

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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M.B.—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 Minister 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

+

*158. { *Shri Panigrahi:*
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Tangamani:
Shri C. K. Bhattacharya:
Shrimati Masida Ahmed:
Shri Warior:
Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:
Shri Kodiyam:
Shri N. R. Maniswamy:
Shri Nagi Reddy:

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Shri Ramam:
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Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
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Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Subbiah Ambalam:
Shri Supakar:
Shri Sanganna:
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:
Shri Sarju Pandey:
Shri Madhusudan Rao:
Shri Hem Barna:
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 Mafta 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, 1957-58 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 Karmakar): I am sorry, Sir (*Interruptions*)

दिल्ली में अनधिकृत निर्माण

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

(क) दिल्ली के किल-किल अनधिकृत उपनगरों का निर्माण रोक दिया गया है ;

(ख) ऐसे कितने उपनगर हैं जिनमें निर्माण कार्य अभी बन्द किया जाना है ;

(ग) जिन लोगों ने इन उपनगरों 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 धीरे पुल बनाने का निश्चय किया है, और

(ङ) यदि हा, तो कितने पुल बनाये जायेंगे और किन-किन स्थानों पर ये पुल बनाये जायेंगे ?

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

(ग) सम्भवतः प्रस्ताव यह है कि सम्बन्धित बस्ती के स्थापको को उन व्यक्तियों को पैसा वापिस कर देना चाहिये जिन्होंने अनधिकृत बस्तियों में जमीन खरीदी है। यह विषय विरुद्ध रूप से खरीदारों एवं सम्बन्धित बस्ती के स्थापको के द्वारा तय करने का है।

(घ) और (ङ) यमुना के बायें 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 का पुल बनाने का विचार है।

श्री प्रकाश बीर शास्त्री : इस पत्रक में लगभग १५० अनधिकृत बस्तियों की सूची दी गई है तो क्या दिल्ली के मास्टर प्लान के कुछ रहस्य जो पीछे प्रकट हो गये हैं इन अनधिकृत बस्तियों के बसाने वालों ने उसका लाभ उठाया है ?

श्री करमरकर : किस ने लाभ उठाया है ?

श्री त्वाली : गवर्नमेंट ने ।

श्री प्रकाश बीर शास्त्री : इस पत्रक 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 हा तो क्या उसका लाभ उन्होंने भी उठाया था ?

श्री करमरकर : यह चीज उसके बारे में नहीं है । मास्टर प्लान के रहस्यों के खुलने का जो एलमिनेशन हुआ है वह प्राजकल का है, इन बस्तियों के बसाने की बात तो बहुत पुरानी है ।

श्री प्रकाश बीर शास्त्री : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो अनधिकृत बस्तियाँ दिल्ली के चारों तरफ बसाई जा रही हैं और कोलनाइजरो ने उनमें सम्बन्ध में जिन लोगों से पैसे ले लिये हैं और यदि उन अनधिकृत बस्तियों के कोलनाइजर्स लोगों को उनके पैसे नहीं लौटाते हैं तो क्या सरकार उन पैसों को लौटवाने के लिये कुछ कार्यवाही करेगी ?

श्री करमरकर : हम उनको महला देगे कि वे शीट 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 बाजपेयी : क्या यह सच है कि अभी भी दिल्ली में बड़े पैमाने पर अनधिकृत रूप से मकानों का निर्माण हो रहा है और यदि हा, तो इन मकानों के निर्माण को रोकने के लिये कौन से कदम उठाये गये हैं ?

श्री करमरकर : जहाँ तक बेरी नज़र-धरती है वहाँ इस तरह की चीजें दिल्ली में बहुत चलती थीं लेकिन प्राजकल 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 Pal: 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. Galkwad: 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 Bhakti 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 CHS dispensary

श्री भक्त दर्शन : चकि जो बुलेटिन प्रकाशित किया गया है उसमें परिवार की व्यवस्था स्पष्ट नहीं की गई है कि कौन-कौन व्यक्ति परिवार में सम्मिलित होंगे, तो क्या इस सम्बन्ध में कोई विस्तृत सूचना प्रकाशित की जायेगी ?

श्री करभरकर : जी हा, वह एक्सप्लेनेशन हम सफुलेट करेंगे ।

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.P.s., and people residing there have been denied this privilege. For example, there are M.P.s. 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 वीर शास्त्री: इस स्वास्थ्य योजना का, जैसा कि श्री माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा है, जिन दिनों में सदन का अधिवेशन चल रहा होगा उस समय सदस्य लाभ उठा सकेंगे। किन्तु जिन दिनों इस लोक-सभा का अधिवेशन नहीं होगा और सदस्य बाहर होंगे उस समय यदि वह इस का लाभ नहीं उठा सकेंगे, तो क्या इस सम्बन्ध में उनसे जो रुपया चार्ज 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 Narayanankutty 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

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- *१५६ { श्री भक्त दर्शन
श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी
पंडित डा० ना० तिवारी
श्री श्रीनारायण दास
श्री शाल्बी
श्री तगामणि
श्री स० मो० बनर्जी
श्री पाणिग्रही
श्री प्रकाश बीर शाल्बी
" नवल प्रभाकर
श्री वी० च० शर्मा
श्री हेम राज
श्री राम कृष्ण गुप्त
श्री कोडियान
डा० राम सुभग सिंह
श्री हेम बक्ष्या
श्रीमती इला पालचीवरी
श्री प्र० च० बक्ष्या
श्री बाजपेयी
श्री ड० ज० पाटिल

का सातवा कृषि मंत्री १० सितम्बर, १९५९ के अतिरिक्त प्रश्न संख्या २६२५

के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

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

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

(ग) अब तक दूध के कितने डिपो खोले जा चुके हैं,

(घ) केन्द्रीय दुग्धशाला के खुलने से कितने दूध विनोदाश्री और दुग्धशाला चलाने वाली फर्मों का काम बन्द हो जायेगा; और

(ङ) उन्हें कौन सा दूसरा काम देने का विचार है ?

