारीफ़ नहीं करते उस काम के लिये जिस को उस ने अपनी तरफ़ से किया है, वह भी एक गलत बात है।

श्री अक्षर (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 प्रयत्न किया, लेकिन उनके जवाब में, जो बातें यहाँ कही गईं उनके बारे में स्पष्ट तौर पर मन्तव्य 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 ज्वलन्त हो रहा है। इस बारे में महाराष्ट्र की ओर से जितने चुनाव हुए उनके अन्तर यह स्पष्ट तौर पर बताया गया है कि महाराष्ट्र का मन्तव्य क्या है। और उसी के परिणामस्वरूप आज जो लोकशाही चलनी चाहिये उस पर बोलना मैं अपना कर्तव्य समझता हूँ। आज लोकशाही ने अपना मन्तव्य व्यक्त किया है। सरकार का कर्तव्य है कि उस मन्तव्य को सुने और उनकी मांग पूरी करने का प्रयत्न करे। मेरी यह प्रार्थना है कि संयुक्त महाराष्ट्र का प्रश्न जो कि इतना ज्वलन्त हो रहा है, उस पर ध्यान दिया जाय, मुझे इस बात का दुःख है कि हमारे गृह मन्त्रालय की जो पालिसी है उसके कारण देश के अन्तर अस्तित्व बढ़ रहा है। आज इस का असर खानी संयुक्त महाराष्ट्र पर ही नहीं पड़ रहा है, महाराष्ट्र पर भी पड़ रहा है और इस भाँदोलन का जोर मारे देश में बढ़ रहा है। हम यदि आज अपनी प्नेन्स को काम-याब करना चाहते हैं तो इसके लिये आज देश के हर भाग का सहयोग आवश्यक है। मेरी प्रार्थना है कि यदि हम जनता के अहोरात्र की उम्मीद करने हैं तो उसकी इच्छा को भी पूरा किया जाय, जिससे कि सब लोग पूरे मन से प्नेन्स को पूरा करने का प्रयत्न करें।

दूसरा महत्व का प्रश्न सीमा का है। सीमा के बारे में हमारे गृह मंत्री ने बतलाया कि उनकी ओर से जितने भी प्रयत्न करने की आवश्यकता है वह कर रहे हैं, लेकिन आज तीन बार महीने हो गये, मुझे लगता है कि इस बारे में हम ने कोई प्रगति नहीं की है। जहाँ हम थे वैसे ही हैं। इस दृष्टि में, आज को और प्रयत्न करने की आवश्यकता है। कर्नाटक के बार्डर, बम्बई के बार्डर पर १२ हजार से १३ हजार तक लोग जेल गये। बड़ा सत्याग्रह किया। वहाँ की जनता की भावना की कद्र करना हमारा कर्तव्य है। इस दृष्टि से लोगों की मांग है कि एक बार्डर

कमिशन नियुक्त किया जाय। वेस्टर्न जोनल काँसिल के जरिये यह सवाल सत्य नहीं हो सकता है। मेरी प्रार्थना है कि एक सुप्रीम कोर्ट का जज नियुक्त किया जाय जिस को के कर बार्डर कमिशन बनाया जा सकता है। उन का जो निर्णय होगा उसे मैं मानने के लिये तैयार हूँ। लोगों की यह डिमांड है कि बार्डर कमिशन नियुक्त किया जाय जिस के जरिये यह निर्णय ठीक में हो सके।

दूसरा प्रश्न नागाओं के झगड़े का है। हम रोज़ अखबारी में पढ़ते हैं कि रॉज पाकिस्तान के हमले हो रहे हैं। इसी तरह से रोज़ हम नागाओं के सम्बन्ध में भी पढ़ते हैं। लेकिन उन का जो झगड़ा 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 क्या है? इस का मूलभूत कारण यही है कि हम ने उतना प्रयत्न नहीं किया जितना कि हम को करना चाहिये था। स्वतन्त्रता की लड़ाई के बाद आज हम देखते हैं कि हमारे देश में विदेशी मिशनरियों का आगमन बहुत बढ़ा हुआ है। वे लोग बहुत बड़ी तादाद में आये हैं और हर जगह घुड़ने बना कर बैठे हैं। परिणाम यह हुआ है कि नागा लोगों के झगड़े में भी विदेशी मिशनरियों का हाथ है, उन की ओर से उन लोगों को प्रेरणा मिलती है। जैसे आज नागा लोगों के झगड़े उधर चल रहे हैं, अगर स्थिति यही रही तो इस तरह के नागा संगठन और भी बढ़ जाने की सम्भावना है। इस दृष्टि में देखते हुये मैं गृह मन्त्रालय से कहना चाहूँगा कि जिस तरह से आज नागा लोगों का झगड़ा चल रहा है उस तरह से दूसरे झगड़े न पैदा बने। इस के लिये हम को विदेशी मिशनरियों की कार्रवाइयों की पूरी देख भाल करने की आवश्यकता है। वे भाते हैं, कहते हैं कि हम जनता की सेवा करेंगे, अस्पताल खोलते हैं और दूसरे इस तरह के काम करते हैं। लोगों को मदद करने का बहाना करते हैं। लेकिन वह केवल एक

[श्री भास्कर]

बहाला है। उन में से बहुत से तो दूसरे देशों के स्पाइज हैं। वे दूसरे देशों के प्रादमी हैं जो कि यहाँ की स्थिति देखते हैं और उज़्र की रिपोर्ट अपने देशों को देते हैं। इस लिये नागा लोगों के झगड़े को सत्य करने की तो आवश्यकता है ही लेकिन जो हमारे देश में विदेशी मिशनरी आते हैं और अड़ड़ा जमा कर बैठ जाते हैं, उन पर पूरी नज़र रखने की आवश्यकता है।

पिछले दिनों जब मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने जस्टिस नेगी और जस्टिस रेगी कमेटी नियुक्ति की थी तो उन लोगों ने अपनी रिपोर्ट दी थी। लेकिन बड़े दुःख की बात है कि उस रिपोर्ट का जितनी अच्छी तरह से इम्प्लिमेंटेशन होना चाहिये था उतनी अच्छी तरह से नहीं हुआ। मेरी प्रार्थना है कि उस रिपोर्ट का इम्प्लिमेंटेशन किया जाय। दूसरा प्रश्न माननीय मंत्री जी ने बतलाया कि यहाँ पर पाकिस्तानी जासूसों का है जो कि पहले आये थे लेकिन बाद में गये नहीं। इस बारे में बार बार होम मिनिस्ट्री से प्रश्न पूछे गये। अखबारों में भी आना है कि बीकानेर सहद पर और काठियावाड़ सहद 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 गम्भीर बात है। चारों ओर सेनायें लड़ी हुई हैं; हर रोज हमने हो रहे हैं। इस मुल्क की डिफेन्स मिनिस्ट्री और होम मिनिस्ट्री की सीक्रेट्स विदेशों को जाती हैं। उन का परिणाम वहाँ के अखबारों में आता है। इस ओर भी पूरा ध्यान सरकार की ओर से नहीं दिया जा रहा है।

हजर भारत ने कुछ प्रगति करके की है लेकिन फिर भी देश में असन्तोष का

वातावरण रहता है। मैं देश के चारों भागों में गया हूँ। हर एक भाग में कुछ न कुछ असन्तोष है। चाहे आप पंजाब की देखें चाहे दिल्ली को देखें। कई कई बातों के अन्दर चल रहे हैं। मैं मानता हूँ कि स्वतन्त्र होने से कुछ झगड़े आये। हर लोगो को अपनी अपनी तरह से कार्य करना और उनकी दृष्टि 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 ले लीजिये। दिल्ली की राजभाषा का प्रश्न आज बहुत दिनों से चल रहा है। राजभाषा के लिये दिल्ली असेम्बली ने एक कमेटी नियुक्त की थी, यहाँ के कारपोरेशन ने भी एक कमेटी नियुक्त की है लेकिन उस कमेटी के कार्य के अन्दर जो बाधा डालने वाला है वह गृह मंत्रालय है। हमारे गृह मंत्रालय को जिस दृष्टि से इस प्रश्न को देखना चाहिये वह नहीं देखता है। यह एक राजनीति का प्रश्न बन गया है। हर एक बात पर गृह मंत्रालय बाधा डालने का प्रयत्न करता है। उर्दू का अड़गना बीच में आ रहा है और इस का परिणाम यह हो रहा है कि इस प्रश्न पर कोई निर्णय नहीं किया जाता और आज दिल्ली में इस बारे में बहुत असन्तोष पैदा हो रहा है। मेरी प्रार्थना है कि इस प्रश्न में गृह मंत्रालय कोई राजनीति न साये और जनता की जो मांग है उस को पूरी करने का प्रयत्न करे। इस के लिये प्रयत्न करके देश में जो अच्छा वातावरण गृह मंत्रालय पैदा कर सकता है वह उसे नहीं कर रहा है।

यहाँ पर संकेत किया गया कि देश में करप्शन बहुत कम हो रहा है। यह बात देश के सामने है कि इस समय स्थिति क्या है। करप्शन इतना बढ़ रहा है कि उस के बताने की सामर्थ्य गृह मंत्रालय में नहीं है इस लिये यह कहता है कि करप्शन कम हो रहा है। मैं तो कहता हूँ कि पहले करप्शन

बोड़ा था, लेकिन आज भाप किसी आफिस में जाइये। जो आवनी वहां बैठे होते हैं, नीचे से लेकर ऊपर तक सब करप्ट हैं। कोई भी काम करवाना हो तो वैसे बिये बिना पूरा नहीं होगा। मेरा तो ऐसा अनुभव है कि यहाँ पर कोई काम कराने के लिये आवनी जाय तो सेक्रेटरीयट तक में पैसा देना पड़ता है। पैसा देने के बाद ही बहा 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 करप्शन कम हो रहा है। उसको तो साफ कहना चाहिये कि करप्शन बढ़ रहा है। यहाँ बतलाया गया है कि उस को मिटाने के लिये बड़ी कोशिश हो रही है। हर एक प्रान्त में भाप चले जाइये, हर एक जगह देखिये, हर एक स्थान पर करप्शन बढ़ रहा है। हम को खत्म करने के लिये जितने कड़े हाथों से काम करने की आवश्यकता है, उतने कड़े हाथों से सरकार काम नहीं करती है। परिणाम यह होता है कि सामान्य जनता में इस से भ्रमन्तोष होता है। सरकार को इस दृष्टि से इस ओर देखना चाहिये।

