

Friday, November 20, 1959

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Second Series

Volume XXXV, 1959/1881 (Saka)

[November 16 to 27, 1959/Kartika 25 to Agrahayana 6, 1881 (Saka)]



NINTH SESSION, 1959/1881 (Saka)

(Vol. XXXV contains Nos. 1 to 10)

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

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

LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Friday, November 20, 1959 / Kartika
29, 1881 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.

[MR SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Mr. Speaker: Shri Prakash Vir
Shastri.

Shri Prakash Vir Shastri: Question
No 155.

Shri Vajpayee: The Health Minister
is not there,—very unhealthy

Mr. Speaker: Next question

Shri Nath Pai: What happens to that
question, Sir?

Mr. Speaker: When the Minsiter
comes it will be taken up Next question
Well, the Members are absent, the
Minister is absent Next question
It is about Health It will stand over

Food Zones

+

155. Shri Panigrahi:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Tangamani:
Shri C. K. Bhattacharya:
Shrimati Maidea Ahmed:
Shri Warior:
Shri T. B. Vital Rao:
Shri Kodiyan:
Shri N. R. Maniswamy:
Shri Nagi Reddy:

Shri Ramam:
Shri D. V. Rao:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Khushwaqt Bai:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Subbiah Ambalam:
Shri Supkar:
Shri Sanganna:
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Shrimati Renn Chakravarthy:
Shri Sarju Pandey:
Shri Madhusudan Rao:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Bimal Ghose:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:
Shri Elayaperumal:

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

(a) whether there is any proposal before the Central Government either to introduce bigger food zones or to readjust the boundaries of the existing food zones,

(b) whether proposals to that effect have been received from the various State Governments; and

(c) if so, the decision taken by Government in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) to (c) The question whether it would be advisable to have each state a separate zone or to join contiguous surplus and deficit States to form bigger zones was discussed with the Chief Ministers and/or Food Ministers of the States at the last meeting of the National Development Council in September 1959. There was divergence of opinion and no final decision could be taken. The consensus of opinion was that the matter should be examined further in the light of the discussion and separate

consultations held with the State governments if necessary. It was later decided to continue the existing Southern Zone comprising the States of Madras, Andhra Pradesh, Mysore and Kerala. The question whether a bigger zone comprising the States of Orissa and West Bengal should be formed has also been discussed with the two State governments, but a final decision has not so far been taken.

Shri Panigrahi May I know whether it is a fact that the Government of Orissa had strongly objected to the proposal of making West Bengal and Orissa one food zone and, if so, whether the Government of India have opposed the view of the Government of Orissa?

Shri A. M. Thomas. There was a discussion by my senior colleague, the Food and Agriculture Minister, with the Chief Ministers of West Bengal and Orissa recently in Calcutta. A tentative understanding was reached that these two States could be joined provided certain safeguards against prices going up too high in Orissa were adopted. Subsequently, there have been discussions also. There has been some difference of opinion perhaps in the State Government circles. In this matter, hon. Members may also consider certain aspects, because there has been much disparity between the prices prevailing in Orissa and in West Bengal. That has led to a great deal of heart-burning among the producers in Orissa. When the question of procurement and prices came up, several Members in Orissa pleaded for higher prices for the producers in Orissa. The consumers in West Bengal have been paying much more. This led to smuggling and we have not been able to mop up the entire surplus of Orissa which could be distributed in time in the deficit States. These aspects were considered and a tentative decision was taken.

I may assure the hon. Members that all aspects that have been pointed out by the State Governments would be taken into consideration. A final decision has not been taken and if the

zone is formed adequate safeguards would be made to protect the interests of the consumers in Orissa. There would be stocks in Orissa which would be made available to consumers at proper time, and we will see to it that the Calcutta prices do not go up unduly high so that there may not be heavy pressure on Orissa.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know whether any request has been received from the Punjab Government to adjust the boundaries of the northern food zone?

Shri A. M. Thomas: At one stage the Punjab Government made a representation to the effect that Punjab should be cordoned off separately. We have not been able to accede to that request. As far as Punjab is concerned, two other areas form part of this zone—Himachal Pradesh and Delhi. They all together form a natural contiguous area, and we could not accede to the request of the Punjab Government.

Shrimati Mafida Ahmed: Will the hon. Deputy Minister give us an idea how the zonal system of food distribution is going to fit in with the scheme of State trading?

Shri A. M. Thomas: With regard to the scheme of State trading, even when a statement was made before this hon. House, the Government pointed out the difficulties that may have to be faced in the absence of the requisite administrative organisation, the lack of storage capacity and also the inadequacy of buffer stocks. In the light of experience, we have faced certain difficulties and that is why we are trying to review the position. For example, it was anticipated that we would be in a position to mop off the surplus in the surplus States which we have not been able to do. The State Governments have their difficulties too. It may not be proper to say that the scheme of State trading has been given up. We are not making a doctrinaire approach but a pragmatic one.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: May I know what has happened to the proposals for treating the whole country as one unit and scrapping the zonal system altogether and thus making it possible to proceed with State trading?

Shri A. M. Thomas: At this particular stage it may be difficult

Shrimati Renuka Ray: Is it under contemplation or has it been given up?

Shri A. M. Thomas: With regard to that, the idea of forming more or less self-sufficient zones came up. We want to avoid cross-movements and we also want to facilitate procurement by Government

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: What are the grounds for not acceding to the request of the Andhra State Government for forming a separate food zone for Andhra State?

Shri A. M. Thomas: The hon. House knows that Kerala is within the southern zone. Kerala is a deficit State. Its demand comes to round-about 7 lakh tons. The demand of Mysore comes to about 2½ lakh tons. Altogether, it comes to about a million tons. What the Andhra Pradesh Government has undertaken is that they would procure about 4 lakh tons. The Madras Government has undertaken to procure about 1½ lakh tons. That will make, altogether, only 5½ lakh tons, and we would not be in a position to find the balance. As has been pointed out by me, there have been difficulties for the State Governments to mop up the entire surplus which would be available in time for distribution to the deficit States. We cannot wait for the State Governments to have their surplus procured because the needs of the other deficit areas would be immediate.

Mr. Speaker: The question was, why Andhra cannot be made a separate zone by itself. It was a simple question.

Shri A. M. Thomas: I pointed out the difficulty. The Andhra Government has undertaken only to procure about

4 lakh tons which would not be sufficient to meet the deficit of Kerala. As it is, the southern zone is slightly surplus and we may not have to bring from outside for the needs of the States in the south.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: The hon. Food Minister has stated that in his opinion there is no deficit of food in India. What is the difficulty in proceeding on that basis and using the entire country as one unit, as has just now been stated, without putting any zonal restriction regarding the supply of food?

Mr. Speaker: He has already answered it, I believe

Shri A. M. Thomas: The question of self-sufficiency has to be judged from a comparative study of the position. Last year we had a good crop. Next year also, we expect there would be a nice crop for us, but, as the hon. House knows, 1857-58 was a very, very bad year and so we could not take the risk of abolishing all zones or removing all restrictions. So far as the suggestion of my hon. friend is concerned, we cannot afford to take the risk of treating the entire country as one zone. We had at one stage, after decontrol, adopted some such measure but then, subsequently, we had to adopt other regulatory measures and form the zones. Unless we have got sufficient food production to meet the increased demand of the public, we will not be in a position to treat the entire country as one zone.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: There are certain areas in each State from which foodgrains naturally go to another State. The agricultural workers from those areas come during the harvest season to the other area. May I know whether any consideration will be given to the difficulties of such areas while readjusting the zonal system?

Shri A. M. Thomas: In readjusting the zones, our idea has been not to deprive the deficit States of their legitimate and natural sources of supply. Regarding the particular case mentioned by my hon. friend about

labourers going from one area to another, if any particular difficulty is pointed out to us, we will certainly take action.

Mr. Speaker: I will allow a half-hour discussion on this. There are so many hon. Members who want to put questions.

Shri Supakar: On a point of order I put a specific question about the Orissa-West Bengal food zone. Unfortunately that has been merged with the general question on food zones. Even if you allow a half-hour discussion on this general question, it will be hardly possible for other Members, except one or two, to discuss the grievances of their particular States. We feel completely helpless, not having been allowed to put a single question.

Shri A. M. Thomas: We have suggested that a debate may be held on the food situation. A half-hour discussion may not be adequate to deal with all the aspects. We will table a motion to the effect that the food situation may be taken up.

Mr. Speaker: All right.

The hon. Health Minister was not in his seat when I called him. The House expects the Minister to be in his seat when a question relating to his Ministry is called.

The Minister of Health (Shri Karanarkar): I am sorry, Sir (Interruptions)

दिल्ली में अनविहृत निर्वाचन

* १५५. श्री प्रकाश बीर शास्त्री : क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में किन-किन अनविहृत उपचारों का निर्माण रोक दिया गया है,

(ख) किसने उपचार है किसमें निर्माण कार्य अभी बन्द किया जाना है;

(ग) जिन लोगों ने इन उपचारों में भूमि खरीद रखी है उन्हें किस आधार पर पैसा लौटाया जायगा;

(घ) क्या सरकार ने यमुना के दूसरी ओर (शाहदरा की ओर) बस्तिया बसाने के लिये यमुना नदी पर एक और पुल बनाने का निर्देश दिया है, और

(ङ) यदि हाँ, तो कितने पुल बनावे जायेंगे और किन-किन स्थानों पर मेरे पुल बनाये जायेंगे ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (श्री करमरकर): (क) और (ख) निर्माण की स्वीकृति केवल उन्हीं बस्तियों में दी जाती है जिनके पास उचित स्थानीय अधिकारी द्वारा स्वीकृत हो चुके हों। अनविहृत बस्तियों की एक सूची सभा की मेज पर रख दी गई है। [वेलिये परिशिष्ट १ अनुबन्ध संख्या ५४]

(ग) सम्भवत प्रस्ताव यह है कि सम्बन्धित बस्ती के स्थापकों को उन व्यक्तियों को पंसा वापिस कर देना चाहिये जिन्होंने अनविहृत बस्तियों में उमीन खरीदी है। यह विषय विशुद्ध रूप से खरीदारों एवं सम्बन्धित बस्ती के स्थापकों के द्वारा तय करने का है।

(घ) और (ङ) यमुना के बाये किनारे पर बस्तिया बसाने के सुभीते के लिये उस पर पुल बनाने का कोई विचार नहीं है। फिर भी सड़क एवं रेलवे यातायात की आसानी के लिये हुमायूँ मकबरे के समीप एक सड़क का पुल और पुराने किले के पास एक रेल जा-पुल बनाने का विचार है।

श्री प्रकाश बीर शास्त्री इस पत्र में लगभग १५० अनविहृत बस्तियों की सूची दी गई है तो क्या दिल्ली के बास्टर व्यान के कुछ रहस्य जो पीछे प्रकट हो गये वे इन अनविहृत बस्तियों के बसाने वालों ने उसका लाभ उठाया है ?

श्री करमरकर : किस ने लाभ उठाया है ?

श्री शास्त्री गवर्नर्मेंट ने ।

श्री प्रकाश बीर शास्त्री इस प्रकाश में जो अनधिकृत बस्तियों की सूची दी गई है क्या इनके बसाने वालों ने मास्टर प्लान के रहस्यों का पहले से पता लगा लिया था यदि हातों क्या उसका लाभ उन्होंने भी उठाया था ?

श्री करमरकर यह चीज उमड़े बारे में नहीं है । मास्टर प्लान के रहस्यों के बासने का जो एकिगेशन दुष्प्राप्ति है वह आजकल का है, इन बस्तियों के बसाने की बात तो बहुत पुरानी है ।

श्री प्रकाश बीर शास्त्री में यह जानना चाहता है कि यह जो अनधिकृत बस्तियां दिल्ली में चारों नरक बमाई जा रही हैं और कोलनाइजरों ने उनके मध्यवन्ध में जिन लोगों से पैसे ले लिये हैं और यदि उन अनधिकृत बस्तियों के कोलनाइजर्म लोगों को उनके पैसे नहीं लौटाते हैं तो क्या सरकार उन पैसों को लौटवाने के लिये कुछ कार्य बाही करेगी ?

श्री करमरकर हम उनको महना देंगे कि वे शोर्ट में जायें ।

The Government does not come into the picture. If a person takes land from an unauthorised seller, the civil remedy is open to him.

श्री बालभेदी क्या यह सच है कि अभी भी दिल्ली में बड़े पैमाने पर अनधिकृत रूप से मकानों का निर्माण हो रहा है और यदि हातों तो इन मकानों के निर्माण को रोकने के लिये कौन से कदम उठाये गये हैं ?

श्री करमरकर : जहां तक येरी जानकारी है वहसे इस तरह की चीजें दिल्ली में बहुत चलती थीं लेकिन आजकल वह कम हो रही हैं ।

Shri Tyagi: On a point of order, Sir I want one clarification with regard to the convention that has been established in the House. It is silent on this issue. When a question is called and the Member is not there, the question is deemed to have lapsed and is treated as an unstarred question. Will the same ruling, the same convention, apply with regard to the absence of the Minister? There must be some clarification for the future. When a Minister is absent, will that question be deemed to be an unstarred question or shall it be replied when the Minister comes?

Mr Speaker I do not know what the hon Member means. If all the Ministers are absent, I will close the Question Hour. The House suffers by his suggestion. There is no point of order. I do not want any hon Member to suffer. The Question Hour is intended to elicit information from hon Ministers. I expect hon Ministers to be in their seats when the questions are called. It is only occasionally by some accident they are not here. Possibly he had a similar accident today.

Shri Tyagi I only sought your guidance and ruling on this issue. I did not make any positive suggestion. What I asked was, whether the treatment of the question will be the same when a Minister is absent as when a Member is absent. Your ruling is good. What will happen to these questions? Will the Members be entitled to put their questions now?

Mr Speaker. I do not want any hon Member to suffer merely because the hon Minister is not present to answer the question. Therefore, I have called the question immediately after the Minister has come back.

Shri Nath Pat: The same courtesy which we extend to a Minister if he meets with an accident on his way to the House should be available to a Member.

Mr. Speaker: Hypothetical questions are put. Hon. Members know that at the end of all these questions, I call

the hon. Members who were absent and give them an opportunity to put their questions. There is no injustice being done to anybody.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: May I know whether Government are aware of the fact that the Delhi Development Board or the Delhi Corporation acquired private lands and sold them to the people at a price greater than the purchase price?

Shri Karmarkar: I should like to have notice of that question. But if they have developed the land, it is natural that they sell it at a higher price.

Mr. Speaker: Next question

Shri Tyagi: Are you proceeding to the next question or to the previous question?

Mr. Speaker: That is the previous question. I am proceeding to the next question now

C.H.S. Scheme for Members of Parliament

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*157. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Padam Dev:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Hem Raj:
Shri Kodiyan:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 1315 on the 10th September, 1959 and state:

(a) whether Government have examined the decisions of the Joint Committee on Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament regarding the introduction of C.H.S. Scheme for Members of Parliament;

(b) if so, the result thereof; and

(c) the nature of steps taken so far in introducing this scheme?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a). Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The C.H.S. Scheme has been extended to Members of Parliament. Three dispensaries at

- (i) North Avenue;
- (ii) South Avenue; and
- (iii) Constitution House.

have started functioning from 16th November, 1959. These will not only serve the Members of Parliament but also other Central Government servants covered by the Contributory Health Service Scheme

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: What arrangements have been made for those Members who do not stay in North Avenue, South Avenue or Constitution House?

Shri Karmarkar: If they stay at a distance from the three dispensaries, I shall see that they get facilities in the nearest C.H.S. dispensary

श्री भक्त दर्शन : जब जो बुलेटिन प्रकाशित किया गया है उसमें परिवार की न्यायित स्पार्ट नहीं की गई है कि कौन-कौन व्यक्ति परिवार में सम्मिलित होगे, तो क्या इस सम्बन्ध में कोई विस्तृत सूचना प्रकाशित की जायेगी ?

श्री परभरकर : जी हा, वह एक्स्प्लेनेशन हम सर्केलेट करेगे ।

Shri D. C. Sharma: How many persons, on the average, are being meant to be served by these dispensaries in North Avenue, South Avenue and the Constitution House?

Shri Karmarkar: Normally we would like them to serve about 10,000 persons.

Shri Narasimhan: There are other hostels also for M.Ps., and people residing there have been denied this privilege. For example, there are M.Ps. in Western Court hostel.

Shri Karmarkar: The Joint Committee of Parliament went into this question and gave their decision. We have adopted their decision.

Mr. Speaker: All that the hon. Member wants to know is whether places like Western Court hostel also will be attached to one of the existing dispensaries.

Shri Karmarkar: I presume that the Western Court hostel people would have to go to the Constitution House.

Shri Narasimhan: What about the feasibility of a separate dispensary there?

Shri Karmarkar: That has not been considered.

Shri Sonavane: May I know whether the CHS scheme is contemplated to serve MPs wherever they are, for example, in their constituencies or only when they are in Delhi?

Shri Karmarkar: At present, it is contemplated to serve MPs, and their families in Delhi and on duty.

श्री प्रकाश बीर शास्त्री: इस स्वास्थ्य योजना का, जैसा कि अभी माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा है, जिन दिनों में सदन का अधिवेशन चल रहा होगा उग ममय सदस्य लाभ उठा सकेंगे। किन्तु जिन दिनों इन लोकसभा का अधिवेशन नहीं होगा और सदस्य बाहर होगे उस राम्र यदि वह इस का लाभ नहीं उठा सकेंगे, तो क्या इस सम्बन्ध में उनसे जो रूपया चांग किया जाता है वह भी लिया जायेगा?

Mr. Speaker: All that he wants to know is whether during inter-session period the benefits will be available to all Members.

Shri Karmarkar: As I said, it will be available in Delhi and outside when on duty.

An Hon. Member: He wants a rebate for inter-session.

Shri Karmarkar: There is no question of rebate.

Shri Tyagi: Is it a fact that it was a doctor belonging to the Contributory Health Scheme centre opened in North Avenue who gave the injection to our late friend, Shri V. D. Tripathi, who died immediately after the injection of cocaine?

Shri Karmarkar: I should say that I went thoroughly into the matter. I have gone there myself and on enquiries I find that the particular hon. Member was suffering from bronchitis and high fever for the last three days. Normally it is the practice for the doctor to ask the question, which was asked of this hon. hon Member, whether he is allergic to penicillin, and he said he was not and that he had taken penicillin injection many times. Unhappily, immediately after the injection was given, the patient collapsed. That is an unfortunate thing. What I have done in the matter is that I got the bottle containing the penicillin and I will immediately arrange for chemical examination of the remnants still left. In the mean time, I have asked the particular manufacturers to hold up the distribution of that particular batch which included the particular vial throughout the country, wherever it might be. It is very unfortunate, and I regret it very much. But I must say that the doctor did his best, and that is on the testimony of the hon. Members who were actually present at the place when this unfortunate incident occurred.

Shri Narayananarkutty Menon: Regarding the effects of penicillin, previously the injection of certain type of penicillin in Kanpur resulted in certain fatal cases and the Government ordered an enquiry. What is the result of the enquiry?

Shri Karmarkar: I can only speak from memory. At that time it was found that the penicillin was not at fault. As some hon. Members already know, it happens that one in a million cases, a particular patient is allergic to penicillin, and in his case the penicillin injection results in

serious consequences. In fact, we have warned all doctors to give penicillin only when they consider it absolutely necessary and not to resort to it often.

Shri Goray: May I know where this penicillin was manufactured?

Shri Karmarkar: That was in Pimpri. I learn that penicillin procaine is an antidote against bad effects of penicillin.

Mr. Speaker: Shri M. L. Dwivedi, absent Pandit D. N. Tiwary, Shri Shree Narayan Das, Shri Valvi, Shri Tangamani, all are absent. I will take the next question.

Some Hon. Members: No, no

दिल्ली दूध वितरण योजना

+	श्री भवत दर्शन
श्री म० सा० डिवेदी :	
पंडित डा० ना० तिवारी :	
श्री शीनारायण दास	
श्री शास्त्री :	
श्री तगांबणि	
श्री स० म० बनर्जी :	
श्री पाणिधारी :	
श्री प्रकाश और शास्त्री	
* नवल प्रभाकर :	
श्री दी० च० शर्मा :	
श्री हेम राज :	
श्री राम हृष्ण गुप्त :	
श्री कोहियान :	
डा० राम मुख्य तिवारी :	
श्री हेम बद्री :	
श्रीमती हस्ता चालशीषरी :	
श्री प्र० लं० बहादुर :	
श्री बाबूमेही :	
श्री उ० च० पाठिल :	

*१५६

सभा काला लक्ष्मि मन्दी १० सितम्बर, १९५९ के अतार्ताक्षित प्रश्न संख्या २६२५

के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में वह बताने की हुया कर्में कि

(क) क्या दिल्ली में केन्द्रीय दुग्धशाला से दूध का वितरण आरम्भ हो जाता है;

(ख) प्रति दिन कितना दूध नगर के किन-किन भागों में वितरित किया जाता है,

(ग) अब तक दूध के कितने हिस्से बोले जा चुके हैं,

(घ) केन्द्रीय दुग्धशाला के सुलने से कितने दूध विवेताओं और दुग्धशाला चलाने वाली कंपनी का काम बन्द हो जायेगा;

(ङ) उन्हे कौन सा दूसरा काम देखे का विचार है ?

हृषि उपमंत्री (श्री मो० बै० हृष्णप्पा) :

(क) से (ङ) तृ० सभा की टेबिल पर एक विवरण रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

दिल्ली मिल्क स्कीम के अन्तर्गत दिल्ली में दूध देने का काम ? नवम्बर, १९५६ से आरम्भ हुआ। लगभग ३२५ मन दूध प्रतिदिन मरकारी अस्पतालों तथा बेस्ट, माउथ और ईस्ट पटेलनगर, नया और पुराना गजेन्द्र नगर, गोल मार्केट थोक, नार्थ एक्स्प्रेस, मोतीबाग, डिप्लोमेटिक एन्क्लेव, मेन और ईस्ट बिनय नगर तथा लोडी कालोनी में बाटा जाता है। सुबह के समय ३२ डिपो और शाम के समय ३० डिपो में काम चल रहा है।

यह केन्द्रीय डेरी जो बनाई गई है, दिल्ली, य० पी० और पजाब के आवास क्षेत्रों से लगभग ३० मिल्क कोलक्षण और चिल्ड्रन सेन्टर्स के द्वारा दूध इस्टेशन करेगी, इनमें से १६ सेन्टर्स बन चुके हैं जो बन रहे हैं। बर्तमान दूध देशमें बड़ी

प्रधानमंत्री दूध शहर में देवने के बाबत मिल्क कीलेबाजान और दिल्ली लेन्टर्स को दे सकते हैं। दूध देवने वाले जो शहर में पक्के रखते हैं, उन्हें दोरों के बाबत उन कालोनियों में जायेंगे जो कि राजधानी शहर के चारों ओर स्थापित की जायेंगी। इन कालोनियों में उत्पादित दूध भी दिल्ली मिल्क स्कीम को दिया जा सकता है। इसलिये कोई भी बास्तव में बिना काम नहीं रहेगा जिससे उसको कोई और काम के उपचार की ज़रूरत पड़े।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या माननीय मंत्री बता सकते हैं कि दिल्ली की पूरी जनसम्पद को पूरी मात्रा में शुद्ध दूध दिलाने में कब तक सफलता मिल सकेगी?

श्री श्री. बै. कृष्णप्पा : हमारा अनुमान है कि दिल्ली की जनसम्पद के लिये ७ हजार भन दूध रोज़ की आवश्यकता है। हमारी डेवरी स्कीम के प्लाट की कंपेसिटी भी ७,००० भन दूध रोज़ हैं इल बरने की है। दो साल के अन्दर हम सारे शहर को सप्लाई करने का इन्तजाम करने की आज्ञा करते हैं।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या यह सच है कि इस स्कीम के मन्त्रगत जितने वितरण बेन्द्र लोले गये हैं उनमें केवल नवयुवती महिलाओं को विक्रेता नियुक्त किया गया है? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि महिलाओं के द्वारा क्या दूध इसलिये बेचा जा रहा है कि उनके द्वारा बचे जान से बह ज्यादा स्वार्दिष्ट हो जाता है?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: 128 college girls have been appointed as sales women in these depots for traditional, cultural and economic reasons. Traditionally, the handling of milk in the house has been the ladies' job. Culturally, our experience in Bombay and Calcutta has been that wherever girls are working there are less complaints than when boys have been em-

ployed. Economically, these girls get some help. We pay them Rs. 50- and they work only for two hours in the morning or evening.

श्री राम सुभग सिंह : इस डेवरी में अपने मवेशियों को रख कर क्या दूध तैयार करते की योजना है? यदि नहीं, तो कब से इस प्रकार की योजना प्रारम्भ की जायगी?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: I have stated earlier that Delhi's requirements per day will be 6,000 to 7,000 maunds, and the capacity of this plant is 7,000 maunds per day. We started the scheme on the Diwali day.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: My question is different. Is there any scheme to have their own cattle in the dairy and thereby meet the milk requirements of the town or will they go on buying milk from the neighbouring villages, pasteurize it and supply it?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: In fact, the Delhi milk supply scheme partly emerged out of the problem of plague spots and slums in Delhi. Because, 30,000 cattle are kept in the heart of the city and so many places in Delhi have been developed into slums and plague spots. The Prime Minister said that the slums should be removed as early as possible. When we asked those people to take away their cattle, we had to provide them accommodation in colonies. Now we have four colonies.

श्री प्रकाश बीर शास्त्री: मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि दूध वितरण योजना के केन्द्र केवल नई दिल्ली नगर में स्थापित किये गये हैं या पुरानी दिल्ली में भी कही स्थापित किये गये हैं?

श्री श्री. बै. कृष्णप्पा : सारी दिल्ली में, पुरानी और नई दिल्ली में स्थापित किये जायेंगे। लेकिन इसका इन्तजाम करने में कठिन मतलबा।

Shri Vajpayee: May I know whether any one of the four colonies that are to be constructed has been constructed so far and, if not, the time by which they will be constructed?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: In fact, earlier we had selected a big plot for one colony and we almost acquired land. But the residents of that area made a procession to Parliament and protested. Then, we had to re-examine the case and split it into four colonies. That is the reason for the delay. We have marked places for two colonies and very soon work will be taken up.

श्री लूगवक्त राय. मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि दूध वितरण देन्द्रो में जो लड़कियां रखी गई हैं उनमें आने जाने के लिये क्या विद्युत सवारी वा प्रवर्त्य है?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: Generally they are appointed only from that area. For example, in the North Avenue booths girls living in the vicinity are taken. So, there is no need to have any transport arrangements for them.

श्री लूगवक्त राय नार्थ एवेन्य में जो लड़की नियुक्त की गई है वह गोल मार्गेट की रहने वाली है और उसको मुबह पाच बजे आना होता है। उसके लिये सवारी की आवश्यकता है या नहीं?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: We will think of transferring her to Gole Market and of appointing a girl from North Avenue itself.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: It has been stated by the hon. Minister that college girls have been appointed for the distribution of milk. May I know as to how many girls from the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have been appointed and, if not, whether qualified boys from the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes can be appointed?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: I do not know the details of these 128 girls

and whether there are any Scheduled Caste girls among them. We must encourage Scheduled Caste girls especially in such jobs and I will see that if there are sufficient applications and if any one of them have been rejected, immediately they are appointed.

Shri Tyagi: May I know if the milk that is supplied is fresh milk as it is after pasteurisation or it is what is known as toned milk, that is, some water is mixed in it or some proportion of butter is reduced? What is the process that this milk undergoes?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: There are three types of milk distributed in all our dairies in Bombay and Calcutta. One is whole milk. This milk is brought from outside and is then pasteurised, bottled and distributed as whole milk. In Delhi we have priced it at nine annas per seer. It is very popular. We intend to distribute sterilised milk also. We have a plant already installed for sterilised milk which could be kept for a year if one so wants and one can carry it with him wherever one wants. It will be in air-tight bottles. Then toned milk is milk mixed with skimmed milk butter (without any fat) and water.

Generally doctors say that it is very good milk. We have not yet distributed toned milk but we intend doing that. It is very popular in Bombay and Calcutta.

Shortage of Rails and Fish Plates

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

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any shortage of rails and fish plates for implementing the Second Five Year Plan;

(b) to what extent the requirements of these items have been met from indigenous sources so far; and

(c) what steps Government are taking to meet the shortage?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) There has been no shortage but supplies of rails have been sometimes delayed.

(b) Out of the 9,18,097 tons of Rails and 41,561 tons of fishplates supplied upto the end of October 1950, 1,73,382 tons of Rails and 4,893 tons of fishplates were supplied from indigenous sources

(c) The shortfall in indigenous supply is being made up by imports.

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know the names of the countries from where these fishplates are imported?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: I have got a long list of countries.

Mr. Speaker: It is unnecessary to read that.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: But they are Luxemburg, Belgium, Canada and so on and so forth.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know the varieties of rails that have been imported and how the quality of the less costly variety compares with the other?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: I did not catch the second part of the question. As regards the first part of the question, I may say that whatever varieties we want we are importing.

Shri S. C. Samanta: I want to know the varieties that have been imported and how the less costly one compares with the better quality.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: I will require notice.

Shri Jadhav: May I know whether these scrap rails and fishplates are again used for manufacturing indigenous rails here?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Fishplates are made out of steel billets and rails are rolled by IISCO and TISCO

Mr. Speaker: All that he wanted to know was whether the wornout rails and fishplates are being refabricated.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Unless they are useful for rolling, these steel rails would not be used.

Shri Narasimhan: What was the expectation from indigenous sources, to what extent have they been procured and has the price factor anything to do with it?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: What was expected of the indigenous sources was 5,70,000 tons of rails and 5000 tons of fishplates. What has been supplied so far is 1,73,000 tons of rail, and 4,900 tons of fishplates.

Shri Narasimhan: Has the price factor anything to do with it?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: I do not know what exactly my hon friend means by that.

Mr. Speaker: What he means is whether any rail, though indigenous, has been rejected merely because its price does not compare favourably with the price of the imported one.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Not on that ground. The supply has been short.

Committee on Cultivable Waste Land

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*161.	Shri E. C. Majhi:
	Shri Subodh Hansda:
	Shri Bhakt Darshan:
	Shri Jhulan Sinha:
	Shri Sanganna:
	Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:

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

(a) the States which have so far been visited by the Committee of Experts to examine the extent of cultivable waste lands in the country; and

(b) when this Committee will submit its report?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) Bihar and Punjab States

(b) The Committee is expected to complete its work and submit its report in about a year

Shri R. C Majhi: May I know whether waste land in the area in the State which the Committee has been estimated?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa. It takes nearly a year for the Committee to go all-round the country. They have already visited Bihar and Punjab. They had preliminary meetings with the State officials of Bihar and Punjab. They have visited some Districts, in Bihar and Punjab States, which districts are known for their waste and uncultivable waste land in large numbers.

Shri Jhulan Sinha: May I know the names of the members of the Committee and at the rate at which they are having their tours how long will it take for them to finalise their report?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: It takes one year. The number of members is four. Their names are Dr B. N. Uppal, Ex-Agricultural Commissioner, Government of India, as Chairman; Dr J. K. Basu, Senior Director of Soil Conservation, Government of India; Shri F. C. Gera, Chairman, Central Tractor Organisation, and Shri J. P. Mittal, Irrigation Adviser, Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation as members. These are the four members.

Shri M. E. Krishna: May I know whether this Committee will also collect data about cultivable waste land available after fixing the ceiling and, if not, whether any separate committee will be appointed to find out the available land after ceilings are fixed?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: With your permission I will read out the specific works entrusted to this Committee

under the terms of reference. The specific work entrusted is to make a survey of land classified as "Other uncultivable land excluding fallow lands" locate large blocks for reclamation and resettlement and to suggest suitable measures for reclamation, to suggest the terms and conditions upon which the areas should be allotted and to estimate the economic aspects of such reclamation in terms of the expenditure involved etc.

Dr Ram Subhag Singh: The hon. Minister has disclosed that the Committee will submit its report by next year meaning thereby that next year also these waste lands would not be settled. May I know whether, pending the submission of the report of the Committee, any other measures will be taken for the allotment of these lands to agricultural workers?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: There is a programme in the First Plan as well as in the Second Plan to bring about a reclamation of land both by distribution to the landless people and by reclaiming it through the CTO and the State tractor organisations. That is, being followed. In the meanwhile, there was some confusion, according to old statistics, about cultivable waste land. In India there is about 54 crore acres of cultivable waste land. All the land that could be brought under cultivation is 8 crore acres nearly. So there is some confusion as to how much is cultivable waste land and how much is real waste land which is required for grazing purposes and for fuel forests and things like that. All that land cannot be brought under the plough. So this Committee has been appointed to make out these things.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: May I know whether it is not a fact that about 94 million of culturable and cultivable lands are available in India and only an insignificant portion of it has been reclaimed up to now?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: No. It is estimated that all the land that could

be brought under cultivation is about 8 crore acres out of which cultivable waste was about 5½ crore acres. As I have already stated, both in the First Five-Year Plan and in the Second Five-Year Plan, we have fixed a target to cultivate this land and it is being done.

Shri Goray: Does it mean that in spite of the fact that there has been a chronic shortage of foodstuffs the State Governments had not made surveys on their own of this cultivable waste land?

Shri M V Krishnappa. They have made the survey. If you want I am prepared to give the State-wise details. But the things to be seen is whether all that land could be brought under cultivation or whether a portion of it is required for grazing purposes because they are adjoining the villages and we require certain amount of land for grazing purposes, or for fuel forests and things like that. So Government should know as to exactly how much land could be brought under cultivation.

Shri B K Gaikwad: May I know

Mr Speaker I have allowed a number of questions

Shri B K Gaikwad: There is only one important information which I want to seek. The Bombay Government have decided to distribute this land to landless people and therefore I just want to know as to whether that will come in their way while distributing the land.

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: No, there is no stay order to any Government who distribute their waste land to the landless people or to those who can bring it under immediate cultivation in order to grow more food. But the country should know as to how much land we can cultivate. It is said by scientists that no Government could bring more than one-third of the total land available in the country under cultivation. Suppose India's geographical area is—I am giving you

the exact figure—81 crore acres. Out of these 81 crore acres including mountains, forests, rivers, tanks and everything, we are already cultivating 32 crore acres. It is said by scientists that we cannot cultivate more than one-third. We are already encroaching upon nature, and that is why all these floods, soil erosion and all that. So, Government should know how much land we can cultivate.

P. & T. Board

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

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

(a) what are the special facilities that will accrue to the employees after the establishment of P & T Board, and

(b) whether house building programmes will be carried on by the Board itself?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) The establishment of the P & T Board is expected in general, to result in greater efficiency and more expeditious disposal of problems pertaining to P & T Services, including the welfare of the Staff.

(b) The question of the constitution of a suitable building organisation under the Board is under consideration.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know when this Board will start functioning?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: The Board will function from about the second week of December.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know how the building programme of the department will be simplified?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: That, as I said, is under consideration. We will have to examine whether we can have a

separate establishment for constructing our buildings.

Shri Kashiwal: May I know whether, after the establishment of the Board, the running expenses of this department will increase or decrease?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: That is a matter which is being speculated upon by the hon. Member. I will have to work it out before I can give an answer to it.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: Are the powers and functions of the P & T. Board on the same lines as the Railway Board, or are they different?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: It is on the basis of the Railway Board, but the railway is independent of the general revenues. So, there will be a slight difference in the powers of this Board as compared with the Railway Board.

Shri Tyagi: Will it be a statutory body, and if so, how would the Government exercise control over its financial and administrative activities?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: The hon Member is wrong in presuming it will be a statutory body because if it is a statutory body, he will understand that legislation will have to be undertaken, but its powers will be defined and the rules would be placed on the Table of the House.

Shri Goray: Has the personnel of the Board been decided upon?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: Yes, it has been decided upon, and I already mentioned it in the statement I made on the floor of the House.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: May I know whether it is a fact that the location of this Board is to be at Calcutta?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: The hon. Member is wrong in his presumption.

Shri Sonavane: What are the advantages of establishing this Board over the present administration?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: We feel that it will lead to quickness of work and disposal of business if they can meet and decide things for themselves.

Shri Narayananankutty Menon rose—

Mr. Speaker: Next question. I will allow him another opportunity.

Loss of Cash at G.P.O., Delhi

*164. **Shri B. C. Mullick:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on the 1st September, 1959, currency notes worth Rs. 6,500 had disappeared from a cash box of one of the cashiers at the General Post Office, Delhi;

(b) whether the matter has been investigated, and

(c) if so, the results thereof?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan):

(a) The answer is in the affirmative.

(b) The matter has so far been investigated departmentally. The Police investigation is still in progress.

(c) Departmental enquiry could not locate how the loss occurred but it established that the loss was facilitated due to the negligence of the employee of the contractor.

Shri B. C. Mullick: Is it not a fact that the theft was committed without breaking open the seal or the lock of the cash box?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: It is now presumed that the lock was not opened till the theft was committed. But it is quite on the cards that somebody had a duplicate key and opened it and made away with the money.

Shri Jadhav: The information is that the seal was also in tact.

Dr. P. Subbarayan: There was no seal at all, it has now been found.

Kalka-Howrah Mail

*165. Shri Goway: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that Kalka-Delhi Howrah Mail takes 25 hours and 35 minutes to traverse the distance between Delhi and Howrah,

(b) whether it is also a fact that in 1935-36 Delhi Mail used to traverse the same distance in 22 hours and 50 minutes,

(c) what are the reasons for this set-back in the speed of this train, and

(d) what steps Government propose to take to improve the speed?

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

(b) 2 Down Kalka-Delhi-Howrah Mail used to take 23 hours and 59 minutes from Delhi to Howrah in April 1935 Time Table

(c) Provision of more time for temporary engineering restrictions, increased load and reduction of booked speed

(d) It will be feasible to reduce appreciably the overall journey time of this train, only when the time provided for temporary engineering restrictions is substantially reduced and the load of the train is reduced by running additional trains on the section to relieve overcrowding. There are no immediate prospects

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: The hon Minister stated that because of certain engineering restrictions the speed could not be accelerated. May I know if these engineering restrictions do not also apply to the De Luxe train that is running?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: Yes, of course they do. If these engineering restrictions were not there, the De Luxe train would run in even shorter time

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: How is it that the De Luxe takes lesser time than the Kalka Mail?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: It has lesser stops

Mr. Speaker: Shri Hem Barua: Shri Khushwaqt Rai.

Wherever more than one hon. Member's name appears against a question, if I call out the first name and the hon Member is not there, the others in whose name it stands may stand up. I will call any one of them instead of spending the time calling them one by one

Shri Panigrahi: If all of them stand?

Mr Speaker: I will call one of them

Co-operative Farming

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Shri Khushwaqt Rai:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:
Shri Basumatari:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Panigrahi:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Oza:
Shri Bibhutil Mishra:
Shri N. R. Muniswamy:
*166.

Will the Minister of Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 1054 on the 2nd September, 1959 and state

(a) whether the Working Group on Co-operative Farming has since submitted its report,

(b) if so, what are its recommendations, and

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

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) Not yet, Sir

(b) and (c) Do not arise

श्री अमल साहनी: सिद्धांती बार यह जबाब दिया गया था कि कमेटी की नियुक्ति के बाद वो महीन मे रिपोर्ट आ जायगी। सेक्रिन आमी तक भी काम परा नहीं हुआ है। इसका क्या कारण है?

Shri B. S. Murthy: There are a number of factors. First of all, the Committee had to visit a number of States, then interview a number of non-officials and also office-bearers of the co-operative societies and get evidence and examine the evidence. These are the factors that have delayed the report being submitted within time.

Dr Ram Subhag Singh: When this working group on co-operative joint farming was engaged in this work, may I know what prompted the Government to depute a special committee to go to Yugoslavia and Israel when such committees had already visited those places?

Shri B. S. Murthy: It is only to gather more information from abroad.

Shri Panigrahi: Till the Committee submits its report, may I know whether the Government sticks to its programme of introducing co-operative farming all over the country during the coming three years?

Shri B. S. Murthy: The Committee has been constituted to study co-operative farming and suggest methods of implementing the programme.

Dr Ram Subhag Singh: The hon. Deputy Minister stated that the special Committee has gone abroad to gather more information. May I know how the information gathered in China and other places which were visited by governmental committees for studying co-operation, is being utilised by this wing of the Government?

Shri B. S. Murthy: We are launching on co-operative farming and there are other countries which have already been experimenting with it. Therefore, it is better we gather as much information as possible so that our

methods will be faultless as far as possible.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: What are the special difficulties which are preventing this working group from submitting its report within the time fixed, because the time is being extended every day?

Shri B. S. Murthy: The hon. Member is one of the members of this Committee, and I have already stated that the Committee had to go to a number of States, interview a number of officers and non-officials and visit farms, gather evidence and examine it. Therefore, these are the factors which contribute to the delay.

Shri Basumatari: May I know whether it is a fact that most of the States are opposed to the introduction of co-operative farming?

Mr. Speaker: How does it arise?

Shri B. S. Murthy: The hon. Member's presumption is not correct.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Just now you heard about this cultivable waste land. There are officers who are mostly engaged in office work and they are all on that committee, and that committee is going to submit a report next year regarding that. This committee is also loaded with officers who very seldom go and attend the meetings, and the meetings are very often postponed. May I know what steps will be taken by Government to put an end to the constitution of such committees?

Shri B. S. Murthy: It was with the best of intentions that the available expert knowledge was tapped in constituting this committee, and if some of these officers have some other work and are unable to attend the meetings of the committee, it is for Members like Dr. Ram Subhag Singh who happens to be a member of the committee, to persuade his colleagues and see that the report is submitted as early as possible.

Shri Raghbir Sahai: Are we to understand that until the report is

out no progress will be made in regard to co-operative farming, even when all the requisite conditions are fulfilled?

Shri B. S. Murthy: No. It is not a fact that the programme is being held up. The programme is being implemented in stages. Only for expert knowledge, the committee has come into existence.

दिल्ली में चिडियाघर

१६७. **श्री भक्त दशैन :**
श्री श्री० व० शार्म :

क्या जात तथा हृषि मंत्री १७ अगस्त, १९५६ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ५३५ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

- (क) दिल्ली में चिडियाघर के निर्माण में इस बीच और क्या प्रगति हुई है;
- (ल) उसका निर्माण कार्य कब तक पूरा हो जाने की आशा है; और
- (ग) उस पर कुल कितना भन अव होने का अनुमान है।

हृषि मंत्री (शा० व० शा० देशमुख) :
(क) सभा की टेबल पर एक विवरण रख दिया गया है। [देखिये परिचय १, अनुबन्ध संख्या ५५]

- (ल) लगभग अन्य १० सालों में।
- (ग) १६० करोड रुपये।

श्री भक्त दशैन : माननीय मंत्री जी ने बताया कि पिछले पांच या सात वर्षों से इस चिडियाघर का निर्माण किया जा रहा है, और अभी दस वर्ष और लगेंगे। वे जानना चाहता हूँ कि आखिर इसनी श्रीमी बाल से क्यों काम किया जा रहा है?

शा० व० शा० देशमुख : काम सो व्यैन के नुसारिक ही रहा है। सेकेंड २५५ (A) LSD—३.

काहूँ इधर जीव में हूँ ने ६६ लाख द० वर्ष करने का इन्तजाम किया था। इस में से लगभग ३८ या ४० लाख द० वर्ष हुआ है। यह काफी काम्प्लेक्टेड काम है और केजेज को जीन्स के अनुसार बनाने में काफी समय लगता है।

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know whether guides are provided in this park for the benefit of the visitors?