कृषि उपमंत्री (श्री मो० च० कृष्णप्पा):

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

विवरण

दिल्ली मिल्क स्कीम के अन्तर्गत दिल्ली में दूध देने का काम १ नवम्बर, १९५९ से आरम्भ हुआ। लगभग ३२५ मन दूध प्रतिदिन सरकारी अस्पताल तथा वेस्ट, माउथ और ईस्ट गेटेलनगर, नया और पुराना राजेन्द्र नगर, गोल मार्केट क्षेत्र, नार्थ एबन्यू, मोतीबाग, डिप्लोमेटिक एन्क्लेव, मेन और ईस्ट बिनय नगर तथा लोधी कालोनी में बांटा 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, यू० पी० और पंजाब के कृषि क्षेत्रों से लगभग ३० मिल्क कोलैक्शन और प्रिंसिपल सेन्टर्स के द्वारा दूध इकट्ठा करेगी, इनमें से १९ सेन्टर्स बन चुके हैं या बन रहे हैं। वर्तमान दूध क्षेत्रों वाले

कमका दूध शहर में बेचने के बजाय मिल्क कोलेक्शन और थिलिंग सेन्टर्स को दे सकते हैं। दूध बेचने वाले जो शहर में पशु रखते हैं, अपने छोरों के साथ उन कालोनियों में जायें 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 वास्तव में बिना काम नहीं रहेगा जिससे उसको कोई और काम के उपबन्ध की जरूरत पड़े।

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

श्री मो० बं० कृष्णप्पा : हमारा अनुमान है कि दिल्ली की जनसंख्या के लिये ७ हजार मन दूध रोज की आवश्यकता है। हमारी डेयरी स्कीम के प्लाट की कैपेसिटी भी ७,००० मन दूध रोज हैडिल करने की है। दो साल के अन्दर हम साठे शहर को सप्लाई करने का इन्तजाम करने की धागा करते हैं।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या यह सच है कि इस स्कीम के अन्तर्गत जितने वितरण केन्द्र खोले 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 जाव से वह ज्यादा स्वादिष्ट 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

डा० राम सुब्रह्म सिंह : इस डेयरी 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 कहीं स्थापित किये गये हैं ?

श्री मो० बं० कृष्णप्पा : सारी दिल्ली में, पुरानी और नई दिल्ली में स्थापित किये जायेंगे। लेकिन इसका इन्तजाम करने में कष्ट सनेगा।

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 सुशक्कत राय . मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि दूध वितरण केन्द्रों में जो लड़कियाँ रखी गई हैं उनमें आने जाने के लिये क्या किसी सवारी का प्रबन्ध 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 सुशक्कत राय . नार्थ एवेन्यू में जो लड़की नियुक्त की गई है वह गोल मार्केट की रहने वाली है और उसको सुबह पांच बजे आना होता है । उसको 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 1959, 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 R. 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. R. 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 cultivable and cultivable lands are available in India and only an insignificant portion of it has been reclaimed up till 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. Galkwad: May I know

Mr. Speaker: I have allowed a number of questions.

Shri B. K. Galkwad: 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 Kastihal: 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 Senavase: 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 Narayanankutty 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 Goray:** 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 Shah Nawaz 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 Shah Nawaz 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 Shah Nawaz 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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*166. { **Shri Khushwaqt Rai:**
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:
Shri Basumatari:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Panigrahi:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Oza:
Shri Bibhut Mishra:
Shri N. R. Muniswamy:

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 प्रकाश शर्मा : पिछली बार यह जवाब दिया गया था कि कमेटी की नियुक्ति के बाद दो महीन में रिपोर्ट आ जायगी। लेकिन अभी तक भी काम पूरा 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 Raghunath 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 चिड़ियाघर

१६७. { श्री भक्त बर्षान :
श्री डी० एं० शर्मा :

क्या जाह्न तबा कुचि मंत्री १७ अगस्त, १९५६ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ५३५ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में चिड़ियाघर के निर्माण में इस बीच और क्या प्रगति हुई है ;

(ख) उसका निर्माण कार्य कब तक पूरा हो जाने की आशा है ; और

(ग) उस पर कुल कितना धन व्यय होने का अनुमान है ।

कुचि मंत्री (डा० एं० शा० देसमुख) :
(क) सभा की टेबल पर एक विवरण रक्त दिया गया है । [देखिये परिशिष्ट १, अनुबन्ध संख्या ५५]

(ख) लगभग अन्त्य १० सालों में ।

(ग) १.६० करोड़ रुपये ।

श्री भक्त बर्षान : माननीय मंत्री जी ने बतलाया कि पिछले पांच या सात वर्षों से इस चिड़ियाघर का निर्माण किया जा रहा है, और अभी दस वर्ष और लगेंगे । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आखिर इसकी बीसी बाल से क्यों काम किया जा रहा है ?

डा० एं० शा० देसमुख : काम तो ज्वन के मुताबिक हो रहा है । सेक्श
255(A1) LSD-2.