सिंधी भाषा का प्रश्न भी बड़े महत्व का है। अपने देश के लिये कई लोगों ने अपनी जान दे दी, अपनी सम्पत्ति छोड़ दी पाकिस्तान में। आज उन लोगों की डिमांड है कि जो कुछ हम ने बहा छोड़ दिया वह तो चला गया है लेकिन हमारी सांस्कृतिक सम्पत्ति को है वह सिंधी भाषा है, उस को जिन्दा रखने की आवश्यकता है। उन लोगों की डिमांड है कि सिंधी भाषा का कॉन्स्टिट्यूशन के भाठवें शेड्यूल में रखना चाहिये।

जब १४ भाषाओं को शिड्यूल में लिया गया तो इस १५ वीं सिंधी भाषा को भी क्यों न उन्हीं में शामिल किया जाये। मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इस ओर सहानु-

भूति के साथ देखे और सिंधी को शिड्यूल में १५ वीं भाषा के रूप में शामिल किया जाये।

दो बातें अब मैं पुलिस के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। आजकल हम हर चीज को इकानमिक प्वाइंट आफ व्यू से देखते हैं। पर हम देखते हैं कि पुलिस विभाग का खर्चा बढ़ता चला जा रहा है। जब हम ग्रहिमा का नारा लगाते हैं और चाहते हैं कि देश में ग्रहिमा रहनी चाहिये तो फिर पुलिस का खर्चा क्यों बढ़ता है। इसका कारण क्या है? इस पुलिस का क्या उपयोग होता है? जब देश में शान्ति है और देश में भ्रमन्तोष नहीं है तो पुलिस का खर्चा क्यों बढ़ना चाहिये। मैं पुलिस के बारे में कुछ ज्यादा नहीं कहना चाहता क्योंकि सदन में इसकी काफी चर्चा हो चुकी है। हम पुलिस के डबे की बहुत चर्चा सुन चुके हैं। हर जगह पुलिस का भ्रष्टाचार और गडबड चल रही है। सोच ही हम देखने हैं कि जब बांडर पर अशांति है और पाकिस्तान की सोगे के हमले हो रहे हैं तो भी हमने डिफेंस पर २४ करोड़ रुपया कम कर दिया है और पुलिस का खर्चा बढ़ाया है। मैं कहता हूँ कि डिफेंस का खर्चा कम करने की आवश्यकता नहीं थी। पर उसको तो कम किया गया है, पर पुलिस का खर्चा बढ़ा है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि पुलिस का खर्चा कम किया जाये और देश में अच्छा बातावरण पैदा करने का प्रयत्न किया जाये।

इसके साथ ही मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि होम गार्ड के संगठन को समाप्त करना चाहिये। बम्बई स्टेट में इसका भ्रष्टा अनुभव नहीं आया है। जिस तरह से ग्रहि-विधान 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-खर्चा हो रहा है। तो मैं प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि इस संगठन को समाप्त किया जाये।

18 hrs.

जी ५० ला० बाक्याल (बीकानेर-रक्षित-धनुसूचित जातियाँ) : मन्त्रीय उपाध्यक्ष जी, यहाँ बहुत से सज्जनों ने गृहमंत्रालय की भागी पर अपने सुझाव दिये हैं। मैं भी कुछ कहने के लिए सड़ा हुआ हूँ।

हमारे पत्र जी जिस ढंग से काम कर रहे हैं, मेरी गृहमंत्रालय के नीचे के अधिकारियों से प्रार्थना है कि वे भी उनसे काम करने की प्रेरणा लें। यद्यपि पन्त जी इतने बूढ़ हैं, पर जब हम उनको पत्र भेजते हैं तब वे अपने हस्ताक्षर से हमको जवाब देते हैं। लेकिन गृहमंत्रालय के जो नीचे के अधिकारी हैं उनके काम में कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ा है।

मैं राजस्थान का उदाहरण आज आपके सम्मने रखना चाहता हूँ। वहाँ पर हरिजनों पर होने वाले भ्रष्टाचारों और जुल्मों में कोई ज्यादा फर्क नहीं पड़ा है। जब तक किसी मामले में मिनिस्टर माहब या चीफ मिनिस्टर साहब दखल नहीं देते तब तक हरिजनों को न्याय नहीं मिलता। न्याय तो फिर भी नहीं मिलता। मैं उदाहरण के तौर पर कई बातें बता सकता हूँ।

हमारी सीमा के उस पार जनरल भायूब का शासन है। लोग कहते हैं कि वहाँ तस्कर व्यापार बन्द हो गया है। लेकिन राजस्थान में सोना बेचने की मर्दियाँ खुली 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। जो इस तरफ भी ध्यान देना चाहिए।

अब हमारे यहाँ डाकू समस्या तो कुछ कम हो गयी है। अब वे लोग जो डाके डालते

वे तस्कर व्यापार करने लगे हैं। उधर पुलिस भी उनके साथ मिल गई है। तो वह आज बात है।

मैं आपकी अपनी तरफ का हाथ बतलाऊँ कि पुलिस स्टेशन के बाहर खड़ी रहती है और अगर किसी जगह का पांच रुपये किराया है तो लोगों के कहती है कि हम तुमको पांचे वाम में पहुँचा देंगे। और इस तरह से कम से कम २५ प्रतिशत लोगों को बिना टिकट पुलिस वाले ले जाते हैं।

हरिजनों के लिए आपने छूतछात का प्रलय से कानून भी बनाया है लेकिन जब हरिजनों पर जुल्म होता है तो उनकी कोई सुनवाई नहीं होती। जब वह दरखास्त देते हैं तो प्रदालत में केस को नहीं जाने दिया जाता और उनको बीच में से ही बिसमिस कर देते हैं।

आज हरिजनों के उद्योग धन्धे उनसे छीने जा रहे हैं। एक टट्टी उठाने का तो ऐसा पेशा है जिसको कोई हाथ नहीं लगाता बाकी और सब धन्धे ऊँची जाति वाले को धाय-रेटिव बना बना कर अपने हाथ में कर रहे हैं और उनका मुनाफा खुद ले रहे हैं। मेरा खादी कार्य से सम्बन्ध है। आप देखें कि बुनकरो की क्या अवस्था है। उनका धन्धा नहीं पनप रहा है। खादी कमोशन को खूब पैसा दिया जाता है, सर्वमिडी दो जानी है। सारे काम की वे व्यवस्था करते हैं और संचालन करते हैं हरिजनों को तो केवल छ आना, भाठ घाना या एक रुपया रोज मजदूरी 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 दूसरे लोगों की ठेकेदारी चली जायेगी।

आपने हरिजनों को नौकरियों में सारे तरह पर सेंट का रिजर्वेशन दिया है लेकिन इस

मामले में भी उनके साथ न्याय नहीं हुआ है। जो वे प्रार्थनापत्र देते हैं उनकी छ छ महीने तक मुनबाई नहीं होती। इसी तरह से टाल मटोल करते करते इतने वर्ष बीत गये और छ छ हाई वर्ष रह गया है। वह भी बीत जायेगा और हम ग़मे ही रह जायेंगे।

पिछले दिनों यहाँ चर्चा हुई कि हरिजनो का रिज़र्वेशन रहना चाहिए या नहीं। अगर गवर्नमेंट ठीक समझती है तो रखे। लेकिन राजस्थान और दूसरी जगहों के बारे में मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि वहाँ पर कुछ जातियों को पहले अनुसूचित जातियों की सूची में शामिल नहीं किया गया। जब हम लोगों ने काफी शोर मचाया तो पांच मान बाद उनको उस सूची में शामिल कर लिया गया। इससे पहले पांच मान तक उनको न छात्रवृत्तियाँ मिली और न उनको नौकरियों में ही उनका भाग दिया गया। तो इस तरह से उनका केवल पांच वर्ष ही रिज़र्वेशन का लाभ होगा। इसलिफ़ मेरा निवेदन है कि जिनको आपने पांच मान बाद सूचा में शामिल किया है उनका रिज़र्वेशन बढ़ाया जायें। तो मैं निवेदन कर रहा हूँ कि जिस तरह में अभी काम चल रहा है उस तरह हरिजनो की समस्याएँ हल नहीं होगी।

क़रज़ान के सम्बन्ध में मेरा निवेदन है कि जहाँ आज हम और बाँजो में भाग बँड रह है वहाँ नेतिकता में पीछे हट रहे हैं। हम पत्थरो का तो निर्माण कर रहे हैं, नदो नामें बांध रहे हैं लेकिन हमारे यहाँ मनुष्य का चरित्र गिरता जा रहा है। आज क़रज़ान इतना बँड रहा है कि किसी जगह घादमी त्रायें बरौर पैमे के उसका काम नहीं होता। यह कहना कि क्यों पैमा देने हो और कानून ना इसके खिलाफ़ है एक तरह से ठीक है, और आप ऐसा कह सकते हैं लेकिन कानून उध ऐसे पेचीदा है कि बरौर पैसा दिवें काम। कानूना मुश्किल हो जाता है। तो मेरा निवेदन है कि इस प्रश्न पर विचार लें।

जायें और कानून को सख्त बनाने का उपाय किया जायें। जो कानून हो वह ठीक होना चाहिये नहीं कुछ होगा।