Shri Tyagi: I am afraid it is a wasteful expenditure.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: We have not got guides so far, but probably, in due time, they may be taken.

श्री भक्त दशैन : माननीय मंत्री जी ने स्वीकार किया कि अभी इस को पूरा करने में दस वर्ष लगेंगे। लेकिन १ नवम्बर, को उन्होंने इस का विवित उद्घाटन भी कर दिया। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह वह पूरा नहीं हुआ था तो उस का उद्घाटन क्यों कर दिया गया?

शा० व० शा० देशमुख : उद्घाटन के पहले से ही वहां पर काफी लोगों की भीड़ होने लगी थी और उनकी हिमाणि भी कि इस में उन को प्रवेश दिया जाए, और प्रवेश दिया भी गया था। उद्घाटन के पेशतर ही हमें उस में लगभग ५० हजार द० की आमदानी भी हो चुकी थी। हालांकि यह अपूर्ण है लेकिन फिर भी इस में काफी देखने लायक भी हैं।

श्री राजा रमेश : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि इस गार्डन को रीयार करने में और इस में जो परिन्दे और जानवर हैं उन को हासिल करने में किन-किन दूर्लक्षों से हमें सहायता मिली है?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I would like to have notice of the question.

हिमाचल प्रदेश न पर्यटकों का लिया
गिरावच-स्थान

*१६६. { श्री पद्म देव :
श्री राम चौहान गुप्त :

क्या वरिचहन तथा संचार में भी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) पर्यटक को श्रोताशहन देने की दोषाना के अन्यगत हिमाचल प्रदेश में किन-किन स्थानों पर कम आय वाले पर्यटकों के लिये निवास स्थान बनाये गये हैं; और

(ल) कितने विद्राम-गृहों में विस्तरों का भी प्रबन्ध किया गया है ?

वरिचहन तथा संचार विभाग ने राज्य-मंत्री (श्री राम चौहान) : (क) हिमाचल प्रदेश ने कम आय वाले पर्यटकों के लिए एक किलाम गृह नारकण्डा में अभी तैयार किया था रहा है ।

(ल) हिमाचल प्रदेश में बहा के सरकारी विभाग के ८४ और बत विभाग के ८८ विद्राम गृहों वे से सभी विद्राम गृहों में जहां भी जगह होती है पर्यटकों को भी ठहरने की सुविधा दी जाती है ।

श्री पद्म देव : माननीय मंत्री को यह आशुम है कि जो सरकारी विद्रामालय है वह इतने छोटे हैं कि उन के अन्दर २, ३ या ४ अधिकारी से ज्यादा एक समय में नहीं हर सकते । ऐसी स्थिति में क्या सरकार के विद्रामालीन कोई ऐसी योजना है जिस से लोग श्रोताशहित होकर बहा विद्रामालय बनाये और वहा सरकार इस में उन की कोई सहायता करती है ?

श्री राम चौहान : आम तौर से यह अनुभव हुआ है कि जो विद्राम गृह है उन में कम्फी लोग ठहर सकते हैं, और ठहर जाते हैं । हमारे पास इस तरह की कोई विशेष योजना नहीं आई है । लेकिन नारकण्डा के लिये, जो कि एक पालुवर जगह है, हमारी एक स्कीम विस्तर उन से है और वहा जो इनकम ग्रूप का विद्रामगृह उत्पाद किया था रहा है ।

श्री कालानीलकंठ : आप के कहा कि यह जो इनकम ग्रूप के लिये बनाया गया है । वे आनना चाहता हूँ कि आप इस का किराया क्या लेते हैं ?

श्री राम चौहान : उमी बन रहा है । जब बन जायगा तो किराया स्टेट गवर्नरेंट के मिलिरे से तब किया जायेगा । ”

श्री पद्म देव : माननीय मंत्री को यह मालूम है कि आमिक तौर पर और सौंदर्य के लिहाज से राजका और रिकालकर यह तो बड़े प्रसिद्ध स्थान ह । क्या उन में लोगों के ठहरने का कोई प्रबन्ध किया गया है ?

श्री राम चौहान : हमारी योजनायें तीन प्रकार की होती हैं । उन में से पहली जो विदेशी पर्यटकों के सम्बन्ध में होती है, उन का कोई केंद्रीय सरकार देती है । दूसरी उन्हीं स्थानों पर भारतीय पर्यटकों के सम्बन्ध में होती है । दूसरी किसी की जो योजनायें हैं वह संचालित राज्य सरकारों से मिलिरा कर के तैयार की जाती है । और उनका अथवा कर्त्ता राज्य लार-कार और अथवा केन्द्रीय सरकार देती है । यदि इन दो स्थानों के बारे में कोई ऐसी योजना आयेगी तो उन पर विचार किया जायेगा ।

Traffic Deaths in Delhi

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*170. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Sarjoo Pandey:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the traffic deaths in Delhi have increased by 33 per cent;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Delhi roads are not in a position to take more traffic; and

(c) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to meet the situation?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) The number of traffic deaths during the first seven months of the current financial year

in '87, which is 24 per cent more than the corresponding period during the year 1986-87;

(b) Traffic has increased considerably due to the following reasons:

- (i) due to an increase in the number of vehicles on the road;
- (ii) increase in population;
- (iii) larger size of vehicles coming on the road.

This has caused congestion on some roads in Delhi.

(c) The following remedial measures are being taken by the authorities:

- (1) roads are being widened where necessary;
- (2) separate tracks are being provided for cycles;
- (3) one way traffic is being enforced on some roads;
- (4) foot paths are being provided for pedestrians;
- (5) street lighting arrangements are being improved;
- (6) restrictions on the movement of heavy vehicles in certain congested areas are imposed.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know in which areas of Delhi these improvements are being effected, and how long it will take for the whole of Delhi to have the benefit of these improvements?

Shri Raj Bahadur: In the very nature of things, all these measures cannot be taken in all parts of the city. We have got to pick and choose; on the basis of the comparative congestion of traffic experienced at different points. We pick out such roads and streets first, where the number of accidents or the concentration of traffic is the highest, and accordingly formulate our schemes as just now indicated.

Shri Kaswara Iyer: May I know whether any steps are being taken to control the frequent and haphazard overtaking by motor vehicles during peak hours?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The traffic police is there, and they are charged with special responsibility to detect such lapses on the part of people moving in vehicles.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: Is the hon. Minister aware that traffic rules are broken right in Connaught Circus, and vehicles are crossing against the red light, and yet nobody is taking any action against them?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I would not vouchsafe that traffic rules are not being broken; they are, of course, being broken, but the traffic police are there. From the statistics that I have got, I find that the number of people who have been hauled up for violating traffic rules has steadily increased, and we have punished some people for breaking such traffic rules etc.

Shri Anthony Pillai: The non-enforcement of traffic regulations in Delhi is a disgrace. May I know what steps are being taken to enforce the rules and regulations properly?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I would not accept the insinuation that there is non-enforcement to a degree that is a disgrace. As a matter of fact, in recent months, definite improvement has been effected so far as the traffic police arrangements are concerned. The traffic police has been strengthened at various places in the city. But let me inform the House that about a year back, we were six years behind the requirements of traffic so far as the strength of the traffic police was concerned. At present, after a degree of strengthening of the traffic police, we are still two and a half years behind the requirements from the point of view of congestion of traffic or volume of traffic that has got to be handled.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: I find that though the traffic police has been strengthened, traffic police on duty are frequently changed, untrained men are put on the traffic duty. May I know what action has been taken to see to it that trained traffic men are put on traffic duty?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I have no hesitation in admitting at once that with the increase in the population of the city, the increase in the number of vehicles which is going on at the rate of about ten per cent per annum, and the increase in the number of pedestrians and cyclists there has been an increase in the volume of traffic which is far beyond the increase in the strength of the traffic police and our arrangements for training new recruits. Of course, the training arrangements are there, and we are trying our level best to catch up with the requirements.

Shri Easwara Iyer: Has it come to the notice of the hon. Minister that even today there are a number of cycles running about without cycle lights during night time? If so, what steps have been taken for controlling them?

Shri Raj Bahadur: There are as many as 3½-4 lakh cycles in Delhi, and it is common experience that many of them are not observing the traffic rules.

Mr. Speaker: What steps are being taken to control them?

Shri Raj Bahadur: We have increased the traffic police. We try to catch as many of them as we can. We have organised flying squads for that purpose. That is all that we can do.

Mr. Speaker: The Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Accidents on the Ganga Bridge

*154. { Pandit D. N. Tiwary:
 Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of accidents have occurred on the Ganga Bridge at Mokarmeh-Semaria Ghat (N.E. Railway) between May and October, 1959;

(b) if so, the number and nature of accidents and the number of persons killed; and

(c) the result of enquiries into these accidents?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) to (c). No. There was only one case, when three persons, a child, and his parents while going on the pathway of the bridge, fell down into the river. The mishap was accidental in nature.

Despatch of Telegrams by Mail

*168. Shri P. C. Borooh: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that telegrams submitted for transmission at Lucknow are sent by air, like ordinary mail; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken in the matter?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) A few telegrams are being sent in this manner only when there are prolonged interruptions.

(b) No special steps are proposed to be taken in the matter as overhead telegraph circuits sometimes get interrupted due to storms and other natural hazards.

Planting of Trees

*171. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 346 on the 12th August 1959 and state:

(a) the progress since made in the planting of trees alongside the railway track; and

(b) which Zonal railways have implemented this scheme so far?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Appreciable progress has since been made in planting of trees. About 3½ lacs

trees have been planted during this monsoon along the railway track, in station yards and railway colonies.

(b) All Indian Railways are implementing this scheme.

Regularisation of Tobacco Industry

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

(a) whether the Committee appointed by Government has published the plan for the regularisation of tobacco industry, and

(b) whether a Committee will be set up to draft a plan for regulating production of tobacco to avoid slump?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr P. S. Deshmukh): (a) No such Committee has been appointed by the Government of India

(b) There is no proposal at present to set up any Committee for this purpose

Timber from Andamans

*173. Sardar A. S. Saigal: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state

(a) whether a lot of timber totalling about 170 tons was re-auctioned by Andaman Government Timber Depot, Calcutta on the 15th January, 1959,

(b) if so, the price obtained,

(c) whether the same lot was auctioned about 2 years back,

(d) if so, the price then obtained, and

(e) the reason for re-auctioning it and the steps taken by Government to make good the loss in second auction and action taken against officers responsible for no re-auctioning it for nearly two years during which it deteriorated?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) to (e) A statement is laid on the Table of the House [See Appendix I, annexure No 56]

Lighterage Port at Thangasseri

*174. Shri Kediyam:

Shri Warior:

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 1061 on the 2nd September, 1958 and state

(a) whether the scheme for developing a lighterage port at Thangasseri, Quilon has since been received from the Kerala Government,

(b) if so, the main features of the scheme, and

(c) the estimated cost of the scheme?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha [See Appendix I, annexure No 57]

Delhi-Moscow Air Service

*175 Dr Ram Subhag Singh: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have reviewed the working of the Delhi-Moscow route air service,

(b) if so, what is the position, and

(c) whether there is any proposal to increase the number of flights?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mehiuddin): (a) to (c) The working of the Delhi-Moscow air service has been reviewed at the air-line level by representatives of the Air-India International and the Aeroflot. It has been decided to increase the frequency of the air services on the Delhi-Moscow route from one to two per week in each direction, for each air-line with effect from 1st April, 1960

Pochampad Project

*176. { Shri Raman:
Shri D. V. Rao:
Shri Nagi Reddy:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:
Shri Tangamani:
Shri Madhusudan Rao:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 209 on the 7th August, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the Central Government have since concluded its examination of the report submitted by the Government of Andhra Pradesh regarding Pochampad Project; and

(b) whether the request of the Government of Andhra Pradesh to include the same in the Second Five Year Plan has been acceded to?

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

(b) No final decision has yet been taken on this point as the Project is still under examination.

C. D. Programmes in Himachal Pradesh

*177. { Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Hem Raj:

Will the Minister of Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to state the steps taken to intensify the Community Development Programme in Himachal Pradesh?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri R. S. Murthy): A statement indicating the steps taken or proposed to be taken in order to intensify the C.D. programme in Himachal Pradesh is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix 8, answer No. 60.]

Postal Services at Durgapur

*178. { Shri Radha Rama:
Shri Sadhan Gupta:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that post and telegraph services at Durgapur are inadequate and inefficient and have recently deteriorated;

(b) if so, whether Government has taken or propose to take any steps to improve them; and

(c) if so, what is the nature of the improvement proposed?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) While there has been no marked deterioration in the efficiency of the P. & T. services at Durgapur, it has to be stated that as Durgapur township has been growing very rapidly, there may have been the inevitable time-lag in providing adequate facilities.

(b) and (c). As Government is fully seized of the problem, every possible step is being taken to step up the services. Additional staff has been sanctioned; many letter boxes have been installed and plans are also under way for the creation of a Departmental Telegraph Office and the installation of a 750/1000 lines automatic exchange. Steps are also being taken to solve the problem of shortage of office and residential accommodation which has to some extent hampered the provision of additional facilities.

Complaints of Over-Billing

*179. { Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri P. C. Boroseh:
Shri Vidyas Charan Shukla:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a large number of complaints against the Telephone Department for over-billing the subscribers; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken by the authorities to avoid over-billing?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan):

(a) There has not been a large number of complaints. Compared to several thousands of bills issued every month, the number of complaints of over-billing received is of a very insignificant percentage.

(b) Cases which are brought to notice are however investigated and necessary action is taken.

Bullock Power Project at Khanpur Village

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the bullock power project started in Khanpur village in Delhi state is not proving a success; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Ford Foundation has stopped the working of the generator, the pump, the workshop and the brick kiln?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The Khanpur project for testing bullock-powered appliances for village use is still under research and development and the project has by no means been abandoned.

Delhi-Moscow Radio-Teleprinter Link

*181. **Shri Sadhan Gupta:**
Shri Madhusudan Rao:

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

(a) whether a Radio-Teleprinter link has been established between New Delhi and Moscow for the exchange of Meteorological data;

(b) if so, whether similar links will be established with other countries also; and

(c) the countries with which such links will be established and the proposed date by which each such link will be established?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan):

(a) Not yet, Sir. It is proposed to establish a Radio-Teleprinter link between New Delhi and Moscow for the exchange of meteorological data from the 1st January, 1960.

(b) and (c). The establishment of a similar link with Tokyo is under consideration. It is likely to be established by March, 1961.

Indo-U.S. Air Service

*182. **Shri Kamal Singh:**
Shri Ignace Beck:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 790 on the 25th August, 1959 and state:

(a) whether a reply has since been received from the U.S. Government regarding the extension of flight of Air India International to U.S.A.; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The Air India International has been granted a permit by the U.S. Civil Aeronautics Board to operate air services from India via West Asia, Europe, and Canada to New York.

Movement of Khapsari

*183. **Shri Gangadhar Siva:**
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:

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

(a) the reasons for the removal of ban on the Inter-State movement of

Khandsari sugar when the ban was not removed on sugar; and

(b) the price of Khandsari in the month of October, and till the 15th November, 1959 week-wise in Uttar Pradesh?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) The ban on export of khandsari sugar from Uttar Pradesh was removed on 1-10-1959 as there were reports of accumulation of stocks, in excess of local requirements and demands from other States.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table [See Appendix I, annexure No. 59.]

Robbery in Train

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

(a) whether it is a fact that two women were robbed in a running train between Amritsar and Jullundur on the evening of the 2nd November 1959;

(b) whether a woman traveller was assaulted in a Second Class compartment between Jullundur and Hamira on the same night; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to check these kinds of incidents?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes. The incident occurred on the evening of 1-11-1959, at about 7 p.m.

(b) No such report has been received.

(c) The following preventive measures are being taken:—

(1) Escorts are sent almost on all night passenger trains;

(2) Reservation of accommodation for escorts is being made in the centre of the train possibly next to ladies compartment;

- (3) Patrolling has been intensified;
- (4) Surprise checks of patrol and trains are carried out by Special Squads and Senior officers at night;
- (5) Police pickets are arranged at important check points and large scale rounds carried out;
- (6) Frequent joint meetings of G.R.P., Civil Police and R.P.F. to take preventive measures over crime are being held periodically;
- (7) Safety devices have been provided in carriages so that they cannot be reached from outside the compartments, such as iron bars across windows, internal door latches and bolts, internal catches on window shutters;
- (8) Ladies compartments are marshalled as far as possible in the middle of the train;
- (9) Conductor Guards and TTEs have instructions to pay special attention to lady passengers particularly when travelling alone and to ensure that safety devices in the compartments are in working order;
- (10) Ladies travelling alone in higher classes are allowed to take an attendant with a 3rd class ticket with them during night time;
- (11) Passengers have instructions to see that the latches and catches of doors and windows are secured to prevent entry of unauthorised persons;
- (12) Announcements are made through loud speakers and through notices warning the passengers to be alert and beware of pick pockets and other anti-social elements;
- (13) Section 108 of Indian Railways Act has been amended;

enhancing the punishment for unauthorised pulling of alarm chain to Rs 250 and to imprisonment of either description which may extend to 3 months

(14) The Intelligence Branch of the Railway Protection Force, in conjunction with the police keeps surveillance on the criminals operating on Railways and passes on any intelligence collected to the District Police or the G.R.P. concerned

Noiseless Trains

*185. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri S C Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 775 on the 25th August, 1959 and state at what stage is the question of reducing noise in trains and acceleration of speed of trains?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): The question of reducing noise in the trains and increasing the speed of the trains continues to receive the attention of the Ministry of Railways

Fire in Krishi Bhavan

*186 { Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri A M Tariq:
Shri R. C. Majhi:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Pramathanath Banerjee:
Shri Khushwaqt Rai:
Shri Vajpayee:
Shri Assar:
Shri Hem Raj:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Warior:
Shri Punnoose:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a fire broke out on the 14th September, 1959 in Krishi Bhavan;

(b) the nature of damage caused; and

(c) the exact cause of the fire?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M V. Krishnappa): (a) Yes

(b) Some old exhibits, packing cases and some exhibition materials were burnt or damaged

(c) Not known

Mixing of Petrol with Diesel Oil

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

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the Road Development Council has made a proposal for mixing 10 per cent petrol in diesel oil used in transport vehicles,

(b) whether the effect of this mixture has been tested by experts, and

(c) if so, the result obtained?

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

(b) and (c) Due to certain technical and administrative difficulties of storage, transportation and distribution, the proposal for mixing 10 per cent petrol with diesel oil has not been pursued further. The Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel have, however, advised the Refinery Companies to produce a mixture by a direct blend which will increase the production of High Speed Diesel and reduce motor spirit surplus

Chandballi Port

*188. Shri B. C. Mullick: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply

given to the Starred Question No. 1193 on the 7th September, 1959 regarding Chandbali Port and state:

(a) whether the matter regarding export of rice from Chandbali port has since been finalised; and

(b) if so, the nature of decision taken thereon?

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

(b) The Department of Food have decided to transport rice and paddy ex-Chandbali Port to the Port of Calcutta for and on account of the Central Government; and have appointed carrying agent for this purpose.

Explosion between Sarna and Boharoli Stations

*189. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 525 on the 17th August, 1959 and state

(a) the further progress made so far in the police investigation into the explosion which occurred on the rail track between Sarna and Boharoli Stations on Amritsar-Pathankot line on the 16th January, 1959, and

(b) with what results?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) and (b) No further progress in the case has been reported so far. Investigation by police however continues

Anti-Leprosy Work

*190. **Shri Kodiyan:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 408 on the 1st December, 1958, and state the progress so far made in respect of the scheme for the training of 60 Medical Officers during each year for anti-leprosy work?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): The first training course was started at the

Medical College and Hospital, Nagpur, on the 2nd September, 1959, with a batch of seven Medical Officers from different States.

Houses for Low Income Groups

*191. **Shri P. C. Borooh:**
Shri Hem Barua:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have urged the Municipal bodies in the country to permit low income groups to build houses to lower specifications; and

(b) if so, the proposed specifications?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

The question of modification of Building Bye-laws of the local bodies to permit construction of low cost houses to lower standards and specifications was considered in the 5th meeting of the Central Council of Local Self-Government held at Hyderabad on the 22nd-24th October, 1959 and the following resolution was passed:

"It was resolved that the Indian Standard Code of Building Bye-laws adopted by the Indian Standards Institution may be commended for adoption to the State Governments with such modification as they might consider necessary to suit local requirements and to promote the construction of low cost houses to austere standards and specifications."

This Resolution has been brought to the notice of the State Governments for such action as they consider appropriate.

Purchase of Ships from Yugoslavia

*192. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta;
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi;
Shri D. C. Sharma;
Shri Sarju Pandey:

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 82 on the 4th August, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the talks between India and Yugoslavia for purchase of Yugoslav Ships have since been finalised, and

(b) if so, the result of the same?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) As Indian shipowners are now keen to acquire second-hand ships which are available at cheap prices, they have evinced no interest in building new ships from Yugoslavia and as a result the talks have made no progress

(b) Does not arise

Reorganisation of Central Water and Power Commission

*193. { Shri Subodh Hansda;
Shri S. C. Samanta;
Shri R. C. Majhi;
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta;
Shri D. C. Sharma;
Shri Sarju Pandey;
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla.

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 229 on the 7th August, 1959 and state

(a) whether the scheme of reorganisation of the Central Water and Power Commission has since been finalised, and

(b) if so, the nature of the scheme finalised?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Mathi): (a) No, Mr

(b) Does not arise at this stage

Ropeway to Link Jammu and Kashmir

*194. { Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi;
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta;
Sardar Iqbal Singh;
Shri Hem Raj;
Shri S. A. Mehdi:

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

(a) whether there is any proposal to construct a ropeway linking Kashmir Province with Jammu Province; and

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

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

(b) The proposal will be considered for inclusion in the Third Five Year Plan. Certain preliminary investigations and surveys have, however, been initiated during the Second Plan period

Shortage of Staff in Delhi Hospitals

*195. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 534 on the 17th August, 1959, and state

(a) the further steps, if any, taken during 1959 so far to overcome the shortage of doctors and staff in the Government Hospitals in Delhi and New Delhi, and

(b) the results achieved?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b) In August, 1959, there were 21 vacancies in the posts of Medical Officers in the four Government Hospitals in Delhi and New Delhi. The number of vacancies at present is 11, out of which appointment letters are being issued in respect of four selected candidates. Action to fill up the remaining vacancies is in progress.

Road and Inland Water Transport Advisory Committee

272. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 338 on the 12th August, 1959 and state the nature of steps taken by State Governments to implement the recommendations made by the Road and Inland Water Transport Advisory Committee (State-wise)?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix I, annexure No 69]

Train Collision near Gaya

273. { **Shri Ramji Verma:**
Shri S. A. Mehdil:
Shri Subiman Ghose:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Gaya-Mughal Sarai passenger train collided with a pilot engine near the Gaya Station on the 8th September, 1959;

(b) if so, the details of the accident; and

(c) the amount of compensation paid to the victims?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). On 8th September, 1959 at about 6.49 hours while No. 349 Up Gaya-Mughalsarai Passenger was starting from Gaya station, Coaching Yard Pilot side collided with the rear portion of the Passenger train as a result of which the Yard Pilot got derailed and capsized. Three persons travelling by the Passenger train sustained simple injuries. The accident was due to the failure of human element.

(c) No claim has been preferred yet.

शारदा नदी पर रेलवे पुल का छल्ला १७४ वी लूशब्दत रात्रि . क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेगे कि

(क) पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे पर भीरा लेडी और पलिया रेलवे स्टेशनों के बीच शारदा नदी पर रेलवे पुल का छल्ला बनाने में देरी के क्षय कारण है ; और

(ख) यह काम कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा?

रेलवे उपनिषदी (श्री सै. बै. रामस्वामी)
 (क) यद्यपि इस काम की योजना और अनुमानित खर्च के बारे में अन्तिम फैसला कर लिया गया है और उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने उसे मान लिया है, फिर भी काम अभी शुरू नहीं किया गया है, क्योंकि उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार की ओर से अभी इस बात की मंजूरी नहीं मिली है कि वह रेलवे को पूल की मूल लागत का कुछ हिस्सा देगी या उस हिस्से का मूद।

(ख) ऊपर भाग (क) के उत्तर को देखते हुए अभी यह बताना समव नहीं है कि यह काम कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा ।

Delhi Electricity Supply Undertaking

275. **Shri Dhanagar:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the irregularities in maintaining the accounts of Delhi Electricity Supply Undertaking resulted in a loss of Rs. 16,944 during the months of October and November, 1958;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the said Undertaking allowed rebate in 144 cases; and

(c) what steps are being taken to remove these irregularities?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Mathi): (a) No, the

amount in question relates to five months, viz. April to August, 1958, and has since been recovered by the Undertaking, from the consumers concerned.

(b) and (c). Yes. It is reported that the rebate was allowed due to some clerical errors, which, when detected, were rectified.

Over-bridge at Shakurbasti

276. Shri Dhanagar: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether representations have been received from the public for the construction of an over-bridge at Shakurbasti; and

(b) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken in the matter?

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

(b) A foot over-bridge is proposed to be provided across the yard and the work is included in the list of works for 1959-60.

Pending Corruption Cases on Central Railway

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

(a) the number of corruption cases pending on the Central Railway as on the 31st October, 1959; and

(b) the nature of the cases pending?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) 212 cases on the 31st October, 1959.

(b) These cases pertain to various malpractices and irregularities involving loss to Railways, like

- (i) misuse of labour or passes,
- (ii) improper utilisation of Railway Stores,
- (iii) neglect of duty resulting in loss to the Administration,
- (iv) demand and acceptance of illegal gratification,

- (v) cheating, forgery and fraud,
- (vi) irregularities relating to Engineering works, e.g., earthwork boulder stacks, sub-standard quality of material utilised on works etc., and
- (vii) irregularities in reservation of berths.

Waiting Rooms at Stations on Central Railway

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

(a) the names of stations on which waiting rooms have been constructed during the year 1958-59 on the Central Railway; and

(b) the names of stations where waiting rooms are proposed to be constructed during 1959-60 and the estimates thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). No new waiting rooms have been constructed during 1958-59 and there are no proposals for providing new waiting rooms during 1959-60.

Foreigners in Nagarjunasagar Project

279. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreigners employed in the Nagarjunasagar Project at present and their salaries separately; and

(b) the time by which the foreigners are likely to be replaced by Indians?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) No foreigner has so far been employed on the Nagarjunasagar Project.

(b) Does not arise.

Irrigation and Power Schemes in Bombay State

280. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount allocated to the Government of Bombay under

the Second Five Year Plan for major and medium irrigation and power schemes; and

(b) the various schemes for which the said allocation was made?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) The total amount allocated for major and medium irrigation and power projects in Bombay for the Second Five Year Plan is as follows:—

(i) Major & Medium irrigation projects 7782.8 lakhs

(ii) Power Projects. 5746.9 lakhs

(b) A list of the schemes is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 81.]

Rural Electrification in Bombay State

281. **Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bombay Government have asked for any aid for the rural electrification programme during 1958-59;

(b) if so, the action taken thereon; and

(c) the amount proposed to be given during 1959-60?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Under the programme of expansion of power facilities to increase employment opportunities, which is a programme mainly intended for rural areas, a loan of Rs. 43 lakhs was asked for by the State Government.

(b) This amount was sanctioned.

(c) Rs. 38 lakhs.

Development of Fisheries in Bombay State

282. **Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the total amount allocated to Bombay Government by the Central Government for the development of fisheries during the current financial year?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): The total amount allocated to Bombay Government for the development of fisheries during the current year, 1958-59, is Rs. 37.70 lakhs.

Control of Leprosy

283. **Shri Anirudh Sinha:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state the total allocation made to Bihar for 1958-60 under the Leprosy Control Scheme and the total amount spent by the Bihar State Government for the control of leprosy upto the end of 1958 since the beginning of the Second Five Year Plan?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): A sum of Rs. 3.65 lakhs has been tentatively allocated to Bihar for Leprosy Control Scheme during 1958-60 and a sum of Rs. 11,33,500 has been spent by the Bihar Government on the Scheme upto the end of 1958, during the Second Five Year period.

प्रशिक्षकों का प्रशिक्षण विभिन्न

284. श्री सरकूर पाण्डे : यथा सामुदायिक विकास और सहकार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करें कि

(क) देहरादून (राजपूर) में प्रशिक्षकों की प्रशिक्षण संस्था में इस समय कितने प्रशिक्षणार्थी शिक्षा पा रहे हैं;

(ल) इस संस्था को स्थापना के बाद से अब तक कितने प्रशिक्षक प्रशिक्षण दूरा कर चुके हैं; और

(ग) इस अवधि में इस संस्था पर कितना व्यय हुया?

सामुदायिक विकास और सहकार उद्योगी (श्री व० स० गूर्ज) : (क) १०

(ल) २५

(ग) १,०७,२१०.२५ रुपये (विवर में ४२,७०४.८० रुपये अलावती के शामिल है) ३०-६-१६५६ तक।

चेत्तीव अव्यवस्था तथा अनुसन्धान संस्था

श्रद्ध. श्री भरतू लाल : क्या सामुदायिक विकास और सहकार मधी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) बसूरी की सामुदायिक विकास सम्बन्धी केन्द्रीय अध्ययन एवं अनुसन्धान संस्था में इस सभ्य कुल कितने व्यक्तिशिक्षण ११ रहे हैं ;

(ल) उसकी स्वापना से अब तक कुल कितने लोग प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त कर चुके हैं ; और

(ग) इस सम्प्यामें प्रशिक्षण का मुख्य विषय क्या है ?

सामुदायिक विकास और सहकार सम्बन्धी (श्री द० स० मूर्ति) : (क) २८

(ल) २६०

(ग) (१) सामुदायिक विकास का वर्णन, आरणा तथा उंहस्य ।

(२) सामुदायिक विकास की तकनीक-रीति तथा प्रणाली ।

(३) समाजवादी व्यवस्था का विकास और कल्याण राज्य तथा सामुदायिक विकास का रूप-कम ।

(४) लोकत्रात्मक विकेन्द्रीयकरण लाहित सोकतव का विकास ।

(५) भारतीय ग्राम्य जातियों की अस्प-विकास सम्बन्धी समस्यायें ।

(६) लोक प्रवासन—विधि तथा पूर्विस राज्य का कल्याण राज्य में परिवर्तन ।

(७) कृषि सहकारिता तथा सम्बद्ध विषय ।

Fishery in Chilka Lake in Orissa

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

(a) whether the Central Government has been informed that due to the filling up of the Chilka outlet by sandbar, the landings of fish from

Chilka Lake in Orissa are decreasing every year;

(b) whether the State Government have submitted any scheme for carrying out dredging operations at the mouth of Chilka Lake;

(c) if so, when this scheme was submitted;

(d) whether the Central Government is considering to render any kind of assistance for carrying out dredging operation with a view to develop fishery in Chilka; and

(e) if so, what is the position now regarding this scheme?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) Yes. This has, however, not been proved.

(b) No.

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

उत्तर प्रदेश में डाक तथा तार बोर्ड

श्रद्ध. श्री भरतू लाल : क्या परिवहन सम्बन्धी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश में डाक तथा तार विभाग द्वारा १९५८-५९ में कितनी समितिया व बोर्ड बनाये गये ;

(ल) क्या उनके लिये कोई संसद् सदस्य अधिकार विभाग सभा के सदस्य मनोनीत किये गये ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो वे किस राजनेतिक दल के सदस्य थे ?

परिवहन तथा संचार बोर्डी (डा० श्री० दुष्टारामः) (क) १९५८-५९ के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश में डाक तार विभाग द्वारा कोई भी समिति या सलाह कार बोर्ड नहीं बनाया गया। किंतु श्री, इस प्रदेश में १९५८-५९ के पूर्व बनाई गई निम्नलिखित सलाहकार समिति यों का कार्य चाली है और किसी एक सदस्य की पदाधिक समाप्त होने पर यथा-समय नये सदस्य नामजद किए जाते रहे हैं।

(१) एक प्रावेशिक डाक-तार सलाहकार समिति ।

(२) आगरा, इलाहाबाद, बरेली, कानपुर, लखनऊ, मेरठ तथा बाराणसी में ७ टे रीडो १ स भाग्यकार समितियाँ।

(क) और (ग) — प्रत्येक स्टेशन भौजनालय की दी गई है:—

७. डेलीकोन सलाहकार समिति का संसद सदस्य

(प्रत्येक समिति में एक सदस्य) ७ कांगड़ी विवान-सभा सदस्य

(प्रत्येक समिति में एक सदस्य) ७ कांगड़ी प्रावेशिक डाक-सार सलाहकार समिति संसद सदस्य ४ कांगड़ी विवान-सभा सदस्य १ कांगड़ी।

लखनऊ-बरेली लाइन पर भौजनालय रेलवे यह बताने की हुया करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पूर्णतर रेलवे के लखनऊ-बरेली सेक्षण के किसी भी रेलवे स्टेशन पर मांसाहूरी और शाकाहूरी भौजनालय नहीं हैं;

(ब) क्या पूर्णतर रेलवे के लखनऊ-सीतापुर, सीतापुर, बीकानीत, और गोला गोकर्ण तथा स्टेशनों पर ऐसे भौजनालय लोलने का विचार है;

(ग) क्या यह सब है कि इन भौजनालयों के लिये इमारतें बनाई जा चुकी हैं और उनके लिये मूरी मिलने के बाद भी अभी तक ये लोले नहीं गये हैं; और

(द) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

रेलवे उपर्युक्ती (बी शाहनवाब जा):

(क) जी नहीं। पूर्णतर रेलवे के लखनऊ-बरेली सेक्षण में लखनऊ ३० और बीकानीत स्टेशनों पर शाकाहारी भौजनालय और सबराम ३० और मलानी स्टेशनों पर सामिक्ष भौजनालय हैं।

(ब) लखनऊ-सीतापुर और सीतापुर स्टेशनों में से किसी पर भौजनालय लोलने का विचार नहीं है। इन स्टेशनों पर चाय की दूकानें पहले से मौजूद हैं। लान-पान की यह व्यवस्था पर्याप्त समझी जाती है।

बीकानीत स्टेशन पर पहले से एक भौजनालय मौजूद है और गोला गोकरनवाब

स्टेशन पर एक भौजनालय लोलने का विचार है।

(ग) गोला गोकर्ण तथा स्टेशन पर भौजनालय का कमरा बनाया गया है। और बिजली मिलते ही यह भौजनालय लोल दिया जायेगा। भौजनालय बल्मे के लिये डेकेदार का चुनाव किया जा रहा है।

Over-payment to Contractors

289. Shri Kalika Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 659 on the 21st August, 1959 and state:

(a) whether investigations in connection with cases of over-payment made to contractors engaged in the doubling of Rajkharwan-Barajamda line of South-Eastern Railway on the basis of inflated classification in earth-work and measurements, load and lift has since been concluded;

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

(c) action taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) to (c) The Departmental investigation is in its closing stages and the report is awaited. It has also been decided to entrust the case to the S.P.E. for their investigation.

Railway Income at Batala Station

290. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state the income from goods and passenger traffic at Batala Station on the Northern Railway during 1959 so far, month-wise?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Jullundur Station

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

(a) whether the work of re-modelling the yard of Jullundur Railway Station has been undertaken; and

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

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b) There is no proposal to re-model the yard of either Jullundur City or Cantt. Railway Station. However, additional sidings and a goods platform are proposed to be provided at Jullundur City Railway Station for dealing with additional mineral and goods traffic. This work is expected to be taken up shortly and completed during the next financial year.

Co-operative Fruit and Vegetable Marketing

292. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to state

(a) whether any co-operative fruit and vegetable marketing and cold storage scheme has been formulated for Himachal Pradesh, and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) and (b) No Sir, no such scheme has been formulated and included in the Second Plan for Himachal Pradesh.

Irwin Hospital, Delhi

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

(a) the number of beds actually increased in the Irwin Hospital, New Delhi during 1958-59, and

(b) the number of beds proposed to be increased during 1959-60?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) The bed strength was increased by 137 during 1958-59

(b) Nil

Health Schemes in Punjab

294. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state the amount of assistance given to Punjab from the aid received from

285(A) LSD-3.

U.S.A. under the following headings during 1958-59 and 1959-60 so far:

- (i) Medical Colleges and allied institutions;
- (ii) Orientation Training Project;
- (iii) National water supply and sanitation scheme,
- (iv) TB Control programme,
- (v) National Malaria control programme, and
- (vi) Filaria and Leprosy control programme?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): The required information is furnished below.—

	1958-59	1959-60
	Rs.	Rs
(i)	12,044 04	Nil
(ii)	Nil	Nil
(iii)	Nil	Nil
(iv)	Nil	Nil
(v)	18,73,137	35,22,093 (allocated)
(vi)	Nil	Nil

Breakdown of Electricity in New Delhi

295 { **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Khushwaqt Rai:
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that supply of electricity broke down in New Delhi very often during the period July to November, 1959,

(b) if so, the areas thus affected; and

(c) the reasons for the frequent breakdown in the supply of electricity?

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

(b) The areas affected were:

(i) Connaught Place and Connaught Circus

- (ii) Diplomatic Enclave.
- (iii) Krishi Bhavan, Udyog Bhavan and Vigyan Bhavan.
- (iv) Baroda House and Jaipur House.
- (v) New Buildings on Parliament Street.
- (vi) Barakhamba Road and Fire Brigade Lane.
- (vii) DIZ area.
- (viii) Parliament House.
- (ix) Shan Nagar.
- (x) Lajpat Nagar and Defence Colony area.
- (xi) Jor Bagh, Golf Links Road and Sundar Nagar areas.
- (xii) Mathura Road and Hardinge Avenue.
- (xiii) Moti Bagh and Vinay Nagar areas.
- (xiv) Curzon Lane.
- (xv) Tuglak Lane and Race Course area.
- (xvi) East and West of the North Block.
- (xvii) Upper Air Laboratory.
- (xviii) Kaka Nagar.
- (xix) Tees January Marg and Cornwallis Road.
- (c) Overloading of feeders and lines.

Special Arrangements for Kumbh Mela

286. Shri Shree Narayan Das: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether any and, if so, what special arrangements have been made by the Railways to cope with the rush of pilgrims from all over the country during the Ardh Kumbh Mela to be held at Allahabad early next year?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): This matter

is at present under discussion between the Railway Administrations concerned and the State Governments. Suitable arrangements, consistent with the availability of rail capacity without seriously impairing the transport of vital goods traffic for maintenance of the industrial output, will be made. It has been suggested to the State Government to arrange road transport for all short distance movements to the maximum extent practicable.

शिमला भ अस्पताल

287. श्री प्रकाश बीर जास्ती : क्या

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों के उपचार के लिये शिमला के किन-किन अस्पतालों को मान्यता दी गई है,

(ख) क्या उन में कोई ईसाई धर्म-प्रचारकों का अस्पताल भी है और यदि हा तो वे कौन कौन से हैं,

(ग) क्या सरकार को कोई ऐसी शिकायतें मिली हैं कि इन अस्पतालों के रोगियों से ईसाई धर्म के अनुयायी बनन के लिए कहा जाता है; और

(घ) ईसाई धर्म प्रचारकों के इन अस्पतालों को सरकार केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों के इलाज के लिये प्रतिवर्ष कितनी धनराशि देती है?

हमार्स्थ मंत्री (श्री करमरकर) : (क)

(१) हिमाचल प्रदेश अस्पताल (आम तौर पर जो स्लोडन अस्पताल के नाम से बिल्कुल है), शिमला;

(२) सिविल तथा मिलिट्री डिस्पेन्सरी शिमला;

(३) रिपन अस्पताल, शिमला, और

(४) शिमला आरोग्य आयोग तथा अस्पताल, शिमला।

(ब) जी हाँ; शिवला आरोग्याभ्यं
कार्य अस्पताल, शिवला, जो सदस्य हे एड-
विल्स्ट विकास के द्वारा चलाया जाता है।

(ग) जी हाँ। हाल ही में श्री प्रकाश
बीर शास्त्री, संसद, सदस्य से एक ऐसी
शिकायत मिली थी और पंजाब सरकार से
परामर्श कर के इस विषय में छान बीन की
जा रही है।

(ध) सरकार कन्द्रीय मरकार के कर्म-
चारियों के इलाज के लिए इस अस्पताल को
कोई जन राशि नहीं देती। वे कर्मचारी,
जो इस अस्पताल में इलाज करने हैं,
अपने इलाज पर हुए खर्च की उतनी राशि
सरकार से प्राप्त करने के अधिकारी हैं जितनी
कि चालू नियमों के अनुसार दी जा सकती
है।

Medical College in Hissar (Punjab)

298. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a scheme from the Punjab Government for opening of a Medical College in Hissar; and

(b) if so, whether the scheme has been approved?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) No.

(b) The approval of the Government of India is not necessary for the establishment of any medical college.

Trained Personnel for Health

299. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Padam Dev:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2540 on the 10th September, 1959 and state the progress made so far in the assessment of requirements and resources of trained personnel for Health up to the end of the Third Plan period?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): The Working Group for Health has discussed the requirements and resources tentatively with most of the State Governments. Information is awaited from a few States and Union Territories. Final assessment would depend on the size and scope of the Third Plan.

W.H.O. Regional Office for South East Asia, Delhi

300. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 629 on the 12th August, 1959 and state the nature of progress made so far in the construction of building in the Indraprastha Estate to house W.H.O. Regional Office for South East Asia?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): Expenditure sanction for the construction of the building for the Regional Office of the W.H.O. at New Delhi and also for air-conditioning of the building has been issued by the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply on the 20th October, 1959. The C.P.W.D. have been instructed to proceed apace with the preliminaries like preparation of detailed drawings, and detailed estimates, calling of tenders etc., and to start the work as early as possible.

Report of Khosla Committee

1. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Amjad Ali:
Shri Sadhan Gupta:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Sarju Pandey:
Shri Achar:
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 55 on the 4th August, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the Khosla Committee appointed to go into the condition of Railway bridges and to suggest measures for improving the same has since submitted its final report;

(b) if so, the main recommendations thereof;

(c) whether the said report has been considered by the Railway Board; and

(d) if so, what recommendations have been accepted?