फाइव इधर ज्वन में हन ने ६६ साल २० वर्ष करने का इन्तजाम किया था । इस में से लगभग ३८ या ४० साल २० वर्ष हुआ है । यह काफी काम्प्लिकेटेड काम है और केजेज को ज्वन 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 बर्षान : माननीय मंत्री जी ने स्वीकार किया कि अभी इस को पूरा करने में दस वर्ष लगेंगे । लेकिन १ नवम्बर, को उन्होंने इस का विधिबत् उद्घाटन भी कर दिया । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब वह पूरा नहीं हुआ था तो उस का उद्घाटन क्यों कर दिया गया ?

डा० एं० शा० देसमुख : उद्घाटन के पहले से ही वहाँ पर काफी लोगों की भीड़ होने लगी थी और उनकी डिमाण्ड थी कि इस में उन को प्रवेश दिया जाये, और प्रवेश दिया भी गया था । उद्घाटन के पेश्तर ही हमें उस में लगभग ५० हजार २० की धामदनी भी हो चुकी थी । हालांकि यह अपूर्ण है लेकिन फिर भी इस में काफी देखने लायक चीजें हैं ।

श्री राधा रमण : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि इस गार्डन को रीयर करने में और इस में जो परिवे और जानवर हैं उन को हासिल करने में किन-किन नुस्कों से हमने सहायता मिली है ?

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

हिमाचल प्रदेश म पर्यटकों का निवास
निवास-स्थान

*१९२. { श्री पद्म देव :
श्री राज बहादुर गुप्त :

क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) पर्यटन को प्रोत्साहन देने की योजना के अन्तर्गत हिमाचल प्रदेश में किन-किन स्थानों पर कम भाय वाले पर्यटकों के लिये निवास स्थान बनाये गये हैं; और

(ख) कितने विश्राम-गृहों में बिस्तरों का भी प्रबन्ध किया गया है ?

परिवहन तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) हिमाचल प्रदेश में कम भाय वाले पर्यटकों के लिए एक विश्राम गृह नारकण्डा में अभी तैयार किया जा रहा है ।

(ख) हिमाचल प्रदेश में वहा के सरकारी निर्माण विभाग के ८४ और बन विभाग के ८८ विश्राम गृहों में से सभी विश्राम गृहों में जहां भी जगह होती है पर्यटकों को भी ठहरने की सुविधा दी जाती है ।

श्री पद्म देव : माननीय मंत्री को यह मालूम है कि जो सरकारी विश्रामालय है वह इतने छोटे हैं कि उन के अन्दर २, ३ या ४ व्यक्तियों से ज्यादा एक समय में नहीं रह सकते । ऐसी स्थिति में क्या सरकार के विचाराधीन कोई ऐसी योजना है जिस से लोग प्रोत्साहित होकर वहां विश्रामालय बनाये और क्या सरकार इस में उन की कोई सहायता करती है ?

श्री राज बहादुर : भ्राम तौर से यह अनुभव हुआ है कि जो विश्राम गृह हैं उन में काफी लोग ठहर सकते हैं, और ठहर जाते हैं । हमारे पास इस तरह की कोई विशेष शिकायतें नहीं आई हैं । लेकिन नहरकोटा के लिये, जो कि एक पापुलर जगह है, हमारी एक स्कीम विशेष रूप से है और वहां भी इनकम ग्रुप का विश्रामगृह तैयार किया जा रहा है ।

श्री कान्हाजीराव : आप ने कहा कि वह भी इनकम ग्रुप के लिये बनाया गया है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि आप इस का किराया क्या लेते हैं ?

श्री राज बहादुर : अभी बन रहा है । जब बन जायगा तो किराया स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के मणिवरे से तय किया जायेगा ।

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

श्री राज बहादुर : हमारी योजनायें तीन प्रकार की होती हैं । उन में से पहली जो बिदेसी पर्यटकों के सम्बन्ध में होती है, उन का लेवेल केन्द्रीय सरकार देती है । दूसरी उन्हीं स्थानों पर भारतीय पर्यटकों के सम्बन्ध में होती है । दूसरी किस्म की जो योजनायें हैं वह सब-डिविजन राज्य सरकारों से मणिवरा कर के तैयार की जाती हैं । और उनका भ्रामा सचवा राज्य सरकार और भ्रामा 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

is 97, which is 24 per cent more than the corresponding period during the year 1950-51;

(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 Saswara 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

*156. { 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. Borooah:** 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 lac

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

{ Shri Kediyan:
*174. { Shri Warier:
 { 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, 1959 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 Mohiuddin): (a) to (c) The working of the Delhi-Moscow air service has been reviewed at the airline level by representatives of the Air-India International and the Aero-fleet. 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 B. 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 I, answers Nos. 66.]

Postal Services at Durgapur

- *178. {
 Shri Radha Raman;
 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 had 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 Tanti;
 Shri P. C. Borooah;
 Shri Vidya 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 Khandsari

***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 Shah Nawaz 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 Krishni 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 Amar:
Shri Hem Raj:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Warior:
Shri Funnose:
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 Krishni 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

Chandbali 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 Kadiyan: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 403 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. Borooah:
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 Nathi): (a) No, Sir

(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. Mehdi:
Shri Snbiman 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.

सारदा नदी पर रेलवे पुल का छज्जा १७४ बी क्यूबिक फुट है। क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे पर भीरा बेड़ी और पलिया रेलवे स्टेशनो के बीच सारदा नदी पर रेलवे पुल का छज्जा बनाने में देरी के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ख) यह काम कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री सै० वें० 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 पुल की मूल लागत का कुछ हिस्सा देगी या उस हिस्से का मुद।

(ख) ऊपर भाग (क) के उत्तर को देखते हुए अभी यह बताना सम्भव 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 Nathi): (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 Shah Nawaz 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 Shah Nawaz 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 Shah Nawaz 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 | 7752.8 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. 61.]