जब तक आप हरिजनों को उद्योग धन्धे और बड़ी बड़ी नौकरियाँ नहीं देंगे उनकी स्थिति ठीक नहीं हो सकती और उनका उपाय नहीं हो सकता। मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ हरिजन मक़दों वहाँ में रह रहे हैं वहाँ पर उनकी ज़मीनो के पट्टे तक ठीक में नहीं बने हैं। आप ने बहुत से मक़दूर भेज दिये। लेकिन होना क्या है? आज गावों में ग़िरावण के लिए उन के पाम ज़मीन नहीं है। शहरों में हरिजनो को ज़मीन का पट्टा नहीं दिया जाता है—रूपया भागन है। बाँर रूपये सब ज़मीन का भाव है, अगर इतना लया दो, तो यहाँ बैठ सकते हैं। उन लोगों के पाम इनन पैसा नहीं होता। फिर पाकिस्तान बना दिये जाने हैं। कहा जाता है कि शहर में निकलो, यहाँ बनिबे बसोंगे। कई बाँर जानीयता के नाम से नहीं उठाया जाना। किसी व्यक्ति विशेष का नाम ले कर निकाल दिया जाता है। कहा जाता है कि यहाँ पर राख्खाना खुल्ला भूनिर्मित्वीली बनेगी, यहाँ सरकारी दफ़तर बनाया जायगा, यानी किसी न किसी बहाने उन को बाहर खदेडना है निकालना है और उन को ज़मीन नहीं देना है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आप सारे हिन्दुस्तान में कार्यवाही क्यों नहीं कर सकते हैं। आप के सामने क्या घटने हैं, जब कि सरकार आप की है? आप का कहना नीचे वाले नहीं मानने, यह कैसी बात है? मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ पर हरिजन बैठें हैं उन को फी पट्टे दीजिए, ज़मीन दीजिये—मकान दे या न दें। उन को मनोष हो जायगा कि हमारे लिए कुछ हुआ है। वैसे बहुत कुछ किया है। हम अस्सी या नब्बे पालियामेंट के मेम्बर हैं। हमारी आर्थिक हालत दूसरो से अच्छी है। एम० एन० ए०० की हालत भी अच्छी है, लेकिन गावों और शहरों के हरिजनों के लिए कुछ भी नहीं हुआ है। अगर कहा

[क. १० का. १, करार]

जाय, तो बाप बाप के लिए हुआ है। हमारे दो बाद छात्रों के पालिकाओं के वेयर या मिनिस्टर बनने से सारे हिन्दुस्तान के हरिजनों की समस्या हल नहीं होने वाली है। अगर इस स्थिति को ठीक तरीके से न समझा जाय, तो जाने वाला जमाना हमारे देश के लिये अच्छा नहीं रहेगा। कांग्रेस ने हरिजनों को जो आश्वासन दिये, उन की सामाजिक और आर्थिक स्थिति का उठाने और हल करने से उन का उत्थान करने के जो बाद किये, उन की जल्दी पूरा किया जाय, वही बाप से निवेदन है। कहने के लिए बहुत सी बातें हैं, लेकिन ज्यादा कहने से फायदा ही क्या है ? अब हिन्द ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री तिरुव्या ।

श्रीमती श्रुतीरु राई (तापर—रक्षित-अनुसूचित जाति) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या मुझे भी दल विवाद का समय मिलेगा ?

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : जाय तो नहीं होगा। किसी और मिनिस्टर ने जिन जायेंगे।

Shri Siddiah (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. Two handicaps. 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 percentages are 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 Siddiah]

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 allotment 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 the 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 Mahatma's time, and also during the time of the British, your 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. Somani, 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 handkerchieves 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 Prodhan]

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. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): I may submit that was the suggestion made.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That was not approved.

Shri T. B. 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 tranquility, 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 tranquility. 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 tranquility 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, desist 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 bye-elections in each of which the Government won. There were a number of

[Shri G B Pant]

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

[Shri G. B. Pant]

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

[Shri G. B. Pant]

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.

14.20 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, the 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

[Shri G. B. Pant]

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 anybody, 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. Mukerjee 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 compliments through Shri Jyoti Basu.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee 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 *Janayugam* in Kerala, which is Communist paper, got a loan of about Rs. 50,000 or Rs. 75,000 from the Government.

[Shri G. B. Pant]

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 *Deshabhimani*. 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 able people will put the matter before the Court in an able 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 Gandhiji 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, I have 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 reopen. 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 for

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. Mukerjee]

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-emphasise 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. 3,28,000 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. 3,86,000 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—DEMET

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,99,02,000 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

of 'Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands'."

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

SIXH GURDWARAS BILL .**EXTENSION OF TIME FOR ELICITING
OPINIONS**

Sardar A. S. Saigal (Janygir) 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 2½ 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 bores and generally not required by the public. I have categorized 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 ammunition 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 Shradhdhakar Supakar, 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 Nair, Shri M. Thirumala Rao, Shri L. Elayaperumal, Shri Jaganatha Rao, Shri Radha Charan Sharma, Shri K. G. Wodeyar, Shri Bedakumar Pratap Ganga Deb Barmra, Shri N. Keshava, Shri Naushir Bharucha, Shri Satis Chandra Samanta, Shri Pramathanath Banerjee, Shri M. S. Sugandhi,

Shri Hem Barua, Shri Motshin Bahadurain 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. Samantsinh, Shri Baishnab Charan Mullick, Shri Krishna Chandra; and Shri U. C. Patnaik, with instructions to report by the end of May, 1980."

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—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 Raghubir Sahai (Budaun): 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. Pataski: 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 this 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 straightaway.

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

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी (हमीरपुर) .
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अपने इस विधेयक को एक बार फिर सदन के सम्मुख विचार के लिए प्रस्तुत कर रहा हूँ। जैसा कि मैं ने पहले इस विधेयक के बारे में बताया था, हमारे कोड ऑफ सिविल प्रोसीदर में एक धारा ८७बी है, जिस के अनुसार एक ऐसा अधिकार हमारे देश के भूतपूर्व शासकों का दिया गया है, जिस से इस देश के नागरिकों को बड़ा भारी नुकसान हो रहा है। मैं ने सदन के सामने कई उदाहरण रखे थे, जिन से यह साफ़ जाहिर था कि किस प्रकार से लोगों के साथ पलायनपूर्ण व्यवहार किया जा रहा है। आज मैं सदन के सामने कुछ ऐसी मिसालें रखना चाहता हूँ जिन से यह पता चल जायेगा कि बाराक में इस विधेयक पर फिर से ध्यान देना और करने की जरूरत है। ऐसे धनेकों किस्से हैं, जिन में राजा महाराजा व्यापार में व्यवसाय लेन देन में लगते हैं और नागरिकों के जो अधिकार हैं, वे उन को बरत नहीं पाते हैं। हमारे संविधान में यह बयान है कि भारत-वर्ष में प्रत्येक नागरिक के अधिकार समान हैं और न्याय की दृष्टि से भी उन को समानता दी गई है। परन्तु एक ऐसी धारा है कि जिस से यह समानता छीन ही नहीं ली गई है बल्कि इस से लोगों के विरुद्ध एक बड़ी भारी हानिकारक बात इस देश में चल रही है। इस के पूर्व कि मैं और बोलें बतलाऊँ, मैं दो बार उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। पिछली मर्तबा मैं ने जब इस सदन में इस विधेयक को रखा था तो हमारे विधि मंत्री भी सेन ने कहा था कि आप बताइये कि कहाँ

कहा मुकदमे चलाने की इजाजत नहीं दी गई है और कोई ना ऐसा बात नहीं होगी कि जहाँ पर इजाजत न दी गई हो। मुझे सेवपूर्वक कहना पड़ता है कि गृह मन्त्रालय को आज 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 विधि मन्त्रालय की राय मायी गई थी गृह मन्त्रालय की तरफ से या दूसरी तरह से और पूछा गया था कि इस सम्बन्ध में क्या किया जाना चाहिये। विधि मन्त्रालय ने यह कहा था कि सभी केसिम में जहाँ तक सम्भव हो, इजाजत दी ही जानी चाहिये और इस इजाजत को रोकना नहीं जाना चाहिये। विधि मन्त्रालय हमारी सरकार का एक विशेषज्ञ विभाग है। उस की राय है कि मुकदमा चलाने की अनुमति दी जानी चाहिये। लेकिन ऐसे उदाहरणों की यहाँ गिनती नहीं की जा सकती है जिन में इजाजत नहीं दी गई क्योंकि ऐसे बहुत ही मामले हैं। कितने 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 रुपया लोगों को राजा महाराजाधो से मिलना था, उस का ब्याज भी आज तक सालों में हो जाता, यदि उस रुपये को किसी अन्य काम में लगाने का अवसर प्राप्त हो गया होता। लेकिन लोगों को रुपया मिलता नहीं है। यह व्यापारिक मामलों का रुपया है। सरकार ने राजा महाराजाधो को जो अधिकार दे रखे हैं, उन के साथ मुझे 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 हैसियत ने अधिकार वे वे उन को दे रखे हैं और साथ ही सख्त साधारण नागरिकों को जो अधिकार प्राप्त हैं, उन से कहीं अधिक दूसरे अधिकार भी उन को दे रखे हैं। नागरिक की हैसियत से वे व्यापार करते हैं, लेन देन करते हैं जीतिमत् करते हैं या अन्य काम करते हैं और

[श्री म० सा० द्विवेदी]

साधारण नागरिक की मांगि रहते हैं तो फिर क्या कारण है कि हम हमारे साधारण-नागरिकों के विरुद्ध उन को एक ऐसा स्वयं वा अधिकार दिया जाय या उन का वह अधिकार बना रहे जिस से कि दूसरे साधारण नागरिकों के जो अधिकार हैं वे छिन जायें और वे लोग अपनी मांगी कमाई को वापस न पा सकें और न ही न्याय पाने के लिये अदालतों की शरण ले सकें या इस प्रकार की कोई दूसरी कार्रवाई न कर सकें ।

यै निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि बिधि के विधान में तो न्याय है लेकिन बिधि मंत्रालय के विधान में न्याय नहीं है । यह बड़े अराजक्य की बात है । यदि बिधि मंत्रालय इतनी योग्यता रखता है और गृह मंत्रालय की राय दे सकता है तो क्या कारण है कि गृह मंत्रालय इस राय को नहीं मानता है ? क्यों नहीं सभी मामलों में उदारतापूर्वक नागरिकों को इजाजतें दी जाती हैं जिस से वे अपनी मांगी कमाई का स्वयं प्राप्त करने के लिये न्यायालयों की शरण ले सकें, अदालतों में जा सकें ।