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

(b) A copy of the report is being placed on the Table of the House

(c) The report is under consideration

(d) Does not arise

India-Nepal Postal Agreement

302. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Bhakt Darshan:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 1236 on the 21st August, 1959 and state the progress since made in the negotiations with regard to an agreement between India and Nepal for postal and telegraphic communications?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr P. Subbarayan): No further progress has been made so far and the matter is still under consideration

Hindustan Shipyard

303. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 949 on the 29th August, 1959 and state:

(a) whether formal agreement for construction of cargo ships has since been entered into by Hindustan Shipyard with M/s Lubecker Flenderwache, West Germany, and

(b) if so, the main terms of the agreement?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). The matter is still under correspondence with the German firm

Godowns

304. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Padam Dev:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 2246 on the 7th September, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the brochures containing consolidated information on godown construction have been prepared, and

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

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) The work of laying down standards for godowns of smaller capacities is in progress with the Committee on Plan Projects and the brochure which is under preparation will be finalised when the standards are ready

(b) Copies will be laid on the Table when these are finalised

Travel Agents Association of India

305. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shri Sarju Pandey:

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 52 on the 4th August, 1959 and state:

(a) whether Government have since considered the proposal of increasing the foreign exchange allowance for Indians going abroad as requested by the Travel Agents Association of India; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b) The matter has been further considered but for the present it has not been found possible to increase the foreign exchange allowance for Indians going abroad for the time being

The question will be taken up again at the proper time

Public Call Offices

306 Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 77 on the 4th August, 1959 and state

(a) whether Government have since considered the proposals for opening P.C.Os at Ateh and Kunad, and

(b) if so, the result thereof

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan):

(a) The answer is in the affirmative

(b) *Mand: Ateh*—The proposal for opening of a P.C.O at this place has been sanctioned on 26th October, 1959. Necessary action is being taken to expedite execution of the work

Kunad—It is presumed that the place referred to is Kund in Gurgaon District. The proposal for opening a P.C.O at this place is being examined afresh. It being not a policy station for the purpose of provision of P.C.O, some party is required to guarantee the P.C.O against any loss to the Department. Enquiries are being made if the required guarantee can be obtained from interested parties. The P.C.O can be opened if the guarantee is forthcoming

भारत में टेलीप्रिंटरों का निर्माण

३०८ { श्री भक्त दश्मन
श्री दी० च० शर्मा

क्षमा परिवहन समां संचार मंत्री १७ अगस्त, १९५९ के अलारामित प्रश्न संख्या ६२१ के उत्तर के संबंध में क्षमा बताने की कृपा करेये

कि भारत में टेलीप्रिंटरों के निर्माण के लिए एक कारबाना स्थापित करने के बारे में इस बीच क्या प्रगति हुई है?

परिवहन समां संचार मंत्री (डा० च० शुभारामन) उन पाठ्यों के साथ जिन्होंने इस प्रयोजन में अपनी दिलचस्पी जाहिर की है वात चीत शुरू होने वाली है।

Purchase of Paddy

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

(a) whether Government propose to fix some uniform policy regarding purchase of paddy, and

(b) if so, what is that policy?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (b) Conditions differ from State to State, and it is for the State Governments to decide whether they will undertake purchase of paddy, and, if so, the method of purchase. Purchase prices for paddy in the different States have been fixed by the Government.

बुड़ापे की दबा

३१० पदित डा० ना० हिंदारी क्षमा स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेये कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि स्मानिया के डा० सी० आई० परहोन ने 'बुड़ापे की दबा' नामक किसी धीर्घि का आविष्कार किया है;

(ल) क्या डा० परहोन ने यह भी सिद्ध कर दिया है कि बुड़ापा एक रोग है जिसका उपचार किया जा सकता है, और

(ग) क्या भारत में भी इस प्रकार का अनुसंधान करने का विचार है?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (श्री द० प० करमरकर)

(क) और (ल) सरकार के पास कोई प्रमाणित सूचना नहीं है।

(ग) ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

Water of the Ganga

311. Shri P. C. Barooah: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Ganga water has remarkable health-giving properties; and

(b) if so, whether Government of India have any proposal to bottle and sell this water abroad like Avia water, to earn foreign exchange?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

हिमाचल प्रदेश में निर्दी का कटाव

३१२. { श्री पद्म देव :
श्री राम हुड्डा गुप्त :

क्या जाता तथा हावि मंत्री यह बताने की हुए करेंगे कि हिमाचल प्रदेश में किन-किन स्थानों पर १९५६-६० में अब तक भूमि के कटाव के बारे में कार्य किया गया है और उस पर कितना व्यय हुआ है?

हावि उर-मन्त्री (श्री मो० व० हुड्डा): हिमाचल प्रदेश में भूमि संरक्षण कार्य निम्न स्थानों पर चालू है।

हावि भूमि

१. महासू जिला में अरकी और कुनी-हार के क्षेत्र तथा बिलासपुर कुनीहार और बिलासपुर जिला में सुन्नाल के क्षेत्र।

बन जेव

१. जम्बा शहर के आस पास का क्षेत्र

२. सिरसर कैचमेन्ट बिलासपुर डिवी-जन के अन्तर्गत पेनल डिमान्सट्रेशन प्लाट

३. नैनादेही डिमान्सट्रेशन प्लाट गम्भर बाट कैचमेन्ट-प्लाट। रामपुर (नोगली बाट के अवर सतम्बुध नदी के बांध जिलारे)

४. बहादुर बाट बिलासपुर जिला

५. नाहन, राजगढ़ और बुबल बह डिवीजन।

इसके अतिरिक्त चम्बा, सिरमूर और शिमला के हूल्कों के उन क्षेत्रों की जिन में पहले बनरोपण किया गया था, देख आल की जा रही है।

१-४-१९५६ से ३०-६-१९५६ तक ऊपर दिये हुए कार्य पर २,२२,१४२ रुपये की रकम खर्च की गयी है।

New Hospital at Imphal

313. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2558 on the 16th September, 1959 and state when the construction of the new hospital at Imphal will commence?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): The construction of the new hospital will commence, it is hoped, during the Second Plan period.

Fishing Co-operative Society in Manipur

314. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 1525 dated the 25th August, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the amount of loan of Rs. 3,000 has been actually disbursed to the Ningthibikhong Senapati Longkhun Fishing Co-operative Society Ltd., in Manipur;

(b) whether there was any other applicant for the loan and how the loan was granted to this Society; and

(c) what are the conditions of the loan and for which purpose the loan was sanctioned?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Marthay): (a) to (c) - Information is being collected and will be placed before the House.

Jawahar Tunnel

315. { Shri D. C. Sharma;
Shri Pangarkar:

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 1209 on the 7th September, 1959 and state the further progress of work done so far in the completion of Jawahar Tunnel which will provide an all-weather road between Jammu and Kashmir?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): The progress of the Western and Eastern Tubes of the Jawahar Tunnel is as given below

Western Tube

- (i) Pilot heading and widening to full section completed
- (ii) Lining work almost completed
- (iii) The work on roadway, footpath etc almost completed

Eastern Tube

- (i) Pilot heading completed
- (ii) Widening to full section, about 80 per cent completed
- (iii) Lining of tunnel in progress about 50 per cent completed

Airport at Chandigarh

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

(a) whether any progress has been made in finalisation of the scheme for development of the airport at Chandigarh, and

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

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mehmood): (a) The existing aerodrome at Chandigarh has been provided with an all-weather runway 1800 X 33 yards with necessary taxi-

tracks and apron, technical and residential buildings Essential equipment and staff have also been provided there, and the aerodrome is fully equipped to meet the needs of Civil Aviation No further scheme of development is contemplated for the present

(b) Does not arise

Breaches in Jullundur-Mukerian Railway Line

317. Shri Inder J. Malhotra: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 1560 on the 25th August, 1959 regarding the suspension of Railway traffic on Jullundur-Mukerian Railway line and state;

(a) the steps proposed to be taken by Government to avoid such frequent breaches on the railway line in future; and

(b) the main causes leading to these breaches?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b) On Jullundur-Mukerian Section there are hill torrents originating in the Sub-Siwalik range near Hoshiarpur, which meander and flood the country and cause breaches to the Railway line The canalising of some of these "choes" is under examination by the Punjab Government One bridge which was damaged in the last monsoon, is proposed to be rebuilt with additional waterway A new bridge with adequate waterway is also proposed to be provided at another site which had breached

On Mukerian-Pathankot Section slips have occurred at the cutting near Chakki bridge These cannot be entirely prevented Efforts are, however, made every year to remove over-hanging portions The slope of the cutting is also proposed to be further flattened this year and it is expected that this will minimise slips in future

Expenditure on New Constructions

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

(a) the total expenditure incurred up to the end of September, 1959 for new construction since the beginning of the Second Plan period out of the sum of Rs 66 crores provided for this purpose during the Plan period,

(b) whether the Railway Board expect to utilise the full amount, and

(c) if not, what will be the shortfall?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Rs 38 66 crores

(b) Yes

(c) Does not arise

Railway Bridge over the Cauvery

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

(a) at what stage is the work of strengthening the Railway Bridge across the River Cauvery between Seringapatnam and Pandawapura on the Bangalore-Mysore Section of the Southern Railway,

(b) what is the amount spent so far on this work, and

(c) when it is likely to be completed?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) There are three railway bridges across the rivers Cauvery and Cauvery South near Seringapatnam on the Bangalore-Mysore section of the Southern Railway. The work of re-building all these three bridges has been included in the Railway's Works Programme for 1959-60. Detailed plans and estimates are under preparation and the work will be taken in hand as soon as the estimate has been sanctioned and materials collected

(b) Nil.

(c) It is expected that the work would be completed within 3 years' time

Derailment of Nainital Express

320 Shri Kumbhar: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state.

(a) what is the cause of derailment of the 8 Down Nainital Express on the Mailani-Pilibhit section which occurred on the 2nd September, 1959,

(b) whether any enquiry was conducted, and

(c) if so, the finding thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) to (c) A Junior Administrative Officers' Joint enquiry was held to inquire into the cause of the derailment of 8 Down Nainital Express which occurred at Seramau station on 2nd September, 1959 on the Mailani-Bhojepura section of the N.E. Railway

The proceedings of the Enquiry Committee are under scrutiny of the Railway Administration

Derailment near Muribahal Station

321 Shri Kumbhar: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that No 529 goods train was derailed between Titilagarh and Muribahal stations on the Raipur-Waltair line on the South Eastern Railway on the 25th August, 1959,

(b) if so, the causes of the accident; and

(c) the loss sustained as a result thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) On 25th August, 1959 at about 6 35 hours while No 535 Up through Goods was running between Muribahal and Titilagarh stations on the Raipur-Vizianagram Section of South Eastern

Railway, one wagon of the tram derailed.

(b) The derailment was due to failure of mechanical equipment

(c) Rs Six thousand approximately

Supply of Spectacles to Government Employees

322. Shri S. A. Mehdî: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state

(a) whether the Delhi Opticians Association has protested against the decision of the C H S to have a panel of six opticians to supply spectacles to Government employees,

(b) if so, the reasons for this new scheme, and

(c) action taken in the matter?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) to (c) It was decided to form a panel of Opticians who could supply spectacles to the beneficiaries of the C H S Scheme at reasonable rates The Delhi Optician Association has represented against the decision of the Government The representation of the Association has been considered and discussions have also been held with their representatives The scheme is on trial at present and the question of its continuation will be considered after a period of six months

Trachoma

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

(a) if a mass campaign to check trachoma is being launched all over the country, and

(b) if so, what is its nature?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b) On the basis of the experience gained so far under the Trachoma Control Pilot Project, it is proposed to undertake a mass campaign on a very limited scale around a Primary Health Centre in one Community Development

Block in each of the five States of Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Punjab, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh where trachoma is a major public health problem This campaign will be launched under the extended activities of the Trachoma Control Pilot Project The initial phase of this mass campaign will last for a period of three years from December, 1959 to December, 1962 The further experience so gained will be utilised in filling the gap in the knowledge in respect of methodology and administrative organisation so essential for the successful implementation of a country-wide mass campaign The time will be used in preparing the administrative machinery in the States and also in the training of a large number of personnel required for the implementation of the nation-wide mass campaign

The objectives of the initial mass campaign are as follows:

- (1) To educate the people about the seriousness of the problem, source of infection, mode of spread, means of checking, etc
- (2) To find out the most economical and effective methodology of application of intermittent method of treatment in the field on a large scale
- (3) To find out the simplest and most economical way to train the villagers in the self-administration of the drug to be used
- (4) To find if effective supplementary help can be had from the existing primary health centre staff to carry out and continue the above objectives and if so, its extent
- (5) To get the people into the habit of buying subsidized drugs for self use
- (6) To continue clinico-pathological and operational research and to create a nucleus for the culture of trachoma virus

and other viruses affecting the external eyes.

- (7) To train the public health workers to be employed in the mass campaign.
- (8) To draw up a nation-wide mass control programme.

भरता सुमेरपुर से हरपालपुर तक रेलवे लाइन

३२४. श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : क्या रेलवे नियंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बुन्देलखण्ड डिवीजन में भरता सुमेरपुर से हरपालपुर तक बनायी जाने वाली रेलवे लाइन के नियंत्रण के बारे में जिसका सर्वेक्षण बहुत पहले किया जा चुका है, नवीनतम स्थिति क्या है ; और

(ल) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने इसके लिये कोई प्रारंभिकता रखी है ?

रेलवे उपर्यंत्री (श्री स० व० रामस्वामी) :
(क) इस समय ऐसे किसी प्रस्ताव पर विचार नहीं किया जा रहा है। हाँ, १९२६-२७ में सुमेरपुर और हरपालपुर के बीच (६८ मील) रेलवे लाइन बनाने के सम्बन्ध में यातायात सर्वेक्षण किया गया था जो १०० मील सुमेरपुर छत्तरपुर प्रस्तावित लाइन का हिस्सा है। इस लाइन को बनाना उचित नहीं समझा गया।

(ल) जी हाँ, दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने जिन नयी यातायातों के बनाने का सुझाव भेजा है, उस में सुमेरपुर से छत्तरपुर तक एक लाइन बनाने की भी सिफारिश की गयी है और अग्रता के क्रम में इस लाइन को तेरहवां स्थान दिया गया है।

Canal Communications in Orissa

३२५. श्री Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government has given 12 lakhs of rupees for improving canal communications in

Orissa in order to carry iron ores to Paradip Port; and

(b) if so, what improvements have been made so far?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Jhoom and Forest Production in Tripura

३२६. श्री Bangshi Thakur: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Jhoom and Forest products of an area of Tripura measuring about 1,500 sq miles adjacent to Chittagong Hill Tracts border are exported via Pakistan for want of proper means of transport and communication; and

(b) if so, when and what steps Government propose to take in this regard?

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

(b) Does not arise

New Hospital at Dornakal

३२७. श्री T. B. Vital Rao: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state

(a) whether the plans and estimates for the proposed new hospital at Dornakal Junction, Central Railway, have since been finalised;

(b) if so, when the construction will start,

(c) when it is likely to be completed, and

(d) what is the bed strength of the hospital?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnuwas Khan): (a) There is already a dispensary at Dornakal Junction and there is no proposal at

present to provide another hospital or dispensary at this station.

(b) to (d). In view of reply to (a) above, do not arise.

Agricultural Loan to Displaced Persons in Tripura

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

(a) the total number of displaced persons in Tripura who applied for agricultural loan during 1959 so far;

(b) the total number of such displaced persons who have been granted agricultural loan during the same period;

(c) the highest and lowest amount of such loan granted;

(d) whether displaced persons of Madhuban, Sadar and Tripura applied for such loan;

(e) if so, how many of them were granted such loan;

(f) whether any of the displaced persons who were granted loan refused to draw it; and

(g) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) 20,869.

(b) 1,035.

(c) The highest amount of loan granted is Rs. 250 and lowest is Rs. 8.

(d) The displaced persons of Madhuban Colony in the Sadar Sub-Division of Tripura applied for the loan.

(e) 22.

(f) Yes.

(g) As the loan was not sanctioned in favour of the entire group of Madhuban Colony consisting of 106 displaced persons, the parties refused to draw it.

New Fruit Siding at Qutab Road, Delhi

329. Shri S. A. Mehdi: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that the new fruit siding at Qutab Road is most injurious to health;

(b) if so, the action taken in the matter; and

(c) the steps that had been taken to separate the fruit sidings from the refuse dumps in this area?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) to (c). Fruit siding at Qutab Road is situated about 1 furlong from the refuse loading platform. There is, therefore, no possibility of any infection spreading on account of the existence of these platforms as practically all fruits are packed in baskets or boxes etc. However, the Divisional Superintendent of Northern Railway is providing in consultation with the Delhi Municipal Corporation, a separate entrance for the refuse trucks direct from the Qutab Road side.

Bahuda River Project

330. Shri Sanganna: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3072 on the 15th April, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the estimates in respect of Bahuda River Project have since been finalised; and

(b) if so, with what results?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). An estimate for carrying out investigations of the Bahuda River Project was prepared by the Central Water and Power Commission and forwarded to the Government of Orissa for their concurrence to bear the cost. The Government of Orissa have now informed us that investigations will be carried out by their own Engineers.

Per Capita Consumption of Food

331. **Shri V. P. Nayar:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) what is the latest estimate of per capita food consumption in calories; and

(b) what is the break-up of the figure in terms of (i) cereals, (ii) proteins, (iii) fats and fatty acids, and (iv) vitamins?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b). Information regarding per capita food consumption in calories is not available. A statement giving the mean intake of foodstuffs as revealed by surveys carried out during 1955-58 is laid on the Table. [See Appendix J, annexure No. 42.]

Tourists to Spiti and Lahaul

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

(a) the number of foreign and Indian tourists separately who visited Spiti and Lahaul in Himachal Pradesh during the year 1959 so far; and

(b) how do these figures compare with those for 1958?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Number of Foreign and Indian tourists who visited Spiti and Lahaul upto 31st October, 1959 are as given below:

Foreigners	Indians
34	219

(b) These figures show an increase as compared with those for the corresponding period in the year 1958, which were:

Foreigners	Indians
13	142

Passenger Amenities at Stations

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

(a) the nature of amenities to be provided during 1959-60 at Kiratpur

Sahib and Nangal Dam Stations on the Northern Railway; and

(b) the amount proposed to be spent thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) and (b). No amenities works are proposed to be provided at Kiratpur Sahib during 1959-60. There is, however, a proposal for providing a cover over the platform at Nangal Dam at a cost of Rs. 55,000. The work will be carried out on receipt of acceptance of the share of the cost by the Punjab Government.

Pasteur Institute, Coonoor

335. { **Shri Vasudevan Nair:** -
 Shri V. P. Nayar:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether any research work is being carried at the Pasteur Institute, Coonoor, or any other Research Institutes in India, on tropical Eosinophilia; and

(b) what are the indications regarding its increasing incidence in India?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes.

(b) It is difficult to say whether there is a real increase in the incidence of the disease. The apparent increase may, to an extent, be due to the awareness of the condition by the medical practitioners and better facilities for diagnosis.

National Railway Users' Consultative Council

336. **Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of meetings of the National Railway Users' Consultative Council held in 1959 so far;

(b) whether a copy of the main recommendations made in them would be laid on the Table; and

(e) which of them have been accepted?

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

(b) and (c) A statement is laid on the Table [See Appendix I, annexure No 63]

Shipping Service

337. Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state

(a) the total tonnage in dead-weight of machinery plants and other commodities separately imported on account of the Central and State Governments and for the various undertakings owned, controlled or managed by them during each of the financial years ended 31st March, 1958 and 1959,

(b) the total quantity of these commodities carried by Indian and foreign ships separately during each of the financial years, and

(c) the total freight paid for these imports to Indian and foreign ships separately during each of the financial years?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha as soon as possible

Train Accident near Kathgodam

338. Shri S. A. Mehdi: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state

(a) whether an accident took place between Kathgodam and Haldwani on the 2nd October, 1959,

(b) if so, the details thereof, and

(c) the results of the enquiry?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b) On 2nd October, 1959 at about 0230 hours Down Ballast train No 2

entered Catch Siding and dashed against the dead-end at Haldwani station on the Kathgodam-Bhojepura section of NF Railway. As a result, the tram engine and three vehicles next to it capsized and one more vehicle derailed. One driver who was in the Rest Van of the train was killed instantaneously. The Engine crew consisting of 3 persons and 4 outsiders who were at that time in the huts built unauthorisedly at the site of the accident also sustained injuries

(c) Damage to the Railway property was estimated at Rs Seventeen thousand only. The cause of the accident is under investigation

12 hrs

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

HOLD-UP OF TRAIN BY DELHI STUDENTS

Mr Speaker: I have received notice of an adjournment motion from Shri Vajpayee regarding obstruction of a train by 2000 students here, which appeared in the front pages of the newspapers. What is the trouble due to?

Shri Vajpayee (Balrampur) rose

Mr. Speaker: There is no explanation necessary from the hon Member I am asking the hon Minister

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnaaz Khan): Yesterday No 33 UP New Delhi-Anritsar Passenger left New Delhi about 11 minutes late and arrived at Shahdara 20 minutes late. There was a crowd of students. They would not allow the train to start. In the first instance, we thought that they were protesting against the late arrival of the train. Later on, they said 'No, our demand is that an additional train must be run'. The line capacity between Delhi and Ghaziabad is very limited. There are very extensive engineering and signalling works going on. In fact, we are finding it extremely difficult to run the number of

[Shri Shahnawaz Khan]

trains that we are running at present, and it is likely that at some stage we may have to curtail one or two trains. So the question of introducing an additional train has been very thoroughly examined and it is just not possible at this stage. When the works are completed, then of course we may be able to run some more trains.

That was their demand. They stopped the train for about 5—6 hours. Then the District Magistrate went there and talked to them. Luckily better sense prevailed and they allowed the train services to resume at 12.10.

Shri Dasappa (Bangalore): Holding up how many other trains?

श्री बाजपेयी : सवाल यह नहीं है कि विद्यार्थियों ने जो कुछ किया वह अच्छा किया और उसका समर्थन किया जाय। सवाल यह है कि यदि रेलवेज कोई नई रेलगाड़ी चला सकती तो दिल्ली से जो हजारों विद्यार्थी उत्तर-प्रदेश और पंजाब को जाते हैं क्या उनके लिए कोई वैकल्पिक यातायात का साधन सरकार तय नहीं कर सकती? क्या सरकार मोटर बसों की व्यवस्था नहीं कर सकती? पिछले महीने सोनीपत जाने वाले विद्यार्थियों ने...

Mr. Speaker: I do not allow the hon. Member to go on speaking before I give my consent to this adjournment motion. I have allowed him an opportunity to speak on the limited question before the House. Evidently the hon. Member wants to ask if any other method of providing transport for these students cannot be thought of, though it may not be possible for the railways to run more trains.

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: The only other method is for the students to move by road—travel by buses. We shall welcome that very much.

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: There is nothing more that need be said on this. Everything

that is possible is being done. The students, who are going to be the future administrators of this country ought not to take the law into their own hands, obstructing not only themselves but other passengers. This is not the way in which the students ought to behave. They can certainly make representations. The parents are equally interested in seeing that the students go to the schools and colleges. Students do not drop from heaven. The parents are interested as much in them. This kind of encouragement should not be given to students. I would not have allowed this but for the fact that 2000 students took part in it. I will not tolerate recurrence of any such thing by any students. On the other hand, the students must behave properly. They are going to take charge of the administration one day.

I disallow this adjournment motion.

Shri Barrow (Nominated—Anglo-Indians): May I seek a clarification?

Mr. Speaker: No clarification is necessary. Everything is clear.

12.05 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

FURTHER LETTERS EXCHANGED BETWEEN GOVERNMENTS OF INDIA AND CHINA

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the letters exchanged between the Prime Minister of India and the Prime Minister of China after issue of the White Paper No. II on India-Chinese relations which was laid on the Table on the 16th November, 1959. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-1685/59].

Shri Bimal Ghose (Barrackpore): It must be circulated to us.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Yes, it will be circulated.

STATEMENT ON FLOODS IN LOWER DAMODAR VALLEY

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of statement on recent floods in the Lower Damodar Valley [Placed in Library, See No LT 1686/59]

With your permission, I want to add a few words. In the statement that I have just laid on the Table of the House, I have given the views of Government on the basis of material made available to us by the DVC I said yesterday that from the facts made available to me so far, I was not in a position to concede the demand for an enquiry straightway. I suggested that Members from West Bengal should meet me in my Chamber and place before me the relevant material that they have, to enable me to come to a decision in the matter. I am still keeping an open mind on this issue and would not hesitate to set up an Enquiry Committee if I find this really necessary on the basis of material that may be placed before me by the Members of this House

Shri Prabhat Kar (Hooghly) The statement may be circulated to Members

Mr Speaker. He has not added anything new. Hon Members will look into copies of the proceeding.

AMENDMENTS TO DELHI (CONTROL OF BUILDING OPERATIONS) REGULATIONS

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (3) of Section 19 of the Delhi (Control of Building Operations) Act, 1955, a copy of Notification No SRO 1493 dated the 11th May 1957 making certain amendments to the Delhi (Control of Building Operations) Regulations, 1955 [Placed in Library, See No LT-1687/59]

NOTIFICATION UNDER MOTOR VEHICLES ACT

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): I beg to re-lay on the Table, under sub-section (3) of Section 133 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, a copy of Notification No F 12(142)/55-Transport dated the 9th July 1959, published in Delhi Gazette [Placed in Library, See No LT-1598/59]

AUDITED ACCOUNTS OF ex-DRTA

Shri Raj Bahadur: I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers pertaining to the Delhi Road Transport Authority —

- (i) Balance Sheet of the Authority for the year 1955-56
- (ii) Profit and Loss Account of the Authority for the year 1955-56
- (iii) Financial Review by the General Manager, Delhi Road Transport Authority for 1955-56
- (iv) Audit Report on the Annual Accounts of the Authority for the year 1955-56
- (v) Operational Accounts of the Authority for the year 1955-56 [Placed in Library, See No LT-1688/59]

RULES UNDER SUPREME COURT JUDGES (CONDITIONS OF SERVICE) ACT

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): I beg to re-lay on the Table, under sub-section (3) of Section 24 of the Supreme Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Act, 1958, a copy of each of the following rules —

- (i) The Supreme Court Judges (Travelling Allowance) Rule, 1959 published in Notification No GSR 844 dated the 25th July, 1959
- (ii) The Supreme Court Judges Rules, 1969 published in Notification No 935 dated the

[Shri Datar]

15th August 1959. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-1579/59].

ORDERS UNDER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT

Shri A. M. Thomas: 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 Statements of Orders:—

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): 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) GSR No. 1062 dated the 12th September, 1959, making certain further amendment to the Imported Foodgrains (Prohibition of Unauthorised Sale) Order, 1958.
- (ii) GSR No. 1111 dated the 1st October, 1959, making certain amendment to the Sugar (Movement Control) Order, 1959.
- (iii) GSR No. 1153 dated the 17th October, 1959, making certain amendment to the West Bengal Wheat (Export Control) Order, 1958.
- (iv) GSR No. 1203 dated the 31st October, 1959, making certain amendment to the Delhi Wheat and Wheat Products (Export Control) Order, 1958.
- (v) GSR Nos. 1234 and 1235 dated the 4th November 1959.
- (vi) GSR No. 1237 dated the 6th November, 1959, making the Sugar (Movement Control) Order, 1959.
- (vii) GSR No. 1238 dated the 6th November, 1959.
- (viii) GSR No. 1239 dated the 9th November, 1959 rescinding the Madras Paddy (Transport Restriction) Order, 1959. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-1689/59].

- (i) Statement showing 134 Requisitioning orders for Rice served on Millers/Parties/ Banks in Krishna District (Andhra Pradesh).
- (ii) Statement showing 173 Requisitioning Orders for Rice served on Millers/Parties/ Banks in East Godavari District (Andhra Pradesh).
- (iii) Statement showing 176 Requisitioning Orders for Rice served on Millers/Parties/ Banks in West Godavari District (Andhra Pradesh).
- (iv) Statement showing 146 Requisitioning orders for Rice served on Millers/Parties/ Banks in Guntur District (Andhra Pradesh).
- (v) Statement showing 2 orders issued to Railway authorities prohibiting and restraining the movement of stocks of rice and paddy from the Railway goods sheds.
- (vi) Statement showing 3 orders to get declaration of stocks served on Millers/Parties/ traders in Krishna District (Andhra Pradesh).
- (vii) Statement showing 2 orders to get declaration of stocks served on certain millers/ traders in East Godavari District (Andhra Pradesh).
- (viii) Statement showing 9 orders to get declaration of stocks served on certain millers/ traders in West Godavari District (Andhra Pradesh).
- (ix) Statement showing 183 orders to get declaration of

stocks served on certain millers/traders in Guntur District (Andhra Pradesh)
[Placed in Library, See No. LT-1690/58].

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business for the week commencing 23rd November 1959 will consist of—

- (i) Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order Paper
- (ii) Consideration and passing of—the Legal Practitioners Bill, 1959 and the Kerala State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Bill, 1959
- (iii) Discussion on the Annual Reports of the Registrar of Newspapers for the years 1957 and 1958 on motions to be moved by Shri C. K. Bhattacharya and others at 3 P.M on Tuesday, the 24th 1959.
- (iv) Discussion on the White Paper II on India-Chinese relations laid on the Table of the House on November 16, 1959, and subsequent correspondence between the Governments of India and China on a motion to be moved by the Prime Minister on 25th November, 1959, after disposal of questions.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya (West Dinajpur): May I invite the attention of the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to the fact that it was decided in the Committee that 2 hours would be provided for each item under paragraph (iii) of the List of Business just announced. There

255(Ai) LSD—4.

were two notices of motions regarding two reports of the Registrar of Newspapers, namely, 1957 and 1958, by two Members. I was under the impression that each of these would have two hours allotted to it. That means, four hours in all. I find in the Report that the two have been combined and two hours have been allotted. I believe that the time allotted would not be sufficient for discussion of the two reports. I request that two hours be allotted to each of the two items. Therefore, I suggest that the time be increased to four hours

श्री भक्त दर्शन (गढ़वाल): वया उसका समय बढ़ाया नहीं जा सकता ?

Mr. Speaker: I am calling one after another. This item comes later. I do not understand why hon. Members do not look into the Order Paper and why they disturb the order? I have not yet come to that motion. This sort of thing disturbs awfully the proceedings. Now, statement by the Minister of Health.

CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO STARRED QUESTION NO. 79

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): Sir, in reply to part (c) of the Starred Question No. 79, dated 4th August, 1959 asked by Shri A. M. Tariq which was:

"if so, whether it is also a fact that farmers of village Burari (Delhi) have applied to Municipal Corporation, Delhi for making arrangements for utilisation of this water for irrigation of their land",

I replied as follows:

"It is understood from the Delhi Municipal Corporation who are the concerned authority that no such application has been received from them"

[Shri Karmarkar]

The correct reply should be as follows: "The reply was based on the information furnished by the Delhi Municipal Corporation who have subsequently explained that an application from an individual person, named Shri Devi Chand of village Burari, requesting for supply of sewage water for irrigation of his land, was received by the Corporation in June, 1958 and is receiving their attention. The area through which the channel has to be extended could not be surveyed so far as it is still under flood waters. It will be observed that there is apparently no inaccuracy in the reply previously given as it is a fact that no application was received from the farmers of village Burari (Delhi) for making arrangements for utilisation of water for irrigation of their land but the application was from one individual person."

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

FORTY-FOURTH REPORT

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narain Sinha): I beg to move the following:

"That this House agrees with the Forty-fourth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 19th November, 1959."

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya (West Dinajpur): May I repeat the statement that I made to you a little before? There should be two hours allowed to each of these motions, that is to say, two hours for the 1957 report and two hours for the 1958 report of the Registrar of Newspapers

Mr. Speaker: I am sure the report relates to the same matter though for two different years. Much of the ground is the same. I have got the discretion to extend the time by half

an hour which I shall do in this case so that it will be 2½ hours and that will suffice.

Now, the question is:

"That this House agrees with the Forty-fourth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 19th November, 1959."

The motion was adopted.

KERALA STATE LEGISLATURE (DELEGATION OF POWERS) BILL*

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): Sir, on behalf of Shri G. B. Pant, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to confer on the President the power of the Legislature of the State of Kerala to make laws.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to confer on the President the power of the Legislature of the State of Kerala to make laws."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Datar: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

12.14 hrs.

ANDHRA PRADESH AND MADRAS (ALTERATION OF BOUNDARIES) BILL—contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri B. N.

*Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II, Section 2, dated 20-11-1959.

Dated on the 19th November, 1960,
namely:

"That the Bill to provide for the alteration of boundaries of the States of Andhra Pradesh and Madras and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration."

[Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): Last time a demand was made on behalf of the Members that they should be provided with survey maps to know as to which villages are to be transferred. What has happened to that demand?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That question was raised yesterday and we have discussed that in detail. Now, perhaps, it is no use taking it up again. Now, Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava may continue

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): How much time remains, Sir?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We had four hours for the general discussion and we had taken about 2½ hours. I suppose we have about 1½ hours for general discussion.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy (Vellore): Many Members want to participate. What about them. (Interruptions.)

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava (Hissar): Sir, I may at the outset say that somehow yesterday I could only touch upon one point. That point was not finished. I submitted yesterday and I beg to repeat it most respectfully today that the time allocated is very short. We are today discussing the fates of at least three lakhs of people and I maintain it is not right to pass this Bill in haste. Therefore, I respectfully ask you to give me full time. I am not interested in this way or that way. I am from Punjab. The Madras and Telugu friends are the same to me. I speak from the

national standpoint. The homes are disrupted and people are sent from one State to another and Parliament should be convinced of the validity of the report as well as of the fact that they should be transferred. The transfer of three lakhs of people is a serious affair

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I quite appreciate the point of view of Pandit Bhargava but my difficulty also must be appreciated. There is the Business Advisory Committee and usually I find Pandit Bhargava present. I could not speak particularly about this particular meeting and say whether he was present or not. Again when it makes a recommendation, it is placed before the House for its approval. When the House has approved it, Members can see whether the time would be enough or not. When once we prescribe the limit, we should attempt to stick to it. Even then the Presiding Officer has got an hour with him and he can extend the time by an hour or so. If, instead of five hours, we were to ask that it ought to be 10 or 15 hours, how is that possible? That would rather be a reflection on us that we could not foresee what time would be taken by the Bill before us. I am prepared to give him more time but he should also consider the overall limit.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: It is a very general question. It happens every day in the House. The Committee allots the time and the House accepts it but we find it difficult when we actually take up the question here. When we were considering the Arms Bill, which was one of the most important measures for India, at the end of clauses 13 and 14, we found that the whole thing had to be guillotined. At the time when the House accepts the recommendations of the Committee, no Member is fully conversant how the debate shall proceed and what time will be required. As soon as that meeting is over things come here and we pass them. I am also of the same view that we should stick to the time as

[Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava]

far as we can but in some cases when we find we cannot do so, one hour more would not suffice. This may be considered by the Business Advisory Committee and more time should be allotted. We should not make haste like this. What would these three lakhs of people say? How do we proceed in the House? I do not want the others not to speak. Even if there be five more hours, it will not be sufficient.

Mr Deputy-Speaker: Other Members do want to speak

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava. I also want that they should speak. If I am speaking anything irrelevant, I will be guided by the Chair. I will not touch those points which are not important. But I will not be doing justice to me, to my countrymen and to the Parliament itself if I do not make those points which are important in this case and which ought to be considered by this House.

Mr Deputy-Speaker How long has he taken already?

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava. The one point that I touched has not been finished and if I go wrong somewhere, I may be restrained and I will not mind it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have no objection to Pandit Bhargava's continuing. I have no intention to stop him in the middle but at least he ought to place some limit on himself. He has finished one point in one hour. If he has ten points and requires ten hours, he may continue for ten hours as he was saying yesterday. I am not obstructing him now but he should take into consideration, I hope, the overall circumstances. Now, he may begin.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Sir, I do not want to adopt an attitude which you do not like. I will stop in the middle of a sentence unless

you order me to proceed further. The Rules provide that in the matter of Bills, every Member must be allowed to speak fully and the Rule does not say that he should be asked to stop his speech in the middle or in the middle of an argument.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Rules are made by the House and the House itself fixes the time. Instead of going into all that, I have requested him to resume his speech.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur) Sir, I would like to ask a small question. I am quite sure that Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava has to make a very valuable contribution to the debate. Some of us also are very much interested in this. I would like to know the time that can be allotted, because I feel that I want to make a very valuable contribution—of course, it will be for the House as a whole to decide who makes the valuable contribution. But with all humility and profound regard for the scholarship of Panditji, I would like to know whether you would tell me, if I make such a plea, that I may go on as long as I like. Only five hours have been allotted for this Bill. I would like to know how you are going to distribute the time.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker. Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava has not asked me to allow him to go on as long as he likes, rather he has left it to me to stop him as soon as I like.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: It is quite right. I agree with my hon. friend's suggestion that he will make a valuable contribution. I have never doubted the idea that he will make a better contribution. That is not the point at all. My hon. friend has taken a point which is not germane to the subject (Interruption). Yesterday also, Sir, several hon. Members interrupted and did not allow me to proceed.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I would request him to proceed with his speech; perhaps, the interruptions will die themselves.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I was speaking of an example in relation to villages Nos 129 and 150. These two villages are shown to be contiguous in the Madras plan Sir, I made a submission to the Chair and I repeat that today also. I requested the Chairman kindly to look at these two maps. I want you, Sir, to give your undivided attention to these two plans. These will prove to you that, as a matter of fact, the contiguity which Shri Pataskar has taken on the basis of the Madras plan is absolutely wrong.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Even then there would be difficulty. Even if I feel convinced of the strength of the case of Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava I will have no vote to cast in his favour, it would be the hon. Members of this House who would be required to vote on his side and, therefore, he has to convince them rather than the Chair.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I am very sorry to hear it from you. You may or may not have a vote, I am not concerned with that. If there is a tie you will also have a vote. My point is, so far as the Chair is concerned the Chair may, as a matter of fact, feel that Shri Pataskar's award is wrong.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What should the Chair do?

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: The Chair can express its views. If the Chair is helpless, all hon. Members are helpless.

Shri Tyagi: I want to know whether the hon. Home Minister accepts that it is wrong as suggested by Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. There ought not to be more than one hon. Member standing at a time.

Shri Khadilkar (Ahmednagar): Sir, I rise to a point of order. The hon. Member just now said that the award is wrong. It is not an award, it is an agreement between the two parties concerned; that must be made very clear.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Where is the point of order?

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: That is exactly where my hon. friend is wrong. It is an agreement between two Ministers about the principles, but so far as the report is concerned it is not an award.

Shri Palaniyandy (Perambalur): It was discussed in the legislatures also.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. Every point that he makes is not to be opposed here and now. Let him proceed. Let us hear him, and then the hon. Members can rebut him or support him.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: It is the report of a mediator. The Government is not denying it. You can see the report.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He should proceed with his speech now.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I am submitting that no arbitrator was appointed in this case. This has come out from a mediator. I do not want to go into this question; the House knows better than myself what an arbitrator's award is. An arbitrator's award is respected in other ways. If it were an arbitrator's award I would have dealt with it in a different way. Here we have a mediator's report on which the whole thing has proceeded. I would beg of you, Sir, to look at these plans for two minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will look into the maps later; I now request him to proceed with his speech.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I am referring to these maps. As I said, there are two villages Nos. 129 and 150. They are shown as contiguous to each other in the Madras plan, the plan on which Shri Pataskar proceeded. As a matter of fact, even in the plan on which the Government has relied—the Government has not given us the right plan—even in the eye-sketch plan on which both the governments relied, they are not shown as contiguous. Every person can see from this eye-sketch plan that villages 129 and 150 are not contiguous. There is another village—village No. 132—which intervenes.

Shri Tyagi: It is so, Sir

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I hope the hon. Minister will kindly look into the matter. Taking these two villages as contiguous so many villages have been taken away Village 132 that intervenes is an Andhra village. I hope this point is absolutely clear, and these four or five villages at least will not be allowed to go to the other side.

Now I will refer to the last example I have already referred to nine or ten examples; not that there are no other examples, there are 82 such examples but for want of time I am only taking 11 or 12. I now come to village No. 201 which has been given to Madras. Let us take the question of contiguity in regard to this number. There are villages Nos. 196 and 200 which are un-inhabited. Certainly they are not Madras villages. There is no population in these villages and the whole area belongs to Andhra—Tiruttani taluk in Andhra. These un-inhabited villages are the property of Andhra; certainly not of Madras.

Shri Tyagi: What is their language?

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: If I take the question of language I will have to start right from the beginning.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: When they are un-inhabited, whose language is there?

Shri Tyagi: Their names must be in one language or the other.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: When no person is there how can there be any language?

Shri Tyagi: The names of the villages will indicate that.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: In Andhra the names of the villages are all "Andhrans".

Shri Tyagi: Are they "Andhran" names?

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Of course, there is no doubt about it. These two un-inhabited villages do not form part of any pocket of Madras. Villages 201, 195 and 176 are contiguous to those villages. Village 176 is actually shown in the survey plan as lying east of 201 whereas in the Madras plan it is not shown like that. Therefore, according to this plan and also the eye-sketch plan it is absolutely clear, as clear as day light, that these are not contiguous to Madras.

Sir, I have pointed out these eleven examples, and there is one point that emerges from that. Sir, this plan, a copy of which I hold in my hand, has not been furnished. The hon. Home Minister was pleased to say at one time that no such plan has been prepared; but, ultimately he had to admit that such a plan was prepared and it is there. Wherefrom was this plan prepared and boundaries given? That plan is not forthcoming in spite of the Speaker's order and in spite of our humble requests. After all, we must decide whether these 47 villages existing in one place, which have been given to Madras have been transferred rightly. These villages are Andhra—majority villages. The population must be about 25,000. The

area must be a large one. According to me, they are contiguous. Any person can go and see them. They are all contiguous in the Puttur taluk of the Chittoor district. This can be found out not only by reference to this map but by mere sight. Any person can go there and see for himself. Any Member from this House can see it and the hon. Minister may go and see. I challenge anyone. Let him go and find out whether 135 Puttur village is contiguous or not to those forty-seven villages which have been given as pockets to Madras. There is no doubt about it. The Madras plan, of which I shall speak later, is absolutely wrong and it has been manufactured by a certain person who has bias and with a view to show that the Madras contiguity may be shown there. What is the result?

Now, there is another village which consists of 12 houses and has only 90 persons. 47 villages go to Madras from Andhra on account of the wrong location of the villages in a certain place. But this village of 12 houses is only a small village. On the other hand, the entire group of 47 villages go away to Madras. What is this? It is impossible to think of it in the history of the whole of India, and in the history of the world even such an anomaly, such an absurdity and such a tyranny has never taken place. On account of a wrong location, 47 villages have been taken away and the people there have been expelled from their places, from their own State and taken over to another State. The contiguity, as I said, can be seen by any person sent by this House or by the Minister.

Besides, who are the persons who prepared this map? They are persons who have not taken any oath before this House. So, even if the map do not show the contiguity, we have to decide, for the matter of that. But No. 135 is contiguous to Andhra. I would respectfully ask the Home Minister to verify it. He can do it very well. I may say that Shri

Pataskar never went to the spot. I know Shri Pataskar. He has been our colleague. He is a very respectable man and he was our Law Minister. I do not want to say that Shri Pataskar was partial to anybody. Not at all. I do not think he was partial. He is a man of eminence. He is one of the leaders. I do not want to say anything against him. But, at the same time, if our leaders commit a mistake, if the hon. Minister commits a mistake, we must correct the mistake.

One of the four principles which were laid down was that the line should be contiguous and sometimes it happens that the lines are not contiguous. An intervening line between two States cannot be contiguous unless, of course, as in this case, it crosses the boundaries. Therefore, on that basis alone, the people of these 47 villages cannot be deprived of their rights because of a wrong map and a wrong location. My hon. friend the Minister will not allow the other map to be brought here. This is the difficulty.