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, 1959-60, is Rs. 27.70 lakhs.

Control of Leprosy

283. Shri Anirudh Sinha: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state the total allocation made to Bihar for 1959-60 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 Karmakar): A sum of Rs. 3.85 lakhs has been tentatively allocated to Bihar for Leprosy Control Scheme during 1959-60 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 Plan period.

प्रशिक्षकों का प्रशिक्षण सिविल

२८४. श्री सरजू पाण्डे : क्या सामुदायिक विकास और सहकार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

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

(ख) इस संस्था की स्थापना के बाद से अब तक कितने प्रशिक्षक प्रशिक्षण पूरा कर चुके हैं; और

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

सामुदायिक विकास और सहकार जन-जनी (श्री व० ल० जूति) : (क) २०

(ख) २५

(ग) ₹०,२१०.२५ रुपये (जिस में ₹२,७०४.८० रुपये प्रशिक्षार्थी के भी शामिल हैं) ₹०-६-१६५६ तक ।

केन्द्रीय सम्बन्धन तथा अनुसंधान संस्था

२८५. श्री सरजू पाण्डे : क्या सामुदायिक विकास और सहकार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मसूरी की सामुदायिक विकास सम्बन्धी केन्द्रीय अध्ययन एवं अनुसंधान संस्था में इस समय कुल कितने व्यक्ति प्रशिक्षण पर रहे हैं ;

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

(ग) इस संस्था में प्रशिक्षण का मुख्य विषय क्या है ?

सामुदायिक विकास और सहकार सचिवजी (श्री ड० स० मूर्ति) : (क) २८

(ख) २६०

(ग) (१) सामुदायिक विकास का वर्तन, धारणा तथा उद्देश्य ।

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

(३) समाजवादी व्यवस्था का विकास और कल्याण राज्य तथा सामुदायिक विकास कार्यक्रम ।

(४) लोकतन्त्रात्मक विकेन्द्रीकरण सहित लोकतन्त्र का विकास ।

(५) भारतीय ग्राम्य जातियों की उत्थान-विकास सम्बन्धी समस्याएँ ।

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

(७) कृषि सहकारिता तथा सम्बद्ध विषय ।

Fishery in Chilka Lake in Orissa

286. 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 siltting up of the Chilka outlet by sandbars, 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

२८७. श्री सरजू पाण्डे : क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

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

(ख) क्या उनके लिये कोई संसद् सदस्य अथवा विधान सभा के सदस्य मनोनीत किये गये ; और

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

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री (डा० पी० कुम्हाररायण): (क) १९५८-६९ के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश में डाक तार विभाग द्वारा कोई भी समिति या सलाहकार बोर्ड नहीं बनाया गया । फिर भी, इस प्रदेश में १९५८-५९ के पूर्व बनाई गई निम्नलिखित सलाहकार समितियों का कार्य जारी है और किसी एक सदस्य की पदावधि समाप्त होने पर यथा-समय नये सदस्य नामजब किए जाते रहे हैं ।

(१) एक प्रादेशिक डाक-तार सलाहकार समिति ।

(२) आगरा, इलाहाबाद, बरेली, कानपुर, लखनऊ, मेरठ तथा बाराणसी में ७ ई. नीज़ोव सहाकार समितियां ।

(क) और (ग)—अपेक्षित सूचना नीचे दी गई है :—

७. डेलीकोन सहाकार समितियां
संसद सदस्य

(प्रत्येक समिति में एक सदस्य . ७ कांग्रेसी
बिधान-सभा सदस्य

(प्रत्येक समिति में एक सदस्य) ७ कांग्रेसी
प्रादेशिक डाक-सार सहाकार समिति
संसद सदस्य ४ कांग्रेसी
बिधान-सभा सदस्य . . . १ कांग्रेसी ।

लखनऊ-बरेली लाइन पर भोजनालय
रबन्. श्री सुशान्त राय : क्या रेलवे
अंदरी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के लखनऊ-
बरेली सेक्शन के किसी भी रेलवे स्टेशन पर
मांसाहारी और शाकाहारी भोजनालय नहीं है;

(ख) क्या पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के लखीपुर
खेरी, सीतापुर, पी.जी.भीत, और गोला
गोकर्णनाथ स्टेशनों पर ऐसे भोजनालय
खोलने का विचार है ;

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

(घ) यदि हा, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री साहनबाब खां) :

(क) जी नहीं। पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के लखनऊ-
बरेली सेक्शन में लखनऊ जं० और पी.जी.भीत
स्टेशनों पर शाकाहारी भोजनालय और
लखनऊ जं० और मलानी स्टेशनों पर सामान्य
भोजनालय हैं ।

(ख) लखीपुर खेरी और सीतापुर
स्टेशनों में से किसी पर भोजनालय खोलने
का विचार नहीं है। इन स्टेशनों पर चाय
की दुकानें पहले से मौजूद हैं। खान-पान
की यह व्यवस्था पर्याप्त समझी जाती है।

पी.जी.भीत स्टेशन पर पहले से एक
भोजनालय मौजूद है और गोला गोकर्णनाथ

स्टेशन पर एक भोजनालय खोलने का विचार
है ।

(ग) गोला गोकर्णनाथ स्टेशन पर
भोजनालय का कमरा बनाया गया है। और
बिजली मिलते ही यह भोजनालय खोल दिया
जायेगा। भोजनालय चलाने के लिये
ठेकेदार 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 con-
nection 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 Nawas 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 infor-
mation 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-model-
ling 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 255(A1) 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) T.B. 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

296. 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 Shah Nawaz 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 में अस्पताल