यै मानता हूँ कि हमारे मंत्री महोदय लोकप्रिय मंत्री हैं । किन्तु वे भी तो सभी मामलों में नहीं जा पाते हैं, सभी मामलों पर विचार नहीं कर पाते हैं । राय तो सचिवालय की तरह से ही जाती है और उस को फिटाने ही ऐसे मौके मिलते हैं राखे महाराजों के साथ काम करने के और राखे महाराजों इस तरह के वहाँ के अपना काम निरुपमा लेते हैं । उन के पास और भी तरीके होते हैं जिस से वे अपना उम्मीदीया करवा सकते हैं । मैं यह सोचन नहीं मचाता कि कर्मचारी छद्मचार में पड़ते हैं, या किसी और बुराई में पड़ते हैं । लेकिन मैं यह स्पष्ट कह देना चाहता हूँ कि कुछ ऐसी बातें होती हैं जिन से गृह मंत्रालय में प्रभाव पड़ता है और उस प्रभाव के कारण इजाजतें नहीं दी जाती हैं या मनमाने ढंग से इजाजतें

दी जाती हैं । जो कोई कुछ कर लेता है, उस को तो मुकदमा दायर करने की इजाजत मिल जाती है और जो कुछ नहीं कर पाता है उस को नहीं मिलती है । जो कुछ नहीं कर पाता है उस के मामले में सामन-वर-नाम नोटकते रहते हैं और इजाजत नहीं दी जाती है । मैं आप के सामने एक मामला रखना चाहता हूँ और यह भीम सेन कोसला का है । कपूर-बला के महाराजा ने अपने राज्य को बेचने के लिये उस के साथ बातचीत की और मैं बाब एक लाख २५ हजार के में और कहा कि तुम इतने रुपये मुझे दे दो और मैं कुछ दिन में कोसला कर के बाब आप को दे दूँगा । भीम सेन कोसला ने एक लाख पच्चीस हजार रुपये उन्हीं दे दिया । इसी प्रकार से महाराज ने उसे कहा कि बार-बार रुपये के कैंस सर्टिफिकेट हैं, वे भी मैं बेचना चाहता हूँ, आप स्वयं दे दें और उस ने दे दिया । महाराजा ने आज तक न तो उस को बाब दिये हैं और न ही कैंस सर्टिफिकेट और न ही वह स्वयं उसे वापिस किया है । वह सन् १९५४ की बात है । जब इस व्यक्ति ने गृह मंत्रालय को खर्ची दी कि हमको इजाजत दी जाये कि हम महाराजा के विरुद्ध सिविल प्रोसीडिन्स दायर कर सकें, न्यायालय में जा सकें, तो मुझे सेवपूर्वक यह कहना पड़ता है कि इजाजत देने में टाल मटोल होती रही और आज तक वह इजाजत नहीं मिली है । वह उनको कह दिया जाता है कि गृह मंत्रालय में इस पर सोच विचार किया है और वह समझता है कि इजाजत देना मुनासिब नहीं है । मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब उसका स्वयं महाराजा के ऊपर चढ़ा हुआ है, प्रभाव मौजूब है कि स्वयं महाराजा ने वापस नहीं किया है तो क्या कारण है कि इजाजत नहीं दी जाती है न्यायालय में जाने की । उन्हें उन्हें कह दिया जाता है कि समझौता कर लो, इतना स्वयं के लो, बाकी न बाँचो और इसी तरह की दूसरी बातें कही जाती हैं । दूसरी तरह मुझे विवक्षित लोगों से मान्य हुआ है कि गृह मंत्रालय के लोगों ने ग्राइडेंट और वच

महाराज के कहा कि तुम फिर मत करो, बरबा मत करो, तुम्हारा कुछ नहीं बिगड़ने वाला है। इसका अर्थ यह हुआ कि चूंकि गृह मंत्रालय के पास इजाजत देने का अधिकार मौजूद है, इसलिए

उपाध्यक्ष ब्लेकबर्न : डाइरेक्ट तौर पर की गई बात आपके पास किस तरह से पहुंच गई ?

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 म० बा० शिवेरी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह कह रहा था कि बहुत से ऐसे उदाहरण भी हैं जिन में राजे महाराजों ने व्यापार में क्या अपनाया। बहुत सेन देन किया और अन्य ऐसे कामों में उन्होंने साधारण नागरिकों का सा व्यवहार किया जिन में वे पहले नहीं करते थे। जब वे किसी ऐसी राज्य के शासक थे तब वह राज्य की सर्वोच्च सत्ता थे, इस लिये उन के व्यापार में जाने का प्रयत्न नहीं जाता था, लेकिन जब वह साधारण नागरिक की हैसियत के इस तरह के व्यापारों में पाये जाते हैं। वेग में उनको विशेषाधिकार दिये गये थे। दूसरे विशेषाधिकार के बारे में तो मैं कुछ नहीं कहूंगा। वे बने रहें, लेकिन जब वे नये किस्म की चीज में प्रवेश करते हैं, और एक साधारण नागरिक की तरह से व्यापार में जाते हैं तो उन में और दूसरे नागरिकों में जोड़ बांध नहीं होना चाहिये। आप जानते हैं कि हमारे राजे महाराजों को वे अधिकार दिये गये हैं जो विशेषी राजाओं को प्राप्त हैं। अब आप बताइये कि एक देश का राजा क्या जो भारतवर्ष का नागरिक भी है, उसे विशेषी नागरिक के अधिकार दे दिये जायें तो क्या यह सोना की बात है ? फिर भी मैं केवल एक छोटी सी बात के लिये यहां पर विशेषकर प्रस्तुत कर रहा हूं और

वह यह कि सिविल प्रोसीजर कोड की धारा २७ भी उठा ली जाये। इस में किसी भी व्यक्ति को एक शासक के विरुद्ध, चाहे उस के द्वारा किसी किस्म का धमकाव दिया हो, मुकदमा चलाने का अधिकार नहीं है। मैं चाहता हूं कि यह धारा उठा ली जाये। एक उदाहरण मैं ने आप के सामने रखा, दूसरे उदाहरण भी हमारे सामने हैं। एक उदाहरण है जाबरा की रिवायत का। जाबरा के नवाब साहब ने अपनी जायदाद का कुछ हिस्सा अपनी बेगम को दिया। उस में एक मकान और कुछ और जायदाद थी। जब उन के मरने के बाद उन का लड़का नहीं पर बैठा तो उस ने अपनी मां का मकान और जायदाद छीन ली और अब वह उस को देना नहीं चाहता। काबदे से, कानून के मुताबिक भी वह बेगम साहब ही उस की हुंकार हैं और मालिक हैं। लेकिन चूंकि मुकदमा चलाने का अधिकार किसी नागरिक को प्राप्त नहीं है इस लिये उस की विषया मां भी इस बात का कोई उपाय नहीं पा सकती जिस से वह जायदाद उस को मिल जाय। आज उस का पति नहीं है, वह बेबा की हैसियत से है। उसके पास कोई साधन नहीं है कि वह दूसरा मकान बनवा सके और जीवन यापन का दूसरा साधन पा सके। ऐसी उमकी हालत है। अगर रिवायत का शासक उसके साथ धमकाव करता है तो गृह मंत्रालय उसको हवाजत नहीं देता है मुकदमा चलाने का। न उसकी जायदाद ही बिलाता है और न कोई इन्तजाम ही करता है। तो फिर धालिर उस का क्या होगा ? इससे यह होगा कि हम अपने नागरिकों को उनके अधिकारों से वंचित रखते हैं जो कि साधारणतया संविधान के द्वारा उनको मिल चुके हैं। यह संविधान की उद्देश्य है और उसी की एक धारा की धाड़ में हमें अपने नागरिक अधिकार को खत्म कर दें यह हमें सोना नहीं देता। मैं सदन का ध्यान इस तरह आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं। एक दूसरा किस्सा बिलासपुर के महाराज का है।

[श्री म० सा० द्विवेदी:]

एक बुढ़िया मैं कोई-३० हजार की रकम गहाराज बिलासपुर के पास जमा की थी। जब वह नौजवानी में थी, उसका राज था और उसका विश्वास था कि वह उसे मिल जायगी, जैसे पहले हुआ करता था। लेकिन रियासत खत्म हो गई। अब कहते हैं कि राजा बुढ़िया का रुपया नहीं देना चाहते हैं। बेबा है, बुढ़ी है, चल फिर नहीं सकती है, खाने पीने और जीवन यापन का जरिया नहीं है। राजा साहब देने से इनकार करते हैं, उसके पास इतने साधन नहीं हैं कि वह उस रुपये को प्राप्त कर सके या अपने खाने पीने का प्रबन्ध कर सके। गृह मन्त्रालय की ओर से उसको भी इजाजत नहीं मिल रही है कि वह मुकदमा चला सके और अपनी आयदाद को प्राप्त कर सके। इस किस्म के बहुत से उदाहरण मैं सदन के सामने रख सकता हूँ। लेकिन मैं बहुत से उदाहरण रख कर सदन का समय नहीं बर्बाद चाहता। लेकिन सदन इस बात को समझ ले कि वास्तव 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। आप इस को ठंडे दिल से सोचिये और इस विधेयक को स्वीकार कीजिये। मैं आपकी सूचना में यह लाना चाहता हूँ कि इस विधेयक को चलते-चलते करीब साल भर हो गया है। इस पर विचार चलता ही रहा है। जब तक विधि मन्त्रालय की राय नहीं थी तब तक हम से यह कहा गया कि हम इसमें राय नहीं ले पाये हैं, इस पर ठीक तरह से विचार नहीं हो पाया है, और इस कारण यह झुलझी होता गया। एक समय किसी और कारण के इस विधेयक पर विचार इस सदन में झुलझी हो गया और भाज बहुत दिनों के बाद फिर आया है। मैं सोचता था कि हमारे मंत्री श्री इस विषय में काफी सोच विचार कर चुके होंगे। लेकिन गृह मन्त्रालय के मंत्री श्री बाबू ने बतलाया कि वह अभी इस मामले

में तैयार नहीं हैं और वह मेरा बिल अभी देख नहीं पाये हैं। इस कारण वह इस मामले में अभी कुछ नहीं कह सकते। भाज हमारे विधि 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 कठिनाइयाँ हैं और वे ऐसी हैं कि सेक्रेटेरियेट की तरफ से नोट आ जाता है तैयार होकर, जिसे ब्रीफ कह सकते हैं...

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : यह बातें आप क्यों कहते हैं। यह उन को ही कहने दीजिये जब उनका समय भाये। आप उनकी कठिनाइयों की चर्चा क्यों करते हैं ?