I spoke yesterday giving another example about the location of one village. Again, 20 villages have been given to Madras. What is this? The village I spoke of was in reference to the 12 houses. That is, No. 134—Gopalapuram.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: The name itself shows that it belongs to Madras. It is a Tamilian name.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Why point out the names in that way? After all, as Shakespeare said, "What is in a name"? I am not concerned with names. I am concerned only with population. The principle was that the population should be taken as a factor, and then it should be decided whether the village should go to Andhra or Madras. Not the name. The name may be there because it was once in a composite State of Madras, and it might have been in Madras then. In that case, I can

[Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava]

understand that This thing shows how the gentlemen are raising objections If the name is there like that ought not the population be looked into? Therefore, I submit, and I beg of you and of the whole House very respectfully on my bended knees and folded hands that the House should not be a party to the giving away of these 47 villages to Madras at least because of this mistake If this is a mistake, the House has to rectify the mistake

Shri Tyagi: Let that mistake be investigated

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava. It is very clear I can prove it now Let the plan come and it will be conclusively established by mere inspection of the plan then I must say a word about the plan also First of all, let us look at the plan which has been placed before the House by the hon Home Minister This is an eye-sketchn plan I have never heard of this plan before, but it has been placed before us What is its worth? It is said that after Shri Pataskar made his report, one Government made a plan or sketch and the sketch was sent to the other Government They wanted to see how wrongly it was done There is a note here which says

" correct location of the census villages which have been wrongly located in the census map 80, 100, 90 etc"

The census map is that of the Madras Government They themselves say that there are mistakes, and what are they? They further say "about 100, 96 and 80 etc, etc" What is the meaning of these "et ceteras" At least, if not one, there are 82 examples on the whole

I have referred to this plan Fortunately for the Minister, he is likely to say that his case was very good He has placed a plan which we never asked for. The plan we asked for is the plan of 1957-58 Instead of that

plan, he has given us this plan, which I am having here, and even from this plan I have shown to you, and I maintain that the House will come to the conclusion, that at least 125 villages on the basis of contiguity alone will go to Andhra and be retained in Andhra We have to rely on the plan on which both the concerned Governments rely Are we to be guided by the officers, whose names we do not know, in this regard? As a humble Member of this House I maintain that by a comparison of the plans, I have come to the conclusion that the contiguity is shown wrongly I pointed this out to the hon. Minister Out of eleven examples of plan there is only one case in which the hon Minister did not agree with me, and that was I think in regard to No 257 I gave the reason why he did not find it Regarding 207 he felt that the contiguity is not made out There is the village No 207 I submitted that it is contiguous to 184 The hon Minister rightly pointed out that they are not contained in this plan as contiguous But I am bound by this plan—I have got a copy of the survey plan It is not my making In that plan 207 and 204 are shown contiguous to each other, they are attached to each other That is not all In a plan of such a nature, where the boundaries of the villages are not shown, how can I be sure about the contiguity unless the boundaries are given? In this eye sketch plan also the boundaries are not given Therefore, he felt some difficulty in tracing out the boundaries 207 and 204 are contiguous in the survey plan It is a question of fact

Yesterday, I gave a story-
पर से आया मोतिर नाई
In all these things, should we not see to the question of fact? Is it not a question of fact? What is the use of appointing a mediator who does not go to the villages? In these things what are we to consider? I am very sorry that the hon. Minister said yesterday certain wrong things He

stated the position wrongly. Of course, Shri Datar is a man for whom we have got the highest respect. Though he is younger to me in age, so far as respect goes, he commands our respect as much as his leader Shri G. B Pant and Shri Jawaharlal Nehru. We respect him very much, but I am afraid that when I find that he is wrong, I must point out to him that he is wrong. He will excuse me if I refer to what he said. Yesterday he pointed out that all the things that I was referring to were not objected to in the Assembly and the Council there. He said that nobody said these things and nobody objected, and asked why this man from Punjab is coming forward in this matter and whether I am pleading a case as in the Supreme Court. I am only submitting one thing. I say it most honestly and believe me when I say that I am only interested in the fate of those people, who are our countrymen. I have got no other interest.

Will the hon. Minister kindly look at the contents of these two debates in the Andhra Legislatures? I did not read them before yesterday, and therefore I could not contest the point of my friend in that regard, though I knew the facts. I have gone through the evidence and gone through the debates which took place the same day in both Legislatures. The Chief Minister said, "We are to give the recommendations on the 31st July and we must have the whole argument today and in a very short time". Certainly it was a very short debate, in the Council, on the 28th July, 1959, and the recommendation was to be sent on the 30th July. The hon. Chief Minister made a speech then. There were about six more members who spoke. I would respectfully beg of the hon. Minister to go through the speeches. He will find that at least two of them took strong exception to this report. If I read out to you the speech of the Chief Minister, you will see that he was very apologetic. If any hon. Member is interested, I would request

him to read these portions. But so far as the hon. Minister is concerned, I would most respectfully submit to him to kindly go through the speeches. He will see that Mr. Sanjeeva Reddy himself was apologetic and he said, as a matter of fact, that these maps are incorrect.

Shri Tyagi: Party discipline

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I will show it is a case of party discipline and there is nothing more. If a whip is issued to me, either I must resign from the party or vote for it. I have made very conflicting speeches in this house many times against the principles propounded by Government, but at the time of voting, I have to vote for it, as otherwise I have to leave the party. This is our complaint every day in this House. In the Assembly, more Members criticised this report of Pataskar than agreed to it. Only 2 members agreed and they were one Mr. Mir Kassim Ali Khan and Mr. Sanjeeva Reddy. He also was apologetic. I will read out the names of those who opposed this Bill in terms stronger than mine. They gave the very same arguments as I am giving. Unfortunately, I have no time. If you allow me ten hours...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If the hon Member wants 10 hours and if the House agrees for 10 hours, what objection can I have? I can put it to the House.

Shri Tyagi: Time will not decide it. The matter is more complicated than even the McMahon line, it seems.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I am not asking you to put it to the House. I do not want to take up an attitude which you do not or the House does not ant to like. If the House restricts, me, I will sit down.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: There is no objection to Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava having more time if the total time for the Bill is extended by 2 hours.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: The gentleman has such a large heart that he wants to hear me. This must be the attitude of others who are opposed to my view. There is no conflict between us.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will put it to the House, for extension.

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): I beg to move:

"That the time allotted by the House on the 21st August, 1959, (vide Forty-first Report of the Business Advisory Committee) for consideration and passing of the Andhra Pradesh and Madras (Alteration of Boundaries) Bill, 1959, be extended from five hours to six hours."

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Even the Deputy Speaker can extend the time by one hour.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Originally Government allotted 3 hours for this Bill. Then I agreed to 5 hours. Now I am agreeing to extension by one more hour. That means, from 3 hours it is now 6 hours. What more does the hon. Member want? The decision about 5 hours was almost unanimous.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: My objection is, this is not like the Andhra Council, where there were only 16 pages of proceedings on this important Bill. This House is a responsible one. Article 3 of the Constitution enjoins on us to take full responsibility. (Interruption).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is a protest that the Andhra Assembly is also a responsible one.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: But there are only 16 pages for the whole of this proceeding.

I beg to move:

That in the motion moved by Shri Satya Narayan Sinha,—

for "six hours" substitute "twenty hours."

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): In view of what my hon. friend, Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava, has said, I submit 6 hours are very inadequate. So, I request you to increase the time to 10 hours. I beg to move:

That in the motion moved by Shri Satya Narayan Sinha,—

for "six hours" substitute "ten hours".

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: I beg to move:

That in the motion moved by Shri Satya Narayan Sinha,—

for "six hours" substitute "seven hours".

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will put Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava's amendment first. The question is:

That in the motion moved by Shri Satya Narayan Sinha,—

for "six hours" substitute "twenty hours".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will now put Shri D. C. Sharma's amendment. The question is:

That in the motion moved by Shri Satya Narayan Sinha,—

for "six hours" substitute "ten hours."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will not put Shri N. R. Muniswamy's amendment for increasing the time to 7 hours.

Shri Nagi Reddy (Anantapur): I think it would be better to adjust ourselves to 7 hours.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: All right.

Shri Guray: We agree provided all the extended time does not go to Pandit Bhargava.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

That in the motion moved by
 Shri Satya Narayan Sinha,—
 for "six hours" substitute
 "seven hours".

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will now put Shri Satya Narayan Sinha's motion as amended. The question is:

"That the time allotted by the House on the 21st August, 1959, (vide Forty-first Report of the Business Advisory Committee) for consideration and passing of the Andhra Pradesh and Madras (Alteration of Boundaries) Bill, 1959, be extended from five hours to seven hours".

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We may place some time-limit on the speeches also. May I know how many Members want to speak? There are at least 12 Members and some may be absent.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: Madras and Andhra Members may be given preference

Shri Nath Pal (Rajapur): This is Parliament, not the Andhra Assembly.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If we stick to the decision that one hour will be given to the clause-by-clause consideration, we have spent 3 hours so far.

Shri Nagi Reddy: Yesterday some time was taken on technical matters.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is also included in the general discussion. Out of 7 hours, 6 hours are for general

discussion, out of which we have spent 3 hours. So, 3 hours remain for general discussion. I will request Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava to be as brief as he possibly can.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I was speaking about the vote of the Andhra Assembly Members, because it has been contended by the other side that since the Legislature has approved of it, there is no question of any other person taking any objection. As I submitted yesterday, they can only express their views and the views of the Chief Minister have got no more weight or value; the vote of the Members of this House has much more value than any other person's view. The Andhra members can only express their views.

As I said, two members of the Council were opposed to it and even some amendments were moved. They wanted some other boundary disputes to be appended and sent for mediation. I was speaking of the Assembly. In the Assembly only ten persons spoke. In the Council only six persons spoke, of which two were against.

Shri Nagi Reddy: People are represented both in the Assembly and in the Council.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I do not want to be told anything. You will have your say. You are taking my time, which is already restricted. For God's sake, allow me to proceed in my own way. In the Assembly, ten members took part in the debate, and out of ten 8 members objected to the report and criticised very bitterly in the same way as we are doing it here. Perhaps, I am not as bitter as they were, because they were the interested people in that. 8 members protested against the report and said that the Chief Minister has no business to agree to these principles without consulting them, without the consent of the Legislature. He had no right to do that. About the map, it was said that Shri Arputham, an officer appointed for this purpose, did many wonderful things. Many bitter things were said on this matter. In fact, the bitterness

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was so great that about Tiruttami the hon Chief Minister had to say that it is a very sad thing that the bitterness is there 8 persons spoke against the report One member in favour was Mr Ahmad Ali Khan, who did not deal with it in detail but only touched the general points Then Shri Sanjiva Reddi said I am accepting the report, as I have accepted Shri Pataskar as a mediator, and he is a gentleman Who denies that? Then he says that on that ground they have to approve the report But did anybody challenge a division? We also sometimes do not have a division, and the House approves a report in that way without any vote or division Then, as somebody suggested, in the Andhra Assembly it was a party question So, all party members had to vote in favour of it, and that is how this was passed I will not take any more time, but may I respectfully beg of the hon Minister to go through reports and the Assembly debates and find out for himself if any of the points were advanced or not and whether the criticism was bitter or not If he is satisfied that there was no bitter criticism, I have nothing to say on that

I was submitting for your consideration the plans Let us, first of all, consider the Madras plan, which is the most important one The other plans were not called by Shri Pataskar He considered this plan and this plan is the pivot of the whole thing The question is who prepared this plan? This plan is said to have been prepared by Shri Arputhanathan The name, certainly, is an abnormal one,—and he is a Madras civilian—and if translated, it means the doer of wonderful things He is द्रम बासुदेव

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Panditji asked a little while ago what is there in a name?

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: There is nothing in the name When the name and the work of that man are

consistent, there is something to comment His name is Arputhanathan Arputha in Madras means 'wonder' He did a wonderful thing He is द्रम बासुदेव What has he done? When there was a census in 1951, the census figures were absolutely wrong, as I will have occasion to show It is wrong, and I will prove it is wrong You know what happened in Punjab I know what happened A man from our district went to a Muslim village and put 400 slips in the census list and that way the Muslim population was inflated and he was informed of this act This was so everywhere So much so, that the SRC stated in one paragraph of their report that the census figures will be found to be inflated, and that is perfectly true

Shri Narasimhan That is so for both sides

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: He has no right to interrupt me He should hear when I speak

Shri Narasimhan I was only saying

Mr. Deputy-Speaker I request him to resume his seat

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava Yes yesterday also, I found him sitting with the hon Minister and instructing him I have no objection to that At the same time, I wanted to contradict him when he was not right I, therefore, beg of him to kindly listen and if I do not give full facts then he can raise objection

My hon friend said that some man was appointed from Andhra also Kindly go through the reports and you will find how those persons from Andhra acted, and it was commented in the Legislative debates that action should be taken against the Andhra people and they should be imprisoned It was said in the debates of the Assembly As a matter of fact, after reading the debates, I have become wiser and I know what the Madras people

did in Andhra I am not an enemy of Andhra or Madras, both are my friends, and relations

I was submitting that Shri Arputhanathan was appointed by the Madras Government

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: Both the Governments prevailed over the Central Government to appoint

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: The map was prepared by him. He was asked by the Central Government, at the instance of the Madras Government, that the census slips should be taken possession of and that the Tamil-speaking and Telugu-speaking villages should be separately shown. That was his function. Afterwards, the Madras Government

Shri N. R. Muniswamy. Has it been accepted by the Andhra Government as part of the award?

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava. I will read out that to my hon friend. He was asked to prepare the plan. How did he prepare it? He went to the Collector's office and took possession of slips. How did he prepare it? The necessary information was not there in the slips. Many of the slips do not contain information about the language, the boundaries of the contours. If there is mention of language in one slip, all the slips are taken to refer to the same language. Or, they will take into account the names. The names of the villagers were there. From the names, caste and other particulars he presumed certain things, and with that information he prepared this. There is another difficulty. When the slips were taken possession of in many cases the slips did not contain mention of the mother tongue. As it is a decisive matter, from the slips he had to find out their mother tongue. In some slips that information was wanting. In some cases they were effaced and they were not found. What happened? He says in his report that from the name he came to the conclusion what was his mother

tongue, from the community he came to the conclusion what was the mother tongue. So, these were the things which were employed by him to frame this census report. Then he says

"In some cases the enumerators had omitted to mark against the appropriate question the symbol relating to the mother-tongue language of the individual represented by the slip. In some cases, the symbol marked was either unintelligible or meaningless. For example, the language symbol marked by some enumerators in the case of children was '0'. According to the instructions issued for the original census sorting, the language of the individual in whose case there is no entry in the slip should be taken as the language of the district, unless the entries relating to other members of the same household provided a different indication specifically."

So, this indication was not conclusive. It is very wrong. On the basis of that, the mother tongue of the children was shown as '0'. Then he says

"In the course of the speedy sorting done in 1951 the sorters naturally found little time to look up the slips relating to other members of the household or lost sight of the omission at the initial checking stage and sorted such slips under the language of the district. At the present sorting, I instructed the sorters and Compile-checkers to fix the exact mother tongue in such cases by tracing a slip relating to other members of the same household and whenever this could not be done the slips were examined by me or by my two Deputy Superintendents and we fixed the language with reference to other internal evidence such as the name of the individual, and the community to which he belonged. Only those cases where the language of the individual could not be fixed as

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above were put under 'other
languages'."

Now, as regards other things he says

"The percentage figures for Kannada language in Kangundi sub-taluk have been exhibited in the map only in respect of those villages where Kannada is found to be the predominant mother-tongue. Boundaries have also been roughly indicated wherever possible and necessary. In the case of surveyed areas "

12 hrs

May I submit at this stage that so far as Tiruttani Taluk is concerned, it is divided into two areas. One area is said to have been surveyed in 1935 and other area, which is not surveyed, contains many villages which have now been made over from Andhra to Madras. So, this is a case of partial survey of the Tiruttani Taluk and he is speaking of that area. He says

"Boundaries have also been roughly indicated "

Now, in a boundary dispute rough indication or flexible indication is out of the question. It is the worst kind of an offence against those men that there should be roughness and not exactitude. He says

"Boundaries have also been roughly indicated wherever possible and necessary. In the case of surveyed areas, unit boundaries have been indicated in full. But in the case of unsurveyed blocks and areas, boundaries of units have been indicated only in cases where one or more of the adjacent units have a predominance in a different mother-tongue language. Boundaries shown are not to scale "

In the map scales are not there

"Boundaries shown are not to scale and are only approximate

They serve to indicate the location and not the area or contour. All the units in which a language other than the principal language of the State predominates, i.e., where the number of persons speaking that language exceeds 50 per cent have been coloured."

This is the way in which this map has been prepared, according to the person, Shri Arputhanathan, himself. He has said that I am reading from his note. It means, if you will kindly have a look at this plan, it would appear that this plan is not a proper plan for the fixation of boundaries. It cannot be a proper plan even by taking this plan because here the boundaries of many villages are not given. How can contiguity be fixed unless the boundary is there? How can you say that they are contiguous? In a petition, No 35, which had been presented to this House and which had been circulated through the kindness of the Petition Committee, 82 wrong locations have been pointed out. They can be verified. That is not all. I have got a paper in my hand which will show that as a matter of fact in regard to many villages the dimensions shown in this Census Handbook is quite different from the dimensions given in this book prepared by Shri Arputhanathan

For instance, the extent of village No 150 is shown as 0.91 square miles whereas the three Telugu villages, Nos 94, 76 and 93 are shown as measuring 4.70 sq miles. Yet, from the plan itself, if you compare that, it will appear that these three villages containing 4.70 sq miles are shown having less dimension than the one village, No 150, which is only 0.91 sq miles. That means that this plan is entirely undependable so far as contiguity is concerned.

This is not the only one instance. I will refer to the hon. Minister—I will not take his time—some villages which he can verify for himself

subsequently. I have given 150 as opposed to 94, 76, 93. I may give 69 and 82 as opposed to 183 and 184. I may give 186 and 217 as opposed to 216 and 215. I may give 139 and 182 as opposed to 198; 210 as opposed to 214; 100 as opposed to 96 and 80; 91 and 111 as opposed to 112 and many others. I need not go further. As a matter of fact the number is legion. It is innumerable.

Therefore this plan which is said to be dependable according to Shri Pataskar is a plan which ought not to have been touched even with a pair of tongs. When the boundary is not there, when the acreage is not shown and when the contours are not shown then what have they shown and what have they prepared?

Now, in regard to the villages the agreement was that this thing shall be done village-wise. What is a village? The question arises as to in what sense the Andhra Government understands it and in what sense the other Government understands it. It so happens that many of these villages have got hamlets, even to the extent of three or four hamlets. As a matter of fact the village should have been a revenue village. But the revenue village has not been considered and the census village has been considered.

Even taking the census village Shri Arputhanathan did a very wrong thing. He splitted certain villages, took the hamlets into consideration and gave them census numbers, whereas in the case of Andhrians he did not split those villages into hamlets. Therefore a wrong has been done. I would respectfully submit for the consideration of the hon. Minister two names of such villages where the Andhra villages have not been divided into hamlets, whereas in the case of Madras they have been so divided, so that he might just note and see if I am correct. One is No. 60, Pomingradu, where the hamlets were not splitted. Then No. 63, Kodivasla where the hamlets were not splitted. Then

No. 69, Negidala. Similarly, Paliput, No. 7.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Paniput is in Punjab.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Not Paniput, but Paliput. The hon. Professor should listen. Then No. 45, Nelattur; No. 46, Shivada; No. 82, Keechalam. These are the villages in which the hamlets have not been splitted. They all belong to Andhra.

Now look at the other side. Village Nos. 260, 114, 116 and 117, all these have been splitted into hamlets. On that basis contiguity has been found. So, this is an unfair way of doing this. As a matter of fact this hamlet affair should have been uniformly treated in both the places. So this is not right.

Now let me come to another point. I submit that according to law this plan is one which ought not to have been allowed to be brought into existence. Section 15 of Act XXXVII of 1948 and section 13 of Act XXIV of 1939 say like this:

"No persons shall have a right to inspect any book, register or record made by a Census Officer in the discharge of his duty as such, or any schedule delivered under section 10 and notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the Indian Evidence Act, 1872. (I of 1872), no entry in any such book, register, record or schedule shall be admissible as evidence in any civil proceeding whatsoever or in any criminal proceeding other than a prosecution under this Act or any other law for any act or omission which constitutes an offence under this Act."

So, according to the provisions of the law these census slips are not to be taken in evidence. They are for a certain purpose and we know with what care they are formed. Therefore the law insists that it will not be utilised for any purpose whatsoever and yet the Madras Government have chosen to get a map prepared on the

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bans of that! The question was very easy. Apart from my objection to the acceptance of these four principles, to which I am coming later on, my humble submission is that as a matter of fact this was very easy to find as to what were the villages in which the majority was Madras and what were the villages in which the majority was Andhra. Even in Kerala, I think one or two months have been taken to frame a fresh electoral list. The whole of Kerala, as a matter of fact, has been taken census of. Similarly, in this small area there would have been no difficulty and census could have been taken.

But apart from the point of census, to which I am coming now, at least this contiguity is a question of fact which can be seen with eyes with reference to the revenue records of those places. But then

चर से ग्राम सोतिविर नाई

This Shri Arputhanathan has shown the contiguity absolutely wrongly. He has shown all these places belonging to Madras. They do not belong to Madras. They belong to Andhra. This is in Andhra Province. This is in Andhra Taluk. This could be seen very easily. What I am submitting is a very simple affair and I would feel most disappointed if the Government does not accede to my request, namely, that at least now an inspection is made of the two places, Nos 134 and 135 of Puttur taluk and of the other contiguities. It should have been made by Shri Pataskar, by Shri Arputhanathan. He sat in a room, in the Collector's room and out of these census slips he framed something. He never himself went to the spot, nor did Shri Pataskar. My complaint against Shri Pataskar is that as a mediator he ought to have gone to the spot. This objection was raised by those people interested as will appear from the award. The people put many written and printed objections before him, some of which I have also got here

with me, that these contours were wrong and that he could see that for himself, but this was not done which even a simple villager would have done had he been appointed a mediator. This is the difference between the mediator and the person who has got his head over his shoulders and a conscience in his heart.

What did he say? He said There is one plan prepared by the Madras Government the Andhra Government has not got a plan. How are we concerned with that? The people of Tiruttani whose fate has been decided gave maps to him, they placed objections before him. In one of the rulings of the Punjab High Court I find it said that an officer or a magistrate should not sit looking on when the cocks were fighting he should use his intelligence. One map was prepared by the Madras Government and that was the map prepared in this manner. All these defects were pointed out and the people protested against it. He could have got a new map prepared, this was not difficult because according to my friend even in 1953-54 these survey maps were under preparation. Only half of it had been prepared in 1935 and the other half has not been surveyed up to this time. In the absence of a survey map, as I have said twice or thrice, it is impossible to fix the boundaries, it is impossible to find out the contiguity between the villages and to find out which people are in a majority or in a minority.

What has happened? You can visualise for yourself how the Andhra people in these 318 villages will have to live? They will be transferred to Madras State. If I am living in a village in which the Telugu speaking people are in a majority, it must be their village. But by the wrong location of even a small village with 12 houses and 90 souls, another village of 3,000 persons with a Telugu majority has been given away to Madras. This is the negation of all justice.

Now I will place before you the figures of census which will speak for themselves. Thus Tiruttani area which is the subject of the dispute here is a very important area in Andhra, one of the most important. There is a temple there which is one of the most ancient temples and Andhras worship there.

Shri Ganapathy (Tiruchendur) Madras people are worshipping even in Tirupati.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: But it is a Telugu temple, my friend will concede

This is the bane of India that we are hero worshippers and people of our own States are treated with very great respect and affection. So far as others are concerned, I treat Shri Rajagopalachari and Dr Radhakrishnan, for instance, with great respect. I almost worship them in my imagination as the leaders of our nation. But if Dr Radhakrishnan is treated as belonging to Madras and not to Andhra, how will the people of Andhra feel? If Shri Rajagopalachari is treated as belonging to Andhra and not to Madras, how will the people of Madras feel? What they feel about Dr Radhakrishnan they feel about their land. The question is very complicated. Even the syllabus of students is changed even the land tenures are changed even the income tax changes, even the per capita income changes everything changes, if you change a man from Andhra to Madras. So it is a very serious matter. Now, the Andhra people have to pay so much money as compensation to those whose lands have been taken away. There are many other questions.

When I read the reports of these proceedings yesterday I came to know what the difficulty was. I read the S.R.C report, and I will also read out some portions from it here. It is a most serious matter. These people living there are very much attached to their land as generally all people are attached. There is nothing wrong

about that. When you are changing it, it really grieves me that it is being hustled in this way and not treated properly.

I may give you some figures. I shall give you the 1951 census figures to which objection was taken by the Telugu people. The population of Tiruttani Taluk, most of which is being transferred to Madras, was 2,32,941 out of which the Tamilians were 1,21,859 and the Telugus 1,02,585 i.e., the Tamilians were 52.4 per cent and the Telugus 43.5 per cent. These are the figures of 1951 to which the Telugus object, and I will give reasons for that. In making this wonderful map, Shri Arputhanathan in 1955 took the very same material of 1951 census, but what figures did he give? Tamilians instead of being 1,21,859 were shown as 1,40,961 by him in 1955 from the very same material of 1951, so that they increased by 19,000. Wonderful!

Shri Tyagi: They are so prolific

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: No question of being prolific. Another census was not taken, but the same material was used. The Telugus were 1,02,585. They were reduced to 87,454 that is they became 15,000 less, on a mere recounting by an officer, so that the ratio of Tamilians rose to 60 per cent from 52.5 and for the Andhras it fell to 37 per cent from 43.5. When the population is treated like this and a difference of 34,000 is made, the Tamilians can be very easily shown as being in a majority. Even if a twin was born, it would affect the merits of the case because if the population of Tamilians is 50.1 per cent it will go to Madras, and if the Telugus are 49.9 per cent, it will not remain in Andhra. When that is the position when the difference is so little if you make the difference 34,000 in the preparation of the census figures, how can just be done in this case? The proper thing to do was to take a census again. May I ask the hon. Minister why they should have taken the 1951 census. In 1960 you

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are going to have a new census. Why not abide by this census so that there may be perfect satisfaction at least according to the principles to which the Chief Minister of Andhra agreed, those principles which are absolutely wrong, which are not universally applicable to the whole of India and were condemned by the SRC report and other people. Even according to those principles, the people there should feel that they have been done justice, but you are not having that

If you look at the census figures of 1951 you will yourself be convinced that as a matter of fact it was quite wrong. In 1931 in Tiruttani town there were 58 per cent of Telugus and 41 per cent of Tamils. Between 1931 and 1955 a great difference has been made. If you kindly see Petition No 13 all the figures are given there. In 1931 the total population was 1,98,455. There were 99,227 Tamilians and 97,243 Telugus. So, the Tamilians were 51 per cent, and the Telugus were 48 per cent, and the others were one per cent. In 1951, all this changed, and changed for the worse, which means that in 1951, the agitation had begun to grow, and all the enumerators in Tiruttani were Tamilians. It is an admitted fact that they were all Tamilians, and, therefore, the Telugus complained that the population had been inflated. Even here, the inflation in just one village is not very material, but if in ten villages, you inflate the population and increase the Tamil population which is near 50 per cent by even one man, the balance is upset, and those villages go away. This is the absurdity in this case.

Dr. M S Aney (Nagpur): What happened in the census of 1941?

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Those figures are not available. I would have liked to give the 1941 figures also, but they are not available.

As regards the villages, if I read out to you how the populations have

been changed, you will be simply surprised. I would refer the hon. Minister to the speech of Shri Gopala Reddy, MLA in the Legislature. He has given certain instances of this kind of bungling so far as the census is concerned. He has given the names of certain villages to show how those persons who belonged to the Telugu areas were treated differently.

I have got here a statement containing the population according to the 1931 and 1951 census, in regard to twelve villages, and they will show that between 1931 and 1951, such a great and glaring discrepancy was made in regard to the populations that it just takes one's heart away. How was it that these Tamilians were more procreative, while those Telugus perhaps began to practice birth control? These Telugus have not increased in population, they have decreased on the contrary. Whereas others have increased, these people have decreased. They have decreased by 6 per cent while others had increased by 10 5 per cent or so.

For instance, in Ramapuram, in 1931, the figure was 815, while in 1951, it was 1197, as far as the population was concerned. The number of Tamilians which was 424 in 1931 rose to 812 in 1951 whereas the number of Telugus which was 391 in 1931 came down to 380 in 1951. During the same period, the one lost by 11 persons, while the other gained by about four hundred persons. This is the story of many other villages also, of which only twelve examples have been given in this report. I do not want to read the whole of it, because I do not want to waste the time of the House, but it would appear from a perusal of these figures that there is no question that these figures were inflated, and these figures are not right.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is the hon. Member likely to conclude within the next ten minutes?

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I have already submitted that I shall conclude at any time you may order me to conclude I want to have my full say, and I am desirous of having my full time, because I have devoted many days to the study of this case as a disinterested person, but if you want to curtail the time, and if the House so agrees, and if the exigencies force you to do so, I am not going to blame you; I am going to blame myself only, and I am going to blame the Parliament which has not provided sufficient time for this, to which I am also a party. But I cannot help. If you would allow me, I shall at least mention the points without expatiating on them.

Mr Deputy-Speaker: Will the hon Member conclude in another fifteen minutes?

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: That will not be enough, but as I have submitted already, I am in your hands. Whatever you order, I shall abide by.

Mr Deputy-Speaker: The hon Member may try to conclude within the next fifteen minutes.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: You may kindly ring the bell, and I shall sit down, because I shall not be able to see whether it is fifteen minutes or ten minutes which are over.

Now, the question arises as to the principles on which this question should have been decided and should be decided in the whole of India. The States Reorganisation Commission devoted a good length of time to this matter, and the history of the Andhra question also had given us some inclination as to how this question should be decided. In paragraphs 291 and 298 of their report, the States Reorganisation Commission have stated that a district as such should be separated, if necessary, or at the most only taluks could be separated, but not villages. They have also stated that 70 per cent

population should be basis on which an area could be called unilingual, otherwise, it should be considered as bilingual. These are the two main considerations which they have stated. So far as the question of village as a unit was concerned, they have stated unequivocally and in very strong words that division on the basis of a village would mean the denationalising of the whole of India and would not be proper.

Again, I would refer you to paras 154 to 157, 162 to 166 of their report. I shall not read all those paragraphs, but I may just point out that it was stated in those paragraphs that it would be a very great hardship on the village people and it would be an act of denationalising the people, if village were to be regarded as the principal unit for division.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: They have stated this also in para 298 of their report.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I have already referred to those paragraphs. In paragraph 298 also, they have stated that 70 per cent should be taken as the basis. The Dar Commission had stated that in their report, and the States Reorganisation Commission have confirmed it.

Shri Nath Pai: It was one of the stupidest things that the Commission had said.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: All right, it may be a stupid thing, according to my hon friend, but I do not want to argue this point with my hon friend now. But I am stating the opinions of our leaders on the basis of whose report some things were decided. It is open to my hon friend to consider them stupid or not. But I should think that ordinarily, these considerations which they thought should have weighed were proper. And it is not they alone have stated this. There are many other persons who have said like this. Our Prime Minister also had stated that so

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far as the linguistic question was concerned, language should not be the sole criterion, and the States Re-organisation Commission have devoted many paragraphs of their report to prove this. The Dar Commission had stated that there was no basis for linguistic States, they said that it would create disunity; and we have seen what kind of situation it has created. It has created, and my hon. friend will admit that, Bombay, Gujarat and all this kind of trouble for Government and for the people at large. I am at one with the Dar Commission and I should think that there should be no division in the country. But that is quite a separate issue, and I am not going to dilate on that just now. So, my hon. friend will excuse me if I do not reply to him just now; we shall have another occasion, for this, perhaps when the Bombay issue comes up.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: Such interruptions are spicy and make the debate more lively

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: So far as this question is concerned I would refer you to just one paragraph which is of very great importance, and I shall be failing in my duty if I do not bring it to your notice, and read a few lines from it. At page 29 of their report, in paragraph 106 of their report, the States Reorganisation Commission have stated.

"A preliminary but essential consideration to bear in mind, therefore, is that no change should be made unless it is a distinct improvement in the existing position and unless the advantages which result from it, in terms of the promotion of the welfare of the people of each constituent unit, as well as the nation as a whole—the objectives set before the Commission by the Government of India—are such as to compensate for the heavy burden on the administrative and finan-

cial resources of the country which reorganisation of the existing units must entail. The re-organisation of States has to be regarded as a means to an end and not an end in itself; that being the case, it is quite legitimate to consider whether there is on the whole a balance of advantage in any change."

Yesterday, a remark fell from my lips to the effect that the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh was under duress, to which my hon. friend rightly took objection. I told him then and there that as a matter of fact, duress was not of a physical kind. Shri Sanjiva Reddi himself had said in these two arguments—in fact, these were the very terms—that he expected that the boundary question would be settled by mutual consultation, by mutual give-and-take. But this was not done. They had a conference, and he admitted the fact that the Tamilians did not act up to that, they did not agree. He said that he was under the impression that the result of this would be exchange of population. He said that on this basis, he would agree to the original thing, it was under the impression that there would be no exchange and the population would remain as it was that he agreed. I submitted yesterday, that so far as that was concerned, it was certainly wrong for him even to have agreed.

May I humbly refer you in this connection to articles 163 and 167 of our Constitution, which lay down the extent to which the executive power of the State officials or State Ministers extends? According to the provisions of the Constitution, articles 163 and 167, their power only extends to the subjects mentioned in the State List and the Concurrent List. The State Government has got no authority to agree to exchange villages or alter boundaries. It is only the Government of India which under article 248 of the Constitution, is competent

to do so. Therefore, the executive power of the State Chief Ministers did not extend to do this sort of thing. As I submitted yesterday, they had no authority to barter away even a single inch, even if there was agreement among them.

So far as contiguity of the alleged type is concerned, it was a wrong thing that was followed. If that was agreed to, such results will follow as will astound the people who are living there. They will certainly be very much discontented. The villages round about that place are all Telugu-majority villages. They have also been given to Madras.

This is not all. I will submit for your consideration two other principles—the principle of the language of 70 per cent of the population as well as that of taluka or firka. There are other principles also which have been stated in page 29. The SRC had occasion to look into the composition of the Madras State itself. The Madras State was sought to be re-organised. They considered several parts of India and came to the conclusion that on the basis of the language of the majority of the people spoken there, there should be no change. They said this in respect of two places at least—Deviculam and Peermedu, where the figures were 53 and 54. All the same, they were not allowed to be taken away. May I humbly ask one question of the hon. Minister which he will kindly reply? What would happen to article 14 of the Constitution? Is he going to apply different criteria? Is he going to follow different procedures in different places? It is the Government of India which has to decide. It is Parliament which has to decide. If some States agree among themselves to have a different rule, are they going to allow a different rule?

Therefore, my submission is that article 14 of the Constitution is contravened. We should not adopt a procedure which is contrary to it. If Shri Pataskar had his own discretion

in the matter, he would never have done this. I am perfectly sure of that. If Shri Datar had to arbitrate, I am perfectly sure he would have kept only those principles in view which he wants to be applied to the whole of India.

As I submitted yesterday, the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh stated several times, 'I am not going to abide by this. It does not bind me. I want to apply the principles of the SRC.' But then, who forced him to agree to mediation? I do not think Pantji did it. I cannot believe that Pantji forced him to do so. Then who did it? It is said the Chief Ministers themselves did it. They agreed to mediation and the report has been accepted. So the whole House is nowhere! We are not bound here by what the two Chief Ministers have agreed to. We are not bound by their views. We do not want that the two Chief Ministers should decide the destiny of the lakhs of people who are living in those places. Also one of them had backed out several times by saying that he does not want to be bound by it. Now, he says as a gentleman 'I have accepted it. I am bound by the act of gentlemanliness.' It may be an act of gentlemanliness for him. But it really destroys the peace of lakhs of people, which is not proper. Then I come to another important point. One of the principles was that if in any State there is an economic advantage, that is to say, if there is an irrigation project in one State, the ayaat and the benefit of it should go to that State. But what do we find? The Araniyar project has been given to Andhra. It had about 33 villages. 20 villages have been allowed to be kept with Madras. Is this the principle? Has this been accepted? These 20 villages should have gone to Andhra Pradesh even on the basis of those principles which they accepted.

So my submission is that contiguity is not accepted, the majority principle is not accepted. Again, the uninhabited villages, by their very

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nature, must be regarded as belonging to Andhra Pradesh, because the land is Andhra. But they have been given to Madras. As a matter of fact, there was no decision, there was no agreement about it. When there was no agreement on a certain principle, who was there to make a new principle for them to the detriment of one set of people?

It is said that the Chief Ministers agreed and that the legislatures agreed. In the legislature, the point about this not being accepted and the point regarding uninhabited villages also were brought out. It is very unfortunate that things happened in a certain way. Shri Pataskar came to Hyderabad. He says in his Award that he called many people. Now, what, as a matter of fact, actuated Shri Reddy to accept mediation? When the first award was given, people were in wrath. They even took away one village from Puttur. They were in wrath. They approached their Chief Minister. The Chief Minister in the Congress meeting and at other places always said that would not allow a single inch of Andhra to be taken by Madras. I am saying this on the basis of the speeches he made in the Assembly, copies of which we have got. The gentleman who was in the Chair and who has left us now, also said that they would see that justice was done. He also said to these people that they will not allow a single inch of territory to be taken away.

At the same time, Shri Pataskar says 'because of my review'. He made a review. Review of what? The hon. Minister's speech gave a wrong impression to the effect that the whole award was reviewed. It was not the whole award that was reviewed. The review was only in regard to some villages in the Hosur area which is in Madras. The review application was made only in regard to them. What do we find in the review application? Shri Pataskar stands condemned. Has he accepted the review

application? On what basis did he review? On the very basis which he has not adopted in regard to us—on the basis of contiguity. He said that when there is a village and a forest and then attached to the forest there is another village, then he would accept the contiguity principle. This was on review. First of all, he decided in one way. On review, he decided to give three villages—Krishnagiri and others—to Andhra, and the Andhra people including the Chief Minister, were more than happy over it. The Chief Minister has referred to it in his speech and said: 'When he has given me Krishnagiri, how can I object to his award?' All right, if three villages can satisfy him while 318 villages are taken away from him, if that is his logic, if that is his arithmetic, I have nothing but pity for him. He himself said that the maps on which Shri Pataskar was proceeding were wrong. Others have said that it would work havoc on Andhra. Nobody raised objection.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: They are not official pronouncements.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I never said that. They were told by Members of the House. Unfortunately, his pronouncements are also not official.

The question is not whether it is an official pronouncement or not. The fact is there.

I was submitting one more point which is very important. The Prime Minister has said times without number that administrative convenience is one of the very important things which must be considered in the re-organisation of States. In 1911 this question was gone into. Telugus and Tamilians were living there for many years and they were rather intermingled. So, this Chittor district should be looked into from the point of view of language, of administrative convenience, etc. In 1911, out of Cuddappah in North Arcot they took this out and made Chittor a separate

district on the basis of language, and administrative convenience (Interruptions.) I do not follow what has been said

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: At those times the Chief Ministers were Andhras—that is what he says

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: So far as the Chief Ministers are concerned fortunately or unfortunately those persons belong to a category of leaders I am not going to criticise any of the Chief Minister's work. They may have done wonderful things for Andhras. What I am submitting here is that Chittor was made into a separate district on the basis of administrative convenience. For hundreds of years all these documents were registered in the Telugu. The number of Presidents who speak Telugu and who belong to the Telugu area is much more than the Tamilians. This census is given on the first page of appendix D to the Memorandum of the Tiruttani Committee. The number of students, the number of schools are all given. I wish I could read them but there is no time. It appears from all these that the Taluk in which all the documents were registered in Telugu language is essentially a Telugu area. It was the Telugu kings who reigned there. For hundreds of years the Telugus ruled there. Tiruttani taluk is a very prosperous place. People from the south and north go there. In the 1931 census, 58 per cent of the population were Telugu.

In the 1947 and 1951 famines many people went to Tiruttani taluk and there was a influx of Tamilian population which went there for livelihood. Many pilgrims are there. There are many barber shops. There is a floating population. You will be astonished to hear that 90 per cent of the properties in these areas belong to Telugu people. They are rooted in that place. To ask them to go away to some other State is not good and I cannot think of the absurdity of such an order. They have to obey but that is a different thing. But should they be treated as foreigners in their own

land. In the whole of Chittor district it is the Telugu environment that prevails. Our Prime Minister has said that only the undisputed Telugu districts must form part of Andhra. The Partition Committee believed and the Ministers also believed that it was undisputed place. How is it that it has become disputed after Andhra has been separated? Bhagthe Chor K: Langoti h: Sah! What is the boundary question? In all boundary areas, there are bound to be mixed people and they must live amicably together like the people belonging to one country. It is entirely wrong to uproot them. You are bringing such chaos and rum to the whole country which you cannot dream of. I beg to warn the Government of India (Interruptions.)

Mr Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. Hon Member may continue

Shri Nath Pai: Continue?

Mr Deputy-Speaker: He is going to finish within a few minutes, I suppose

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I will finish as soon as you order me. I have already submitted and I shall finish after stating my points

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has said that he had two or three points and he would finish them within ten minutes

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: In the absence of your permission

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: My permission is there

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: There is no other course for me. I have only to abide by your order as a Member of this House. I will certainly sit down the very minute you want me to sit down

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There are so many other hon Members and it is rather unfair to them if I do not allow them sufficient time

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I wanted 20 hours and I wanted that all of them should speak. I will not take up the time of any other hon. Member. You may order me to sit or allow me to finish my speech after stating all my points.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: He may sum up all the points.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I respect my friend very much and if it is his wish that I must sit down and say only the last word . . .

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: I never meant that.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: It is a question of crucial importance to these lakhs of people. I want not a single Madrasi to be asked to go to Andhra leaving his home where he may have lived hundreds of years and to which he may have affection and attachment. If I am asked to leave Punjab I will feel strongly about it. But ultimately I may have to move but that is a different question. I love the trees of Punjab, the people of Punjab, the stones of Punjab. So, these people will love theirs. Why should they be asked to leave in such a large number? Yesterday, our hon. Minister was telling us, reading from the award, that 326 square miles of land have been given away to Andhra whereas 405 square miles have been given away to Madras. But what is the other picture? They care more about lands, stones and trees than about human beings. 2,40,000 people from this area have been given away and 99,000 from that area. It is a strong wrench for them. This should be looked from a human point of view. Instead of weighing one against the other, if we add them on, it comes to 3,30,000 people. They are being uprooted from these places. This is not the right way. That shows that Shri Pataskar did not realise what things are behind this. I beg the hon. Minister to look at it from the human point of view. First things must come first. I am quoting this from the hon.

Prime Minister when I say so. The first thing about reorganisation is that you must look to the wishes of the people. In the SRC report they have given an idea of the wishes of the people. What do the people say there? What did the Chief Minister say? He said that he would not exchange population. The Chief Minister said when he and his colleagues went there the Madrasis only wanted to take and not to give and so they said that they could not give and Andhra Minister departed. I know that in Madras also there is a feeling—that is also there in Andhra—that there should be the *status quo*. I beg the hon. Minister to see that the *status quo* is restored. I would like him to see that these persons are not uprooted and treated in the way in which we will not treat even those who do not belong to our country. So many lakhs of people have come from outside, so many refugees have come; we have tried to be humane to them. Here we are dealing with our own people, our own flesh and blood. Why should we be so harsh to them? Why should people who have been living in a particular place for hundreds of years be expelled from that place and sent to other places.

My humble submission is that this matter should be looked at from this standpoint. You will find that the people of Chittoor and Tiruttani have been speaking Telugu for hundreds of years. In fact, their customs, their habits, their mode of living, even their clothes are absolutely different from the Tamilians. Of course, I believe that India's culture is one but, at the same, these things are there in the S.R.C. Report itself.