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

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

(ख) क्या उन में कोई ईसाई धर्म-प्रचारको 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 बनने के लिए कहा जाता है ; और

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

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (श्री करमरकर) : (क)

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

(२) सिविल तथा मिलिटरी डिस्पेन्सरी शिमला ;

(३) रिपन अस्पताल, शिमला, और

(४) शिमला आरोग्य आश्रम तथा अस्पताल, शिमला ।

(ब) जी हाँ; शिमला घाटोव्यायम क्लब अस्पताल, शिमला, जो सक्च डे एड-विस्ट मिशन के द्वारा चलाया जाता है।

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

(घ) सरकार कन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों के इलाज के लिए हम अस्पताल को कोई धन राशि नहीं देती। वे कर्मचारी, जो इस अस्पताल में इलाज कराने 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

{ Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Amjad Ali:
Shri Sadhan Gupta:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Sarja 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 Flenderwake, 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 are 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.O.s at Ateli 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) Mandi Ateli—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 टेलीग्रामों का निर्माण

३०८ { श्री भक्त वार्धन
श्री डी० ए० शर्मा

क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री १७ अगस्त, १९५६ के अंतराक्षित प्रश्न संख्या ६२१ के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे

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

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री (डा० पी० सुब्बारायन) उन पार्टियों के साथ जिन्होंने इस प्रयोजना में अपनी दिलचस्पी बाहिर की है बात बात 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.

बुढ़ाये की रक्षा

३१० पंडित डा० ना० तिवारी क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कमनिया के डा० सी० आई० परछोन ने 'बुढ़ाये की रक्षा' नामक किसी औषधि का आविष्कार किया है ;

(ख) क्या डा० परछोन ने यह भी सिद्ध कर दिया है कि बुढ़ापा 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 ड० ए० कामरकर)

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

(ग) ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

Water of the Ganga

311. Shri P. C. Borooah: 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 मिट्टी का कटाव

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

क्या ज्ञात तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा 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 ?

कृषि उ०-मन्त्री (श्री मो० बं० कृष्णप्पा): हिमाचल प्रदेश में भूमि संरक्षण कार्य निम्न स्थानों पर चालू है।

कृषि भूमि

१. महासू जिला में भरकी और कुनीहार के क्षेत्र तथा बिलासपुर कुनीहार और बिलासपुर जिला में सुनाल के क्षेत्र।

वन क्षेत्र

१. चम्पा शहर के पास का क्षेत्र

२. सिरसड कैंचमेन्ट बिलासपुर डिवीजन के अन्तर्गत पेनल डिमान्डेशन प्लाट

३. नैनादेवी डिमान्डेशन प्लाट गममर कैंचमेन्ट प्लाट। रामपुर (नौगली) शहर के ऊपर सतलुज नदी के किनारे (निगारे)

४. मझुली और बिलासपुर जिला

५. नाहल, राजगढ़ और दुम्बल नग डिवीजन।

इसके अतिरिक्त चम्पा, सिरसूर और शिमला के हल्कों के उन क्षेत्रों की जिन में पहले वनरोपण किया गया था, देखभाल 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 18th 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. Marthy): (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, foot-path 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 Mohinuddin): (a) The existing aerodrome at Chandigarh has been provided with an all-weather runway 1600 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 Chakkri 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 36.66 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 Shahnawaz 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 2 years' time

Deraiment 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 NE Railway

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

Deraiment 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 Titlagarh 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 Titlagarh 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. Mehdi: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state

(a) whether the Delhi Opticians Association has protested against the decision of the CHS 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 CHS 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.

भरवा सुमेरपुर से हरपालपुर तक रेलवे लाइन

३२४. श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कुन्वेलखण्ड डिवीजन में भरवा सुमेरपुर से हरपालपुर तक बनायी जाने वाली रेलवे लाइन के निर्माण के बारे में जिसका सर्वेक्षण बहुत पहले किया जा चुका है, नवीन-तम स्थिति क्या है ; और

(ख) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने इसके लिये कोई प्राथमिकता रखी है ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री ल० ब० रामस्वामी) :

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

(ख) जी हां, दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने जिन नयी लायनों के बनाने का सुझाव भेजा है, उस में सुमेरपुर से छत्तरपुर तक एक लाइन बनाने की भी सिफारिश की गयी है और भ्रमता के कम में इस लाइन को तेरहवां स्थान दिया गया है ।

Canal Communications in Orissa

325. Shri 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

326. Shri 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

327. Shri T. B. Vittal 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 Shahmawaz 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 out in 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

(c) 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 3

entered Catch Siding and dashed against the dead-end at Haldwani station on the Kathgodam-Bhojpur 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 unauthorisidly 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 (Bairampur): rose

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

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): Yesterday No 33 UP New Delhi-Amritsar 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 Shah Nawaz 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 वाजपेयी : 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 Shah Nawaz 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 Karamvir): 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 544 dated the 25th June, 1959
- (ii) The Supreme Court Judges Rules, 1959 published in Notification No. 935 dated the

[Shri Datar]

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

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT

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].

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:—

- (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-1690/59].

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(A1) 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 चक्र दर्शन (गढ़वाल): क्या 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 Kar-markar): 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.

Dated on the 19th November, 1950,
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

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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 liked. 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 Patakar 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 "Andhrians".

Shri Tyagi: Are they "Andhrian" 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

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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

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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-sketch 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—
बर से प्राया मोतबिर 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 want 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 now 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 Saray: 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. E. Muniswamy: Madras and Andhra Members may be given preference

Shri Nath Pai (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 Arputhanathan, 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 Tiruttani 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 इत्तम बामुसम्मा.

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 इत्तम बामुसम्मा. 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: 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 "

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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.