श्री म० सा० द्विवेदी : मैं इस लिये कह रहा हूँ कि सबको पता चल जाय और मैं चाहता हूँ कि सदन समझ ले कि असलियत क्या है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : इस तरह आपको नहीं कहना चाहिये, यह उन्होंने आपको विश्वास में लेकर कहा है।

श्री म० सा० द्विवेदी : उन्होंने तो नहीं कहा है, लेकिन मुझे मालूम हो गया है। वे...

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : यह बात तो उन्होंने के बारे में है भेद किसी ने भी दिया हो।

श्री म० सा० द्विवेदी : सदन के सदस्यों का कर्तव्य है कि वे भेद की बातें यहाँ लायें और सरकार को ठीक तरह से बताने का प्रयत्न कर। यह हमारे स्वत्व की बात है कि हम कहा से पता लगाते हैं और अपने देश की जनता और देश के नागरिकों के सामने खाने की कोशिश करते हैं। मेरे ब्याल में आप को इससे प्रसन्न होना चाहिये, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय। यह कार्य सरकार का है कि वह जांच करे और अगर किसी ने गमती की है तो उसे सजा दे, लेकिन सभी बातों पर टाम मटोल करना उचित नहीं है। न्याय की बातों पर हमारी सरकार को जल्दी विचार करना

चाहिये क्योंकि हम ने इस देश में बार बार कहा है कि हम एक समाजवादी ढांचा स्थापित 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 ऊँचे किस्म की सत्ता स्थापित करना चाहते हैं। मैं यह बात बारम्बार कहना चाहता हूँ कि बारम्बार इस विषय को सदन में लाये जाने पर भी, और इस बात का खुसासा होने पर भी इसमें टाल मटोल की जा रही है और इस सम्बन्ध में उचित निर्णय नहीं लिया जा रहा है। आज समय आ गया है कि इस पर अच्छी तरह से गौर किया जाय और इस मामले को टाला न जाय। हमें यह विश्वास अगर हो सके कि लोगों को न्याय मिलेगा तो कोई आपत्ति नहीं, जैसा है कानून वैसा ही बना रहे। हमें इस बात पर भी कोई आपत्ति नहीं है कि जो अधिकार गृह मन्त्रालय के पास है जो कि इस को डील करता है, कि इजाजत दी जाय या नहीं, वह उस के पास रहे यदि यह अधिकार कोर्ट के पास पहुँच जाय कि वह परमिशन दे कि मुकदमा दायर किया जा सकता है या नहीं। कोई भी इजलास इस को तय करे तो हममें 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 वापस कर देते हैं। लेकिन कुछ ऐसे हैं जो अपने इस अधिकार का दुरुपयोग कर रहे हैं। मुझे शिकायत उन से है। सबसे नहीं है। तो आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि यह अधिकार कम से कम न्यायालयों को दे दिया जाय कि जो दुली धादमी हैं, जिसका रुपया नहीं मिल सका है अगर वह न्यायालय को अर्जी दे कि उसको मुकदमा चलाने की इजाजत दे दी जाय तो न्यायालय उस की जांच पड़ताल कर के फैसला करे। मुझे आशा है कि इस प्रकार सब को न्याय मिल सकेगा।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं सदन से प्रीस करता हूँ कि वह इस विषय 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 ज्वा० प्र० ज्योतिषी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बिल जो पेश हुआ है, मैं उसका हृदय से स्वागत करता हूँ। हमने निश्चित रूप से इस देश में एक समाजवादी व्यवस्था से सम्बद्ध सरकार स्थापित करने का संकल्प किया है और इस दिशा में यह देश प्रगति भी कर रहा है। जब राजकीय व्यवस्था भंग की गई इस देश में तब कुछ ऐसी स्थितियाँ हो सकती हैं जिन के कारण हमने राजाओं को कुछ सहायितयें इसलिये दी कि वे प्रतिवार्षिक लिटिगेशन में न उलझ जायें। विधि मन्त्रालय पर इस बात का अधिकार रक्खा जरूर 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 रखना चाहिये। इस देश के अन्दर जो भी धादमी रहते हैं उनमें हम किसी किस्म के भेदभाव को बरदाश्त करने के लिये तैयार नहीं हैं। हम चाहते हैं कि चाहे कोई राजा महाराजा हो या कोई इस देश का नागरिक हो सब कानून की दृष्टि में बराबर होने चाहियें। 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 सहजोरे 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 ममान से बहुत अच्छी है। ऐसी स्थिति में मैं यह नहीं समझ सकता कि :

[संक्षिप्त उच्चा. प्र. ज्योति. बी.]

अगर कोई उस तबके में से गनती करे तो वह उसके सिधे कोर्ट के सामने क्यों न जावे, ऐसी व्यवस्था हमारे कानून में क्यों हो। जो कलाव उन्हें वह संरक्षण दे रहा है उस कलाव को मैं जाच के प्रपत्तिहीन वेच की स्थिति में अनुपयुक्त और अनावश्यक समझता हूँ। हमारे साथी ने सदन के सामने जो वाक्यात वेच किये वे हमारे हृदय पर बोट पड़वाने वाले हैं। विधि मंत्रालय में और और कहीं भी लोग कुबली मारे बैठे रहें और राजा महाराजाधों को अनावश्यक प्रोटेक्शन दें वह हमारे शासन के ऊपर एक बड़ी बड़ी टीका है। मैं समझता हूँ कि शासकों को इस विषय में सजब होना चाहिये कि हमारे सेक्रेटेरिएट के आसानी इस तरह के अनावश्यक प्रोटेक्शन न दें। यह जो विवेचन के रूप में संक्षोभन वेच किया गया है मैं इसे बहुत जोड़ 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 realise 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 reading 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 Bench 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 900 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,

418 (A) L.S.D.—7.

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 Purses 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 procedure 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 चंद्र देव (बम्बा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, १५ अगस्त १९४८ को रात के १२ बजे से पहले हिन्दुस्तान के ५६३ राज्य थे। उस के बाद ५६० राज्य बचा रहे। यह स्थल करने हुए कि वे भी अपनी परम्परा को कायम रखेंगे, भारत सरकार ने उन को सब प्रकार की सुरक्षा दी, महल, जेब खर्च, जागीरे वगैरह वगैरह दी। उस के लिये मैं समझता हूँ कि किसी को भी उन्हीं वस्तु कोई ज्यादा अपेक्षा नहीं हुआ था। किन्तु उस के पश्चात् हम ने अपना कांस्टीट्यूशन बनाया और तब प्रश्न उठा कि जिन लोगों के लिये भारत सरकार के कोष से करोड़ों रुपया जाता है, उन को भी इलैक्शन में खड़े होने का अधिकार मिलना चाहिये या नहीं। निश्चय हुआ कि वे भी दूसरे नागरिकों की भाँति भारत के नागरिक हैं। अन्य नागरिकों की भाँति उन को भी इन सब मामलों में समानता का अधिकार मिला हुआ है। उस के पश्चात् हमारे वहाँ के ५६२ भूतपूर्व राजाओं ने अपनी पूँजी बढ़ाने के लिये व्यापार में, नौकरियों में तथा दूसरे क्षेत्रों में भाग लेना शुरू किया और राजकीय 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 सुस्त ही था कि जब सब

एक ही सतह पर है, एक तरह के नागरिक हैं, तो कोई कारण नहीं कि बिना किसी लाइसेंस के अनधिकृत सस्ताखाने उन के पास रहें या दूसरी चीजें रहें या जानीरों से बोझा सा रुपया मिले, इलैक्शन बढ़ने के लिये देश का उमी तरह से खर्च हो, ये सब ऐसी चीजें हैं जिन पर विचार होना चाहिये।

मेरे एक माननीय मित्र ने कहा है कि अगर सरदार पटेल होते तो उन के सामने किसी की जुरत न होती कि इन किस्म का बिल ला सके। मेरा विश्वास है कि अगर सरदार पटेल जिन्दा होते तो शायद इस किस्म की बहुत सारी चीजें न होती और पुराने निशान कमी के मिट गये होते और जो अशान्ति करने वाली और लोगों में असन्तोष पैदा करने वाली बातें हैं, वे भी कमी की श्रम हो गई होती। लेकिन वह नो'भून की बात है, आज की नहीं है।

16 hrs.

मुझे अफसोस है कि एक माननीय सदस्य ने यह कहा कि दुश्मनी की वजह से इस विधेयक को लाया गया है। यह भी कहा गया कि बेचारे क्लस को जीने का अधिकार तो रहना ही चाहिये। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यहाँ जागीरे छीनने का सवाल तो नहीं है। यहाँ पर तो सवाल यह है कि जब मैं साधारण नागरिकों के साथ रहते हूँ, कारोबार करते हूँ, व्यापार में हिस्सा लेते हूँ और अन्य प्रकार का लेमदेन करते हूँ तो अगर कल कोई इस तरह की बात हो जाती है कि किसी को पैसा नहीं मिलता या कोई और नमस्ती वे करते हैं, तो उन के विरुद्ध मुकदमा चलाने का अधिकार तो साधारण नागरिकों को मिलना ही चाहिये। मेरा यह पूरा विश्वास है और शायद इस बात की वाप भी करता है कि जो देश का कानून है वह तो सब के लिये बराबर ही होगा।

[जी पद्म देव]

चाहिये। आप चाहें तो राजाओं को जो क्षर्चा इस वक्त दे रहे हैं, उस से और अधिक दे दें, महल दे दें, भण्डी भण्डी बिस्किट्स को बन रही हैं, या बन गई हैं, उन में से उन को कोई बिस्किट दे दें चिन के पास नहीं हैं, लेकिन जहां तक कानून का सम्बन्ध है वह सब के लिये समान होना चाहिये। जब वे लोगों के साथ रहते हैं, जीते हैं, खाते हैं, पीते हैं, तो कोई भूलें, कोई गलतियां भी कर सकते हैं और उन भूलों और गलतियों के लिये जो न्यायालय है वह सब की पट्टी में होना चाहिये, जो चाहे न्यायालय में किसी के विरुद्ध सिद्धांत से कर जा सकता है, इस की इजाजत होनी चाहिये। हर एक को अपने अपने कष्ट, दुख, तकलीफ हर एक व्यक्ति के विरुद्ध जोकि दोषाधिकारी हो, न्यायालय में ले जाने का पूरा अधिकार होना चाहिये।