In view of all this, if you want to go by the principles you have accepted, if you want to do justice, I would request the hon. Minister to send at least one man from here to find out whether the details which have been adumbrated in this plan are correct or not. Sir, according to Section 35 of the Evidence Act these two plans are of no value. After the report they asked both the Governments to send two officers. We do not know who

they were. Certainly this House can look better into these things Are you going to be bound by the decision of two officers to which the two governments have blindly put their signatures? These are things which we can see for ourselves We can see for ourselves that the contiguity is not there Therefore, you are duty-bound to see that so far as these principles are concerned at least you observe them According to me, you should accept these principles The Government of India and Parliament cannot do their duty to the people if they do not accept principles which are universally correct, even if they want majority by sending people from a particular village to another state Even if you want 50 per cent majority, even the birth of twins can change the fate of thousands of people according to this arrangement As I have submitted there was one village No 90, consisting of 3000 people The contiguity of that was with a small village in which there were 12 families and 58 human beings changed its fate and the fate of forty six other villages because there was a majority there in that small village Is this the way to do things? Will my fate be changed by a village which is 50 miles away from me? Is it your principle that the majority of that village will change my fate?

Sir, I have submitted all these things for your consideration I would beg of you kindly to use such influence as you possess in the interest of humanity You were pleased to say that you have no vote You have heard my arguments If I am correct in this, if what I have said is correct—I know that you can exert great influence on the hon Minister and other Ministers—I would beg of you to see that injustice is not done I would also beg of this House and those hon friends who agree with me and accept the principles that I have adumbrated to see that we in this House do our duty and bring all the pressure that we are capable of on the hon Minister either to see that the *status quo* is restored and there is no exchange of population or, if he does

not agree to that, at least let the people know that the principles by which their fate was to be decided have at least been observed in practice and they have not been given a go-by by people who ought to know better

Sir, as I have already submitted, I do not want to say anything against Shri Pataskar He has not been partial, but, at the same time, he has done something very wrong He was not an arbitrator He was only a mediator Who is a mediator? My humble submission is that he is only just like a *dalal* who hears one thing here and another thing there He did not personally look into contiguities or cases, nor did he appoint any responsible person If one person could not decide it, the whole House could have decided Even if you appoint one person, appoint a person with full powers Shri Pataskar had no powers His hands and foot were tied by these principles and plans

Considering all these facts my humble submission is that the Home Minister should at least accept the proposal to refer this Bill to a select Committee which can go through the whole question and do things rightly

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, the original motion for consideration as well as the other two motions, one for reference of the Bill to a select committee and the other for circulation of the Bill for eliciting public opinion, are before the House I will now call upon some hon Member from Madras

Shri Narasimhan (Krishnagiri)
Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I would not take much time of the House Although our revered friend Thakur dasji took a long time in explaining his standpoint, I am sorry the advisability of accepting his advice has failed to convince, at any rate, me Of course, a man of his experience, erudition and even energy can certainly succeed in picking holes in anything He has tried to pick holes in the very valuable solution that Shri Pataskar has placed before the House and the country This solution

[Shri Narasimhan]

was accepted by the two respective legislatures, and it was also mentioned and discussed in the Zonal Council which, I might say, has a statutory responsibility in all these matters. Under the States Reorganisation Act the zonal councils also come in the picture, their advice is also sought. Therefore, many competent people, legally and statutorily, have entered the picture and this solution has come before us. After all, it is not to be forgotten as to what type of controversies these linguistic issues are capable of taking, have taken and are likely to take in the near future. Under these circumstances, at least in the case of Madras it became necessary to put an end to all these, if necessary, through mediation or a sort of compromise.

There have been claims and counter claims. They might be raised even now. Some people chose to do so. Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava took the trouble of quoting the deliberations in the Andhra Assembly, but he did not quote a single report from the Madras Assembly. There have been many speeches there and counter claims have been made, and ultimately a solution was found. About territorial claims one can make any kind of claim and also take the support of history. We have also sought to take the support of history in our claims, the recent claims against China. The Tamilians, for instance, thought that they could claim Tirupathi. According to ancient people Thiruvenkatagiri was our territory, but the Tamilians' claim for Tirupathi was given up by accepting Shri Pataskar's report. By accepting Shri Pataskar's report through their legislature and in the Zonal Council which is statutorily responsible as far as these border problems are concerned, they gave up their claim for Tirupathi, not so gladly but willingly. Under these circumstances, if you start picking holes in a solution which is essentially a compromise—it is well known compromise are displeasing to all concerned, there will be no end to

this story. I would, therefore, recommend to this House one paragraph from Shri Pataskar's report while considering this Bill and also while considering the two dilatory amendments sought to be accepted by us. He says

"I commend this report for the acceptance of the Governments and people of the States of Andhra and Madras. If they do so, a long chapter of linguistic controversy in the South of India will have been closed and these States in the South will be better able to attend to the more urgent task of development of their respective regions and the solution of their problems of social, educational and economic progress."

1½ hrs.

This is the advice which I would request this House to remember while giving finality to this controversy. There is no use prolonging the agony. Only the masses on both sides of the border will suffer by any delay. I say this with a full sense of feeling and responsibility. As I said on an earlier occasion, three or four villages from my constituency in Madras have been taken away and have been transferred to the Andhra State. It is not a serious thing. Those villages are not going to any other country. After all, they are transferred from one area to another area.

Even now, I can, if I had the strength, the energy and the erudition of Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava, bring out the various claims in favour of these villages being transferred from one place or the other. The question can be reopened again, but it is no use. We have to have a final decision. In fact, I did not even care to remember the exact number of these villages. That is not a folly. I will treat it as a virtue.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: He has remembered the fact all right.

Shri Narasimhan: I can tell all the names, but it is immaterial. These

villages are really, in my humble opinion, the scapegoats, or sacrifices, for the linguistic passion that was dominant at that particular period, but such things are inevitable. Certain unpleasant things do happen. Even if there be irregularities, they have to be condoned. A final solution has to be evolved and the controversy has to be ended.

In any area or field—politics of administration—we are accustomed to delegated legislation. Laws are made and even sometimes offences are created through delegated legislation. So, there is absolutely no harm in leaving some aspects of particular administrative or social matters, to be decided by leaders, to be decided by arbitrators, by rough and ready methods, if necessary, and having only large policies before them. If they cannot stand the scrutiny of the detailed examination, if every yardstick is applied, and if the decisions are expected to fulfil all yardsticks—administrative, social and other matters—then, it is not easy to bring forth a solution. They are solutions, and we have to accept them at some stage or other.

I appeal to the House not to accept the dilatory motions. That will raise a fresh controversy and fresh troubles which is not at all the intention of anyone of us here. It was not the intention of Shri Pataskar either. Shri Pataskar has done a good job of it. Our congratulations should go to him. Our congratulations should also go to the two respective Chief Ministers who were willing to accept the award. Of course, on this matter, even at that time there was difference of opinion and even today the public opinion is divided there. The opinion of Madras is of one particular shape and the opinion of Andhra Pradesh is another particular shape. They were pitted against one another and it really needed courage on the part of the respective leaders of the two States to abide by the arbitration of Shri Pataskar.

After all, they would again be subjected to the scrutiny of the local people. It was open to other parties to get it thrown out by the respective people. But the leaders there took a risk and they became responsible. They said: "We will allow this matter to be mediated. We will accept the mediator's award and we will take the risk by persuading the people to accept it". In that way, the two States by accepting the award have set a model for other States to follow, and if other disputes are settled in a similar manner it would be happy day, indeed, for India, I therefore, do not want anyone here to rake up matters. These things are of course easily raked up, because there are grievances and grievances and there are mistakes and mistakes, and there are probably claims and counter-claims. Let us not do that. Let us not spoil the atmosphere. Let us accept the example given by the two Chief Ministers and accept the examples given by the two legislatures and let us place this Bill on the Statute Book.

Moreover, I would request the hon. Home Minister to bring this measure, when it is passed into an Act, into operation as soon as possible so that normalcy can be restored. That is what I say.

Some of the things that have been said in the course of this debate may look disparaging to Shri Pataskar. I do not think that such things should be said. Shri Pataskar has taken the trouble of doing the job, and if necessity had arisen for him to go to a particular place he would certainly have gone. Therefore, any criticism of the mediator by people who did not know the actual difficulties and the passions that arose out of this case should not merit our attention.

I once again appeal to the House to accept this measure. I appeal to the hon. Minister and I repeat my request to him, to see that the "appointed day" is brought into operation as soon as possible. I request the House to throw out the dilatory motions.

Dr. M. S. Aney: Before you call upon the next speaker, I want to ask one question, with your permission. My friend, in his speech appealed to the House and asked us that we should follow the example set by the two Chief Ministers in accepting the compromise made by what he has called the "arbitrator". It is a very good piece of advice. But does he want to accept the line the Chief Minister of Andhra took in refusing to give such help as the arbitrator wanted at the time of investigation? The arbitrator wanted the Chief Minister of Andhra to supply him with the correct map and the correct figure and that Chief Minister did not do it. Is it not the line of non-co-operation and what is the use of taking him as a model by other people to follow?

Shri Narsimhan: It is a great privilege to be put a question by such an eminent person, and I hope the Deputy-Speaker will not deny my having the pleasure of answering him. This advice will have to be accepted by other areas with such modifications as they need. An advice is an advice and such things stand modified as necessary, it is not as if they are on a permanent footing.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: He went along with the ministers to the Members of the Madras State and asked them to agree and not to disturb the population. The only thing is, Madras did not accept it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order
Shri N R Muniswamy

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I also join Shri Narsimhan in appealing to the Members of the House to put an end to this long-drawn controversy as regards this boundary. I have been patiently following the two-hour speech delivered by Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava on the various aspects of this question. Many of the points raised by him apparently seem to be tenable and presentable, but it will be so only for a small section of the people. But, if you are making it applicable to two

huge States of India—Madras as well as Andhra, though they have conceded and accepted the recommendations given by Shri Pataskar, I do not find any useful purpose will be served in going to the details of the principles enunciated by Shri Pataskar.

The four points, if I remember aright, on which Shri Bhargava concentrated his attention were, contiguity, majority of the population, the location and the map that has been prepared. He has also quoted the SRC observations in support of his principles. I only beg to state that so far as the contiguity and the wrong location of some villages that have been put in one State or the other, is concerned, he gave a good deal of reason. One of the petitions presented before this House referred to 82 villages, the names of which were given. Now, I may be pardoned if I draw an analogy. By seeing a man's face and seeing his dress and his language and his habits and manner, we can generally say whether the man belongs to Madras or Bengal or Punjab. Even by the intonation that he has and by his pronunciation we could make out, to some extent, approximately, where he belongs to. Similarly, the villages mentioned here number about 82, excepting the 12 villages of which I am not quite sure as to whether they belong to Madras or Andhra, all the other villages, barring these 12 villages of which I have my own doubts, refer to Tamilian villages. The moment any village ends with the name "puram", it indicates that it is a Tamil village and nothing else. When I was pointing out an isolated village, namely, Gopalapuram, I only brought to the notice of Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava that the name itself indicated that it belongs to Tamilnad. But he gave an illustration to say that it need not necessarily be so.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: It has been given to Madras and nobody is objecting to it. The only objection is about contiguity and it has been accepted that it belongs to Madras.

It has been transferred to Madras.
(Interruptions).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. Even if it has been given to Madras, then too, he can argue that it belongs to the other side. How can I stop him?

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: I am only making up a case. It is not a question of taking up an isolated village, the name of which *prima facie* indicates it is a Tamil village even though the substantial population happens to be Andhras, because contiguity as well as majority of population are the two things which have been taken into consideration. Out of four boundaries to a village, if three are correct and one is wrong, it does not necessarily mean it is wrongly located. This is decided by census slips and linguistic data.

There are certain data by which we can decide whether a village is to be assigned to Madras or to Andhra. I quite agree Shri Pataskar may not have gone to all the villages; many of the Members also could not have gone. But when the two Chief Ministers enunciated certain principles according to which this could be decided, there is no meaning in our going back on it.

So far as the maps are concerned, the latest map according to the Ministry is the 1935 map. But the map which our hon friend brought to our notice is the 1951 map. That map might have come into existence when everything has been done. According to that map, if there are certain villages which should be shifted this way or that way, it is going to re-open so many other things and we may not be able to solve them. As a matter of fact, we will be deferring the issue. So, delay will defeat equity and may even be dangerous, because by adjusting a few villages in this State or that, the whole scheme might crumble down. Contiguity and majority of population have been taken into account in 99 cases

out of 100, except in one or two cases, as Gopalapuram.

I quite appreciate the point made by the hon. Minister when he referred to the Prime Minister's announcement here. When the Prime Minister informed the House that the Government decided to establish an Andhra State consisting of undisputed areas, it was agreed that certain disputes relating to boundaries might be settled later by a boundary commission or something like that. The House will be pleased to see that it was decided that census slips of the disputed areas in the border districts should be sorted out and village-wise linguistic data prepared before the question was pursued further. That was decided by the two States. Subsequently, at the instance of the two Governments, the Central Government appointed Shri Arputhanathan. The hon. Member said that his name was Arputhanathan and he has done "wonderful" work. The name was given to him by his parents and he cannot be responsible for his name, if the work done by him according to Shri Bhargava happens to be wonderful! The two States approached the Central Government and the Central Government appointed Shri Arputhanathan, Deputy Secretary to the Government of Madras as the Superintendent of Census Operations and Shri G. Bhimasankaran, a Deputy Collector of the Andhra State, as the Deputy Superintendent of Census Operations, for the collection of census particulars of the border villages. They were directed to sort out the 1951 census slips of all the villages in sixteen talukas and compile the village-wise language data. So, according to an agreement entered into by the two Governments, both of them started functioning.

In this report of Shri Pataskar, it is said on page 8:

"The Andhra Government has also conceded in the memorandum presented to us that the claims of the Tamilians to areas in the Puttur, Chittoor and Tiruttani

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taluks of Chittoor district may be considered after the census slips have been sorted and village-wise language figures are available."

The same memorandum has been submitted also when the SRC toured the country. So, when the two State Governments have agreed to a certain formula to be adopted to a certain conclusion, there should not be much point in our reopening the subject, asking them to prepare a map according to the Survey and Boundary Act. I agree it is an important map, which can be acted upon, but so far as the agreement of villages and boundaries are concerned, it is very difficult to ask for the survey of 400 or 500 villages. So, they agreed on certain principles to be adopted. I will only read the last one:

"Due consideration may be given to geographical features such as hills, forests and rivers, as constituting natural boundaries between the two States and to economic features such as irrigation sources and their ayacuts being in the same State."

This is a very salient principle, from which so many other things have come to limelight. Out of 35 villages which have been getting the benefit of the Araniar project, 21 villages go to Madras and 14 to Andhra. Bhargavaji pleaded that since this project has gone to Andhra, naturally the ayacut also must be given to Andhra. But he does not realise that he cuts the throat with a double-edged weapon. I can pay him back in his own coin and say, since the ayacut is in Madras State, the project also should be in the Madras State. Of course, I am not putting that forward as an argument, but I can say that. Though he has put his arguments in an impartial way, ultimately he is more sympathetic to the Andhra State than to Madras.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: You are mistaken. I am sympathetic to both.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: He argued as if Madras has manipulated it. If there has been any manipulation, I cannot be held responsible nor any of us here. But we cannot cast aspersions or insinuations against those who are not before us to defend themselves.

Regarding 3 villages in Krishnagiri taluk, a subsequent reference was made by the Home Ministry to Mr. Pataskar to reconsider his own award and to see whether those 3 villages might be given to Andhra, because they will serve as a springboard to jump to Hosur, where there happen to be Telugu people, so that continuity will be established, if that jump is given. Unfortunately, the reason was not accepted by him, because the other areas happen to be Kannada area and they have their own objection. They are trying to get it on their own side. So, these are the arguments put forward by Bhargavaji. When the argument recoils on himself, it is better to leave it and not to press it. These three villages in Krishnagiri taluk are surrounded by huge forests. It is stated that geographic features might be taken as a boundary line. If that is to be taken into account, then the huge forest is to be taken into account, as a geographical feature in favour of Andhra. Then why these villages have been given to us. As these villages are really predominantly populated by the Andhras, they should have gone to them. It was done because there is administrative difficulty and, at the same time, they have to traverse a long way. They do not understand that by arguing in such a fashion they will get extra responsibility. There will be no revenues accruing from those villages. They will have to travel 4 or 5 miles in the forest. Who will travel in the forest where there are only wild animals? So, no kar-

nam or village officer would like to go there So, it will be of absolutely no use to them. At the same time, it will be an extra responsibility. By thus demand for a spring board they would actually be wedged with extra responsibilities I am only saymg that they are putting forth their argument without knowing their repercussions for the very same arguments can be used against them

As regards Tiruppattur, there are two tanks in that taluk Those two tanks are stated to be in Andhra The ayacut is in Madras State So, what happened was that Shri Pataskar thought over the matter in the case of the villages Javadiramasamudram and Golapalle These names are neither pronouncable nor familiar though I belong to Madras, because such are the names of the people and places there So, I am amazed how my friend, who comes from the north of India, has amassed so much of knowledge, and also read so much that he can present his case so marvellously in favour of Andhra I am very happy to find that, although his sympathies are with Andhra, I wish that he equally shares the feelings of Madras also in this matter Now, those two tanks have been transferred to Madras State because the ayacuts are to be enjoyed only by the Madras State So, the little tanks also came to us That is a good decision The same principle was not accepted in the case of Aranivar project for which huge amounts were spent by the Madras Government Even the members of the Madras Legislative Assembly objected to the spending of money on the Aranivar project for this reason that it is a doubtful area and it might possibly be claimed by Andhra and therefore it is better to wait for some time They said "No, we shall spend the monev" They went on spending the money, thinking that if they spend the money they would get the sympathy of the arbitrator, or the Government of Andhra, and that it would be allotted to them Evidently, they thought so.

They never knew the game that is going to be played on them. After that, what happened was that they spent the money and now they have enacted a special provision in this Act—section 41 There was no need for this section 41 in this Act This section is intended to prescribe certain principles for the administration of the assets and liabilities in respect of the administration of the project and the construction, maintenance and operation, but at the same time, it states "but shall not include the rights and liabilities under any contract entered into before the appointed day by the Government of Madras" That is clearly stated in section 41 If they have not enacted that, I would have been much happier

At the time when the Bill was sponsored by the hon. Minister, he was able to give us some idea about the villages going from and coming to Madras State He has given them very clearly But I will add a little more of information The total population that has come to Madras is 240,357, out of which 203,689 from Tiruttani, 142 from Puttur and 36,528 from Chittoor The total area is 405 15 sq miles out of which 358 70 sq miles is from Tiruttani, 10 26 sq. miles from Puttur and 46 19 sq miles from Chittoor Likewise, Andhra gets from Madras 151 villages, of which 76 villages are in Tiruvallur 72 in Ponneri and 3 in Krishnagiri The total population is 95,546 as follows Tiruvallur 49,709; Ponneri 45,035 and Krishnagiri 802. The area given to Andhra comes to 326 39 sq miles as follows Tiruvallur 123 23 sq miles, Ponneri 199 01 sq miles and Krishnagiri 5 15 sq miles Madras gets an excess population of 1½ lakhs, and that means additonal responsibility So far as Madras is concerned, 1,58,048 people are coming here and 77,274 Andhras are migrating into Madras Therefore, you will be pleased to find that by this boundary dispute Madras is enjoined with the extra responsibility of looking after all these people

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who come to this area. They will have to be provided with all the amenities to which they are entitled to.

Now, from 1953 onwards up till now this area covering 450 sq miles has never seen any development. There are no schools or roads there, not even kutcha roads. That was a discarded area, because both the Governments never knew to which side that area would go. That is the reason why these people have been suffering all these years to such an extent. So, it is high time that we push through this Bill to see that those people are satisfied, instead of going on delaying it.

The last point raised by Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava was about the SRC. I am not going to take a long time on it except to make a slight reference. He says that the SRC have definitely stated that they are not going to accept the census. At that time, this subject had already reached a certain stage. It is true that the SRC has stated that district should be the basis and 70 per cent of the population should be taken into account and villages should not be considered as units. But so far as boundary disputes are concerned, they were very definite that they are not going to accept it because this has reached a definite stage. They have stated in paragraph 395 as follows:

"The boundary of the Andhra State in the south has already been the subject matter of discussion and the Prime Minister's statement in Parliament, dated March 25, 1953, made it clear that a boundary commission would in due course demarcate the southern and south western boundaries of the Andhra State. The Andhra Government has also conceded in the memorandum presented to us that the claims of the Tamilians to areas in the Puttur, Chittoor, and Tiruttani taluks of the Chittoor district may

be considered after the census slips have been sorted and village-wise language figures are available."

It further says:

"Some progress has now been made in this direction and the Madras-Andhra border disputes may be settled satisfactorily by negotiation between the two governments. We do not feel called upon in these circumstances to make any particular recommendation."

It will, thus, be clearly seen that even the SRC has deliberately left it out of their purview. The question of the border dispute between Andhra and Madras was already undergoing a different process of settlement and some definite principles have already been agreed to between the two States. Therefore they too when they have been approached have negatived their contention saying that since it has reached a certain stage of settlement they do not want to disturb the entire set up so that the whole thing is given a clean go-by. That was the reason on which the States' Re-organisation Commission refused to consider this. As regards the other points

Mr Deputy-Speaker: He might conclude now within a minute

Shri N R Muniswamy: I may be given five minutes more. I will abide by your decision, but I may be given five or six minutes

Mr Deputy-Speaker: He might take five minutes and finish now

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: What Pandit Bhargava is asking us to do really is to re-open the entire thing. I would respectfully state that by so doing we would give a fresh lease of life to other people who are only waiting to create some trouble. As a result of this there will be some

Other new points and new developments will come to limelight and we will not be able to arrest them. Therefore it is right that we push it.

The other point is that the Madras people have been creating their boundaries not today but they have been stated to be existing before 1900. Before 1911 Chittoor and North Arcot happened to be in the same district. It is also true that there have been two sections in the Registrar's office at Ranipet or Wallajah—I do not remember whether it is at Wallajah or at Ranipet. There have been two sections—Telugu section and Tamil section—where documents are registered. Chandragiri and Tirupati is said to be the northern boundary of the Tamils. The southern boundary happens to be Kanya Kumari. We all know that the two taluks Kanya Kumari and Tirupati have never been in one and the same State. Kanya Kumari was in Travancore and Tirupati, at one stage, was in the combined Madras State. Subsequently when it was divided into two halves North Arcot and Chittoor and Tirupati and Chandragiri went the other way about. Therefore, I would say that according to what is stated 5,000 years back in Tamil literature the northern boundary is Tirupati and the southern boundary is Kanya Kumari. People have given up their rights. Rightly speaking, in Tirupati I find a large number of Telugu speaking people residing. But I will never concede for a moment, as he has said, that in Tiruttani Taluk a large number of Telugu people reside. It is not right, physically and even on facts because I go there more often and I see every third or fifth house happens to be of a Tamil even in Tirupati. But even that has been eliminated during the last ten or fifteen years. I find everyone of them is speaking only Telugu and they are all Telugu-speaking people. To say that Tiruttani is a Telugu town, I dare say, it is not right for him to say that because I

know it is not. Even in Tiruttani Taluk so many villages have been given to Madras. But one thing I would like to press before you and that is that in the north-western portion of Tiruttani Taluk there are about 11 or 12 villages which have been given to Andhra. I quite appreciate that these people speak only Telugu and they must be in a Telugu area. They are separated by hills. It is full of hills. The north-western portion of the Taluk is full of hills and to the south of those hills there are 11 or 12 villages. Those villages are Telugu-speaking villages and those Telugu-speaking villages have been given to Andhra rightly.

Now the point they are pressing is that some other villages also, that is, villages to the south of those eleven villages—there is a Tamil pocket—are Telugu. They again want to have a spring board. If those pockets are handed over to the Andhras these villages will certainly go to them and Tiruttani, in fact, would go to Andhra. I would respectfully state that if you want to adopt principle No. 4, that is, geographical features to be taken as a boundary of a State, then the hills being the boundary on the north-western portion of the Tiruttani Taluk, those 7 or 8 villages which are included in Andhra must necessarily go to the Tamil area. For the reason that it is being divided by hills and because of the geographical features and the principle which has been enunciated only by the Pataskar Award, I am only insisting that that should be applied. I do understand that I am pressing for a case which will not be accepted. But still it is better that I put forward the views of some of the hon. Members of our area.

The other point which I wish to say is with regard to the amendments notice of which I have given. But I do not think I can press the amendment.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We will come to the amendments later on. He might conclude now.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: On the whole I commend this Bill. I congratulate the Ministry also. They did not spend even a minute longer than was necessary to see that it is pushed through inspite of the several hurdles which have been met with. Moreover, I have seen that other hon. Members are very much anxious to see that these are pushed through. The two Chief Ministers have accepted these. Pandit Bhargava, who had much sympathy with them, unfortunately has not been able to convince us and give reasons for us to accept. I request him to accept this Bill and vote for the passing of this Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This discussion would continue on Monday.

14.35 hrs.

PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE

FIFTY-FIRST REPORT

Sardar A. S. Saigal (Janjgir): Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House agrees with the Fifty-first Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 19th November, 1959."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Fifty-first Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 19th November, 1959."

Shri D. C. Sharma: I have to submit that the time allotted for my Resolution on administrative reforms is not

adequate. It is a very vast subject and a big subject. Almost every hon. Member of the House is interested in that subject. I would therefore request you to increase the time allotted for this Resolution to $4\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

Sardar A. S. Saigal: Previously also on other resolutions we have done like this that if the House has agreed we have extended the time. In the case of his Resolution also on the day he starts his speech we can consider this and extend the time.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I hope Shri Sharma would agree to that proposal. The Chair has always got one hour in its hands and if it is desired that further extension is needed, we will see to that.

The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Fifty-first Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 19th November, 1959."

The motion was adopted.

14.37 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: SESSION OF LOK SABHA AT HYDERABAD OR BANGALORE—con.d.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now resume further discussion of the Resolution moved by Shri Prakash Vir Shastri on the 4th September, 1959, regarding Session of Lok Sabha at Hyderabad or Bangalore.

Out of $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours allotted for the discussion of the Resolution, 1 minute has already been taken and 2 hours and 29 minutes are left for its further discussion today.

Shri Prakash Vir Shastri may continue his speech.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): I hope I will have one minute to propose my Resolution today.

श्री प्रकाश बीर शास्त्री (गुड्गांव) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अपना यह प्रस्ताव एक ऐसी स्थिति में उपस्थित करने जा रहा हूँ कि जब कि भारत की चारदीवारी पर चारों ओर से लगभग हमारे शत्रु आकर हमारी एकता को चुनौती दे रहे हैं। गत अधिवेशन में जिस समय कि मैं ने अपना यह प्रस्ताव पेश किया था तो उस समय मैं ने थोड़ा सा यह दर्शाने का प्रयत्न किया था कि विभाजन से पूर्व भारतवर्ष की स्थिति आज से भिन्न थी और वह इस तरह कि पहले दिल्ली भारतवर्ष के मध्य में स्थित था लेकिन आज इस प्रकार की स्थितियाँ उत्पन्न हो गई हैं कि भारतवर्ष का २ बार विभाजन हो जाने से पहले बहु देश बर्मा को इस देश से पूर्यक होना पड़ा और उसके पश्चात् कुछ परिस्थितियाँ इस प्रकार की आईं कि सन् १९४७ में हमारे दुर्भाग्य से इस देश का विभाजन भारत और पाकिस्तान के रूप में हुआ और अब उसका परिणाम यह है कि दिल्ली जो पहले भारतवर्ष के मध्य में माना जाता था अब वह भारत के लगभग कटि प्रदेश में स्थित एक नगर है और जब कि उत्तर में हमारा शत्रु आकर हमारी सीमा पर हमारा दरवाजा खट खटा रहा है। ऐसी स्थिति में हमें चाहिए कि इस समस्या पर गम्भीरता से विचार करें कि लोक सभा का एक अधिवेशन साल में दक्षिण भारत में हैदराबाद अथवा बंगलौर में अवश्य हुआ करे इससे कि हमारी सरकार इस बात की आदी हो जाय कि अगर कुछ परिस्थितियाँ इस प्रकार की हो जायं कि हमें दिल्ली से जो कि एक कटि प्रदेश पर स्थित नगर है, अगर यहां से हमको एक साथ अपने अफिसेज सरकारी कार्यालयी और रिकार्ड्स इत्यादि सुरक्षित रखने के लिए यहां से अन्यत्र ले जाना पड़े तो पहले से हम उस चीज के लिए उद्यत हो जायें।

14.40 hrs.

[SHRI C. R. PATTABHI RAMAN in the Chair].

एक बहुत बड़ी कठिनाई जो कि शासन को इसे स्वीकार करने के रास्ते में पेश आ रही

है और जिसके लिए मुझे अनुमान है कि हमारे माननीय मंत्री उसका उत्तर भी देंगे कि आर्थिक कठिनाई इस मामले में बहुत बड़ी बाधा है कि लोक-सभा का एक अधिवेशन दक्षिण भारत में हैदराबाद या बंगलौर में करेंगे तो एक बहुत बड़ी आर्थिक कठिनाई आकर के खड़ी होगी। ऐसे समय में जब कि हम कुछ पूर्वीय योजनाओं के मध्य से निकल रहे हैं और जब कि पैसे का मूल्य हमारे लिए बहुत बढ़ गया है, ऐसे समय में हम इस भार को अपने देश के लिए बहुत कर भी सकेंगे या नहीं। इसके उत्तर में मैं बड़ी नम्रता से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जहां तक पैसे का सम्बन्ध है उसकी अपेक्षा भारत की एकता का मूल्य उससे कहीं अधिक है। दक्षिण भारत में जो इस प्रकार की प्रवृत्ति धीरे धीरे बढ़ती चली जा रही है कि उत्तरी भारत वाले उनकी एक प्रकार से उपेक्षा कर रहे हैं और हमने अगर इस समस्या पर गम्भीरता से विचार नहीं किया तो मुझे भय है कि आगे चल कर यह प्रवृत्ति और भी गम्भीर रूप धारण न कर ले। केन्द्र की राजधानी दिल्ली होने से दक्षिण प्रदेश के देशवासी इस प्रकार अनुभव कर रहे हैं कि हम दक्षिण वालों को उपनगरों की स्थिति में बना कर फेंक दिया गया है और यह प्रवृत्ति अगर बढ़ने दी गई और इसके निराकरण का उपाय नहीं किया गया तो यह खतरनाक रूप धारण कर सकती है और यह हमारी देश की एकता के लिए अहितकर सिद्ध होगा जो कि सर्वथा अवांछनीय ही होगा।

जहां तक आर्थिक योजनाओं का सम्बन्ध है उसके लिए मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हमारा यह सोचना कि हमारे माननीय सदस्यों को हैदराबाद या बंगलौर में सेशन होने से उनको हैदराबाद या बंगलौर बहुत दूर जाना पड़ेगा बहुत ठीक भी नहीं है और मैं इस स्थिति का स्पष्टीकरण और जानकारी इस भाषा में देना चाहता हूँ कि बंगल, विहार और आसाम से जो हमारे भाई लोकसभा के अधिवेशन में सम्मिलित होने के लिए दिल्ली आते हैं तो कलकत्ते से दिल्ली ८६५ मील इस समय है

[बो प्रकाश और शास्त्री]

लेकिन हैदराबाद आने के लिए ये विवरणात्मक होते हुए जावेंगे तो कलकत्ते से हैदराबाद के बीच ६८७ मील रहेगा जिसका कि लंबाई यह हुमा कि हैदराबाद में सेशन होने के उक्तको के बीच ६२ मील ही अधिक यात्रा करनी पड़ेगी। इसी तरह से मैं बताऊं कि बंगलौर में यदि यह क्षेत्र का अधिवेशन किया जाय तो कलकत्ते से बंगलौर सीधे राते ही १२५० मील हूर है और उनको कलकत्ते से दिल्ली आने की अपेक्षा के बीच ३५८ मील की यात्रा अधिक करनी पड़ेगी। इसलिए यात्रा पर बहुत अधिक व्यय सम्भवों पर करना पड़ेगा, ऐसी बात नहीं है। अब यह खोचना कि उत्तर प्रदेश के द्वारा दूसरे स्थान के लोगों को हूर आना पड़ेगा तो उसके लिए ही यह है कि उसी प्रकार से केरल, मद्रास और दक्षिण के अन्य स्थान के लोगों को यह यहां दिल्ली आना पड़ता है तो इतनी अधिक हूरी उनको भी करनी पड़ती है। अब यहां तक उत्तरकारी कर्मचारियों को यहां पर से जाने व्यय का सम्बन्ध है तो मैं ये केन्द्रीय सरकार की रिसर्च और रेफेंस बांच से पांच हजार टक्के करने का प्रयत्न किया कि अगर लोक-सभा का एक अधिवेशन दिल्ली से बाहर होता है तो दिल्ली से बाहर होने वाले इस अधिवेशन में हमारा कितना व्यय होगा। स्थिति यह है कि अगर बंगलौर या हैदराबाद में अधिवेशन होता है तो भारत सरकार के जो कर्मकारी वहां पर पहुंचेंगे उनकी संख्या लगभग ७०० से १००० के बीच में होंगी जिनका कि जाना वहां पर आवश्यक होग और उसके लिए उनके ऊपर २८ साल से ४२ साल के मध्य में लंबे करना पड़ेगा। इसी प्रकार लोक सभा से सम्बन्धित जो कर्मकारी हैं अगर सदन का एक अधिवेशन बंगलौर या हैदराबाद में किया जाता है तो उससे लगभग १५० कर्मचारियों की यहां पर आवश्यक होनी जिसके के लिए ४ साल से ६ साल समय के मध्य में उन पर व्यय करना अनिवार्य होगा। इसी प्रकार संसद सम्भवों के नियात और अधिवेशन सम्बन्धी व्यय

आवश्यक अवधार करने पर जो राजि जरूर होती वह ५० हजार रुपये के लगभग पड़ेगी। दिल्ली से समय समय पर जो सूचनाएं अनिवार्यों को भंगानी होंगी या वहां से जो सूचनाएं भेजनी होंगी और उन पर को लंबे यात्रें होंगी वह ८,००० रुपये के लगभग आयेगा। दूसरे इस बीच में जो आवश्यक यात्राएं करली पड़ेंगी उन यात्राओं पर जो व्यय होता वह लगभग १० साल समय के पड़ेगा। इस प्रकार से सब बनराजी अगर जिला ली जाय तो करीब ५१-५२ साल के लगभग आकर पहुंचती है और अगर उसको बड़ा और बड़ा भी किया जाय तो मेरी समझ में भारत की एकता को ध्यान में रखते हुए यह कोई बहुत बड़ी राजि नहीं है। हमें यह भी ध्यान में रखना है कि दिल्ली में जब लोक-सभा का अधिवेशन चलता है और उसको देखने के लिए जो हमारे दक्षिण भारत और उत्तर भारत के लोगों की संख्या का मनुषात भी सरकार को लेना होता कि उन में से ६५ प्रतिशत इस प्रकार के लोग होते हैं जो कि उत्तर भारत से सम्बन्धित होते हैं और ५ प्रतिशत लोग इस प्रकार के होते हैं जो कि दक्षिण भारत के होते हैं जो कि इतनी हूर की यात्रा करके हमारी लोक-सभा के सभ को देखने आते हैं। लेकिन अगर हम लोक-सभा का अधिवेशन दक्षिण भारत में करते हैं तो मेरा अपना मत यह है कि जिस तरह उत्तर भारत की जनता दक्षिण का लोकतांत्री परम्पराओं और तत्त्वों से परिचित होती है उसी तरह दक्षिण भारत के लोग भी लोक-सभा की परम्पराओं, व्यवस्थाओं और कायदों से पच्छी तरह परिचित हो सकते हैं। लेकिन इसके अतिरिक्त यहां तक व्यय का सम्बन्ध है उसको हमको जोड़े क्य में इस तरह भी सोचना पड़ेगा कि दक्षिण भारत से हमारे केन्द्र को जो ऐसा जिला है उसकी यात्रा भी कितनी है।

यहां तक बन्दरगाहों का सम्बन्ध है आपको जानकर आवश्यक होगा कि उत्तर भारत के केवल एक बड़ा बन्दरगाह है और तीव्र लोड

बन्दरगाह है जब जि दक्षिणी भारत में ६ बड़े बन्दरगाह हैं, ३४ छोटे बन्दरगाह हैं और १७ छोटी की कीटि में बन्दरगाह है। उनसे जो आवात नियांत के स्पष्ट के हमें आय होती है वह दक्षिणी भारत से विशेष स्पष्ट के अधिक होती है।

इसके साथ ही इस विषय में मैं आपको वह बताना चाहता हूँ कि यह सोचना कि लोक-भाषा का साल में एक अधिवेशन दक्षिण में लिया जाया करे। इस प्रकार की एक नई परम्परा को अन्म दिया जा रहा है तो उनका देखा सोचना सही नहीं होगा क्योंकि यह से पहले भी यह परम्परा आयी थी। विटिश गवर्नरेंट के समय में भी हमारी सेन्ट्रल असेम्बली का एक अधिवेशन शिमले के अन्दर हुआ करता था असेम्बली का अधिवेशन वहाँ होता था तो उनका एक बहुत बड़ा साम यह था कि जो हमारे सरकारी कर्मचारी और उस समय के सदस्य होते थे वह जब स्थान परिवर्तन करते ते तो प्रस्तिक के अन्दर एक विशेष ज़कार की ताजगी होती थी। यहाँ तक सरकारी कर्मचारियों का सम्बन्ध है उनके लिए द न्यूर की एक विशेष दीवारें व वही चुटा हुआ बालाबर्ज रहता था और वही साल के ३६५ दिन बाराबर उनका एक ही स्थान पर एक छर्ट से काम चलता रहता है और उनसे उनके दिवारों के अन्दर एक बाजान, बासीपन और छब्बने साथ साथ अनुभव होने लगता था और यह ठीक है कि स्थान परिवर्तन बाली चीज होने से उनके अन्दर ताजगी और एक उन्सुकता भी उड़ती और उनके साथ ही हमारी सरकार के कार्यों में कुछ बड़ी सी तेजी और कार्यपद्धति भी आयेंगी।

तूसी तरसे बड़ी चीज यह है कि वहाँ तक सहन का एक अधिवेशन उच्चर ले काने का सम्बन्ध है अभी तक उत्तर भारत के जितने सहस्र हैं क्योंकि दिल्ली में ही लोक-सभा के हीनों अधिवेशन होते हैं तो उनसे दक्षिण

भारत की जो समस्याएँ हैं, दक्षिण भारत की जो परम्पराएँ हैं उससे उत्तर भारत के सदस्याओं जहाँ अबूते और प्रतिरिच्छत ही रह जाते हैं। दक्षिण की कुछ इस प्रकार की समस्याएँ हैं जिसमें कि बैठ कर यहाँ पर विचार होता है तो उत्तर भारत के लोग जिस समय दक्षिण के भाई उन समस्याओं पर विचार प्रकट करते हैं तो उनको बड़ी उन्सुकता से लूपते हैं लेकिन अगर उन्हीं सारी बातों को अपनी धारों से देखें और देख कर विचार करें तो मेरा अपना अनुभाव है कि उत्तर और दक्षिण दोनों को निकट होने में एक बहुत बड़ी कड़ी जुड़ेंगी।

इसी प्रकार से भारतवर्ष का जो नाम इस समय अधिक प्रचलित नाम "हिन्दुस्तान" है। हिन्दुस्तान का जो मूल स्पष्ट इस समय दिलाई दे सकता है वह दक्षिण भारत में ही दिलाई दे सकता है क्योंकि उत्तर भारत पर जो विदेशियों द्वारा समय समय पर हमले हुए हैं उन हमलों से उत्तर भारत की संस्कृति पर्याप्त लड़कड़ा कर रह गयी है। उत्तर भारत में हमको भारत की मूल संस्कृति के दर्शन नहीं होते लेकिन दक्षिण भारत में हिन्दुस्तान की मूल संस्कृति, वहाँ की प्राचीन परम्पराओं आदि के दर्शन आज भी हो सकते हैं। दक्षिण भारत के अन्दर आज भी प्राचीन भारत की जांकी देखने को मिल सकती है और वहाँ के देवासाय इसका प्रत्यक्ष प्रमाण है। दक्षिण भारत में यदि हम अधिवेशन करने के प्रस्ताव को स्वीकार कर लेते हैं तो हम दक्षिण भारत की संस्कृति, व परम्पराओं से सुगमता के दायर परिचित हो सकेंगे।

इसके प्रतिरिच्छत अगर लोक-सभा का एक अधिवेशन दक्षिण भारत में होता है तो इससे हमारे पर्यटन उद्योग को बड़ा प्रोत्साहन मिलेगा और हमारे दक्षिण भारत के जो कुटीर उद्योग हैं उनको विशेष स्पष्ट से बहुत अधिक प्रोत्साहन मिलेगा। मेरा अपना

[बी) समाज वीर शास्त्री]

महात्मा है कि इस प्रकार की परम्पराओं का हमारे जीवनमें कहना ही चाहिए और वहाँ वहने अपनी वर्तमान उपेक्षा की नीति; विश्व भारत के प्रति जारी रखी तो हम विश्व भारत की बहुत लो परम्पराओं से अनुदित और अनुत्तर रह जाएंगे।

अन्य स्वाधीन देश सदूच और परिस्थिति के आवार पर अपनी राजधानियों में भी परिवर्तन कर रहे हैं। हमारा पड़ोसी देश पाकिस्तान जो पर्नो कल तक हमारा ही एक भाग था और जो सन १९४७ के बाद से हमसे पृथक हुआ है उस पाकिस्तान ने भी देश की स्थिति और हुनिया के बातावरण को देख कर निष्पत्ति किया कि कराची बिल्कुल समुद्र के निकट स्थित है और किसी समय भी वहाँ इस प्रकार की परिस्थिति उत्पन्न हो सकती है कि जिससे केन्द्र की राजधानी को तरह तरह के संकट उत्पन्न हो जायें और यह सोच कर पाकिस्तान के शासकों ने बुद्धिमता का परिचय देते हुए अपने देश की राजधानी कराची से उठा कर रावलींडी ले गये। आवश्यक रियति में दूसरे स्थानों के लोग समय और बातावरण के आवार पर अपनी राजधानी में परिवर्तन करते रहते हैं। लेकिन यह देरा प्रश्न तो कोई राजधानी में परिवर्तन का नहीं है बरन यह तो एक बहुत साधारण सा प्रश्न है कि लोक-समा का एक अधिवेशन साल में दक्षिण में हैदराबाद अथवा बंगलौर में हुआ करे। अब से कुछ समय पहले भी इस सदन के अन्दर इस प्रकार की चर्चाएं आई थीं लेकिन दुर्गम्य से वे चर्चाएं बहुत रूप में नहीं चल सकीं। अधिवेशन करने के लिए याजह सम्बन्धी कुछ कठिनाइयाँ थीं कि जिनके कारण उनके ऊपर गम्भीरता से विचार नहीं हो सका। एक सबसे बड़ी कठिनाई हैदराबाद अथवा बंगलौर में लोक-समा का सेशन करने में यह थी कि क्या वहाँ पर उतना बहुत स्वाव है जहाँ कि लोक-समा