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subsequently. I have given 180 as opposed to 94, 76, 93. I may give 69 and 82 as opposed to 183 and 184. I may give 166 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, Kodivasia 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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basis 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

घर से आया मोतिबिर 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 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. This 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 affect on. 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 justice 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 1951 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, M.L.A. 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 Reorganisation 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 reorganisation 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 firkas. 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 reorganised. 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 ayacut 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 reorganisation 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 Chittoor 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 Chittoor 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 Chittoor 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 an influx of Tamilian population which went there for livelihood Many pilgrims are there There are many barbar 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 Chittoor 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 Ki Langoti hi Sahi!* 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

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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 Madras 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 Madras 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 feet 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 Thiruvengatagiri 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."

14 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

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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 manners, 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.

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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 reopen 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 taluks 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 agree 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 this demand for a spring board they would actually be wedded with extra responsibilities. I am only saying that they are putting forth their argument without knowing their repercussions for the very same arguments can be used against them.

As regards Tirupattur, 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 pronounceable 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 marvelously 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 money." 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 2,40,357, out of which 2,03,689 from Tiruttani, 142 from Puttur and 36,526 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 additional 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.

[Shri N R Muniswamy]

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 kutch 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 Tirutani 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 negated 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 be giving 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

(Alteration of
Boundaries) Bill

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 every one 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

§§(A1) LSD—6.

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 is 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 4½ 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 2½ 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 वीर शास्त्री (गुड़गांव) :
 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 ब्रह्म देश बर्मा को इस देश से पृथक् होना पड़ा और उसके पश्चात् कुछ परिस्थितियाँ इस प्रकार की आई 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 जाय कि हमें दिल्ली से जो कि एक कटि प्रदेश पर स्थित नगर है, अगर यहाँ से हमको एक साथ अपने आफिसेज सरकारी कार्यवाही और रिकार्ड्स इत्यादि सुरक्षित रखने के लिए यहाँ 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 पंच वर्षीय 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 वहन कर भी सकेंगे या नहीं। इसके उत्तर में मैं बड़ी नम्रता से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ 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।

जहाँ 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 बंगाल, बिहार 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

[श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री]

लेकिन हैदराबाद जाने के लिए वे विजयवाड़ा होते हुए जायेंगे तो कलकत्ते से हैदराबाद केवल ६८७ मील रहेगा जिसका कि खर्च यह हुआ कि हैदराबाद में सेसन होने से उनको केवल ६२ मील ही अधिक यात्रा करनी पड़ेगी। इसी तरह से मैं बतलाऊँ कि बंगलौर में यदि लक सभा का अधिवेशन किया जाय तो कलकत्ते से बंगलौर सीधे रास्ते से १२५० मील दूर है और उनको कलकत्ते से दिल्ली आने की अपेक्षा केवल ३५८ मील की यात्रा अधिक करनी पड़ेगी। इसलिए यात्रा पर बहुत अधिक व्यय सबस्यों पर करना पड़ेगा, ऐसी बात नहीं है। अब यह सोचना कि उत्तर प्रदेश के और दूसरे स्वाय के लोगों को दूर जाना पड़ेगा तो उसके लिए तो यह है कि उसी प्रकार से केरल, मद्रास और दक्षिण के अन्य स्वाय के लोगों को जब वहाँ दिल्ली आना पड़ता है तो इतनी अधिक दूरी उनको भी करनी पड़ती है। अब जहाँ तक सरकारी कर्मचारियों को वहाँ पर से जावे वाले व्यय का सम्बन्ध है तो मैं से केन्द्रीय सरकार की रिसर्च और रेप्रेस बांच से आंकड़े इकट्ठे 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 हैदरा.ा. में अधिवेशन होता है तो भारत सरकार के जो कर्मचारी वहाँ पर पहुँचेंगे उनकी संख्या लगभग ७०० से १००० के बीच में होगी जिनका कि जाना वहाँ पर आवश्यक होगा और उसके लिए उनके ऊपर २८ लाख से ४२ लाख के मध्य में खर्च करना पड़ेगा। इसी प्रकार लोक सभा से सम्बन्धित जो कर्मचारी हैं अगर सदन का एक अधिवेशन बंगलौर या हैदराबाद में किया जाता है तो उससे लगभग १५० कर्मचारियों की वहाँ पर आवश्यकता होगी जिसके क लिए ४ लाख से ६ लाख रुपये के मध्य में उन पर व्यय करना अनिवार्य होगा। इसी प्रकार संसद् सदस्यों के निवास और अधिवेशन सम्बन्धी अन्य

आवश्यक व्यवस्था करने पर जो राशि खर्च होगी वह ५० हजार रुपये के लगभग पड़ेगी। दिल्ली से समय समय पर जो सूचनाएं अपेक्षित मंत्रियों को मंगानी होंगी या वहाँ से जो सूचनाएं भेजनी होंगी और उन पर जो खर्च आवेगा वह ८,००० रुपये के लगभग आवेगा। दूसरे इस बीच में जो आवश्यक यात्राएं करनी पड़ेंगी उन यात्राओं पर जो व्यय होगा वह लगभग १० लाख रुपये के पड़ेगा। इस प्रकार से सब बनराशि अगर मिला ली जाय तो करीब ५१-५२ लाख के लगभग जाकर पहुँचती है और अगर उसको थोड़ा और बढ़ा भी लिया जाय तो मेरी समझ में भारत की एकता की ध्यान में रखते हुए यह कोई बहुत बड़ी राशि 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 बर्बर भाई इधर उधर से देखने के लिए आते हैं तो दक्षिण भारत और उत्तर भारत के लोगों की संख्या का अनुपात भी सरकार को सेना होना 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 दूर की यात्रा करके हमारी लोक-सभा के सच 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 लोकतंत्री परम्पराओं और तत्त्वों से परिचित होती है उसी तरह दक्षिण भारत के लोग भी लोक-सभा की परम्पराओं, व्यवस्थाओं और कार्यों से अच्छी तरह परिचित हो सकते हैं। लेकिन इसके प्रतिरिक्त वहाँ तक व्यय का सम्बन्ध है उसको हमको थोड़े रूप में इस तरह भी सोचना पड़ेगा कि दक्षिण भारत से हमारे केन्द्र को जो पैसा मिलता है उसकी मात्रा भी कितनी है।