इसलिये, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय म० सा० द्विवेदी जी ने जो विधेयक यहां 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 अन्वयार्ड सिद्ध उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हू। मेरे कहने का मतलब यह नहीं था कि न्यायालय के सामने सब बराबर न हों। मेरे कहने का मतलब केवल इतना था कि इन लोगों की निम्नो कोई ज्यादा नहीं है और जो जमान उन को दी गई है, जो अधिकार एक बार दिये गये हैं, उन को हमें कायम रखना चाहिये, अपनी जमान पर कायम रहना चाहिये।

जो निम्नो सिद्ध (नोरमपुर) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो विधेयक यहां पर रखा गया है, इस पर बहुत ज्यादा बात

विवाद की आवश्यकता महसूस नहीं होती है। मेरे विचार में इस विधेयक का रूप अगर थोड़ा सा बदला हुआ होता, तो बाव विवाद की नींव ही न पड़ती। मैं धांधल करता हूँ कि गवर्नमेंट इस में कुछ सुधार कर के इस को स्वीकार कर लेगी।

जो बाबा ८७(बी) है उसको इस विधेयक की रू से निकाल देने से जो कुछ विकलत होगी, उन को तो मेरे भाई अन्वयार्ड सिद्ध जी ने आप के सामने रख दिया है। उन्होंने ने ठीक ही कहा है कि इस का मतलब दिये गये बादों से पीछे जाना होना। बादा तो दे दिया गया, वह कब तक चालू रहे यह सोचने की बात अवश्य है। साथ ही साथ जो बादा देने वाला था जब वह जिन्दा था या यद्यपि उसी के समय में दफा ८७(बी) भी बनी थी। इस बास्ते जब वह बनी तो न्यू समझ बूझ कर ही बनी थी। बद सूरतों में ही उन को राहत दी गई थी और यह कहा गया था कि ग्राम तौर पर उन को अदालतों में बसीटा न जाय और जब तक केन्द्रीय सरकार समझ त से कि उन का अदालतों के सामने जाना जरूरी है तब तक उन को अदालतों में न के जाया जाय।

माननीय म० सा० द्विवेदी जी ने जो कारण अपने विधेयक को उत्प्रेषित करते समय बनाये हैं, उस में उन्होंने ने कहा है कि मूल कारण यह है कि आज कल बहुत से बाबे राजाओं के खिलाफ लोग करना चाहते हैं। उन्होंने ने कहा है कि साधारण नागरिक की हैसियत से अगर कोई राजा तिलास्त करता है, पैसे का सेव देन करता है, ऐसी अवस्था में अगर उस को किसी राजा के खिलाफ दावा करना पड़े, तो बड़ी दिक्कतें पैदा पड़ती हैं, रास्ते में बहुत सी रुकावटें पैदा पड़ती हैं, इसलिये जो नियम है, इस को बंधन दिया जाना चाहिये और यह जो बाबा

है, इस को निकाल दिया जाना चाहिये ताकि आम नागरिक की तरफ से किसी राजा मन्त्रराजा के खिलाफ दावा हो सके। उन की वह बात तो सही प्रतीत होती है अपनी जगह पर। लेकिन साथ ही साथ गवर्न-मेंट की तरफ से उन को यह आश्वासन मिला हुआ है कि उन के कुछ प्रिविलेज हैं, जिन को खीना नहीं जायगा। मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि दफा ८६ के अन्तर यह साफ लिखा हुआ है कि जहाँ कहीं तिब्बत की बात हो, वहाँ पर परमिशन दे दी जायेगी। उस में कहा गया है कि इन हालात को छोड़ कर बाकिमें परमिशन नहीं दी जायेगी। दफा ८६ की सब क्लॉज के माग (बी) में लिखा है :—

"by himself or another, trades within the legal limits of the jurisdiction of the Court"

ऐसी अवस्था में केन्द्रीय सरकार परमिशन दे सकती है।

बी न० ला० डिबेचो . नहीं दी जा रही है, यही तो विकामत है।

बी सि.रत्नम सि" अगर दी नहीं जा रही है, तो वह देना तो इस समय केन्द्रीय सरकार का काम है। लेकिन उसे इन हालात में परमिशन देनी चाहिये।

दूसरी बात यह है कि जहाँ पर क्लर्क ने अपने अधिकारों को स्वतः ही छोड़ दिया है प्रकट रूप में या किसी और रूप में, वहाँ पर तो इजाजत न मिलने का सबाब ही पैदा नहीं होता है। मैं उम्मीद करूँगा कि जब सारा राज्य उन का बसा गया, शासन बसा गया, तो इस एक छोटे से अधिकार के लिये वे बहुत ज्यादा सामाजिक भी नहीं होंगे और समझ जायेंगे कि वे खुद ही इस अधिकार को भी छोड़ देंगे। वहाँ पर वे साधारण नागरिक के बाते बोलें हुए हैं, कोई ज्यादा प्रिविलेज भी उन के नहीं है, तो फिर

कोर्ट के सामने भी वे कोई प्रिविलेज नहीं चाहेंगे। लेकिन यह बोझ सा डर रहता है कि प्रतिशोध की भावना भी आ सकती है और उस के लिये बोझ सा प्रोटेशन रहना चाहिये। और उस प्रोटेशन की भाव में उन को सुविधायें मिली हुई हैं।

मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर इस बिल को गवर्नमेंट इस तरह से बस दे तो यह अच्छा रहेगा। वहाँ पर जहाँ सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट का बर्थ प्राधा है, दफा ८६ सब क्लॉज २ के अन्तर, 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 डिस्क्रिप्शन हो कि अगर वह समझे कि ऐसे मामलों में दावा हो सकता है अदालत के अन्तर और मामला तिब्बत का है तो वह उस को दायर करने की इजाजत दे दे। इस का मतलब यह होगा कि सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के पास आने में जो विपत्त होती है, अधिक लम्बी होता है, वह खत्म हो जायगा। अब साधारण नागरिक दावा दाखिल करेगा और साथ ही साथ परमिशन के लिये भी दरखास्त देगा और बतायेगा कि दावा इस नेचर का है कि अदालत में जा सकता है, फिर अदालत चाहे तो इस की इजाजत दे दे और चाहे तो न दे। तो दफा ८७ बी का क्लॉज अगर छोड़ दिया जाय और प्राइन्दा के लिये अदालत को वह अधिकार दे दिया जाय, जहाँ पर कि आपने भूतपूर्व शासकों का सबाब रक्खा है, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि ठीक रहेगा। औरों के लिये तो आपको दफा ८५ और ८६ रक्खा है लेकिन दफा ८७ के द्वारा हमने अपने पुराने राजाओं को कुछ अधिकार दिया है। तो या तो आप दफा ८७ बी को हटा दें या फिर उस को चर्म्ज

[श्री सिंहासन सिंह]

कर दें। जहाँ पर सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट शब्द आये हैं उन की जगह पर शाय "कोर्ट" कर दें तो कोई हानि नहीं है। ऐसा कर देने से शायद हमारे द्वितीय जी का मतसब भी हल हो जायगा और दूसरों की दिक्कत भी हल हो जायेगी। हमारे बारे में भी कोई गड़बड़ी नहीं पड़ेगी और वह ज्यों का त्यों सही रास्ते पर चलना रहेगा।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं गवर्नमेंट से उम्मीद करूँगा कि वह जिस जल्दी से जल्दी पेश कर दे या इस में ही किसी मंशोधन को मान ले ताकि यह बीज हो जाय और हर एक नागरिक समझे कि जहाँ तक व्यवहार का सम्बन्ध है उस में पुराने राजा और वह एक हैसियत के हैं। और बातें कानून में रही भाये तो हमें कोई आपत्ति नहीं है।

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi (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 282 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 Karal 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. Members 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

[Shri Datar]

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 a 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 equality 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 Naralu Mane—Plaintiff versus Vijayabharao Ramarao 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 Chagla, 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 1964 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 Panigrahi: 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

[Shri Datar]

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. Divedi: 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

[Shri Hajarnavis]

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.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं उन सदस्यों का आभारी हूँ जिन्होंने इस विधेयक का समर्थन किया है। मुझे खेद है कि वातावरण साहब उस समय इस सदन में नहीं थे जब कि राज्यों का बिलीनीकरण हुआ था। मुझे खेद है कि उन्होंने उन कमेनेन्ट्स और धर्तनामों का उतना अध्ययन नहीं किया है जितना कि मैं ने किया है। मैं राज्यों के प्रन्दोलनों से सम्बन्धित रहा हूँ और सरदार पटेल से भी मेरा निजी सम्बन्ध रहा है, और मैं उन सब बातों से गहरी भाँति परिचित हूँ। सरदार पटेल ने राजा महाराजाधियों को जो अधिकार दिये हैं मैं उन का हामी हूँ। मैं राजाधियों का विरोधी नहीं हूँ। मैं समझता हूँ कि वे हमारे साथी हैं। उन्होंने ने देश के लिये अपनी सलाह दी। किन्तु उस कमेनेन्ट के बाद गई बातें पैदा हुई हैं उन बातों को भी आप सुन लें। हमारा समाज स्थिर समाज नहीं है, वह स्टैटिक नहीं है, वह रिफ्लेक्स नहीं है। उस में फ्लैक्सिबिलिटी है। जब कोई गई बातें उत्पन्न होती हैं तो हमें उन के मुताबिक अपने को ढालना पड़ता है। यही कारण है कि जब सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने फैसला आप के विरुद्ध दिया तो आप में एक बड़ा कानून बना कर उस को ठीक किया। क्या सदन इस बात का गवाह

नहीं है। आप स्थिति यह है हमारे राजा महाराजाधियों में से १० या १५ प्रतिशत ऐसे प्रज्वलें हैं कि वे अपने व्यवहार में गड़बड़ी नहीं करते, लेकिन जो ५ फी सदी हैं वे अपने अधिकारों का दुरुपयोग कर रहे हैं और उन के कारण जो निरीह जनता को नुकसान हो रहा है उस की ओर यह मंत्रालय ध्यान नहीं दे रहा है। मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि हमारा मंत्रालय बड़े गौर से इन चीजों को देखता है। उन्होंने बतलाया कि ४०० और कुछ केसेज में से २३२ केसेज तै नहीं किये गये हैं यानी आपके केसेज निपटायें गये हैं। बाकी पड़े हुए हैं।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने ने कहा था कि २०० केसेज में तो फैसला दे दिया गया है कुछ केसेज बाकी हैं।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : 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 ने कहा था कि पड़े हुए नहीं हैं। बीस पच्चीस 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?