समाज वीड करिवार विकास का एक लोक-समाज भी आपको जानकारी के लिए बहुत बहुत भी अधिक सहज के बहुत से वास्तवीक सामग्री इन वास्तव के परिचय होंगे कि बंगलौर की असेम्बली का वह जो सदृश है वह इतना बड़ा है कि उसमें बहुत अच्छी तरह से लोक-समा का अधिवेशन हो सकता है। इसके अविरिक्त बहाँ का जलवायु भी बहुत अच्छा है और यों भी बहुत से लोक-बहाँ वर्ष में एक बार जलवायु के परिवर्तन के लिए जाया करते हैं। वहाँ का समस्यातोत्तम जलवायु है इसलिए अगर बंगलौर में लोक-समा का शोतकलीन अधिवेशन हो तो लोक-समा के सदस्यों को और लोक-समा के कर्मचारियों को वहाँ पर ठंड का भी वहाँ जितना मुकाबला नहीं करना पड़ेगा। स्वाग की भी वहाँ बड़ी भारी कमी नहीं है यह कहा जा सकता है कि बंगलौर में करनाटक असेम्बली का भी अधिवेशन होता है इसलिए कठिनाई हो सकती है। किन्तु इसका तो करनाटक के शासन से पता लगाया जा सकता है कि वहाँ को असेम्बली का अधिवेशन कर होगा और जब उनको असेम्बली का अधिवेशन न होता हो उस समय लोक-समा का अधिवेशन वहाँ रखा जा सकता है। यह तो आपस के एक एजेंस्टमेंट की बात है जिसमें कि कोई कठिनाई नहीं होनी चाहिए।

इससे प्रकट होता है कि जो कठिनाइयाँ पीछे किसी समय यो वे आज नहीं रहे हैं। बंगलौर में बहुत बड़ा भवन लोक-उमा के अधिवेशन के लिए है, और भी किसी प्रकार की कठिनाई नहीं है।

इसी प्रकार हैदराबाद का मामला है। हैदराबाद दक्षिण भारत को एक बहुत बड़ो रियासत थी और हैदराबाद में निवास की कोई कठिनाइयाँ नहीं हैं जो कि दिल्ली में हैं।

दूसरा देरा अपना अनुमान है कि बहुत से लोक वर्ष में जलवायु के परिवर्तन के लिए

आते हैं। अब अगर लोक-सभा का एक अधिवेशन दक्षिण भारत में होने लगेगा तो सदस्यों की ओर लोक-सभा के कर्मचारियों की अलवायु बदलने की समस्या अपने आप ही हो जाएगी। और उनकी ओर किसी अन्य स्थान पर जाने की आवश्यकता नहीं रहेगी।

लेकिन जो सबसे बड़ी बात मैं इस सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूं और जो कि मेरे इस प्रस्ताव का यून उद्देश्य है, वह यह है कि हमको दक्षिण भारत बालों के मध्य रह कर उनकी आवनाधों से परिचय प्राप्त करने का अवसर मिलेगा और यह सबसे बड़ा लाभ है। पिछले समय में हमने दक्षिण भारत बालों की आवनाधों का परिचय प्राप्त करने का प्रयत्न भी किया है। आपको मालूम है कि हमारी संसद के तीन भाग हैं। उसका जो सर्वोच्च भाग है वह हमारे राष्ट्रपति है। हमारी संसद का दूसरा भाग है लोक-सभा और तीसरा भाग है राज्य सभा। हमारे राष्ट्रपति जी ने वर्ष में दस दिन के लिए हैदराबाद में राष्ट्रपति निवायम में रहने का निष्चय किया है। यह निष्चय उन्होंने केवल इसी दृष्टि से किया है कि दक्षिण भारत बालों को भी यह मालूम हो कि उनका राष्ट्रपति केवल दिल्ली में ही नहीं रहता बल्कि हमारे बीच में भी रहता है और हमारा भी उससे सम्बन्ध है। यही नहीं, हमारे राष्ट्रपति जी देश का एक प्रमुख त्योहार भी दक्षिण भारत में ही किसी स्थान पर मनाते हैं। १५ अगस्त का त्योहार राष्ट्रपति जी दक्षिण भारत के ही किसी नगर में मनाते हैं। और राष्ट्रपति हमारी संसद के महान् अंग है। हमारे राष्ट्रपति का स्थान इंगलैंड की महारानी की तरह नहीं है। पीछे एक समय इस प्रकार की चर्चा चली थी कि हमारे राष्ट्रपति जी का भी वही स्थान है जो कि इंगलैंड की महारानी का है। ऐसा नहीं है। इंगलैंड की महारानी दो बड़ा परम्परा के अनुसार चली आ रही है, परन्तु हमारे राष्ट्रपति तो जनता के हारा चुने हुए है।

जब इस प्रकार चुने हुए राष्ट्रपति जी वर्ष में दस दिन के लिए दक्षिण भारत में रहते हैं और दक्षिण भारत के एक नगर में बैस का एक प्रमुख त्योहार बनाते हैं तो मैं नहीं समझता कि क्यों हमें दक्षिण भारत के 'माइर्डों की' आवनाधों का प्रध्यायन करने के लिए अपना अधिवेशन भारत में नहीं करना चाहिए। जब हमारी संसद का सबसे बड़ा भाग वहां वर्ष में कुछ समय के लिए रहता है तो मैं नहीं समझता कि हम इस बात को क्यों सोचें कि दक्षिण भारत में लोक-सभा का एक छोटा सा अधिवेशन करने में कठिनाई है। मैं समझता हूं कि वहां कोई कठिनाई नहीं होती। जहां तक भवनों का सम्बन्ध है वहां कोई कठिनाई होने की सम्भावना नहीं है। और यदि कुछ भवन बनाने भी पड़े तो सरकार बनवा सकती है। आजकल तो सरकार निर्माण कार्य पर बहुत उदारता के साथ लंबे कर रही है। यदि आवश्यक समझा जाए तो कुछ भवन वहां बनाए जा सकते हैं। बोडे व्यय से यह किया जा सकता है। इस कारण तो कठिनाई पैदा नहीं होती चाहिए। आप देखें कि पंजाब में पटियाला में बहुत से भवन होते हुए भी चंडीगढ़ को पंजाब की राजधानी बनाया गया और विदेशियों को ले जाकर उसे विद्याया जाता है। तो जहां तक कुछ भवन बनाने का सम्बन्ध है यह काम सरकार कर सकती है, और इस कारण कठिनाई नहीं आने वाली। जो भवन वहां बनेंगे वह लोक-सभा के अधिवेशन में काम आवेदे और इसके अतिरिक्त भी उनका उपयोग होता रहेगा।

इन सब बातों के प्राप्तार पर मैं समझता हूं कि लोक-सभा का एक अधिवेशन हैदराबाद या इंगलौर में करने के मेरे प्रस्ताव को स्वीकार किया जाएगा और मुझे विश्वास है कि माननीय सदस्य इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करेंगे। मैं मंत्री महोदय से भी यह निवेदन करता हूं कि वे भी बोडे उदारता से इस पर विचार करें। सदन के अधिकाश सदस्यों की यह इच्छा है

[भी ज्ञात बीर जाली]

कि सोक-सभा का एक अधिवेशन दक्षिण भारत में हो। इसी जावना को व्याप में उत्तम हुए भूमि पूर्ण विश्वास है कि आप इस प्रस्ताव पर पूर्ण विचार करेंगे।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपने प्रस्ताव को उपस्थित करता हूँ।

Mr. Chairman: Resolution moved:

"This House is of opinion that one Session of Lok Sabha be held in South India at Hyderabad or Bangalore every year."

There is an amendment to this resolution, in the name of Shri Vajpayee. But the hon. Member is absent. If he was going to move it, I was going to rule it out of order. But since he is absent, nothing further remains for me to do about it.

बी पंथ देव (चम्बा) : सभापति महोदय, जो प्रस्ताव इस समय इस सदन में उपस्थित किया गया है, एक बहुत अच्छे दुष्टिमान व्यक्ति की तरफ से, मैं उसका विरोध करने के लिए उड़ा हुआ हूँ।

इसमें शक नहीं कि जब से हम स्वतंत्र हुए हैं हमारे पास अधिकारों की भरमार है। बहुत बड़े बड़े अधिकार हमारे हैं और उनके लिए प्रस्ताव स्पष्ट में या जिस ढंग से भी हो सकता है हम हर बक्त भाग करते हैं। पर ऐसा कभी दुर्भाव से ही समय आता है जब कि हम उन प्रस्तावों की पूर्ति के लिए आय का भी कोई प्रस्ताव उपस्थित करते हैं।

यहाँ पर यह कहा गया है कि बर्तमान संकट के समय में यह बहुत जल्दी है कि सोक-सभा का या राज्य सभा का एक अधिवेशन दक्षिण में हो और उसका यह परिणाम होगा कि हम सोग एक हो जायेंगे, परिचित हो जायेंगे और दक्षिण भाले भी महसूस करेंगे कि हिन्दुस्तान हमाप है। अगर तो प्रस्ताव यह

होता कि यद्यपानी विस्ती के बजाए किसी एक मध्य स्थान में होनी चाहिए जो आने वाले की दृष्टि से सब के लिए सुगम हो तो तो उन पर विचार किया जा सकता चा। लेकिन अगर यह कहा जाता है कि सोक-सभा का एक अधिवेशन साल म हैदराबाद में हो तो दूसरा प्रस्ताव यह भी या सकता है कि एक दक्ष कलकत्ता में भी हो, और जैसा पहले बता महोदय ने कहा, यह प्रस्ताव भी या सकता है कि शिमला में भी हो। तो सोक-सभा के जो तीन अधिवेशन होते हैं उनके लिए शायद नागपुर, की बात या जाए बर्मर्ड की या जाए, तो इस प्रकार के कई प्रस्ताव हमारे सम्मुख या सकते हैं और हम को उन पर विचार करना होगा। जहाँ तक वाकिस्तान का सवाल है, जैसा कि मेरे विच ने कहा, वह तो बैठे हुए वै दौड़ने के लिए। लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान में तो ऐसा कोई मौका नहीं है। मूँहे दुःख है इस बात का कि प्रस्तावक महोदय ने यह कहा है कि बर्तमान संकट में ऐसा हो सकता है कि हमें कही परिवर्तन करना पक्के इसलिए परिवर्तन की आदत ढाल लें। यह बहुत ही दुखदायी बात यहाँ पर कही गई है। अगर हमारे अन्दर यह स्थान पैदा हो जाये कि शायद कभी हम को दौड़ने का मौका पड़ जाये, इस लिए भभी दौड़ना सीखें, तो यह उचित नहीं है और मूँहे खेद है कि यहाँ पर यह बात कही गई।

एक बात यह कही गई कि इस में बहुत मानूली लड़ा होगा—कोई बीत, तीस, चालीस लाल उपयोग लड़ देगा।

एक जाननीय सवाल : साठ लाल।

बी पंथ देव : मैं समझता हूँ कि शायद उन्होंने ठीक तरह से अनुमान नहीं लगाया है। जिस बक्त राज्य सभा और सोक-सभा के सात सी मेम्बर यहाँ से बहाँ जाते हैं, तो लाजिमी तीर पर सात सी बंगलों का भी प्रबन्ध होना चाहिए। उन पर कितना स्पष्ट

खबर होगा? बर्नमान समय में सरकार बंगलों के ही बनाने में जर्नी रहे, यह एक विचारात्मक विचय है। इस बबत हमारे मिनिस्टर, डिस्ट्री मिनिस्टर आदि कोई तीस बालीस के करीब हैं।

कृष्ण भानुनीति सदस्य प्रचार।

जी पूर्ण देव: उन के सारे वफ्तर भी यहा जाने चाहिए, क्योंकि हर बबत यहा से टेलीकोन कर के काइल मगवाना सम्भव नहीं होगा। काइने मगवाने में कितना खबर आयगा, आयद इस का प्रस्तावक महोदय ने विचार नहीं किया है। उन्होंने कहा कि टेलीकोन और क्लेस्चन मगवाने आदि पर दस हजार रुपए का खर्च होगा। मेरा स्थाल है कि वह इस बात का अन्दाज़ा नहीं लगा सकत कि इस पर कितना खर्च होगा। हिमाचल प्रदेश में क्लेस्चन पर एक हजार और कमी उस से भी ज्यादा रुपया खर्च आता है। और यहा पर तो सारे हिन्दुस्तान से प्रश्नों के मगवाने का सवाल है। इस का अन्दाज़ा नहीं लगाया जा सकता है। जहाँ तक कायेस, जनसभा या सोशलिट पार्टी के सेशनों का सवाल है, उस में इतना बड़ा फ़र्क नहीं पड़ेगा। यदि लोकन्सभा के अधिकारियों के सम्बन्ध में यह सोचे कि वह साल में एक दफा ही और उस बबर यह अनुमान लगाये कि उस पर सात, दस, बीस लाख रुपया खर्च होगा, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि प्रस्तावक महोदय ने इस विचय में अच्छी तरह से अनुमान नहीं किया है।

यह भी कहा गया है कि दक्षिण और हमारा आपस में परिचय होगा। जहाँ तक इस भानुनीति सदन के सदस्यों का सवाल है, उस को रेलवे का टिकट मिला हुआ है और जब एक सदस्य को भारतवर्ष का नागरिक कून कर यहा भेजता है, तो वह आशा करता है कि हिमाचल प्रदेश का आदमी लाजिमी तौर पर सारे हिन्दुस्तान का चक्कर लगाए, यहा की रीति-नीति का अध्ययन करे और यहा

की परिस्थितियों को भास्तव करे। सदस्यों को टिकट इसी तिए मिला हुआ है कि वे पांच साल की अवधि में सारे भारतवर्ष की गतिविधि को देख-ज़ा। महीने वे यहा पर काम करे और बाकी क्ष महीने व बांहर रहे-ताकि सारे हिन्दुस्तान के उन का अच्छी तरह से परिचय हो। हा, इतना फायदा ज़रूर हो सकता है कि बगलीर मे जायेगे, तो बगलीर को अच्छी तरह से देख सकेंगे और सरकारी खर्च पर देख सकेंगे और कुछ लोग भी हम को देखेंगे। यह सब तिए दर्शन-मेला ही रहेगा, दक्षिण के लोगों को इस से कीर्ति फायदा होगा, मैं ऐसा नहीं समझता हूँ।

15 hours.

यदि कोई ऐसा प्रस्ताव होना कि दिल्ली के बाजाये कोई और जगह राजधानी हो, तो इस पर विचार किया जा सकता था। मुगलों ने सोचा कि हमारी सेफी हैदराबाद मे होगी और निवाम अपने को मुगलों की आखिरी निवामी सनातने थे। अगर ऐसी निवामी का स्थाल हो, तो अलग बात है, लेकिन हमारे दिल में ऐसा कोई स्थाल नहीं है। अगर इस से दक्षिण को फायदा पहुँचता, तो मैं कहता कि ऐसा करना चाहिए और उन को लाजिमी तौर पर फायदा पहुँचाना चाहिए, लेकिन यह यहा पर अविवेशन करने से नहीं हो सकता है। मैं कहता हूँ कि उस के लिए ज़रूरी है कि राजधानी को बदला जाये।

यहा पर इस बारे में राष्ट्रपति का भी चिक्क किया गया है कि उन्होंने कुछ दिन यहा रहने का निश्चय किया है। मैं समझता हूँ कि राष्ट्रपति और सारे मिनिस्टरों को यह निश्चय करना चाहिए कि उस में तीन, चार मर्ट्चा दक्षिण और उत्तर लोगों का दीरा करे और लोगों में अपनी रीति-नीति का प्रचार और प्रसार करे और उन्हें बताये कि हमारा देश क्या कर रहा है, किस खीज की कमी है, सोगो के लिए क्या करना चाहिए और यह भालूम करे कि लोगों के विभिन्न समस्याओं के बारे में क्या विचार है।

[स्वीकृत चेतना]

इस के लिए सब की सारे देश में बूमला चाहिए। लेकिन केवल सोकन्तमा का अधिवेशन दलिंग ने करने से इस प्रयोजन की चिंहि हो सकती है, इस बात को मैं मानने के लिए तब तर नहीं हूँ। अभी माननीय पंडित जी ने जो बातें कही हैं, उन में सुहावने और नूमावने शब्द उछर हैं, लेकिन जो कारण मैं अभी बताये हैं, उन के प्राधार पर मैं उन के प्रस्ताव का विरोध करता हूँ।

अंध्रप्रदीश में जब सरकारी कार्यालय शिमला जाते थे और केन्द्रीय विभान सभा का सेशन वहाँ होता था, तो सारे हिन्दुस्तान में हर प्लैटफार्म से बड़ा थोर भवाया जाता था कि हमारा समय बर्दाद किया जा रहा है सैर-स्पाठ में। अगर वही प्रस्ताव ले कर हम आ गये, तो ऐसा मालूम होता है कि हमारे दिमात में अभी अंध्रप्रदीश राज्य के समय का कुछ अंश भौजूद है, जो कि उसी ढंग से सोचता है। हम को कभी भी उस ढंग से नहीं सोचना चाहिए।

जहाँ तक सेहत का सवाल है और अगर दलिंग की जलवायु सेहत के लिए अच्छी है, तो माननीय सदस्यों को टिकट भिले हुए हैं, जो सोग जलवायु के परिवर्तन के लिए वहाँ जाना चाह, वे जा सकते हैं, लेकिन इस प्रकार मुक्त पर ऐसा टैक्स लगाना और खर्च करवाना ज्यादा तकंसंगत नहीं दीखता है, ज्यादा बुद्धिमानी की बात नजर नहीं आती है। इसलिए, सभापति जी, मैं इस प्रस्ताव का थोर विरोध करता हूँ। कल अंध्रेज जो कुछ किया करते थे, आज उसी को हम यहाँ पर पेश कर रहे हैं। माननीय प्रस्तावक महोदय ने कहा कि उस समय केन्द्रीय विभान सभा शिमला में आती थी। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर आती थी, तो सारे देश ने उस का विरोध किया था। मैं समझता हूँ कि आज भी ऐसा प्रस्ताव ऐसा के अनुकूल नहीं है और उस के न तो अधिनियम तौर पर भी न

संस्कृतिक तौर पर कोई नामदायक परिवर्तन हो सकता है।

अभी माननीय सदस्य ने यह भी कहा—कि दलिंग म हिन्दुस्त रह गया है और यहाँ नहीं रह गया है। क्या उन को अंतेस्वर यहाँ है कि यहाँ से वह बिल्कुल ही अत्यन्त हो जाय ? अभी तो दलिंग के सोग यहाँ आते हैं और यहाँ के सोगों को संस्कृति का कुछ रह पिलाते हैं। अगर हम उच्चर बाना शुरू कर दें तो—उन के विचार के मुताबिक, मैं ऐसा नहीं कहता—इच्छर के सोगों को अभी भी कुछ भी भिलता है, उस से भी बे बचित यह जायेगे।

इन शब्दों के द्वारा मैं इस प्रस्ताव का सहज विरोध कर रहा हूँ।

Shri Nagi Reddy (Anantapur): This is a very peculiar Resolution in the sense that it is sometimes neither difficult to oppose nor difficult to accept. There are various reasons for it.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya (West Dinajpur): Neither accept nor reject!

Shri Nagi Reddy: For various historical reasons, it has so happened that our capital has been in the North. If it had been somewhere in the Centre, it would certainly have been better. There is no doubt about it. But sometimes there are certain things forced upon us, and the location of the capital of India is one such. Therefore, we have to put up with that already existing fact, whether for good or bad.

The suggestion is to have one of the sessions of the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha in the South as it would help in creating greater unity between the two parts of the country. This is a thing which should be taken a bit seriously and we must think of the pros and cons. There is, no doubt, a kind of feeling in the South that the affairs of the country are being managed much more by the people of the North, sometimes to the detriment of the South.

Shri Ansar Harvani (Fatehpur):
Question.

Shri Nagi Reddy: There is a feeling like that. I am only saying that there is a feeling like that. Not that I am saying it.

An Hon. Member: It is a fact also.

Shri Nagi Reddy: I will come to the facts. A kind of integration becomes almost a necessity for the proper cohesion of the country as a whole.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: It is a representative of the North who has asked for a session of Parliament in the South.

Shri Nagi Reddy: I know. If he had asked for the establishment of a few of the heavy industries in the South, one would give up the idea of having a session of the Lok Sabha in the South. Therefore, I was coming to the point that people in the South do have a feeling—there is no doubt about it—and it has been expressed often enough in this House that the affairs of the country are so moulded—whether a session of the Lok Sabha is held in the South or not, is not the point—by certain groups of people who do not feel the geographical unity of the South with the North. That feeling has been there. I am afraid that there is also truth to a certain extent in that.

Therefore, if you want to have real integration of mind, of all parts of the country, and unity of the country as a whole, it is much more essential to go a little bit deeper into the whole affair. Let me give a single example. This has happened a number of times. If it is a question of a huge irrigation or hydro-electric project being constructed with the help of the Centre, it naturally becomes a national project. So the money should be spent from the Centre. But even if it is as big or much bigger than that—take, for example, the Nagarjunasagar project—then automatically the question

comes that it is to be in two stages, the first stage is smaller than the second stage; we have not accepted the second stage; so the project is much smaller than Bhakra or something else. Therefore, the Centre could not spend anything on it; the State should provide the funds for it! If you think in terms of development of the nation, I can tell you how the people of the South are feeling; they are feeling that they are being let down, even though they have chances of development. I will give you another example. You will find huge deposits of iron ore in the south. There is a feeling in the South and let me express it openly. How is it that not a single steel project could be set up in the South? Why was no investigation made whether it was possible or not?

An Hon. Member: There is none even in the North.

Shri Nagi Reddy: We will come to that. Again, without coal or steel, certain huge industrial projects are possible to be set up anywhere. The Hindustan Machine-building Factory or the Electrical Factory and other new factories are coming up. But we do not hear their being established anywhere there.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: May I ask whether we are discussing the industrial development of India?

Shri Nagi Reddy: I am discussing the holding of a Lok Sabha Session in relation to the development of the South.

Mr. Chairman: I was listening to the hon. Member and I take it that he is opposing the holding of the Lok Sabha session at Bangalore.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: What have the steel projects to do with Lok Sabha session?

Mr. Chairman: I understood him to say that there was a sentimental feeling in the South.

Shri Nagi Reddy: The point is this. The proposer of the Resolution has said that there are certain doubts in the South and they can be cleared by holding a session there. I wanted to tell him that these doubts have arisen not because the Lok Sabha session was not held there but on more fundamental grounds. Let the Members go a little deeper to understand the doubts.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: We are prepared even to dive.

Shri Nagi Reddy: You may do diving but yet not give a project. We are thinking of integration of the South and the North. The question is asked whether the money is available, whether the arrangements can be made, etc. There are innumerable difficulties. I have myself had an experience in Andhra Pradesh when we wanted to have one of the sessions of Andhra Assembly at Waltair. Our capital was Kurnool. Let us know also the difficulties before we take a decision. In the Waltair session, we discussed one of the most important pieces of business—the Tirupati Venkateswara University Bill. We wanted certain reference books and we could not get them. Anyway, because we were interested in pushing through the Bill—both the Opposition and the Government were in favour of the Bill—we pushed it through. Of course money is not the only consideration. When it is a question of integration of the people's minds, it is no consideration. Simply because we have spent crores on Chandigarh or a huge Assembly building at Bangalore—it is a white elephant and ought not to have been built—we should not think in terms of unnecessary expenditure at a time when we are taking up certain development projects. We should reduce our expenditure, if necessary, making some sacrifices. If you are prepared to spend some money on a Lok Sabha Session in Bangalore I would ask the Government to calculate the expenditure and donate it to the State

Governments so that they will have certain developmental projects. Can the sentiments of the people be changed by one single session of the Lok Sabha in the South? They cannot be. All the same, I would request the Government to note the doubts and the tendencies growing in the minds of the people in the South. Steps should be taken to clear these doubts and I can give any number of examples. Even though the Government may not hear the complaints inside the Lok Sabha, they should be knowing as to what quite a number of people are thinking about the set-up of the Cabinet, Ministry, etc. All these things come into the picture when you want to know why this sentiment has been growing. I hope the Government will take the necessary steps to see that this feeling is not allowed to grow.

Shri Ansar Harvani: Sir, it is a great misfortune of our country that after 12 years of freedom we still talk in terms of North and South. India is one and indivisible and the people from Kashmir to Kohima and Himalayas to Cape Comorin are one and the same. We are Indians first and Indians second and Indians last. Therefore, it is a misfortune of our country that we still talk in terms of North and South and East and West. I would not go into the details of what my hon. friend on this side of the House has said about the various development programmes in the South. But I want to remind him that when the Government of India decided to have certain State undertakings, the first preference was given to Bangalore where the factories for telephones, machine tools, aircraft, etc. were built. When our planners plan, they think neither in terms of north nor south but in terms of the suitability of the place. Sometimes the North, sometimes the South or the East or the West suffers.

The session of the Lok Sabha is a business affair. It is not a ceremonial affair like the annual session of the various political parties. I know that whenever we hold Congress ses-

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ations at certain places, what difficulties are involved and what inconveniences it entails on the local population. We have to spend huge sums of money for erecting *pendals* and to give accommodation to the delegates. Lok Sabha session takes 5-6 weeks and sometimes more. It will entail great expenditure and many difficulties to accommodate the Members of Parliament in far off and new places. My hon. friend had pointed out the experience of holding a session of Andhra Assembly at Waltair. I quite appreciate those difficulties. Every day we have to go to the Library to consult books. We have got to be in touch with the various Ministries to get various information. Every day our Ministers have got to be briefed by the officers of the Secretariat before they come here. Having a Lok Sabha session in Bangalore will not only mean having a session but the transfer of the capital from here for a temporary period. Have you ever heard any other country transferring its capital from time to time? In countries having parliamentary institutions, Parliament session is held in the capital. Delhi is the capital for India and to say that Delhi is a city of the North is preposterous. It is fastly developing into a Cosmopolitan city in which the Punjab's, Bengal's, Madrasis, Andhras, Malayalees and other people are rubbing their shoulders.

15.20 hrs.

[PANDIT THAKUR DAS BHARGAVA is the Chair]

It is fastly developing into a real capital, into a real hope of Indian life, Indian culture, Indian philosophy, which is one and the same whether in the north or in the south. Therefore, I appeal to my hon. friend to withdraw this resolution not only on financial grounds, not only on administrative grounds but also on cultural, linguistic and national grounds.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: Mr. Chairman, Sir, this resolution might be

looked upon in a simpler way instead of going into all these deeper things and diving into deeper depths. One thing has to be admitted in favour of this resolution, that the Constitution nowhere declares the place where the Lok Sabha session is to be held. It is left to the discretion of the President. In fact, the place of Lok Sabha is fixed by the President in every summons that he issues to us. In that way it might be said that there is some discretion or there is discretion with the President to call a session of the Lok Sabha anywhere in India he likes, whether it be Bangalore, Calcutta, Bombay or Ujjain or any other place.

An Hon. Member: Ujjain?

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: Because that is the central place of India as astronomically ascertained.

Therefore, the Mover of the resolution might base his claim on this particular fact that there is no fixity of the place where the Lok Sabha may sit declared by the Constitution. I wish he might not have gone into other reasons. Of course, the president is there; a session used to be held in Simla. But Delhi and Simla are very near to each other, on the same railway line and it can be declared almost to be the next station. Therefore, having a session at Simla instead of Delhi is quite a different thing from having a session in Bangalore instead of in Delhi. If it were feasible we might have desired it, but what I feel is that it is not administratively possible.

If we are to have a session at Bangalore, both the Houses have to go there with the 700 Members, the Ministers have to go there, with the Ministers the officials have to go there and with the officials their departments have to go there. That means such a huge exodus that I feel it might not be practically possible to have this session outside the capital city.

Shri T. R. Vittal Rao (Khammam): Tele-communications are very well developed.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: There are, of course, telecommunications very well developed, I admit. My hon. friend may even lay claims on telepathy, I won't dispute it. But even with all telecommunications and telepathy the physical difficulty of having 700 Members removed from Delhi to Bangalore with the Ministers and officials is there. That is such a huge experiment that I believe it is not practically possible to have the session in Bangalore though it may be desirable in other ways.

Of all the arguments that have been put forward, disputed and debated, the most important one is integration of the people. I believe, Sir, the integration is already there, unless it is disturbed by interested people. India has achieved that integration through ages, through thousands of years. I want to remind my hon. friends from the south that Bhavabhooti is a poet from the south and yet when he concludes his "Uttaramacharitam" he pays his obeisance not to Godavari, Krishna or Cauveri, but to Ganga. He says:

"मागंत्रा च मनोहरा च जगतो आतेन
गंगेत च ।"

That is how Bhavabhooti concludes his drama.

Shri Nagi Reddy: Is it your opinion that we should be satisfied with Bhavabhooti and you should be satisfied with industries?

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: I am not going into industries at all. I am not one whose interest is served by taking part in things that can be derived from people who work in the industries or in industrial unions; I have nothing to do with that. Therefore, I am not straying into things with which I am not familiar or with which I have nothing to do, I am naturally limiting myself to a sphere in which I have travelled in my own life.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon (Mukundapuram): Only spiritual?

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: Why only spiritual? It may be in a metaphysical plain for the benefit of my friends there. I wish I could do something for their meta-physical benefit. I am only trying to prove that if my hon. friends over there apprehend that the integration will not be achieved unless they get heavy industries in the south, it is only a false apprehension. The integration is already there, unless my hon. friends in their own wisdom choose to disrupt it.

On the whole, Sir, the position is this. There is the option given to our President in the Constitution to have a session outside Delhi, but taking practical things into consideration, taking administrative conveniences into consideration, I believe it is not possible to have a session outside Delhi though it may be desirable in any one of the other ways.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla (Baloda Bazar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I very strongly support this resolution moved by my hon. friend Shri Prakash Vir Shastri. It is rather unfortunate the way the debate is going on. It is not a question of north versus south, it is just the opposite. We do not want to have any distinction between the north and the south. Sir, those people who oppose this resolution either do not understand the importance of the thing which is under contemplation or they are indifferent to it. It is not a question of physical integration or otherwise. Those people who oppose it probably close their eyes to the realities as they exist in our country at present. The conditions that existed at the time of Bhavabhooti are not existing today; the conditions prevailing in our country are entirely different, and it is absolutely necessary that we should have something like this.

It will be important not only for the people who will be attending the sessions but also those who live there. We will come into much greater contact with each other and we will be able to understand each other much better.

A lot of excuses about difficulties have been given. Whenever anything important or unusual is being attempted all sorts of difficulties are placed. If a thing is considered to be important and imperative the difficulties have to be removed and they must be removed. Only because there are difficulties in doing a good thing a good thing should not be left off like that. Even if it is not possible for the Government to hold a session of the Lok Sabha at Hyderabad or Bangalore immediately, the Minister should be able to give us an assurance that whenever it is possible in future the Government will very sympathetically consider this and arrange to have at least one session of Lok Sabha every year in the south.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I agree with my hon. friend Shri Shukla that this matter is not to be considered so lightly nor, as my hon. friend from West Bengal said, should it be divided into two camps of people, people from the north and people from the south. Of course, one can understand the technical or other difficulties in holding a session in the south, but when one hears a sort of a fundamental objection that this august Assembly should meet in the south because something of a bad motive is smelt behind it, a lack of integration of either the emotion or intellect of the people, that will have to be strongly objected to. When this resolution was moved, certainly we could say that we were most enthusiastic about it, those coming from the south or those who belong to our party. But we could not possibly understand anybody who unfortunately happens to be coming from a State from the north, taking a serious objection to it, and say that the whole underlying feature of the resolution is a division between the north and the south. My hon. friend says that integration is already there. But I fail to understand whether he realises that the emotional integration of the people of India is yet to take place. We are one with him if he desires that and we are one with everybody that the emotional integration of the people of India, to whatever

region the people may belong, is the final goal of ours.

My hon. friend has tried a bit to accuse certain people from this side who have spoken and said that emotional integration in this country having been achieved, unless we from this side try to disrupt that emotional integration, it will continue to exist and it is there. Speaking on this resolution, I wish to tell him that we are the least interested to disrupt the integration of the people of India. At the same time we are interested in getting the emotional integration of the 350 million people of India which unfortunately today, because of other reasons, reasons best known to him and to his party, is certainly lacking in the country today.

The most important reason, whether it is palatable to my friend there or palatable to the Government, is still existing. That is, the people in the south feel that they are a bit neglected. We from this side are not accusing anybody that they have deliberately done it, but let them face the realities of the situation in this country today. It will not help my friend if he shuts his eyes and says what he wants to say, and accuses somebody else for the situation that faces us today, and has arisen today. My friend there will agree with me that if people in the south really feel that on account of the Government of India . . .

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: I definitely do not agree with what he is saying. He is imputing something which I did not mean.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: That feeling will have to be removed. If he looks into the minds of the people of the south he will agree with me that feeling still exists. Are we not to join together and see that that feeling is removed from the minds of the people? If there are no legitimate reasons for the same, are we not free to remove these fears from the minds of the people? If there are no legitimate grounds, let us say that there are no grounds. But to shut one's eyes to the realities of the situation is not

[Shri Narayanankutty Menon]

certainly a good thing and to accuse somebody else that somebody else is responsible for the emotional disintegration of the country is something which is unfair.

In this resolution, of course, as my friend pointed out, there are certain technical difficulties. It may be difficult for moving the entire lot of Members of both the Houses to the south and hold a sitting either at Bangalore or at Hyderabad. But I cannot for a moment agree with the point made by my friend Shri Ansar Harvani that a large amount will be involved in this affair. If we discuss it at this stage and decide that a session of the Lok Sabha should be held in the south, I for one believe that the question of expenses is quite immaterial and unimportant.

The whole question is whether by holding a session of this House in the south the objective that has been put forward by the mover of the resolution will be realised. I feel that when the people of the south in different directions feel that the political and administrative feasibility, which every section of the people in the country desire today, is not given to them, that fear will have to be removed. I have got certain suggestions to make when considering this resolution of holding a session of this House in the south.

For one thing, because of the congestion in Delhi the Government are considering the removal of many offices from Delhi to places like Chandigarh, Gwalior, etc. The important question is not whether physically a particular office is situated in a particular town either in the south or in the north, but the difficulty is that the people of the south find it difficult to get their say reach Delhi. When they want to get things done, because the offices are situated in Delhi, it is very impossible for certain sections of the people to have their say reach Delhi and get things done. When Government is considering shifting some important offices from Delhi, in the light of the

sentiments expressed by the people of the South, let some of the offices go to south, just as they go to Chandigarh or some other place in the North. I submit to hon. friends coming from this part of the country that I am not putting this argument in a parochial vein that because I am coming from the South I am pleading for the cause of the South. Whether we come from the north or the south, it is our duty to see the difficulties of the people and see that those difficulties and apprehensions are removed. So, I put the suggestion to the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs that certain offices which are being transferred from Delhi may be shifted to the south.

During the debate, certain difficulties have been put forward before the House. It may not be possible for us, by discussing this resolution for 24 hours, to come to a real conclusion; it may not be possible for Government also to come to a conclusion within such a short time. I suggest that a committee of Parliament be appointed to go into this question thoroughly and consider the objections raised, including the financial implications as put forward by my hon. friends. The committee may also consider the difficulties regarding library, transferring offices, etc. and that committee may make suitable recommendations to the House, whether it will be feasible in the near future that a session of the Lok Sabha can be held in Bangalore or Hyderabad.

It will not be possible for my friends simply to brush it out by saying that it is impossible to get accommodation. When the Vidhan Saudha building was built in Bangalore at a cost of Rs. 2 crores, I remember the then Chief Minister of Mysore, Shri Hanumanthayya, saying in reply to certain charges that it might even be possible for a session of Parliament to be held in which case the session can be held in the Bangalore Vidhan Saudha building itself. My friend, Shri Keshava, will agree that accommodation will

not be a problem in Bangalore. Bangalore can accommodate not only 700 Members, but the entire secretariat, if it is so desired. I think the Government of Mysore will be only glad to give us all the facilities there. So, not finding enough accommodation or enough money is not a consideration which should weigh with us when we consider this matter. The paramount question is, when the suggestion is made that a sitting of this House should be held in the south, we will have to respect the sentiments of the people. We have not become so spiritual in order to be above sentiments. We must be prepared to respect the sentiments of the people.

So, I appeal to the hon. Members coming from all sides of the country that the sentiments of the people of the south should be respected. Let us not dig deep into the reason behind it, but respect those sentiments. Let a committee of this House examine this proposition. After going into all these questions, if that committee comes to the conclusion that we can surmount all the difficulties expressed on the floor of the House today, let us agree to the suggestion. As my friend from West Bengal said, let us not come to a conclusion so hurriedly that this resolution is not at all acceptable, because it will be feeding the sentiments of the people there. I appeal to him also to wait till the committee is appointed.

Finally, I appeal to the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs not to reject this resolution haphazardly, in a summary manner. Let him agree to a committee being appointed. I hope that a suitable solution will come out of the recommendations of that committee. All sections of the House, including my friend from West Bengal, will be satisfied by accepting the recommendations of that committee.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: My only difficulty is friends from the south have cancelled each other. One friend has asked for the entire expenses instead of the session and another friend

has asked for the session and not for the expenses.

Shri Nagi Reddy: Let a committee be appointed to go into all the questions.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: Have it by all means?

Shri Jayaram (Vidisha): सभापति जी प्रस्तावक महोदय ने यह सुनाव रखा है कि लोक सभा का एक अधिवेशन दिल्ली में रखा जाये। सुनाव की भावनाओं को यदि मध्ये नजर रखा जाय तो यह ठीक मालूम होता है, पर लोक सभा का एक अधिवेशन दिल्ली में कराने से ही भारतवर्ष की भावनाओं का एकीकरण होगा, ऐसा मैं नहीं मानता। यदि केवल लोक सभा का अधिवेशन ही आकर्षण का प्रभावशाली साधन होता तो मैं उन से सहमत हो सकता था, पर आज हिन्दुस्तान में लोक सभा के अधिवेशन के अलावा और भी ऐसे अनेक कार्य हैं जो कि देश को एकीकरण की ओर या देशभक्ति की ओर लाने के लिये अपने कदम उठा रहे हैं। अभी चन्न दिनों के बाद मैसूर में भारत के ३५ विद्विद्वालयों के युवकों का वार्षिक सम्मेलन हो रहा है। क्या इस सम्मेलन में हिन्दुस्तान के प्रत्येक भाग ही नहीं, सारे हिन्दुस्तान की संस्कृति के प्रतीक, हिन्दुस्तान की एकता के प्रतीक वहाँ नहीं इकट्ठे होंगे? क्या वहाँ पर हजारों जन उन की बातों को सुन कर और उन से प्रभावित हो कर हिन्दुस्तान की एकता की भावना अपने हृदय में नहीं लायेंगे? आज हमारे देश भर में कई डेलिगेशन या शिष्ट बंडल जाते हैं, कई सेलेक्ट कमेटियाँ और दूसरे प्रकार की कमेटियाँ देश के प्रत्येक राज्यों का दौरा करती हैं और भ्रमण करते करते प्रत्येक राज्य से अपनी संस्कृति के विचित्र अनुभव लाते हैं और उन अनुभवों को ला कर इस केन्द्रीय स्थान दिल्ली में या और जगहों पर जा कर उन अनुभवों के प्रभाव को दूसरे लोगों पर डालते हैं। इसलिये केवल लोक सभा का एक अधिवेशन बंगलौर या हैदराबाद में करा

[बी जांगड़े]

देने से ही हमारे देश की एकता में बृद्धि होगी, इसको मानने के लिये मैं तैयार नहीं हूँ।

कुछ और सदस्यों ने कहा कि वह हम इसमय चारों तरफ से आपसि से घिरे जा रहे हैं तो ऐसी हालत में हम क्यों न दिल्ली से जा कर हैदराबाद या बगलौर में प्रपानी लोक सभा का अधिवेशन करायें। इस को सुन कर मुझे याद आता है कि यहाँ एक बार मुहम्मद तुगलक ने भी एक विचित्र बात सोची थी और उसी बक्त दिल्ली को छोड़ कर देवगिरि को अपनी राजधानी बनाई थी। अगर आज हम मुहम्मद तुगलक जैसी भ्रावना से काम करे तो मैं नहीं समझता कि उस से क्या लाभ होगा। दिल्ली सदियों से इस देश की राजधानी रही है। दिल्ली की सकृति ही सदा भारत की एकता का प्रतीक रही है। अब ही राजा कही का रहा हो, चाहे वह दक्षिण का हो, चाहे पश्चिम का, चाहे उत्तर का रहा हो या बूँद का, हमेशा उस का केन्द्रविन्दु दिल्ली ही रहा है। आज हम देखते हैं कि दिल्ली में हर समय राज्यों के सास्कृतिक कार्यक्रम होते रहते हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि दिल्ली में हिन्दुस्तान क्या, सारे संसार के प्रत्येक देश के सास्कृतिक कार्यक्रम होते रहते हैं और उस में सब लोग सास्कृतिक प्रेरणा लेने हैं। वास्तव में दिल्ली ही भारत की एकता का प्रतीक है। यदि हम हैदराबाद में या बगलौर में या दक्षिण के किसी स्थान में केवल चन्द महीनों के लिये लोक सभा का अधिवेशन बुलाये तो क्या हमारी सकृति की बृद्धि होगी? क्या हमारी एकता की बृद्धि होगी? मैं सो इस बात को मानने के लिये तैयार नहीं हूँ।

यहाँ पर लोगों ने कहा कि हम को लखं नहीं देखना चाहिये। आप सब लोग आनते हैं कि इस सदन में एक एक हजार या लाख रुपये के लिये कितनी लड़ाई होती है। दो दो बीज रेल भाइन के लिये हम यहाँ बहते हैं। केरल भी प्रदेश के लिये, भ्रंडमान,

निकोबार और पांडिचेरी को हम २०, २५ लाख ह० दे तो वहाँ पर लोगों को कितना फायदा पहुँच सकता है? अभी भव्य प्रदेश में एक राजधानी का प्रयत्न आया। हमारी केन्द्रीय सरकार राजधानी तैयार करने के लिये कोई रकम देने को तैयार नहीं है। इस तरह के जमाने में यदि हम इस तरह के अधिवेशन पर रुपया लखं करते हैं तो कैसे काम चलेगा। अगर दस साल तक हम अधिवेशन दक्षिण में करते रहें तो करीब करीब पांच करोड़ रुपया लखं हो जायेगा। अगर इस पांच करोड़ रुपये को आप राजधानी बनाने के लिये प्रदेशों को दे दें तो इस से कुछ प्रदेशों को बहुत बड़ा फायदा हो सकता है। लेकिन केवल कुछ लोगों की भावना को सन्तुष्ट करने के लिये आप लोक सभा का अधिवेशन दिल्ली में न करके दक्षिण में बुलायें तो यह अत्युक्त होगी। मैं यह भी मानने के लिये तैयार नहीं हूँ कि अगर हम लोक सभा का अधिवेशन बगलौर या हैदराबाद में करतें तो उस से हमारे लोगों में जो अच्छे सेटिमेंट्स हैं वा मनोवृत्ति हैं उसे हम आग बढ़ा सकेंगे। राजनीति में जो काम करने वाले होते हैं उन को सन्तुष्ट करने के लिये हम चाहे जितना प्रयत्न करें, वह राजनीति के दाव पेंच कहीं न कही निकाल ही लेते हैं। हैदराबाद में या बगलौर में अधिवेशन हो रहा है तो क्या विभिन्न राज्यों वाले या राजनीतिक दाव पेंच लेने वाले अपने दाव पेंच नहीं निकाल सकते हैं? आप चाहे जहाँ अधिवेशन कराइये, यह सब तो बलता ही रहेगा। एक सज्जन ने कहा था कि बम्बई बहुत बड़ा प्रदेश है इसलिये एक अधिवेशन नागपुर में क्यों न बुलाया जाये। अगर ऐसा नहीं होता है तो वहाँ के लोगों को बहुत ठेस पहुँचेगी। इस सदन में एक प्रस्ताव आने वाला था, लेकिन बैलट में नहीं आया। यह कहा गया था कि भव्य प्रदेश में लोक सभा का एक अधिवेशन बुलाया जाय। मैं पूछता चाहता हूँ कि सेटिमेंट्स को हर बगह रखना और उस को पूरा करना ही क्या उपर्युक्त है।

विसारी है ? इसलिये मैं कहूँगा कि यदि लोक सभा का अधिवेशन हैदराबाद या बंगलौर में किया जाय तो क्या इस से साउच इंडिया लालों के जो सेटिंग्स हैं वा उन को जो असन्तोष है, वह यिट जायगा ? चाहे जो कुछ हम उन के लिये करें यह असन्तोष लाल नहीं होगा । चाहे कम्पनिस्ट पार्टी हो वा पी० एस० पी० हो, अगर उन को अपने दाव में खेलने हैं तो वह उन को खेलते ही रहें । इस लिये यह कहना कि अगर हैदराबाद या बंगलौर में लोक सभा का अधिवेशन बुलाया जाय तो उस से हम देश में सब लोगों को एकता के सूत्र में बांध सकेंगे, यह गलत होगा ।

इसके अलावा हम आज हिन्दुस्तान में एक एक पैसे के लिये बिचार कर रहे हैं, अभी हम भिनिस्ट्री ने अपने खर्च में कमी करने के लिये अफसरों की संस्था को कम करने का प्रस्ताव किया है । इन हालात को देखते हुए कि हम यहां पर नित्य मितव्यिता के लिये तर्क पेश करते हैं, बंगलौर या हैदराबाद में लोक सभा का अधिवेशन करने के लिये, या दक्षिण में कहीं भी अधिवेशन करने के लिये किसी प्रस्ताव को मानने के लिये हम तैयार नहीं हैं । इस का यह मतलब नहीं कि यहां पर उत्तर और दक्षिण में भेद पैदा होता है या कोई और भेद भाव पैदा होता है । भारत के स्वतंत्र होने के बाद १२ वर्ष तक दिल्ली राजधानी रही है, लेकिन यह आवाज कभी नहीं आई । जिस समय हिन्दुस्तान आजाद हुआ उस समय लोग कहते थे कि देश के केन्द्र बिन्दु जबलपुर या बंगलौर में देश की राजधानी बनाई जाय । परन्तु यह नहीं किया गया । लेकिन यह भावना कभी भी लोगों के अन्दर नहीं आई क्योंकि दिल्ली एक ऐसा केन्द्र है जहां पर हमें हजारों सालों के इतिहास की भावनायें बाहर आती हैं । इन को हम भूला नहीं सकते । हम उन भावनाओं को रख कर ही देश की उत्तमत कर सकते हैं और उस की उत्तमत करने में हमें इस तरह की भावनाओं को नहीं आने देना चाहिये ।

इतना कह कर मैं इस प्रस्ताव का विरोध करता हूँ ।

श्री पहाड़िया (सदाई भाषोपुर—रक्षित अनुसूचित जातियाँ) : सभापति महोदय, प्रस्तावक महोदय ने अपने प्रस्ताव को प्रस्तुत करते हुए बहुत ही सुन्दर ढंग से अपने केस की बकालत की और बकालत के साथ साथ एक बकील की तरह से उन्होंने कहि मिसालें भी पेश कीं । मैं उन के इन शब्दों में नहीं जाना चाहता कि पाकिस्तान ने समय की पर्याप्ति को देखते हुए अपनी राजधानी बदल ली । मैं यह मंजूर करता हूँ कि हाल में वहां ऐसा हुआ है । लेकिन हमारे सामने सवाल राजधानी बदलने का नहीं है । हमारे सामने सवाल इस बात का है कि हमारी लोक सभा का एक अधिवेशन हिन्दुस्तान के किसी दक्षिण विस्ते में भी हो । मैं प्रस्तावक महोदय को बताऊं कि अगर इस तरह की कोई बात पाकिस्तान में होती, वह इस तरह की मांग करते कि पाकिस्तान की लोक सभा का एक सेशन पूर्वी पाकिस्तान में जा कर ढाका में हो ।

कुछ माननीय सदस्य : वहां लोक सभा कहां है ?