जहाँ तक बन्दरगाहों का सम्बन्ध है आपको जानकर आश्चर्य होगा कि उत्तर भारत में केवल एक बड़ा बन्दरगाह है और तीन छोटे

बन्दरगाह हैं जब कि दक्षिणी भारत में १ बड़े बन्दरगाह हैं, ३४ छोटे बन्दरगाह हैं और १७ बीच की कीटि के बन्दरगाह हैं। उनसे जो आयात निर्यात के रूप में हूँ प्राय होती है वह दक्षिणी भारत से विशेष रूप से अधिक होती है।

इसके साथ ही इस विषय में मैं आपको यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि यह सोचना कि लोक-सभा का साल में एक अधिवेशन दक्षिण में किया जाय करे। इस प्रकार की एक नई परम्परा को जन्म दिया जा रहा है तो उनका ऐसा सोचना सही नहीं होगा क्योंकि जब से पहले भी यह परम्परा चालू थी। ब्रिटिश गवर्नमेंट के समय में भी हमारी सेन्ट्रल प्रेसिडेंसी का एक अधिवेशन सिमले के अन्दर हुआ करता था प्रेसिडेंसी का अधिवेशन वहाँ होता था तो उसका एक बहुत बड़ा लाभ यह था कि जो हमारे सरकारी कर्मचारी और उस समय के सदस्य होते हैं वह जब स्थान परिवर्तन करते हैं तो अस्तिष्क के अन्दर एक विशेष प्रकार की ताजगी होती थी। जहाँ तक सरकारी कर्मचारियों का सम्बन्ध है उनके लिए अन्तर की एक विशेष दीवारें ब बही चूटा हुआ बासावरम रहता था और वही साल के ३६५ दिन बराबर उनका एक ही स्थान पर एक छत से काम चलता रहता है और उससे उनके दिमागों के अन्दर एक बकान, बासीपन और ऊबने का अनुभव होने लगता था और यह ठीक है कि स्थान परिवर्तन वाली चीज होने से उनके अन्दर ताजगी और एक उत्सुकता भी रहेगी और उसके साथ ही हमारी सरकार के कार्यों में कुछ बोझी सी तेजी और कार्यपटुता भी आवेगी।

दूसरी सबसे बड़ी चीज यह है कि जहाँ तक सदन का एक अधिवेशन उधर ले जाने का सम्बन्ध है अभी तक उत्तर भारत के जितने सदस्य हैं क्योंकि दिल्ली में ही लोक-सभा के दोनों अधिवेशन होते हैं तो उससे दक्षिण

भारत की जो समस्याएँ हैं, दक्षिण भारत की जो परम्पराएँ हैं उससे उत्तर भारत के सदस्यगण सर्वथा अज्ञात और अनपठित ही रह जाते हैं। दक्षिण की कुछ इस प्रकार की समस्याएँ हैं जिसमें कि बैठ कर वहाँ पर विचार होता है तो उत्तर भारत के लोग जिस समय दक्षिण के भाई उन समस्याओं पर विचार प्रकट करते हैं तो उसको बड़ी उत्सुकता से सुनते हैं लेकिन अगर उन्हीं सारी बातों को अपनी भाषाओं से देखें और देख कर विचार करें तो मेरा अपना अनुमान है कि उत्तर और दक्षिण दोनों को निकट होने में एक बहुत बड़ी कड़ी जुड़ेगी।

इसी प्रकार से भारतवर्ष का जो नाम इस समय अधिक प्रचलित नाम "हिन्दुस्तान" है। हिन्दुस्तान का जो मूल रूप इस समय दिखाई दे सकता है वह दक्षिण भारत में ही दिखाई दे सकता है क्योंकि उत्तर भारत पर जो विवेधियों द्वारा समय समय पर हमले हुए हैं उन हमलों से उत्तर भारत की संस्कृति पर्याप्त लड़खड़ा 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 झांकी देखने को मिल सकती है और वहाँ के देवालय इसका प्रत्यक्ष प्रमाण हैं। दक्षिण भारत में यदि हम अधिवेशन करने के प्रस्ताव को स्वीकार कर लेते हैं तो हम दक्षिण भारत की संस्कृति, व परम्पराओं से सुगमता से साब परिचित हो सकेंगे।

इसके अतिरिक्त 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 रूप से बहुत अधिक प्रोत्साहन मिलेगा। मेरा अपना

[श्री प्रमोद वीर शास्त्री]

समझते हैं कि इस प्रकार की परम्पराओं का हमको भीगने-बूझने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। हमने अपनी वर्तमान उपेक्षा की नीति बलिष्ठ भारत के प्रति जारी रखी तो वह बलिष्ठ भारत को बहुत तो परम्पराओं से अपरिचित और भ्रष्ट रह जायेंगे।