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : 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 ढंग के बारे में मैं ने कहा था कि कम्प्रोमाइज कराने में पार्टीज पर दबाव डाला जाता है ताकि उन को खया कम दिया जावे। जो डिफॉल्टिंग पार्टीज है उन के पक्ष में या किसी प्रकार से ऐसा समझौता कराने की कोशिश की जाती है।

[श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी]

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 ला० द्विवेदी : मैं मंत्री महोदय को यह किसी समय बतलाऊंगा। यह सत्य है कि भीमसेन सोसला को यह कहा गया कि तुम इस केस को कम्पाउण्ड 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 की गयी। लिहाजा कम्पाउण्ड ठीक नहीं हुआ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं माननीय सदस्य को अश्विचिरा हूँ कि वे किसी चीज को इस तरह से लेकर हाउस में इतने जोर से कहें यह ठीक नहीं बालूम देता।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं निष्पक्ष रूप से कह रहा हूँ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आया आप ही यह फैसला 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 कैसे फैसला होगा।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं कहता हूँ कि तमाम कागजात खदन पटल पर रखे जायें

तो मालूम हो जायगा कि कौन सी बात ठीक है। अगर सारे कागजात पटल पर रखे जायें तो मालूम हो जायेगा कि क्या झूझाई है और क्या बुराई है। अगर जैसा मैं कहता हूँ वैसा न निकला तो मैं अपने शब्दों को वापस ले लूंगा।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आप मिनिस्ट्र साहब के पास चले जायें और कागजात देखने के बाद निर्णय कर लें तब यहां भावें।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं कहता हूँ कि कि श्री दातार साहब ने सारी बातों का अध्ययन नहीं किया है और बूझि उन्हें उत्तर देना है इसलिये उन्होंने उत्तर दे दिया। मैंने यह नहीं कहा कि हम राजाओं के अधिकारों को छीनना चाहते हैं। हमारे मित्र सिंहासन सिंह ने भी एक सुझाव दिया। मैंने भी कहा कि आप इस अधिकार को उदारतापूर्वक भरते तो मुझे कोई आपत्ति नहीं है। मैंने तीन सुझाव दिये उन में से उन्होंने एक को भी नहीं माना है। और सचिवालय ने उन को जो ब्रीफ दिया है उसे वे रती 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 ला० द्विवेदी : श्री जैपाल सिंह जी आदिवासी क्षेत्र से आते हैं। उन्होंने मेरे बिबेक का विरोध किया है। उन्होंने बतलाया है कि वे पुराने सदस्य हैं। लेकिन मैं तो उन बातों को ठीक समझा नहीं जिनकी ओर उन्होंने मेरा ध्यान आकर्षित किया। मुझे खेद है कि उन्होंने मेरा पूरा व्याख्यान नहीं सुना और बिना मेरा पूरा भाषण सुने हुए अपना भाषण दिया। अगर वह मेरा पूरा भाषण सुन लेते तो मुझे से सहमत होते। वे मेरे मित्र हैं और हर चीज को सहामुही पूर्वक देखते हैं।

उन्होंने कहा कि प्राविवासीयों को कुछ स्वत्व मिले हुए हैं। मुझे बड़ी खुशी है कि उनको वे स्वत्व मिले हुए हैं और मैं तो चाहता हूँ कि प्राविवासीयों को और हरिजनों को अधिक से अधिक अधिकार मिलें क्योंकि वे सदियों से पिछड़े हुए और ठुकराये हुए चले आ रहे हैं। मैं तो चाहता हूँ कि उनको बराबर अधिकार मिलें रहें जब तक कि वे हमारे बराबर न आ जायें। लेकिन राजा महाराजा तो सम्पन्न लोग हैं। उन्होंने वेस के लिए अपने अधिकार छोड़े हैं। इसके लिए मैं उनको बर्बाद देता हूँ और उनके त्याग की प्रशंसा करता हूँ और आज वे स्वयं इस तरह के अधिकार को बरतना नहीं चाहते। वे तो उदारता दिखा रहे हैं लेकिन दूसरी तरफ मंत्रालय कबेनेट्स की प्राइ ले रहा है जिनमें रिजिडेंसी है। आज हमारे समाज में स्थिरता नहीं है। हमारा समाज फ्लेक्सिबिल 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 गलत है। मैं कहता 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। मुझे अफसोस है कि सा का ज्ञान रखते हुए भी वह इतनी सी साधारण बात न कह कर एक ऐसी बलील दे रहे हैं, जो सदन को नहीं जंच सकती।

Shri Hajarnavis: May 1

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरा क्याल है कि इस की कोई जरूरत नहीं है।

श्री म० सा० शिखरी : मुझे हर्ष है कि हमारे मित्र, वीकानेर के नरेश ने, जो कि संसद् के सदस्य हैं, बड़े उदार विचार हमारे सम्मुख रखे हैं। उन्होंने शासक की हैसियत

से नहीं, बल्कि जनता के प्रतिनिधि की हैसियत से अपने विचार रखे हैं। मैं उन विचारों का समर्थक हूँ। मैं नहीं चाहता कि हमारे राजा-महाराजाओं के लिए एक दुःखद आशावरण 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 श्री मिहसन सिंह के सुझाव को मानने के लिये तैयार था कि जो अधिकार गृह मंत्रालय के पास है, वह अधिकार न्यायालय को दे दिया जाय। इस बर्तन गृह मंत्रालय एक ब्यूरोक्रेसी से गबन है। ब्यूरोक्रेसी 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 है, तो फिर यह अधिकार क्यों न उस को दे दे कि आप निर्णय कीजिये कि प्रमूक मुकदमा होना चाहिए प्रथवा नहीं। अगर वह कहे कि नहीं होना चाहिए, तो केस को आपने न चलाया जाये और अगर कोर्ट को विश्वास हो जाय कि प्रमूक केस हेरासमेंट और सताने के लिए नहीं है, बल्कि वह वास्तविक केस है, तब तो वह मुकदमा चलाने की इजाजत दे दे। जुडिशरी के जरिये वह इजाजत मिलनी चाहिए। गृह मंत्रालय क्यों यह बोझ अपने ऊपर लावने के लिए तैयार है? संविधान में कहा गया है कि इस सम्बन्ध में सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के सर्टिफिकेट की जरूरत है। तो सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट एक संशोधन द्वारा कोर्ट को यह अधिकार दे सकती है। धारा 22बी में राजा-महाराजाओं को जो सुरक्षा मिली हुई है, वह उन को मिली रहेगी और साथ ही साथ प्राथ जनता के प्रति भी न्याय कर सकेंगे। यह एक ऐसी उचित मांग है कि अगर कोई भी सम्प्रदाय व्यक्ति इस सदन में होगा, तो वह इस को मानने के लिए तैयार होगा।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : जो इस को न मानेंगे, वह गैर-सम्प्रदाय है? यह बात तो नहीं कहनी चाहिए।

श्री म० सा० द्विवेदी : मुझे अधिकार है इस बात के कहने का ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : तो फिर दूसरे भी कह सकेंगे ।

श्री म० सा० द्विवेदी : कहें, उन्होंने कहा है । कुछ लोगों ने मुझ पर लाञ्छन लगाए हैं बावजूद इस बात के कि बड़े उदार विचारों से प्रेरित हो कर मैंने इस विधेयक को सदन के सामने रखा है, किसी को नुकसान पहुंचाने के लिये नहीं । मेरा यह उद्देश्य है कि भारत में श्रीर हमारे समाज में न्याय की व्यवस्था कायम हो । मेरे इरादे पर शक करना एक शलत बात है, क्योंकि अगर मैं न्याय की व्यवस्था की स्थापना के लिए एक बात कहता हूं, तो उस की सराहना करनी चाहिये ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : इरादों पर किस ने शक किया है ?

Shri Datar: None has attributed any motives.

श्री म० सा० द्विवेदी : मेरे मित्र ने कहा है कि सदस्यों के अधिकारों को ज्यादा चाहते हैं । मैं पहला धादमी हूंगा जो उनको छोड़ने के लिये तैयार हूंगा । मैं चैलेंज करता हूं कि श्री जयपाल सिंह को कि मैं पार्लियामेंट के तनाम अधिकारों को छोड़ने के लिए तैयार हूं वह भी धायें और छोड़ें । अधिकारों के इस्तेमाल के लिये वह धावे धा जाते हैं, लेकिन जब लाञ्छन लगाने की बात आ जाती है, तो सवस्य सदस्यों को लाञ्छित करते हैं । हम त्यागी लोग रहे हैं । हमें देश के लिये जान कुर्बान कर सकते हैं और इस सदन के सदस्यों को जो छोटे मोटे त्रिबिनेजिज्म मिले हुए हैं, हम उनको छोड़ सकते हैं । हम को उनका सामन्य नहीं है । जो बार सी रुपए सदस्यों को मिलते हैं, हम को उनका मोह नहीं है ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर वह तो किसी से झुझाने के हक में नहीं है । सब माननीय सदस्य को शास्त्र करना चाहिये ।

श्री म० सा० द्विवेदी : बोझ सा और रह गया है ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझे तो एक बंटे से ज्यादा एक्स्टेंड करने का अधिकार नहीं था । इस विल को मैं जितना ज्यादा से ज्यादा बल दे सकता था, वह मैंने दे दिया ।

श्री म० सा० द्विवेदी : मैं इस विधेयक के बारे में मैं कोई विशेष बातें नहीं कहना चाहता हूं । एक बात कह कर मैं समाप्त करता हूं ।