श्री पहाड़िया : मेरा मतलब वहां की संसद से है कि अगर वहां के लोग इस तरह की मांग करते कि उन की पालियामेंट का एक सेशन पूर्वी पाकिस्तान की राजधानी ढाका में हो, तो प्रस्तावक महोदय का तर्क कुछ जंच सकता था । लेकिन उन लोगों ने कभी इस तरह की बात नहीं कही । वह तो अपनी राजधानी को ही कराची से, जो कि एक कोने में था, हटा कर रावलपिंडी में ले गये हैं इस लिये यह तर्क कुछ जंचा नहीं ।

दूसरी बात में यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जिस तरह से हिन्दुस्तान की राजधानी दिल्ली में है, उसी तरह हिन्दुस्तान के बहुत से दोष हैं । बम्बई को आप मिसाल के तौर पर

[की प्रश्नाविधा]

देखियें। कितना बड़ा राज्य है। भगर-बहाँ के बोग यह सिक्कारियां लायें कि वहाँ की असेम्बली का सेशन बम्बई में ही क्यों है, नागपुर में क्यों न हो, या किसी दूसरे स्थान में क्यों न हो, तो बड़ी मुश्किल पड़ जायगी। इसी तरह से जो प्रस्तावक महोदय भावना की बात कर रहे हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान में भावनात्मक एकता को लाना है, तो भी यह तर्क ठीक नहीं बैठता क्योंकि इस तरह से हर राज्य जिसे जिसे के हिसाब से सोचने लगेगा। मैं आप को मध्य प्रदेश का हवाला दूँ। वहाँ की राजधानी बीपाल में है। वही पर असेम्बली का अधिवेशन होता है। लेकिन मध्य प्रदेश की सीमा वही कहीं पर जा कर विहार और बंगाल से सम्पत्ति है। वहाँ के लोग क्या करेंगे? वे कहेंगे कि चूंकि वह हिस्से राजधानी से बहुत दूर है इसलिये वहाँ पर असेम्बली का अधिवेशन हो।

15.50 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

तो वह जो देश की राजधानी का सवाल है वह प्रान्तों की राजधानी का सवाल बन जायेगा। इसलिये मैं कहता हूँ कि देश में उचित मानों पर ही व्यान दिया जाना चाहिये। आज मान उठी है कि राजस्थान हाई कोर्ट जयपुर में न हो कर जो जयपुर में हो। उस की शास्त्रा जयपुर में हो। इस तरह का कोई सवाल होता तो शायद मान लिया जाता, लेकिन राजधानी के सवाल उठाना ठीक नहीं है। बम्बई का इतना बड़ा राज्य जो कि दीन राज्यों को मिल कर बनाया गया तो जिस समय इसका सवाल उठा तो वहा राजधानी का सवाल नहीं उठा था बल्कि इस बात का सवाल उठा था कि बम्बई को किस तरह से बांटा जाय। प्रस्तावक महोदय का यह तर्क कि दक्षिण भारत में लोक समाज का अधिवेशन बम्बई से भावनात्मक एकता आयगी मेरी राय में सही नहीं है बल्कि मुझे तो आशंका है कि

यथा जो एकता वही हुई है उसको भी इस तरह का प्रस्ताव ला करके बम्बई पुर्वोत्तर का प्रबल दिया जा रहा है। मैं तो समझता हूँ कि इस तरह का प्रस्ताव साकर जो भावनात्मक एकता को सुबढ़ करने की बात कही जा रही है मुझे वह कहने के लिये भाफ़ किया जाय कि इस तरह से तो हमारी स्थापित एकता को कमजोर ही करना होगा और ही सकता है कि इस तरह के प्रस्ताव लाने के पीछे कोई राजनीतिक स्वार्थ काम कर रहा हो।

अब जहा तक सर्विसेज में उत्तर भारत और दक्षिण भारत के अनुपात का सम्बन्ध है तो केन्द्र के सचिवालय में जहा तक आई० ए० एस० सर्विसेज का सवाल है उन पर दक्षिण के लोगों का कब्जा है और इसलिए यह आरोप कि दक्षिण भारत के प्रति उपेक्षा और उदासीनता बर्दी जाती है, यह बिलकुल गलत है। अलबता जहा तक सचिवालय में छोटी नौकरियों का सवाल है उन में तो उत्तर भारत का ही अधिक अनुपात होगा क्योंकि वे नेजदीक पड़ते हैं और दूसरे दक्षिण भारत के लोग उत्तर भारत में कोई छोटी नौकरियां करने थोड़े ही आते हैं लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि आमतौर पर उत्तर भारत के लोगों में यह भावना है कि जितनी सेक्टरियल की ऊंची ऊंची सर्विसेज है उन पर दक्षिण भालो का ही कब्जा है। इसलिए यह जो कहा गया कि दक्षिण भारत के प्रति उपेक्षा की नीति बर्दी गई है यह बिलकुल गलत है। देश की राजधानी कहाँ हो इस पर कोई संकेत दृष्टि से व्यान नहीं दिया जाना चाहिए और क्या उत्तर भारत और क्या दक्षिण भारत, देश का हर एक बच्चा बच्चा और देशवासी इस बात के लिए तुला हुआ है कि देश की राजधानी चाहे मद्रास में हो, बम्बई में हो, बंगलौर में हो अथवा विल्सो में ही बनी रहे, जब भी देश की सुरक्षा पर कोई आंच आते हों

सम्बोधना होणी अथवा देश की आजादी की रक्षा को काव्य रखने के लिये आवश्यकता पड़े थे तो वे सब समान रूप से बिना उत्तर और दक्षिण का भेदभाव बतें कर्वे से कंवा किसा कर रहे हो जायेंगे ।

मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस डिस-काशन के दौरान मैं यह जो हिन्दुस्तान को केवल दो हिस्सों में बाटा जा रहा है यह विलुप्त गलत है क्योंकि किसी भी तरह देश के दो टुकड़े नहीं हो सकते बल्कि चार टुकड़े हुमा करते हैं, चार हिस्से हुमा करते हैं । यह तो खाली उत्तर और दक्षिण भारत की यहाँ पर चर्चा हो रही है और दक्षिण में भी सोकसभा का सेशन करने की चर्चा चल रही है तो क्या बन्वई वाले अथवा बंगाल वाले इस बात को कभी पसन्द करेंगे कि साउथ में तो सेशन करने की बात ही लेकिन पश्चिम में और पूर्व में सेशन करने की बात न हो ? इसी तरह क्या पूर्व वाले इस बात को नहीं सोचेंगे कि जब दक्षिण में सेशन करते हैं तो वहाँ नहीं कलकत्ते में अथवा पटने में सोकसभा का सेशन किया जाय । इसलिये उत्तर भारत और दक्षिण भारत का ही यह सबाल है ऐसा सोचना विलुप्त गलत है हिन्दुस्तान ही नहीं बल्कि कोई भी देश आप से लीजिये उसके चार हिस्से होगे ही, चार विशाएं होगी ही । राजधानी और प्रशासन सम्बन्धी मामलों में यह उत्तर भारत और दक्षिण भारत की पृथकतावादी मनोवृत्ति का लाना उचित नहीं है । इसलिये मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस प्रस्ताव को प्रस्तुत करते समय प्रस्तावक महोदय ने इस बात को विलुप्त भूला दिया कि हिन्दुस्तान के चार हिस्से हैं.....

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : चार हिस्सों पर चले जायेंगे तो वरमियान का पेट क्या ऐसे ही रह जायगा ?

भी चहाड़िया : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस प्रस्ताव

के पक्ष में वो बातें कहीं गईं हैं जो कि सबं उन्हीं के तर्कों से कहे जाती हैं । किंतु वो एक बात निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान में जिस समय एक राजनीतिक एकता स्वापित करने की बात चल रही थी उस समय भी मुसलमानों में आवाजात्मक एकता बनाये रखने के लिये यह कभी नहीं कहा गया था कि वे एक सेशन पार्लियामेंट का कराची में कर लिया करें । इस तरह से आवाजात्मक एकता स्वापित नहीं की जा सकती । अगर हिन्दुस्तान को भार्मिक एकता की दृष्टि से देखा जाये तो आपको पता चल जायगा कि राजनीतिक और धार्मिक एकता के साथ साथ यहाँ पर धार्मिक एकता भी रही है । अगर भारत के उत्तर में बड़ीलाल में तो दक्षिण में रामेश्वरम है, पश्चिम में डारिका और पूर्व में जगान्नाथकुरी के तीर्थ स्थान हैं और जो कि भारत की धार्मिक एकता के प्रत्यक्ष प्रमाण हैं ।

इसके अलावा आपको यह भी देखना पड़ेगा कि केवल एक कम्युनिटी कोई जास उत्तर में बसती हो अथवा कोई दूसरी कम्युनिटी में बसती हो, ऐसी बात नहीं है बल्कि सभी कम्युनिटीज सभी जगह हिन्दुस्तान में बसती है इसलिये यह जो इस प्रस्ताव के द्वारा एकता लाने की बात कही जा रही है, सही नहीं है । मैं यह दृष्ट के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस तरह का प्रस्ताव लाकर किन्हीं राजनीतिक स्थानों की पूति का इस तरह दक्षिण भारतीयों को उकसा कर अपने साथ लेने का जो प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है, सर्वथा उचित नहीं है और विशेष कर आज की परिस्थिति में जबकि देश की एकता को सुदृढ़ करने की बहुत आवश्यकता है इस तरह का प्रस्ताव लाना ठीक नहीं है ।

कुचल भाइयो ने इस प्रस्ताव की चर्चा करते समय सामाजिक एकता कायम करने की भी बात कही है सेकिन में उनको कहना चाहता हूँ कि सामाजिक एकता यहा पर

[भी पहाड़िया]

पूरी तरह से विज्ञान है और हम देखते हैं कि शादी आह आदि और त्योहारों पर जो रीति रिवाज उत्तर भारत में पाये जाते हैं वही आम तीर पर दक्षिण वे भी बत्ते जाते हैं। पालियामेट का साल में एक सेशन करने मात्र से उनका जो यह विचार है कि सामाजिक भावनाओं की एकता हो जायगी ऐसा में नहीं मानता। मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि एकता का प्रतीक चाहे वह भावनात्मक एकता हो, राजनीतिक एकता हो या अथवा सामाजिक एकता हो, वह एक ही होता है। ऐतिहासिक दृष्टिकोण से यदि देखते हैं तो इसे मालूम हो जायगा कि यहाँ पर जितने वीं शासक हुए, चाहे वे मुगलिया शासक रहे हो अथवा और लोग, उन्होंने प्रत्येक दृष्टि से दिल्ली को ही देश की राजधानी होने के उपर्युक्त समझा। हिन्दुस्तान के पहले के शासकों ने ही नहीं बल्कि अंग्रेजों ने भी जिन्होंने सबसे पहले यहाँ आकर कलकत्ते की देश की राजधानी बनाया था, बाद में में परिस्थितियों को देखते हुए कलकत्ते से बदल कर राजधानी दिल्ली में ले आये। अगर उसमें कुछ ऐतिहासिक, राजनीतिक अथवा आर्थिक तत्व नहीं होता तो मैं समझता हूँ कि वे अंग्रेज लोग जो कि यहाँ हिन्दुस्तान पर इतने अधिक समय तक राज्य कर रहे, राजधानी कलकत्ते से बदल कर दिल्ली न साये हीते बरन बगलीर अथवा हैदराबाद में राजधानी बनाये होने। जो परिस्थितिया आज है वे उस समय भी उनके सामने रही होगी जब उन्होंने दिल्ली को ही राजधानी बनाने का निश्चय किया होगा और कोई उस समय से अब हिन्दुस्तान घट बढ़ योगे ही गया है। आज भी सब दृष्टियों से यदि देखा जाय तो इम इसी निर्णय पर पहुँचेंगे कि देश की राजधानी दिल्ली ही बनी रहनी चाहिये।

अब अगर कुछ भाइयों का विचार है कि बागलीर अथवा मैसूर में चूंकि असेम्बली इत्तादि के लिये काफी जगह पड़ी है और वहा

पर पालियामेट का सेशन हो सकता है, काफी बड़ा हाल है तो हालांकि मुझे वह कहने का अधिकार तो नहीं है लेकिन मैं निवेदन करना चाहूँगा कि उस हालत में तो हमारे राजस्थान में काफी भवन आदि खाली पड़े हैं और वहाँ पर भी बहुत काफी जगह सुलभ है और व गलौर से भी अधिक जगह वहाँ पर सुलभ हो सकती है और जहाँ पर कि राज्य सभा और लोकसभा दोनों चल सकती है और कुछ दिन के लिये वहाँ पर भी नेशन पार्सियामेट का किया जा सकता है।

इसलिये इन बातों को देखते हुए मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह जो प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत किया गया है वह उचित नहीं है और मैं तो प्रस्तावक महोदय से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि वे यदि अपने प्रस्ताव को वापिस भेजें तो वह बहुत अच्छा ही।

श्री बाजपेयी (बत्तरामपुर) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, भैने एक मशोधन की सूचना दी थी

उपाध्यक्ष भाषण : वह तो गई।

श्री बाजपेयी : उसमें जो विचार निहित है उस को मैं दो शब्दों में रखना चाहता हूँ। इस विवाद ने जिस तरह का स्वरूप आरण किया है मैं समझता हूँ कि मेरे मित्र श्री प्रकाश बीर शास्त्री ने जब यह प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत किया था तो शायद उन्हें इस बात की कल्पना नहीं होगी कि यह विवाद इस तरह का रूप आरण कर लेगा। जिस भावना से प्रेरित होकर यह प्रस्ताव सदन के सामने उपस्थित किय गया है उसमें उत्तर और विभिन्न के बीच में कोई नया विवाद लड़ा करने की कल्पना नहीं है। हमारे देश ने एक हजार वर्ष के पश्चात् फिर से राजनीतिक एकता प्राप्त की है और इस एकता को बढ़ावा देने की आज आवश्यकता है। यह ठीक है कि एकता का यह भवन हमारी एक संस्कृति

के पावार पर प्रतिष्ठित है लेकिन राजनीतिक शब्द में यदि हम एकता को पुष्ट करना चाहते हैं तो हमें ऐसे पर उठाने पड़ सकते हैं जो कि आज की दृष्टि से और हमारे देश की विशालता की दृष्टि से आवश्यक प्रतीत हों। हमारे महामहिम राष्ट्रित जी ने कुछ वर्षों से दिल्ली में जाकर स्वतन्त्रता दिवस मानाने का मकल्प किया है और सम्पूर्ण देश ने उनके: इस निर्णय का स्वागत किया है कि वह वर्ष में एक बार नई दिल्ली से बाहर जाये किसी दूसरे प्रदेश में और वह की जनता को भी उनके प्रत्यक्ष सम्पर्क में आकर इस बात का अनुभव हो कि वस्तुत हमारी जो एकता है वह स्थायी एकता है, व्यवहार्य एकता है जो कि क्षण प्रति क्षण हमारे अनुभव में आती है।

मैं समझता हूँ लोक-सभा के अधिवेशन को दिल्ली से बाहर रखने के पीछे भी यही आवाना है। प्रश्न राजवानी को बदलने का नहीं है। राजवानी तो दिल्ली ही रहेगी। यही पर कील गाड़ी गयी थी जो दिल्ली हो गयी, इसलिये वह दिल्ली हो गयी। वह कील तो अभी तक गढ़ी है। और उसको उल्लड़ने का कोई प्रयत्न हो भी नहीं रहा है और करना भी नहीं चाहिये। प्रश्न तो केवल इतना है कि क्या हमारे लिये लोक-सभा का एक अधिवेशन बगलीर में या हैदराबाद में करना सम्भव है।

16 hrs.

दू

इस बात से तो इकार नहीं किया जा सकता कि जो विधायाचल के उस पार के लोग हैं वे इस प्रकार के अधिवेशन का स्वागत करेंगे। और इस बात से भी इकार नहीं किया जा सकता कि वहा अधिवेशन के करने में अनेक व्यावहारिक और आर्थिक कठिनाइया है। लेकिन हम केवल इस प्रस्ताव को इसलिये दूकरा हैं कि व्यावहारिक और आर्थिक कठिनाइया है, ले बैं समझता हूँ यह ठीक नहीं शोणा, क्योंकि वह कठिनाइयां ऐसी नहीं हैं

जिनको हल नहीं किया जा सकता। हो सकता है कि आज या निकट भविष्य में हम लोक-सभा का अधिवेशन दिल्ली के बाहर कही न कर सकें, लेकिन भविष्य में ऐसी स्थिति आ सकती है, और यदि हमारे संसदीय कार्यों का मत्रालय चाहे और इस सम्बन्ध में शीघ्रता करे तो वह अधिक निकट में भी आ सकता है जब हम अपनी संसद का अधिवेशन दिल्ली के कही बाहर कर सके। वैसे अभी भी हमारे देश में अनेक प्रदेश ऐसे हैं जहा जाड़ों में कही अधिवेशन होता है, गर्मियों में कही होता है। जम्मू काश्मीर की विधान सभा गर्मियों में श्रीनगर में बैठती है तो जाड़ों में जम्मू में बैठती है। बम्बई भी विधान सभा भी पूना में बैठा करती थी। काप्रेस राज्य का एक ऐसा भी उदाहरण है कि मध्य भारत राज्य तो एक या भगर उसमें दो राजवानियां थीं, एक चालिशपर में और दूसरी इन्दौर में। पता नहीं यह मुहम्मद तुगलक के कदमों के अनुसार था, पर ये तो या जहर। जब हमारे काप्रेस के भिन्न इसका विरोध करते हैं तो वह भी तभी समझ में नहीं आता।

एक आनन्दीय सत्स्व इसी कारण तो वह प्रदेश सत्त्व हो गया।

भी आजपेक्षी इसलिये जहा तक कठिनाइयों का सम्बन्ध है उन्हें हम हल करने का प्रयत्न करें। लेकिन इस प्रयत्न के साथ आवानाए जुड़ी हुई है और हम उनकी उपेक्षा नहीं कर सकते।

अभी विवाद ने जो रंग पकड़ा है उससे लगता है कि अगर हम इस चीज को समरी तौर पर सत्त्व कर दे कि सदस्यों को ले जाने में बड़ी कठिनाई होगी, वहा भवन नहीं होगा, हम कहा बैठेंगे, तो वह उचित नहीं होगा। १२ वर्ष हो गए पर अभी तक सरकार सदस्यों के लिये दिल्ली में सारी सुविधायें नहीं जोड़ सकी तो हैदराबाद और बगलीर में वह वैसे सम्भव होगा, यह दलील भी थी

[की बाजपेयी]

यह बाजपी है और इन दलीलों में बल भी है। मगर इस प्रस्ताव के मूल में जो भावना है उसका समादर किया जाना चाहिये कि देश की एकता को पुष्ट करने के लिये यह बात कही जा रही है किसी राजनीतिक स्वार्थ की सिद्धि के लिये नहीं। उत्तर और दक्षिण में कोई नया भेद लड़ा करने की बात की तो कोई आवश्यकता ही नहीं है। लेकिन हमें यह मालूम है कि हमारा देश बहुत विशाल है, जब भी हम साहित्य में उसका विवरण पढ़ते हैं तो उसकी विशालता हमारे हृदय को बहुत अच्छी लगती है, लेकिन जब इस विशाल देश में हमको छूमना पड़ता है तो भारी कठिनाइयों का सामना करना होता है। आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि हम ऐसे अनेक अवसर लाए कि देश के सुहर भागों में फैले हुए हमारे देशवासी भी यह अनुभव कर सकें कि समान रूप से सभी भागों की ओर ध्यान दिया जा रहा है, सभी भागों की चिन्ता की जा रही है। और यद्यपि भेरा सशीधन रह हो गया है, पर मैं समझता हूँ कि उसकी जो भावना है कि इस सम्बन्ध में विचार करने के लिये एक कमेटी कायम की जाए, उसको मन्त्री महोदय स्वीकार करेंगे। वह कमेटी सभी तरह के आकड़े एकजुर करे और जो कठिनाइयां हैं उनको किस तरह से हल किया जाए इसका भी विचार करे। और अगर वह कमेटी उन परिस्थितियों पर विचार करने के बाद भी यह अनुभव करे कि यह सम्भव नहीं है तो सदन को भी यह मानने में कोई आपत्ति नहीं होगी। लेकिन अगर समरी तौर पर इस प्रस्ताव को रद्द कर दिया गया तो इस का परिणाम देश के कुछ भागों की जनता पर अच्छा नहीं होगा और उसके प्रति हमें हमें सावधान रहना चाहिये।

Dr. Melkote (Raichur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, various speakers have presented various points of view. It is rather unfortunate that sentiments of lack of unity between the North

and South are being given expression to here in this House. As one coming from the South, may I say with all the vehemence at my command that the South is in no way inferior in its patriotism, loyalty and unity in the country and support to the Central Government as compared to be people of the North. If it is felt by the Government that by moving this Resolution, the unity of the country would get jeopardised, we in this House from the south would be the first to withdraw this Resolution and not support it. The Mover of the Resolution has very ably supported it by facts and figures. What is the reason for asking for a session of the Parliament in the south? Members are not unaware that during the month of August when sessions are being held here in Delhi usually, the atmosphere, the humidity and the heat of Delhi is so unbearable that the efficiency of the services and of the Members sapped to the extreme and they have felt therefore that a session in the South would not merely be welcome from the point of view of greater efficiency. If thereby we can strengthen the unity—not disturb it—further, as our Rashtrapati has himself been doing by staying in the south for about a fortnight and by observing the 15th of August in some part of the South, it is more welcome. Government has felt that by the Rashtrapati going there the unity will be cemented further and so why should anybody come here and say that by holding a session in the South there will be disunity in the country. This is a matter which one has got to consider, from the point of view of logic and facts. Is it necessary? What would be the expenses? Is it feasible? What are the difficulties and what could be the advantages? These and other matters have got to be considered dispassionately.

The Mover of this Resolution has done his very best in collecting data but it is my contention that these figures may not be quite correct. Possibly much more sums than what is

involved in these figures are necessary. The movement to the South with all the paraphernalia of Parliament and Government is not such an easy matter. Whilst the advantages would be that in the South, particularly in Bangalore we have a condition which is almost a natural frigidaire condition—whether it is Bangalore or Hyderabad or anywhere—that advantage can never be got in Delhi at any time during the months of June, July, August or September. If, therefore, a session has to be held in Bangalore, the possibility of giving Members greater energy and enable them to put greater effort and at the same time bring people of the South in contact with the North and the people of the North with the South. Money may have to be spent but large expenditures are awaiting us in many other important directions, particularly, at this juncture, when are faced with numerous difficulties in the Northern border. Whether we should undertake a legislation of this type at this juncture is a matter for serious consideration both for the Government and ourselves. But apart from this, if the Government also supports this move at this juncture, I feel that a committee should be set up to investigate all these possibilities, go down to the South and find out which would be the best place and what would be the expenditure involved and how it ought to be done. All this data has got to be collected before we could decide exactly what should be done in the matter. Shri Vajpayee has himself said that Governments have moved from Delhi to Simla, Gwalior to Indore, from Bombay to Poona for holding sessions. It is coming today in every place. I, therefore, feel that this is a matter which can be considered from all these aspects by a committee and I support the Members who have sponsored the idea of setting up a committee of Parliament. Possibly the Government may also investigate into all these matters and collect data and place them before us and till then the debate may possibly be postponed. That is my point of view and I have placed it before the House for its consideration.

जी बालकृष्ण बालनिक (भडारा—राजित—
पश्चिम बाईया) : उपाध्यक्ष भारतीय, इस
प्रस्ताव पर जब बहस हो रही थी और उत्तर
देता विस भावना का प्रदर्शन किया गया...

जी बबराज सिंह (फिरोजाशाह) :
मगर हो रही है।

जी बालकृष्ण बालनिक : हां, हो रही
है, उससे मुझे कुछ दुख हुआ
है। इस सदन के बाहर ही नहीं, परन्तु इस
सदन में भी दक्षिण और उत्तर के भलग भलग
सदस्यों के मन में जो भावनाये बर्तमान हैं,
वे भाज इस प्रस्ताव के द्वारा कुछ अपर
आ गई हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस प्रकार की
जो भावनाय हमारे देश के विभानकर्ता
मन में हैं, वे इस देश की एकता को कोई
दुष्प्रभाव करने वाली नहीं है और उनको हम
जितनी जल्दी दूर कर सके, उतना ही अच्छा
होगा, इस देश के हित में होगा, ऐसी मेरी
कल्पना है।

आप जानते हैं कि यह जो प्रस्ताव यहां
पर लाया गया है, उसका समर्थन करते हुए
कुछ सदस्यों ने यह कहा कि यदि लोक सभा
का एक सब दक्षिण में बगलीर या हैवरालाल
में किया जाता है, तो दक्षिण के लोग उत्तर के
आक्रमण या उत्तर के आविष्करण के बारे में
मपने मन में जो कुछ महसूस करते हैं, वह
उनके मन में नहीं रहेगा— वह दूर
हो जायेगा। कुछ लोगों ने यह भी कहा कि
राष्ट्रपति राष्ट्रपति भवन को छोड़ कर
साल में एक बार कुछ दिन के लिये जो
निलंबन में जाते हैं, उसका कारण भी यही
है और पन्द्रह ब्रगस्त का समारोह दक्षिण में
मनाने का जो निष्पत्य किया है, उस का कारण
भी इसी प्रकार का है। मैं समझता हूँ कि
इस भावना को ले कर यदि किसी काम को
हम करना चाहे, या करने का सोचे, तो उससे
वह भावना दूर होने की घरेका उस भावना
को हमने मान्यता दी है, ऐसी बात होगी।
जकि दक्षिण के लोगों की भावनाय उत्तर में

[भी बालहृष्ण वासनिक]

लोकसभा का सब होने में कुछलौजे में टकराती है, इसलिये हम लोक सभा का एक सब दक्षिण में ले जाय, क्योंकि उनकी भावनाओं का हमको समाजान करना है, तो मेरा स्पाल है कि उस भावना को खाल करना, तो उससे होगा नहीं, बल्कि उस का अर्थ उस भावना को और दूढ़ मूल करना होगा और उस दृष्टि से मैं समझता हूँ कि यह हमारा करना देश के हित में होगा, ऐसा नहीं है।

हम यह तो कल्पना कर सकते हैं कि राष्ट्रपति एक बार नहीं, दो बार नहीं, तीन बार नहीं, दस बार दक्षिण में जायें, वहाँ पर कोई कार्यक्रम किये जायें। वह दक्षिण में जायें, पूर्व और पश्चिम में जायें, देश के विभिन्न भागों में जायें, परन्तु वह भावनाओं के समाजान की दृष्टि से जायें, यदि यह बात हो, तो यह भावनात्मक एकासमक्ता की बात नहीं है। अलग अलग प्रकार की भावनाओं—भाषा की भावना, प्रान्त की भावना, अलग अलग रीजन की भावना—कितनी कितनी भावनाओं का समाजान करने के लिये कितनी कितनी बातें करनी पड़ती हैं, यह बात आज हम को और आपको समझनी है। इस दिल्ली में बैठ कर सारे हिन्दुस्तान की एकता हुई है। भावनात्मक एकता का निर्माण करने के लिये बगलीर, मद्रास, हैदराबाद जाने की आवश्यकता है, ऐसा मैं नहीं समझता।

कुछ दिन पूर्व मैंने एक रेजोल्यूशन भेजा था, जो कि बैलट मे नहीं आया। एक मान-नीय सदस्य ने इस प्रस्ताव के लिये एक अमेंडमेंट दी थी, किन्तु वह शायद मूँह नहीं की गई। उसमे कहा गया कि छोड़ दीजिये दक्षिण और उत्तर की भावनाओं को, पूर्व और पश्चिम की भावनाओं को, और इस समस्या का समाजान देश के केन्द्र में किया जाये। तब इस प्रकार की भावना नहीं आ सकती है। यदि इस प्रश्न पर इस दृष्टि से विचार किया जावे, तो वह अचानक

“भव्यी बात होगी, ऐसा मैं समझता हूँ और इस दृष्टि से इस प्रश्न को विचार करना आज अत्यन्त अनिवार्य और आवश्यक है। विलासपुर के एक माननीय सदस्य ने और इससे एक सदस्य ने नागपुर का नाम भी लिया है और यदि उस दृष्टि से नागपुर का विचार किया जाता है, तो कोई हानिप्रद बात होगी, ऐसा मैं नहीं समझता। इस प्रस्ताव पर हो रही बहस की उपयोग में नागपुर का नाम आगे करने के लिये कर रहा हूँ, ऐसी बात नहीं है, परन्तु नागपुर का नाम मैं इसलिये रख रहा हूँ, क्योंकि वह देश का केन्द्र किन्तु है—न वहा उत्तर और दक्षिण का झगड़ा हो सकता है और न किसी कोने का झगड़ा हो सकता है। इस प्रकार अलग अलग क्षेत्रों के बारे में झगड़ने की भावनाओं को हमको पूर्ण दृष्टि से मिठाने का प्रयत्न करना चाहिये।

Shri Keshava (Bangalore City): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support this resolution wholeheartedly. In fact, I myself had given notice of a resolution of this type a long while ago, and I have been consistently giving notice of it. It is very lucky on the part of my friend, the present mover of this resolution, that this resolution has been drawn at the ballot. Even during those days when my resolution had been drawn, it was not in the order of preference. It came in a little later. During that time, there was a lot of discussion among the members of the legislature in the State of Mysore and among other people also about this matter; it agitated their minds. It was also considered.

I have absolutely no hesitation in saying that the people of Mysore and the Government of Mysore heartily welcome any opportunity of a session of the Lok Sabha being held once a year anywhere in the city of Bangalore. The Vidhan Saudha has almost been made suitable for the purposes of holding a session of the Lok Sabha and of the Rajya Sabha. The Mysore State has got two Houses of the legis-

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at Hyderabad or Bangalore

lature and both Houses of Parliament can easily and conveniently hold a session in the city of Bangalore

We should not agitate ourselves and complicate matters by saying that it is a shifting of the capital or anything of that kind. It is not a question of shifting the capital. It is only a question of holding a session of Lok Sabha in the south, in the city of Bangalore for a short while

The question of accommodation also need not bother us at all. As some of my friends have put it, I have absolutely no objection in heartily welcoming the suggestion that a committee may be appointed for enquiring into this question. We need not readily resolve here to hold a session there. Let the Committee go into the ways and means of holding a session and let all the incidental matters connected with it be considered by the committee and let their recommendations or report be placed before the House

I heard the hon Member from Himachal Pradesh saying that there are 700 Members of Parliament and we may demand 700 bungalows in Bangalore. In fact, they have not been able to provide one bungalow for each Member of Parliament in Delhi. In fact, many of us are living in hostels and in the Constitution House and other places. Such being the case, it is not a question of accommodation. There is no difficulty at all in securing accommodation for 700 Members of Parliament or even for the retinue of Government that is likely to follow.

Matters as to questions in Parliament, how to get information, etc., were also discussed and the difficulties were considered. I submit in this House that even now particulars regarding questions connected with the South and the far corners of our country are being secured here by means of telegrams and telecommunication facilities, etc. The only difference will be that questions relating to the north will have to be handled the same way as we are now handling questions re-

lating to the south. That is the only difference that we may have to face. Merely because there are a few difficulties of this type, we should not feel that it will be difficult to have a session in the south, such difficulties need not come in the way of our coming to the conclusion that a session be held in the City of Bangalore

I am not pleading for it on account of the fact that I come from the city of Bangalore or that Bangalore is the capital of Mysore State. I am putting it on a much larger ground. In our country we have had the administration at Delhi for several thousands of years, even during the days of Akbar and Asoka, and the administration has never made itself felt in the far south. It is only now that we have freedom and our flag is flying in all the places, where even the British flags did not fly. In these circumstances, it is very necessary in the larger interests of the country that the august House and the accredited leaders of Parliament must find their way, come to the south and have a session there. We find many time people standing in the queue to see the Lok Sabha in session. People in the south also are very anxious to see the Lok Sabha in session. So, it will be a matter of grace if we shift ourselves for a short while and have the House conducted in the south.

An hon Member was pleased to say that we have been given railway passes and we can travel all over the country. It is not a question of facility of travel. Have we all travelled all over the country? We do not go unless there is some definite purpose. I am sure many Members would not have travelled far down south unless there was some definite purpose. Merely because we are provided with railway facility, it does not mean that there is no need for holding sessions of the august House in the south. It is not a question of running away from the heat of Delhi, just as they did during the time when they shifted to Simla. Nor does it matter or that industries are not located there. We do realize that the mineral wealth in

[Shri Krishna].

our country is hidden in the bosom of the north and we cannot expect that the industries in the north should be shifted to the south. Even if that be so, it is a poor consolation to have Lok Sabha sessions there with that view. We should take a realistic view of this matter. Of course, there is plenty of emotional integration in the country. If only we adopt this procedure, we will strengthen it further and consolidate it.

Considering the larger aspects of the matter, I heartily support the proposals made by the mover of the resolution and also endorse the suggestion made by other friends that a committee may be constituted. That committee may look into all the aspects of the matter and then we can come to a conclusion. With these words, I heartily support the resolution.

श्री भ० दी० मिश्र (केसरगंज) : उपायक महोदय, प्रस्तावक महोदय वे द्यना प्रस्ताव रखने हुए जो विचारचारा सदन के समक्ष उपस्थित की हैं, उसको देखते हुए यह प्रस्ताव व्यावहारिक नहीं मालूम पड़ता है। साथ ही साथ इस प्रस्ताव के बारे में जो विचारचाराये सभी और से प्रस्तुत की गई हैं उनको देखते हुए भी जो एक छोटा सा लाभ प्रस्तावक महोदय ने दिखाने की चेष्टा की है वह लाभ भी मेरे स्पाल मे धानि में परिंगत होता हुआ नजर आता है।

जहाँ तक देश की एकता का प्रश्न है उसके बारे में देश की संस्कृति ने जो कुछ हमें दिया है तथा दूसरी जो बातें बतलाई हैं उन सब को देख कर भी यही कहा जा सकता है कि हम हमेशा एक रहे हैं, एकता हमारा हमेशा से ही लक्ष्य रहा है और रहेगा और इस तरह की जो अनेकता पैदा होने की बातें हैं वे कभी भी पैदा नहीं हो सकती हैं। अभी हमारे मित्रों ने कहा कि चार भाग हमारे बहाँ हैं, चारों भागों के नहातीर्थ यहाँ बनाये

गये हैं और इन तीन स्थानों में जा करके भी एक दूसरे से मिलते जुलते हैं और साथ ही सब बंध-समझ भी करते हैं। इसी तरह से आप के यहाँ बहुवैद कुटुम्बकां का सिद्धान्त बनाव गया है। यह भी कहा गया है:—

सबै भवन्तु सुखितं, सबै सन्तु निरामयाः ।
सबै भद्राणी पश्यन्तु मा कविचद् दुःखमाप्न भवेत्

श्री दी० दी० शर्मा : इसका मनुष्याद कर दीजिये।

श्री भ० दी० मिश्र : अगर इसका मनुष्याद करना आवश्यक है तो मैं शर्मा जी के लिए किए देता हूँ। इसका मर्याद यह है कि हमारे देश का लक्ष्य यह रहा है कि सब लोग सुखी रहें, किसी प्रकार की आपत्ति उनके सामने न आवे और हर तरह से, हर प्राची का मंगल हो। यह भावना हमारे देश की हमेशा रही है। साथ ही साथ यह उच्चतम भावना देश में गिनी गई है।

ऐसी भवस्था में इस प्रस्ताव को साना और इस प्रस्ताव के बारे में प्रस्तावक महोदय ने जो अपने के भलाया दूसरी कठिनाइयों बताई है, उनको हल भी कर लिया जाए तो भी मेरे विचार में यह प्रस्ताव व्यावहारिक प्रतीत नहीं होता है। उन्होंने कहा कि दक्षिण के भाइयों में कोई ऐसी भावना पैदा नहीं होने देनी चाहिए कि जिस से वे यह समझें कि उनके बहुत दूर रह करके, संसद का अधिवेशन वहा न करके उनकी उपेक्षा की जा रही है, लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि इन सब कठिनाइयों पर अगर काढ़ा पा लिया जाए और अधिवेशन वहा लिया जाए तो भी यही कहावत चरितार्थ होगी कि पहाड़ लोद करके चूहिया निकाली गई है।

हमारे यहाँ इतनी बड़ी बात हो नहीं है कि जिसका ठिकाना ही नहीं। वहाँ पर

जीविती व्यवस्था चाल ही गई है और जीव जीवने लगे हैं कि किस प्रकार काम हो रहा है। यहां पर वह भी कहा गया है कि पहले पहले विभागों में संसद का अधिवेशन हुआ करता था। उस समय अभ्यर्तों का यहां राज्य था और कुछ गिने हुए मैम्बर होते थे। विदेशी अपनी सुविधा के लिए वहां पर अधिवेशन कर लिया करते थे वह दूसरी बात थी। लेकिन आज जब कि हमारा इतना विस्तृत क्षेत्र हो गया है, इतने अधिक विभाग हो गए हैं, इतने अधिक अधिकारी हो गए हैं, लोक सभा का अधिवेशन किसी दूसरी जगह पर करना व्यावहारिक नहीं मालूम पड़ता है।

प्रस्तावक महोदय ने कहा है कि इस प्रस्ताव का विरोध करते समय अर्थ की आपत्ति आएगी लेकिन उसका मुकाबला भी हम को करना चाहिए। मैं समझता हूँ कि ऐसा करने से यदि हमको अधिक लाभ दिलाई पड़ता हो तो अर्थ की आपत्ति पर भी ध्यान न देते हुए उस काम को हमें करना ही चाहिए। लेकिन इस प्रस्ताव के मूल में कोई अधिक लाभ न देल करके मैं यह देखता हूँ कि ऐसे भावों का प्रदर्शन यहां होने लगा है जो कि ठीक नहीं है। कोई साहब कहते हैं कि उत्तरी भावना इसके पीछे हैं, कोई कहते हैं कि पूर्वी भावना इसके पीछे हैं और कोई कहता है कि प.श्च.त्य भावना इसके पीछे हैं और उसका सकेत भी किया है। एक दूसरे साहब ने अपने कोई केन्द्र बिन्दु की ओर इशारा करते हुए यह कहा है कि कोई अनुचित बात नहीं होगी अगर नागपुर में इसका अधिवेशन किया जाए और यह ज्यादा उचित भी होगा। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह जैसी ही बात हो जाएगी जैसी प्रान्तीयता की भावना को लेकर हो गई थी। देखने में आया है कि हिमाचल प्रान्त जब बनाय जाये तो बहुत विकट समस्या उपस्थित ही हो गई। इस लिए प्रस्तावक महोदय से मैं

कहा जाहता हूँ कि विस भावना से ब्रेक्सिट हो जाए तब वह इस अस्ताव को अस्तुत किया है, उस भावना का इस प्रस्ताव के साथ संतुलन स्थापित करने की चेष्टा आय जो नहीं की है और न वह ही ही सकी है अन्यथा इस तरह का प्रस्ताव इस सदन के सम्मुख वह उपस्थित न करते।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस प्रस्ताव को सर्वांगव्यावहारिक समझता हूँ और समझता हूँ कि प्रार्थिक दृष्टि से भी इसको अगर देखा जाए तो भी स्वीकार नहीं होना चाहिये। इसका कोई लास लाभ दिलाई नहीं देता है। इस बास्ते में प्रस्तावक महोदय से प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वह इसको वापिस ले लें।

Shrimati Renuka Ray (Maidal): I just want to speak for a very short time and say that I see no reason why the idea behind the resolution should not be supported. There is no reason why one small session of the Lok Sabha should not be held in Bengalore, where there is accommodation. I do feel, of course, that the present is not a very appropriate time to think in terms of any extra expenditure on such matters. But that is not a reason to summarily dismiss the idea altogether. I do not think that members are correct in saying that automatically the question of holding it in Calcutta, Bombay, Nagpur or other place should come up just because we think of a place in the far south. I do feel that in a country as vast as this there is no reason why we should not adopt measures by which we lose nothing and gain much. If we have one session, say August session, at Bengalore—Bengalore has the accommodation—of extra expenditure will be there because all the Ministers have to go and stay there for some time. That has to be thought out. I do not say off-hand that it could be done. I also do not think that the present is appropriate for it. But I do feel that we should not summarily dismiss the idea, but should give it some thought. I do also feel that it is not for the people from

[Shrimati Renuka Ray]

the North, whether they come from West Bengal or whether they come from Bombay or whether they come from Nagpur, which is a central place, to say that it is not at all necessary to have it in Bangalore and that the question of unity also is at stake, or that the question of the capital being changed comes up. These things do not come up over this. I feel that we ought to consider this idea. We cannot do anything about it at the moment because, as I see it, if there is any additional expenditure that has to be gone in for, at this moment of crisis we cannot think of it. It is an inappropriate moment. But it is also a thing that we should consider some time in the future. I do not come from the South. Though I am taking up the time of the House, I felt that I ought to support the underlying idea behind this. Perhaps a committee could be formed to look into the matter.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Before I call upon the hon. Minister, I would call upon the hon. Member from Delhi to have his say.