अभी हमारे दातार ने कहा है कि केवल २१ केस ऐसे हैं, जिन में इजाजत नहीं दी गई । मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि अगर २१ केस मर्डर के केस होते और उन को पेंडिंग रखा गया होता, तो न्याय का गला थोट दिया गया होता या नहीं । मान लिया कि सिविल सूट थे, लेकिन वे २१ केस कितने साल से पेंडिंग पड़े हैं इस का उत्तर उन्होंने नहीं दिया । मैं चाहता हूं कि मन्त्रालय इन बातों पर फिर और करे और जो केसेज पड़े हुए हैं, उन को सीधे से सीधे डिसपोज करे और उनका फैसला दे । साथ ही साथ जिन मामलों में अन्वय की दुहाई दी जाये, उन पर वह पुनः विचार करे । वह राजाओं से परामर्श करे और अगर वह समझौता कर सकता है, तो अच्छा है, नहीं तो मुकदम. चलाने की इजाजत दी जाये । बूटे केसिज को इजाजत न दी जाय, मैं इस को मानता हूं, लेकिन यह कहना कि हम सब बातों में बहुत केयरफुल हैं—बहुत सावधानी रखते हैं, कुछ धर्म नहीं रखता हूं । मंत्री जी को मैं जानता हूं कि वह बड़े सावधान हैं, लेकिन जहां पांच सी केसिज हों, वहां मंत्री जी का ध्यान पांच सी केसिज की तरफ नहीं जा सकता है । जो ग्रीक सेक्रेटरीएट से आता है, जिस तरह से आता है, वह आप जानते हैं । आप हमारे समाज में अफ्टरथार फैला हुआ है । अगर वह न होता, तो वे मुंबई डील और दूसरे डील न होते । अगर मंत्री जी सावधान हैं कि यह इस विल

पर रीजनेबल तरीके से विचार करने के लिये तैयार हैं, या इस संशोधन पर विचार करने के लिये तैयार हैं, तो मैं सदन के सामने प्रस्ताव रखता हूँ कि इस विधेयक पर विचार अब तक के लिए स्थगित कर दिया जाये, जब तक कि इस बारे में दूसरा विधेयक न लाया जाये।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : अब तो वह घाप से प्रभावित चाहते हैं।

जी न० सा० द्विवेदी : अगर वह मान लें कि घाप वह इस को मान लेंगे, तो मैं वापस लेने के लिये तैयार हूँ। अगर वह भयंकर चाहते हैं, तो वह हो सकता है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : तो फिर मैं हाउस के सामने रखूँ ?

जी न० सा० द्विवेदी : माननीय मंत्री कोई एंशोरेस दें।

Shri Datar: I have already given my assurance. I have already said that we look very carefully into every matter.

जी न० सा० द्विवेदी : मुझे इस बात पर विश्वास नहीं होता है कि केयरफुली देखा जाता है। इस लिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस पर वोट 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 transshipment, 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 Shah Nawaz 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 Shah Nawaz 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, 1959|Chaitra 2, 1881 (Saka).

[Friday, March 20, 1959/Pongal 29, 1880 (Saka)]

ORAL ANSWERS TO COLUMNS
QUESTIONS.... 7371-7409

S.Q. No.	Subject	
1405.	Family Planning and Population Control .	7371-72
1406.	Telegraph Enquiry Committee .	7372-74
1407.	Central Tractor Organisation .	7374-76
1408.	N. E. S. Blocks in Saurashtra .	7376-77
1409.	Aid from Norway .	7378-79
1410.	Block Development Committees .	7379-81
1411.	P. & T. employees suffering from T.B. .	7381-85
1414.	Multi-purpose food .	7385-87
1415.	Regional Director (Food), Eastern Region .	7387-88
1416.	Ichha Chherah Floods .	7389-90
1418.	Hirakud Dam Project .	7390-93
1420.	Fishing Trawlers .	7393-95
1421.	Service Co-operatives .	7395-99
1425.	India-Italy Air Service .	7399-7400
1427.	Purchase of paddy in Madhya Pradesh .	7400-02
1428.	Pay Strike by P. & T. Employees .	7402-05
1429.	Procurement of rice from Andhra .	7405-08
1431.	Rural electricity in Manipur .	7408-09
S.N.Q. No.		
10.	Crashing of I. A. C. Dakota in NEFA Area .	7409-14

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS.. 7414-70

S.Q. No.		
1412.	Co-operative Sugar Factories in Bihar .	7414
1413.	Control on price of sugar .	7414
1417.	Printing of tickets .	7415
1419.	Railway Level-Crossing, Sakdijung .	7415
1422.	Abolition of Nabadwip-Santipur Railway Line .	7415-16
1423.	Railway over-bridge at Manmad .	7416

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS—contd. Columns

S.Q. No.	Subject	Columns
1424.	Chemical fertilizers for Punjab .	7416-17
1426.	Railway sleepers from Burma .	7417
1430.	Vigilance cells .	7417-18
1432.	"Padal" Trees .	7418
1433.	Catering rates on railways .	7418-19
1434.	Supply of wheat through fair price shops .	7419
1435.	Manipur State Transport .	7420
1436.	Uniform taxes on road transport .	7420
1437.	Toofan Express .	7420-21
1438.	Dredgers for Bombay .	7421
1439.	Reservation of seats for women in Medical Colleges .	7422
1440.	Distribution of imported wheat in Delhi .	7422-23
1441.	Cracker explosion in a Railway Office .	7423
1442.	Co-operative sugar factories in U.P. .	7423-24
1443.	Family Planning Research Centre .	7424
1444.	Development of intermediate ports .	7424-25
U. S. Q. No.		
2180.	Purchase of Railway coaches .	7425
2181.	Sale of cheap food packets on Railway stations .	7425-26
2182.	Multi-purpose and Major Irrigation Projects .	7426
2183.	Railway Wagons Producing Units .	7426-27
2184.	Janata Train between Delhi and Phulera .	7427
2185.	Grants for Goahals in Bombay State .	7427-28
2186.	Irrigation Schemes for Bombay State .	7428
2187.	Fair Price Shops in Bombay .	7428-29
2188.	Passenger amenities at stations on N. Railway .	7429-30
2189.	Loading of wagons on C. Railway .	7430
2190.	Electrification of stations in Orissa .	7430

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS—contd.

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
2191.	Failure of locomotives	7431
2192.	Mines under railway tracks	7431-32
2193.	Remodelling of Chidambaram station	7432
2194.	V.I.P. lounges at Civil Airports	7432
2195.	Purchase of rice and paddy by Orissa Government	7433-34
2196.	Meteorological Station at Laccadives Island	7434
2197.	Irrigation Schemes for Bombay State	7434-35
2198.	Dental College at Nagpur	7435
2199.	Crimes on Railways	7435-36
2200.	Prices of wheat and wheat products in U.P.	7436
2201.	Award of prices in Delhi	7437
2202.	Health Centres in Rural Areas of Delhi	7437-38
2203.	Trains between Marwar Bhinmal and Bhildi	7438-39
2204.	Fruit orchards in Orissa	7439
2205.	Flood Control Schemes in Orissa	7439-40
2206.	Regional Laboratories	7440-41
2207.	Conference on Jute	7441-42
2208.	Over-bridge at Burdwan station	7442-43
2209.	Passenger traffic at Belanagar station	7443-44
2210.	Telephone Exchange, Burdwan	7444-45
2211.	Non-departmental Telephone Operators	7445-46
2212.	Setting up of Power Plant in public sector	7446
2213.	Foodgrains smuggling	7446-47
2214.	Procurement of rice and paddy in Tripura	7447-48
2215.	Renewal of railway lines	7448-49
2216.	Foodgrain dealers in Coimbatore	7449
2217.	Bathing facilities in Trains	7450
2218.	Reservation of saloons for Railway officers	7450
2219.	Vendors on Railway Platforms	7450-51
2220.	Bridges on National Highways	7451-52

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS—contd.

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
2221.	Derailement near Karjar station	7452-53
2222.	Reservation of seats in trains	7453
2223.	Vehicular traffic in India	7453-54
2224.	P. & T. buildings in Punjab	7454
2225.	Administration Units in Manipur	7454-55
2226.	Railway Technical Staff on S.E. Railway	7455
2227.	Corruption among Railway employees	7455
2228.	Lighting arrangements on Ring Road, New Delhi	7455-56
2229.	Upgrading of railway employees under new deal	7456
2230.	Train Examiners	7456-57
2231.	"Work the Wagons Harder" campaign	7457-58
2232.	Railway Medical Attendance Rules	7458-59
2233.	Manmad Station	7459
2234.	Fertilizer Loan to States	7459-60
2235.	Prevention of T. B. in Madras State	7460
2236.	Minor Irrigation Schemes	7460-61
2237.	Staff of Ministry of Food and Agriculture	7461
2238.	Reduction in Railway freight-rate on cattle-dung	7462
2239.	Recruitment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	7462-63
2240.	Gur	7463
2241.	Training of Commercial Pilots	7463-64
2242.	Railway over-bridge on S. Railway	7464
2243.	Scheduled Caste Officers in Railway Board	7465
2244.	Train halt at Rampalli	7465
2245.	Medicinal Herbs in Ratnagiri District, Bombay State	7453
2246.	Anti-leprosy work by Gandhi Memorial Trust	7463-66

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—contd.

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
2247.	Foodgrains . . .	7466
2248.	Irrigation works in Himachal Pradesh .	7466
2249.	Out-agencies on N. Railway .	7466-67
2250.	Remodelling of stations on N. Railway .	7467
2251.	Dining Car on Amritsar-Calcutta Mail .	7467-68
2252.	Passenger Trains on Kanpur-Jhansi Line .	7468
2253.	Cash Crops .	7468
2254.	Railway sleepers .	7469
2255.	Steel for Irrigation and Power Projects in Andhra Pradesh .	7469-70

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE . . .

7472

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 Foodgrains (Restrictions on Border Movement) Order 1959.

OPINIONS ON BILL—LAID ON THE TABLE . . .

7472

A copy of Paper No. IV containing opinions on the Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill was laid on the Table.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER . . .

7473

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur) made a statement correcting the reply given on the 12th March, 1959, to a Supplementary by Shri S.C. Samanta 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 adopted.

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 sections 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 Sinha

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR ELICITING OPINIONS ON BILL . . .

COLUMNS

7544-45

Time for eliciting opinions on the Sikh Gurdwaras Bill was extended upto 30th July, 1959.

DEBATE ON PRIVATE MEMBER'S BILL AD- JOURNED . . .

7545-51

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 *Sine die*. The motion was adopted and the Debate on the Bill was adjourned.

PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILL NEGATIVED . . .

COLUMNS

7551-7604

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.

PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILL UNDER CONSIDERATION

7604-12

Shri Jhulan Sinha moved that the Indian Railways (Amendment) Bill 1957 (*Insertion of new section 99A and amendment to sections 113, 118 and First Schedule*) 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.