श्री नवल प्रभाकर (बाह्य दिल्ली-राजीत-अनुसूचित जातिया) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके प्रति आभार प्रदर्शित करना चाहता हूँ कि आपने मुझे इस पर बोलने का अवसर दिया है। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह विवाद अबूग रह जाता यहि किसी दिल्ली वाले को बोलने का अवसर ब दिया जाता।

जहाँ तक लोक सभा और राज्य सभा के यहाँ बैठने का सम्बन्ध है, दिल्ली वालों के लिए यह एक गौरव की बात रही है और दिल्ली को यह गौरव बहुत समय से प्राप्त रहा है। किन्तु दिल्ली का जो स्वरूप हुआ करता था वह बिल्कुल बदल गया है। अगर यह कहा जाए कि दिल्ली मेर उत्तर भारत के ही सोग रहते हैं तो यह कहना ठीक नहीं होगा। दिल्ली में सभी प्रान्तों के सोग रहते

हैं और यहाँ आकर वे बस गए हैं। इसका नतीजा यह हुआ है कि दिल्ली वालों की अपनी सत्सूचि बन गई है और एक नई ही सत्सूचि का प्रादुर्भाव हुआ है। आप सब का अतिथ्य करने के लिए दिल्ली वालों ने अपनी सब बातों को त्याग दिया है। मैं आपके सामने एक उदाहरण रखना चाहता हूँ। देश के सभी प्रान्तों के लोगों को अधिकार प्राप्त है कि वे अपने यहाँ विवादन सभा रख सकते हैं और उस विवादन सभा के द्वारा अपनी बाते बासन तक पहुँचा सकते हैं। लेकिन दिल्ली वालों ने आप सब के स्वागत से अपने उस अधिकार को छोड़ दिया है और उस अधिकार को छोड़ने के बाद जो दिल्ली वालों की समस्त समस्याएँ हैं, उनको हल करने का दायित्य आप पर डाल दिया है। आप ही के ऊपर आज उनका दारोगदार है।

ऐसी सूरत में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यदि दिल्ली वालों की ओर से अतिथ्य की कोई गड़ गई है तो मैं आपको विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि आगे हम आपका स्वागत सत्कार करने के लिए जो कुछ और बन सकेगा, करेंगे।

श्री दी० च० शर्मा : अपनी जान की बैर मागो।

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : यदि आप लोगों की खातिर जान दे कर भी स्वागत करने का अवसर हम लोगों का दिया जाए तो वह हमारा अहोभाग्य होगा।

एक भाननीय सबस्य : जान कितनी एक है।

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : दिल्ली मेर जितनी जान है वह किसी से छिपी हुई नहीं है। सारे देश की जाने सिमट करके यह एकचित हो गई है। दिल्ली में एक मूल है और उस मूल से एक बड़ा दृक्ष पैदा हुआ है। यहाँ पर

जो भी संस्कृति है वह कोई दिल्ली की अपनी
पुरानी संस्कृति नहीं है ।

दिल्ली में भी एक बार आ जाता है
जहाँको दिल्ली भूलती नहीं है । जब
चौक यहाँ से कही बाहर चले गए तब भी
उनको दिल्ली की गलिया याद आती रही ।
आप कही भी जाए दिल्ली की गलियों को
नहीं भूल सकते हैं । मैंने देखा है... .

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : यहा नारे जौक
नहीं है ।

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : मुझे तो सब जौक
से मालम देते हैं । मैंने देखा है कि हमारे
बहुत से जो पुराने सदस्य हैं, वे दूरस्थ स्थानों
से भी यहा पर साल में एक दो बार आ जाते
हैं । जो निर्वाचित हो कर आते हैं वे तो यहा
रहते ही हैं लेकिन जो दुबारा निर्वाचित हो
कर नहीं आ पाते वे भी अक्सर देखने में आया
है कि कभी कभी यहा आही जाते हैं और चन्द
दिन लगा जाने हैं । जब ऐसी बात है तो मैंने
सोचा कि कोई न कोई बात ज़रूर है जो कि
उनकी यहा लीच कर लाती है । उनकी
पुरानी स्मृतिया उनको यहा लीच लाती है ।
वैसे तो दिल्ली में कोई विशेष आकर्षण नहीं
है । अधिक गर्भी यहा पड़ती है । सर्दियों
के दिनों में सर्दी भी होती है और कुछ अधिक
भी वह हो जाती है । जहाँ तक बरसात का
ताल्लुक है वह नार्मल होती है । यह ठीक
है कि सौदर्य की दृष्टि से अगर इम मसले पर
विचार किया जाए तो काश्मीर का चुनाव
किया जाना चाहिए था और उनके सम्बन्ध में
कहा जाना चाहिए था । लेकिन यह कहा जाए
कि एकता की दृष्टि से वहा अविवेशन
हो तो यह जब्ता नहीं है । इस बारे में दिल्ली
की क्या स्थिति है, यह देखने की ज़रूरत है
आज अगर किसी को यह कहा जाए कि यह
दिल्ली बाला है तो यह बात ठीक नहीं होगी,
वह दिल्ली बाला नहीं है । कोई अपने को
कहेगा कि मैं उत्तर प्रदेश का रहने वाला हूँ,
कोई कहेगा कि मैं बगाल का रहने वाला हूँ ।

कोई कहेगा कि मैं राजस्थान का रहने वाला
हूँ, कोई कहेगा कि अध्य प्रदेश का रहने वाला
हूँ और कोई कहेगा कि मैं इस या उस प्रान्त का
रहने वाला हूँ ।

ऐसी स्थिति में मैं कहना आहता हूँ
कि यदि माननीय सदस्य दिल्ली से ऊब गए हैं
और इसका कारण अतिथ्य का अभाव है तो
हम आपके लिए सब कुछ हमेशा करने के लिए
रहेंगे । आगे हम और लातिरदारी से
तैयारी करेंगे, और हम समझते हैं कि आप
ने दिल्ली से जो अपना इतना स्नेह बनाये
रखा है, उस को नहीं छोड़ेंगे और बराबर
दिल्ली के अन्दर जो यह दो सदन हैं वे आपसे
भी इसी तरह से बने रहेंगे और आप इसी तरह
से यहा बैठे रहेंगे । लेकिन इस के बाबजूद
भी अगर आप यह तय करते हैं कि आप को
दूसरी जगह पर अविवेशन करना ही है
और आप को यहा से कही जाना पड़ा तो मैं
समझता हूँ कि जो सुविधाये आप को आज
प्राप्त हैं वे ज़रूर आप को हमेशा याद आती
रहेंगी । मैं तो विश्वास करता हूँ कि हमारा
और आप का स्नेह जो है वह आप को पुनः
यहा लीच लायेगा ।

संसद् कार्य मंत्री (श्री सत्यनारायण
सिंह) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय,

Shri Narayananarkutty Menon: Why
not speak in English?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Because
the Mover insisted, because he has
moved the resolution in Hindi. This
is the first time in Parliament that I
am going to speak in Hindi. Let me
speak.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: In fairness to
the South, you should speak in
English.

श्री सत्यनारायण सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष
महोदय, प्रस्तावक महोदय के झोजस्वी भाषण
को मैं सुनता रहा । उस भाषण के पीछे
जो आवाजा है उस की भी मैं बहुत कड़ करता

[बी सत्य नारायण सिंह]

है। इस प्रस्ताव की बहस में अनुत सी देसी बातें कही गई हैं जिन को मैं ने कभी सोचा थी नहीं कि किसी विवाद के लिये मैं ये बातें उत्तर द्यायेंगी। लेकिन मैं उन बातों के बीच में नहीं पढ़ना चाहता हूँ, मैं सिर्फ़ इस प्रस्ताव का विरोध व्यवहारिक दृष्टि से ही कर रहा हूँ। सरकार के लिये भौजूदा हालत में या निकट अविष्य में भी इस प्रस्ताव को कबूल करना बिल्कुल असम्भव सा है। जिन सदस्यों ने इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन किया है अगर वे ठड़े दिल से विचार करे तो उन को खुद को यह कबूल करना होगा कि आज के दिन जिस तरह का अधिवेशन हमारी लोक सभा या राज्य सभा का होता है, जिस तरह से हमारी डिमार्केशनी चलती है, उस में पढ़ाह दिन के लिये या छः हफ्ते के लिये अगर हम किसी और स्थान को सारी सरकार को ले जायें, क्योंकि छः हफ्ते से कम तो कोई अधिवेशन चलता नहीं है, तो जो काम हम आज कर रहे हैं वह बिल्कुल अधूरा रहेगा। वह कभी पूरा नहीं हो सकता है। एफिसिएशनी का सबाल तो दूर, काम ही नहीं हो सकेगा। यह कोई हिन्दू महा सभा या राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस अधिवाक किसी अन्य पार्टी के अधिवेशन की बात तो है नहीं कि जब चाहा एक पड़ाल बना लिया, थोड़े से बहत जो लिये टेंटस लड़े कर लिये और दो तीन प्रस्ताव पास कर काम खत्म हो गया। इस के लिये खास तौर पर इन्तजाम आहिये। पता नहीं बगलौर में कोई मकान भी है या नहीं कि जहा ५०० सदस्य लोक सभा के आ जाये।

एक माननीय सदस्य हास्टेल बनवाइये।

बी सत्य नारायण सिंह : फिर राज्य सभा की बैठकों के लिये भी पता नहीं कोई स्थान हो या न हो। सिर्फ़ इतनी ही जगह की ज़रूरत नहीं है। जरा आप सोचिये कि ७५० सदस्य हैं। सब के पास टेलिफोन हैं। ७५० सदस्यों के लिये कितने टेलिफोन्स की ज़रूरत होगी? मैं एक छोटी सी विसाल

रक्षा हूँ कि सेकेटेरियट से कितने लोग कर्मचारी हम स्वेच्छन अवर रहते हैं। एक सदस्य ने कहा कि हम आहते हैं कि विजय में अधिवेशन तो हो लेकिन स्वेच्छन अवर जीव दिया जाय। जरा इस को आप सोचिये कि पांचियामेंट का अधिवेशन हो पर स्वेच्छन अवर ही न हो। इसी समय तो कुछ सदन भैं जान रहती है, इस के प्रलापा यहां क्या रहता है? समूचा सदन खाली ही रहता है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : ऐसी बात नहीं है।

बी सत्य नारायण सिंह : आम तौर से ऐसा ही रहता है। सदस्य दूसरे कामों में लगे रहते हैं, सदन के काम में नहीं रहते। और जगह पर हजारों लोगों को जाना पड़ेगा। हम लोग शिमला जाया करते थे, उस जमाने में जब कि सदन के मेम्बर ११५ हुआ करते थे। आज जहा हमारे दोस्त बैठे हुए हैं वहा हम लोग बैठा करते थे। मुझे याद है कि उस बक्त की सरकार के बजट के जमाने में शिमला एज्जोड़स को ले कर कड़ा विरोध हुआ करता था। यह एक हाई एनुग्राल दुष्प्राकरण था। इस में और कोई बात नहीं थी, पैसा कितना खर्च होता था। दिल्ली से सारे आफिसेज को ले जाते थे। अगर उसी एज्जोड़स की हम भाग करे तो यह तो सम्भव नहीं है। मैं ने टेलीफोन का ज़िक्र किया। जितने लोग आयेंगे उन को बगलौर तो क्या शायद बम्बई एक्सचेन्ज भी ऐसी हालत में नहीं है कि उतने टेलिफोन प्रोवाइड कर सके। मशीनरी है, प्रिंटिंग प्रेस को ले लीजिये, यहा कितना कागज खपता है, सब के पास जाते हैं। यहा पर आसानी से, सहूलियत से, सब कुछ मिला हुआ है। यहा तो सब के सब लोग आ जाते हैं, वहा कितने लोग पहुँचेंगे। यहा से कितना सामान ले जाना होगा। यह सम्भव नहीं है कि बगलौर या हैदराबाद में जा कर हम सब का सब सामान जमा कर सके। यह असम्भव ही चीज़ है कि सब का इन्तजाम द्वौ

जाय। यहां पर ५० या ६० लाख ३० का ही सवाल नहीं है। वर्ते से बढ़ कर काम का सवाल है। हमारे यहां मिनिस्टर और डिप्टी मिनिस्टर सब मिला कर करीब ५० आदमी हैं। संसद और गवर्नरमेंट का सम्पर्क किसने नजदीक का है। बिना संसद के आदमियों के इन मिनिस्टरों का काम नहीं चल सकता। यह तो राष्ट्रपति के कार्यक्रम में है कि वह थोड़े समय के लिये राज्य के सारे भागों में जायें ताकि देश के हर इलाके के लोग समझें कि वह इस भारतवर्ष के अंग है। ऐसा कहा गया कि एक हफ्ते के लिये प्राइम मिनिस्टर वहां रहे, मिनिस्टरों को चाहिये कि साउथ में जा कर लोगों से सम्पर्क बनाये। लोक सभा से कोई साउथ ऐड नार्थ का सम्पर्क बड़ेगा ऐसा मैं नहीं भवित्वता। मैं श्री नानी रेडी की बात को कबूल करता हूँ कि भगवर सचमुच यह संदेह हो कि दक्षिण के लोगों को उत्तर के लोगों से कम अधिकार प्राप्त है या जो सारे अधिकार हम लोगों के हाथ से हैं और उनके सब समूचित न्याय नहीं होता है तो इस लोक सभा का एक छहफते का अधिवेशन दक्षिण में कर देने से उन की विनाशक मिट जायगी।

लोग कहो है कि हमारा देश बहुत बड़ा है। तो इस से क्या होता है। हम से भी बड़ा चाहिया है, उस को देखिये, यूनाइटेड स्टेट्स को देखिये, रशिया को देखिये। कभी मुना आप ने कि बहा के लेजिस्लेचर का अधिवेशन राजधानी के बाहर हुआ हो। यह बात दूसरी है कि आप राजधानी ही बदल दीजिये। कहीं पर आप गवर्नरमेंट को ले जाइये, यह सम्भव बात है। लेकिन जहा राजधानी होती है लेजिस्लेचर की मीटिंग भी वही होती है, चाहे कुछ लोगों को सुविधा हो या असुविधा। इस को तो हमें कबूल करना ही है, इस से हम भाग नहीं सकते हैं कि आज के जमाने में जब कि हमारी इतनी बड़ी पालियमेंट है, उस के सब मेम्बरों को, पालियामेंट के सेकेटेरियट को, उस के सारे पैराफार्नलिया को हम लाएं फिरें, यह बिल्कुल मौजूद नहीं है।

बरिक आज कल के जमाने को देख कर, हमारे मेम्बर महोश्य हमें माफ़ करेंगे, यह एक बेतुकी सी बात लगती है। यहां पर यह सवाल नहीं है कि अधिवेशन में कहां के सवाल आते हैं। वहां पर सब तरह के व्यवस्थन आयेंगे। कहीं का भी व्यवस्थन रक्खा जाय, सारे आदमियों को यहां से जाना पड़ेगा। गवर्नरमेंट के ही सारे आदमियों को नहीं, लोक सभा सेकेटेरियट और राज्य सभा के सेकेटेरियट के आदमियों को, भेरे डिपार्टमेंट के सारे आदमियों को जाना पड़ेगा। यहां तो एक एक पैसे को देखा जाता है लेकिन जब वहां मिनिस्टर जायेंगे तो उन के साथ काम करने के लिये यह सप्ताह के लिये उन के आदमी भी जायेंगे। इन सब भागों को सोच कर यह मालूम होता है कि इस प्रस्ताव को नहीं कबूल किया जा सकता है। इस लिये मैं बहुत भ्रम से प्रस्तावक महोदय से दख्खाता कहूँगा कि वह इस प्रस्ताव को बापस ले लें। भ्री भगवर नहीं लेंगे हैं तो मैं सदन से दख्खाता करता हूँ कि वह इस को नामंजूर कर दे

एक मानवीय सवाल : कमेटी के बारे में क्या हुआ ?

श्री सत्यनारायण सिंह : जब यह मंजूर हो ही नहीं सकता तो कमेटी का क्या सवाल है ? जैमा मैं ने बतलाया आप इस को सोचिये कि कोई भी कमेटी इस भागले को कैसे हल करेगी। यह एकदम असम्भव सी चीज़ है। सब मिनिस्टरों का जाना होगा, सारे सेकेटेरियट को जाना होगा। हां भगवर यह कहूँ जाय कि राजधानी को बदल दिया जाय तो यह दूसरी बात है। ठीक है, जहां पर सरकार हो वहां अधिवेशन हो, साउथ में हो, बीच में हो, कहीं हो। यह बात समझ लीजिये कि आज जिस तरह से सवाल उठा है और दक्षिण की बात कहीं गई है, आप कुछ भी तथ कर लीजिये, लेकिन यह सवाल दक्षिण तक ही सीमित नहीं रहेगा। भगवर पालियामेंट दक्षिण में बैठेगी तो दूसरी दूसरी जगहों से

[श्री नारायणनकुटी मिनोन]

संसदीय सायेंगी। इसलिये प्रत्यन्नव चीज है। बैसा मेरे ने कहा कि यह कोई कांग्रेस का अधिकारित तौ है नहीं कि एक पंडाल बना लिया, टैंट आव लिया और दो चार दिन जस्ता कर के किर बते गाये।

Shri Narayananakutty Menon: A suggestion has been made regarding the appointment of a committee. What is the hon. Minister's objection to consider this matter and decide after some time?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: When the proposition itself is not considered feasible by the Minister, why go into the question of having a Committee? What is the use of it?

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: He cannot be the judge of the whole thing.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Prakash Vir Shastri

श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री : उपाध्यक्ष यहोदय, मेरे ने इस प्रस्ताव को उपस्थित किया है और इस के ऊपर जो चर्चायि इस थोड़े समय में इस सदन में हुई है उन के सम्बन्ध में मुझे इन शब्दों को कहने हुए बड़ा कठ्ठ अनुभव हो रहा है कि प्रस्ताव को उपस्थित करें। समय और मावना उस के मूल में नहीं थी, कुछ मेरे मित्रों ने इस प्रस्ताव पर भावण करते हुये उन मावनाओं को दूसरे रूप में उपस्थित करने का प्रयत्न किया। जहा तक उत्तर और दक्षिण का सम्बन्ध है इस प्रस्ताव से दोनों भागों में कोई मुटाव या अलगाव पैदा हो जायगा या सलाह की स्थिति आ कर पैदा हो जायगी, दैशा में नहीं समझता हूँ। अगर इस प्रस्ताव को उपस्थित करने वाला कोई दक्षिण भारत का अविनियत होता और वही अविनियत इस प्रस्ताव को उपस्थित करता कि लोक सभा का एक अधिकार तौ होता है कि यह संसद की सम्बन्ध है कि यह संसद जा सकता कि उपस्थित किसी स्वार्थवाद उस को उपस्थित

किया है। लेकिन मेरे एक उत्तर भारत का निवासी होने हुए इस प्रस्ताव को उपस्थित किया तो उसके मूल में फिर इस मावना को अन्य दिया गया कि यह उत्तर और दक्षिण का जो सबाल खड़ा किया गया है यह राजनीतिक स्वार्थ की पूर्ति के लिये है, इसके लिये तो मेरी कहां सकता हूँ कि जिनके मस्तिष्कों में इस प्रकार की मावनाएं हैं उन्होंने इस तरह से इस चीज को रंग कर यहां पर रखने का प्रयत्न किया है लेकिन प्रस्ताव को उपस्थित करें। समय मेरे दिमाग में कोई इस प्रकार की मावना नहीं थी।

दूसरे एक सब से बड़ी बात जो यहां पर मेरे एक मित्र ने कही कि हम तो "बसुष्ट कुटुम्बकम" को मानने वाले हैं और इतने बड़े देश मेरी कही हो उससे कोई अन्तर नहीं पड़ता तो फिर वह महानुभाव इस बात को क्यों भूल जाते हैं कि बगलौर और हैदराबाद भी तो उसी बसुष्ट के भाग हैं जिस पर कि दिल्ली स्थित है और इसलिए अगर वहां पर कर लिया जाय तो उससे क्या अन्तर पड़ेगा।

एक यह भी इसके बिंदु तक दिया गया कि जिस समय नेत्री शासनकाल में पालियारेंट का असेम्बली का सेशन शिमले में होता तो उस समय सरकारी कर्मचारी बहुत थोड़े बे और उनको इवर उवर से शिफ्ट करने में कोई कठिनाई नहीं होती थी। अगर यह बात सही है तो इससे तो मेरी बात और भी पुष्ट हो जाती है कि फिर अगर लोक सभा का एक अधिकार तौ साल से दक्षिण भारत में हैदराबाद या बगलौर मेरे किया जायगा तो फिर हमारी सरकार को इस बात का भी अभ्यस्त हो जाना चाहिए कि थोड़े कर्मचारियों से भी काम चलाया जाए सकता है और इतने बड़े स्टोक की आवश्यकता नहीं हीगी। इस बात का भी जान हमारी सरकार को होना चाहिये कि आज जो हमारे बेहतरी

चतुर्ती सरकार से कुछ विकायरें कर रही हैं उनमें एक बहुत बड़ी विकायर मह है जो जिस समय हमारा देश बहुत बड़ा था, प्राकृतिक भी उनमें सम्बलित था, उस समय हमारे नविशो की तस्वीर भी बोडी भी और सरकारी कर्मचारियों की तस्वीर भी बोडी भी लेफिन तो भी देश का सरसन अधिकारी प्रकार से चल रहा था । आज जब कि हमना बड़ा इटार निनिस्टटा का बढ़ गया है और सरकारी कर्मचारियों की सल्ला इस कदर पहले की अपेक्षा बढ़ गयी है तो ऐसी स्थिति में इस बात की अत्यन्त आवश्यकता है कि हमारा शासन आज इस दिशा में कुछ सोचे कि योड़े कर्मचारियों से भी कैसे काम चल सकता है और यह तभी सम्भव है जब हम एक स्वान से दूसरे स्वान पर अधिकार को ले जाये और अनुबंध करके दें कि कम से कम आदिवियों से किस प्रकार से अपने कार्य को चलाया जा सकता है ।

तीसरी बीज में यह कहना चाहता है कि उनके हमारे एक साथी ने यह भी कहा कि हमारा देश एकता के सूत्र में बड़ा हुआ है और चारों धारा इसके प्रत्यक्ष ब्रह्म है तो सेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि यह चारों धारा के किसी एक ई दिशा में है या चारों दिशाओं के अन्दर है । अगर भारत की एकता इस बात में निहित है तो हमें यह देखना होगा कि वह कहा कहा पर स्थित है । हमारे कुछ विद्वानों ने यह कह कर कि इस तरह का प्रस्ताव लाना मुहम्मद तुगलक की भावना का परिवायक है जिसके दिल्ली से दी नगाबाद राजधानी ले जाने का कार्य किया था, इसके लिये मेरा यह कहना है कि उन्होंने इस तरह की बात कह कर प्रस्तावको बोडी हीनता की स्थिति में रखा है कि प्रयत्न किया है लेकिन घटली बात तो यह है कि मेरे लिये इस प्रस्ताव पर विचार करते समय यह भूल गये कि यह प्रस्ताव ही नहीं है कि राजधानी को एक स्थान से दूसरे स्थान पर ले जाया जाय । यद्यपि जहाँ की तरह की रुझी लेकिन

सदन का एक अधिकारी, सबसे छोटा जो अविवेशन सम्बद्ध हो सकता है वह केवल उपर दरिगे में कर सकता जाय ।

इसके अतिरिक्त इस प्रस्ताव के बिष्ट ऐतिहासिक दृष्टि से भी यह तर्क दिया गया कि दिल्ली सदा सदा से इस देश की राजधानी रहती रही है लेकिन मैं उनको बतलाना चाहूँगा कि प्रभर देखा जाय तो पता चल जायेगा कि ऐतिहासिक दृष्टि से दिल्ली का इतिहास बहुत छोटा है । अपर हम प्रभर देश के पुराने इतिहास पर दृष्टि ढाले तो हम देखेंगे कि हमारे स्वाधीन भारत की जो राष्ट्रीय ध्वज है उसके बीच में जो चक्र अंकित किया है वह सम्मान अधीकार का चक्र है और यह ध्वज में रखना आहिए कि सम्मान अधीकार की राजधानी दिल्ली नहीं थी । महाभारत काल में भी भारत की राजधानी दिल्ली नहीं बल्कि हस्तिनापुर थी । अगर हम पुराने इतिहास पर दृष्टि ढाले तो पायेंगे कि दिल्ली का इतिहास तो मुगलिया शासनकाल से शुरू होता है लेकिन प्रभर योड़ी देव के लिए उनके इन तर्क को मान भी लिया जाय तो स्थिति यह है कि दिल्ली पहले देश के मध्य में स्थित थी, भारत उस समय राष्ट्र तक फैला हुआ था लेकिन आज दिल्ली से १००-१५० मील पर दूसरे देशों की सीमाएं लगती हैं और आज की स्थिति में दिल्ली के बाल एक कटिप्रदेश में है । मेरा निश्चित विचार है और मैं फिर सहस्रीय भामलों के मंडी भाग्यदाय से यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि मेरे इस प्रस्ताव में निहित भावनाओं का आदर करते हुए वे इस सम्बन्ध में विचार करें । हा अपर इस प्रस्ताव को कार्य रूप देने में कोई आर्थिक अवधा अवधारिक कठिनाइयाँ हों तो दूसरी बात है और उनके कारण वे उसे तत्काल रूप में कार्य रूप में परिणत न कर सकते हों तो आप इस प्रस्ताव के लियान्त को स्वीकार कर लें और सिद्धान्त को स्वीकार करने के पश्चात् उसके लिए एक पालियामेट के भेदभावों की एक कंपनी निर्बारित कर दें और जिसी सम्बद्ध समस्याओं पर विचार करके

[वी प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री]

सदन के सामने सारी चीजे उपस्थित करे। लेकिन जहां तक प्रस्ताव का सम्बन्ध है मेरा पहले भी विद्वास वा और अब भी है कि लोक सभा का साल में एक अविवेशन बलिंग भारत में हैदराबाद भव्यता बंगलौर में हुआ करे। इस बात को कहने के पश्चात् मैं अपने प्रस्ताव का किर बलवती भावा में समर्थन करता हूँ।

MR. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"This House is of opinion that one Session of Lok Sabha be held in South India at Hyderabad or Bangalore every year."

The motion was negatived.

16.51 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE RE-ORGANISATION OF COUNTRY'S ADMINISTRATION

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Sir, I beg to move the following Resolution:

"This House calls upon the Government to appoint a high-powered Commission, consisting of public men, administrators and two judges of a High Court, to suggest ways and means for the re-organisation of the country's administration so that it could be helpful in achieving the goal of a Welfare State."

While I move this Resolution, I do not lend my support to all that ill-informed and irresponsible criticism that is levelled against our administration. One of the specimens of that criticism was given on the floor of this House only sometime back. There are some persons who think that our administrative apparatus has swollen beyond its just proportions. There are other persons who think that our

administration has not given any visible proof of efficiency. There are some persons also who abuse our administration for all kinds of evil things: corruption, nepotism and all that kind of thing.

It is natural that in a big country like ours, there should be a very big apparatus of administration and also that it should meet the public at countless points and also that it should sometimes come into conflict with the people's desires, wishes and hopes. All that is possible. Therefore, it is no wonder that people have sometimes to speak very uncharitably about our administration and administrators. But I would urge that it is not a phenomenon peculiar to our country. I wonder if there is any country in the world where the administrator is put on a high pedestal. I do not know of any administration in any part of the world about which hard things are not said. I think that our politicians have one thing in common with the administrators and it is this that we both always run the risk of being misunderstood. We always run the risk of being abused and of being sometimes placed in a very unfavourable light.

Therefore, when I move this resolution it should not be thought that I am doing so because I am carried off by all those things which are said about our administration. I do so because I know that every country must have an administration suited to its own genius, to its own conditions, to its own ideals and objectives. Our misfortune or good fortune is this, that we inherited an administration from the British. That administrative machinery was good in some ways, there is no doubt about it; but, that machinery was meant for a particular objective. The British looked upon India from one angle and we are now looking on India from a different angle. They had a State which was more or less a kind of a colonial State and we are now having a State which is a welfare State. There is a word

1047 Resolution re: KARTIKA 29, 1881 (Saka) Reorganisation of Country's Administration

Petition re: Andhra Pradesh and Madras (Alteration of Boundaries) Bill

of difference between these two types of States.

Now, the administration which was good for that colonial type of rule cannot be good for rule under a welfare State. Therefore, it is necessary that our administration should be changed fundamentally. This has happened in other countries also. There was the Russian revolution, and the Russian revolution brought up a new type of administration.

An Hon. Member: There was the Chinese revolution.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I do not know much about that. I have visited the Soviet Union and I can speak with a little knowledge about that country. I have not visited China so far; therefore, I cannot talk about China. About Russia I can say that they gave a new type of administration to the country. I am not going into the merits as to whether that type of administration is good, bad or indifferent; what I say is that the Russian revolution had new objectives—social, economic and political—and for the fulfilment of those it needed a new type of administration and they got that. I will not take the example of Russia only, I will take the example of USA. President Roosevelt took over the reins of the office of presidency in his country at a very very critical time. The country was passing through an economic slump, the country was running into all kinds of troubles and difficulties—economic, social and political. President Roosevelt like a good physician wanted to restore that country to health and gave the country the slogan of a "new deal". You may call it a "new deal" or by any other name, but it was the socialist trend that he gave to his country. And, for the success of that "new deal" he did not depend

only upon the old-time administrator, the old time 'dyed-in-the-wool' administrator, upon the traditional type of administrator, but he brought into the field a new type of administrator.

17 hrs.

It was because he wanted that socialist experiment to succeed. It is because he wanted the social objectives of his new deal to be implemented. That is what he did. So, I say this: in our country, our Constitution is the best of its kind judged by any standard, national or international. Our objectives of a welfare State are the noblest of its kind. Our insistence on the socialist pattern of society is something new so far as this country is concerned. All these things are there and they call for a new type of administrator. The type of administrator here was that to which Lloyd George referred in one of his speeches as the steel-frame of the British Empire. We do not want the steel-frame of the British Empire. We want the steel-frame of the Indian welfare State.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He might continue next time.

PETITION RE. ANDHRA PRADESH AND MADRAS (ALTERATION OF BOUNDARIES) BILL.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy (Vellore): Sir, I beg to present a petition signed by 2,027 petitioners relating to the Andhra Pradesh and Madras (Alteration of Boundaries) Bill, 1959.

17.02 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, the 23rd November, 1959/Agrahayana 2, 1881 (Saka).

[Friday, November 20, 1959/Kartika 29, 1881 (Saka).]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

815-33

S.Q. No.	Subject	CONTINUED
156.	Food zones	815-31
155.	Unauthorised constructions in Delhi	821-25
157.	C.H.S. Scheme for M.Ps.	825-29
158.	Delhi Milk Supply Scheme	829-34
160.	Shortage of rails and fish plates	834-36
161.	Committee on cultivable waste land	836-40
162.	F. & T. Board	840-42
164.	Loss of cash at G.P.O. Delhi	842
165.	Kalka-Howrah Mail	843-44
166.	Co-operative Farming	844-47
167.	Zoological Park in Delhi	847-48
169.	Houses for Tourists in Himachal Pradesh	849-50
170.	Traffic Deaths in Delhi	850-53

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853-904

S.Q. No.	Subject	CONTINUED
156.	Accidents on the Ganga Bridge	853-54
168.	Despatch of telegrams by mail	854
171.	Planting of trees	854-55
172.	Regularisation of tobacco industry	855
173.	Timber from Andamans	855
174.	Lighterage Port at Than-gasseri	856
175.	Delhi Moscow Air Service	856
176.	Pochampad Project	857
177.	C. D. Programmes in Himachal Pradesh	857
178.	Postal Services at Durgapur	858
179.	Complaints of over billing	858-59
180.	Bullock Power Project at Khanpur Village	859
181.	Delhi-Moscow Radio-Teleprinter link	859-60
182.	Indo-U.S. Air Service	860
183.	Movement of Khandasari	860-61
184.	Robbery in train	861-63

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—contd.

S.Q.	Subject	COLUMNS
185.	Noiseless trains	869
186.	Birein-Krishi Bhawan	869-64
187.	Mixing of petrol with diesel oil	864
188.	Chandballi Port	864-65
189.	Explosion between Sarsa and Boharali Stations	865
190.	Anti-Leprosy work	865-66
191.	Houses for Low Income Groups	866
192.	Purchase of ships from Yugoslavia	867
193.	Reorganisation of Central Water and Power Commission	867
194.	Ropeway to link Jammu & Kashmir	868
195.	Shortage of staff in Delhi Hospitals	868

U.S.Q.
No.

272.	Road and Inland Water Transport Advisory Committee	869
273.	Train collision near Gaya	869-70
274.	Deck to the railway bridge on Sharda River	870
275.	Delhi Electricity Supply Undertaking	870-71
276.	Over-bridge at Shaqur-basti	871
277.	Pending corruption cases on Central Railway	871-72
278.	Waiting rooms at stations on Central Railway	872
279.	Foreigners in Nagarjunasagar Project	872
280.	Irrigation and Power Schemes in Bombay State	872-73
281.	Rural electrification in Bombay State	873
282.	Development of fisheries in Bombay State	873-74
283.	Control of leprosy	874
284.	Trainers' training Camp	874
285.	Central 'Institute' of Study and Research	875
286.	Fishery in Chilka Lake in Orissa	875-76

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS—contd.

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
287.	P. & T. Boards in U.P.	876-77
288.	Refreshment rooms on Lucknow Bareilly line	877-78
289.	Over payment to contractors	878
290.	Railway Income at Batala Station	878
291.	Jullundur Station	878-79
292.	Co-operative Fruit and Vegetable Marketing	879
293.	Irwin Hospital, Delhi	879
294.	Health Schemes in Punjab	879-80
295.	Breakdown of electricity in New Delhi	880-81
296.	Special arrangements for Kumbh Mela	881-82
297.	Hospitals in Simla	882-83
298.	Medical College in Hissar (Punjab)	883
299.	Trained personnel for health	883-84
300.	W. H. O. Regional Office for South East Asia, Delhi	884
301.	Report of Kholi Committee	884-85
302.	<i>Indo-Nepal Postal Agreement</i>	885
303.	Hindustan Shipyard	885-86
304.	Godowns	886
305.	Travel Agents Association of India	886-87
306.	Public Call Offices	887
308.	Manufacture of tele-printers in India	887-88
309.	Purchase of Paddy	888
310.	Drug for old age	888
311.	Water of the Ganga	889
312.	Soil erosion in Himachal Pradesh	889-90
313.	New Hospital at Imphal	890
314.	Fishing Co-operative Society in Manipur	890
315.	Jawahar Tunnel	891
316.	Airport at Chandigarh	891-92
317.	Breaches in Jullundur-Mukerian Railway line	892
318.	Expenditure on new constructions	893
319.	Railway Bridge over the Cauvery	893-94

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS—contd.

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
320.	Derailment of Nainital Express	894
321.	Derailment near Muri-bahal Station	894-95
322.	Supply of spectacles to Government Employees	895
323.	Trachoma	895-97
324.	Railway line from Bharwasumerpur to Harpalpur	897
325.	Canal Communications in Orissa	897-98
326.	Jhoom and Forest production in Tripura	898
327.	New Hospital at Dornakal	898-99
328.	Agricultural loan to displaced persons in Tripura	899
329.	New fruit siding at Qutab Road, Delhi	900
330.	Bahuda River Project	900
331.	<i>Per capita</i> consumption of food	901
332.	Tourists to Spiti and Lahaul	901
333.	Passenger Amenities at Stations	901-02
335.	Pasteur Institute, Coonoor	902
336.	National Railway Users' Consultative Council	902-03
337.	Shipping Service	903
338.	Train accident near Kath godam	903-04
MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT		904-06

The Speaker withheld his consent to the moving of an adjournment motion given notice of by Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee regarding stopping of a train by some students at Shahdara railway station on the 19th November, 1959.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

906-II

(1) A copy each of the letters exchanged between the Prime Minister of India and the Prime Minister of China after issue of the White Paper No. II on India Chinese relations

**PAPERS LAID ON THE
TABLE—contd.**

COLUMNS

which was laid on the Table on the 16th November, 1959

(2) A copy of statement on recent floods in the Lower Damodar Valley.

(3) A copy of Notification No S.R.O. 1493 dated the 11th May, 1957, under sub-section (3) of Section 19 of the Delhi (Control of Building Operations) Act, 1955, making certain amendments to the Delhi (Control of Building Operations) Regulations, 1955

(4) A copy of Notification No F. 12 (142)/55—Transport dated the 9th July, 1959, published in Delhi Gazette, under sub-section (3) of Section 133 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939.

(5) A copy of each of the following papers pertaining to the Delhi Road Transport Authority —

- (i) Balance Sheet of the Authority for the year 1955-56
- (ii) Profit and Loss Account of the Authority for the year 1955-56
- (iii) Financial Review by the General Manager, Delhi Road Transport Authority for 1955-56
- (iv) Audit Report on the Annual Accounts of the Authority for the year 1955-56
- (v) Operational Accounts of the Authority for the year 1955-56

(6) A copy of each of the following rules under sub-section (3) of Section 24 of the Supreme Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Act, 1958.—

- (i) The Supreme Court Judges (Travelling Allowance) Rules, 1959, published in Notification No G.S.R. 844 dated the 25th July, 1959.
- (ii) The Supreme Court Judges Rules, 1959, published in Notification No. 935 dated the 15th August, 1959.

**PAPERS LAID ON THE
TABLE—contd.**

COLUMNS

(7) 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 1052 dated 12th September, 1959 making certain further amendment to the Imported Foodgrains (Prohibition of Unauthorised Sale) Order, 1958
- (ii) G.S.R. No 1111 dated the 1st October, 1959 making certain amendment to the Sugar (Movement Control) Order, 1959
- (iii) G.S.R. No 1153 dated the 17th October, 1959 making certain amendment to the West Bengal Wheat (Export Control) Order, 1958
- (iv) G.S.R. No 1203 dated the 31st October, 1959 making certain amendment to the Delhi Wheat and Wheat Products (Export Control) Order, 1958
- (v) G.S.R. Nos 1234 and 1235 dated the 4th November, 1959
- (vi) G.S.R. No 1237 dated the 6th November, 1959 making the Sugar (Movement Control) Order, 1959
- (vii) G.S.R. No 1238 dated 6th the November, 1959
- (viii) G.S.R. No 1239 dated the 9th November, 1959 rescinding the Madras Paddy (Transport Restriction) Order, 1959.
- (8) A copy of each of the following statements of Orders under sub-section (6) of Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955
- (9) Statement showing 134 requisitioning Orders for Rice served on M.illers/Parties/Bank) in Krishna District (Andhra Pradesh).

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—contd.

COLUMNS	COLUMNS	COLUMNS
(i) Statement showing 173 Requisitioning Orders for Rice served on Millers/Parties/Banks in East Godavari District (Andhra Pradesh)	STATEMENT BY MINISTER	912-13
(ii) Statement showing 176 Requisitioning Orders for Rice served on Millers Parties Banks in West Godavari District (Andhra Pradesh)	The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar) made a statement correcting the reply given on the 4th August 1959 to Starred Question No 79 by Shri A M Tariq regarding Coronation Pillar sewage Plant, Delhi	
(iii) Statement showing 146 Requisitioning Orders for Rice served on Millers Parties Banks in Guntur District (Andhra Pradesh)	REPORT OF BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE ADOPTED	913-14
(iv) Statement showing 2 Orders issued to Railway authorities prohibiting and restraining the movement of stocks of rice and paddy from the Railway goods sheds	Forty-fourth Report was adopted	
(v) Statement showing 3 orders to get declaration of stocks served on certain millers/traders in Krishna District (Andhra Pradesh)	BILL INTRODUCED	914
(vi) Statement showing 2 orders to get declaration of stocks served on certain millers/traders in East Godavari District (Andhra Pradesh)	The Kerala State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Bill.	
(vii) Statement showing 9 orders to get declaration of stocks served on certain millers/traders in West Godavari District (Andhra Pradesh)	MOTION RE. INCREASE IN ALLOCATION OF TIME TO BILI	914-31
(viii) Statement showing 183 orders to get declaration of stocks served on certain millers traders in Guntur District (Andhra Pradesh)	The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha) moved that the time for consideration and passing of the Andhra Pradesh and Madras (Alteration of Boundaries) Bill, be extended from 5 hours to 6 hours The motion was adopted	
	BILL UNDER CONSIDERATION	914-77
	Further discussion on the motion to consider the Andhra Pradesh and Madras (Alteration of Boundaries) Bill and the amendments for circulation of the Bill for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon and for reference of the Bill to a Joint Committee, continued. The discussion was not concluded	
	REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RFSOI U-TION ADOPTED	977-78
	Forty-first Report was adopted	
	PRIVATE MEMBER'S RESOLUTION NEGATIVED	978-1045
	Further discussion on the Resolution re Session of Lok Sabha at Hyderabad or Bangalore concluded and the Resolution was negatived	
	PRIVATE MEMBER'S RESOLUTION UNDER DISCUSSION	1045-48
	Shri D C Sharma moved the Resolution re Re-organisation of Country's Administration. The discussion was not concluded	

1057

[DAILY DEBATE]

1058

COLUMNS

PETITION PRESENTED

1048

Shri N.R. Muniswamy presented a petition signed by 2,027 petitioners relating to the Andhra Pradesh and Madras (Alteration of Boundaries) Bill, 1959.

AGENDA FOR MONDAY,
NOVEMBER 23, 1959/
AGRAHAYANA 2, 1881—
(SAKA)—

Further discussion on the motion to consider and passing of the Andhra Pradesh and Madras (Alteration of Boundaries) Bill.

COLUMNS