अन्य स्वाधीन देश सबब और परिस्थिति के आधार पर अपनी राजधानियों में भी परिवर्तन कर रहे हैं। हमारा पड़ोसी देश पाकिस्तान जो अभी कल तक हमारा ही एक भाग था और जो सन १९४७ के बाद से हमसे पृथक् हुआ है उस पाकिस्तान ने भी देश की स्थिति और दुनिया के वातावरण को देख कर निश्चय 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 रावलपिंडी ले गये। आवश्यक स्थिति में दूसरे स्थानों के लोग समय और वातावरण के आधार पर अपनी राजधानी में परिवर्तन करते रहते हैं। लेकिन यह मेरा प्रश्न तो कोई राजधानी में परिवर्तन का नहीं है बरन यह तो एक बहुत साधारण सा प्रश्न है कि लोक-सभा 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 दुर्भाग्य से वे चर्चाएं बड़े रूप में नहीं चल सकीं। अधिवेशन करने के लिए जगह सम्बन्धी कुछ कठिनाइयां थीं कि जबके कारण उनके ऊपर गम्भीरता से विचार नहीं हो सका। एक सबसे बड़ी कठिनाई हैदराबाद अथवा बंगलौर में लोक-सभा का सेशन करने में यह थी कि क्या वहाँ पर उतना बड़ा स्थान है जहाँ कि लोक-सभा

सदस्य बैठ कर विचार-विमर्श कर सकें? लेकिन ये आपकी जानकारी के लिए कहना चाहता हूँ और मेरा अंशक विचार है कि सदन के बहुत से भारतीय सदस्य इस बात को परिचित होंगे कि बंगलौर की सम्भवता का जो सबब है वह इतना बड़ा है कि उसमें बहुत अच्छी तरह से लोक-सभा का अधिवेशन हो सकता है। इसके अतिरिक्त वहाँ का जलवायु भी बहुत अच्छा है और यों भी बहुत-से लोग वहाँ वर्ष में एक बार जमनायु के परिवर्तन के लिए जाया करते हैं। वहाँ का समसोती जलवायु है इसलिए अगर बंगलौर में लोक-सभा का सौतकालीन अधिवेशन हो तो लोक-सभा के सदस्यों को और लोक-सभा के कर्मचारियों को वहाँ पर ठंड का भी वहाँ जितना मुकाबला नहीं करना पड़ेगा। स्थान 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 की असेम्बली का अधिवेशन कब होगा और जब उनकी असेम्बली का अधिवेशन न होता हो उस समय लोक-सभा का अधिवेशन वहाँ रखा जा सकता है। यह तो आपस के एक एडजस्टमेंट की बात है जिसमें कि कोई कठिनाई नहीं होनी चाहिए।

इससे प्रकट होता है कि जो कठिनाइयां पोछे किसी समय या वे भाज नहीं रही हैं। बंगलौर में बहुत बड़ा भवन लोक-सभा 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 बड़ी रियासत थी और हैदराबाद में निवास की कोई कठिनाइयां नहीं है जो कि दिल्ली में हैं।

दूसरा मेरा अपना अनुमान है कि बहुत-से लोग वर्ष में जसवायु के परिवर्तन के लिए

जाते हैं। जब अगर लोक-सभा का एक अधिवेशन दक्षिण भारत में होने लगेगा तो सर्वसम्मति की और लोक-सभा के कर्मचारियों की जलवायु बदलने की समस्या अपने आप हल हो जाएगी। और उनको और किसी अन्य स्थान पर जाने की आवश्यकता नहीं रहेगी।

लेकिन जो सबसे बड़ी बात मैं इस सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूँ और जो कि मेरे इस प्रस्ताव का मूल उद्देश्य है, वह यह है कि हमको दक्षिण भारत वालों के मध्य रह कर उनकी भावनाओं से परिचय प्राप्त करने का अवसर मिलेगा और यह सबसे बड़ा लाभ है। पिछले समय में हमने दक्षिण भारत वालों की भावनाओं का परिचय प्राप्त करने का प्रयत्न भी किया है। आपको मालूम है कि हमारी संसद् के तीन भाग हैं। उसका जो सर्वोच्च भाग है वह हमारे राष्ट्रपति हैं। हमारी संसद् 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 निलय में रहने का निश्चय किया है। यह निश्चय उन्होंने केवल इसी दृष्टि से किया है कि दक्षिण भारत वालों 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 जो देश का एक प्रमुख स्थोहार भी दक्षिण भारत में ही किसी स्थान पर मनाते हैं। १५ अगस्त का स्थोहार राष्ट्रपति जी दक्षिण भारत के ही किसी नगर में मनाते हैं। और राष्ट्रपति हमारी संसद् के महान् अंग हैं। हमारे राष्ट्रपति का स्थान इंग्लैंड 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 इंग्लैंड की महारानी का है। ऐसा नहीं है। इंग्लैंड की महारानी तो बंश परम्परा के अनुसार चली आ रही हैं, परन्तु हमारे राष्ट्रपति तो जनता के द्वारा चुने हुए हैं।

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 देश का एक प्रमुख स्थोहार मनाते हैं तो मैं नहीं समझता कि क्यों हमें दक्षिण भारत के भावों की भावनाओं का अध्ययन करने के लिए अपना अधिवेशन दक्षिण भारत में नहीं करना चाहिए। जब हमारी संसद् का सबसे बड़ा भाग वहाँ 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 हूँ कि वहाँ कोई कठिनाई नहीं होगी। जहाँ तक भवनों का सम्बन्ध है वहाँ कोई कठिनाई होने की सम्भावना नहीं है। और यदि कुछ भवन बनाने भी पड़ें तो सरकार बनवा सकती है। आनकल तो सरकार निर्माण कार्य पर बहुत उदारता के साथ खर्च कर रही है। यदि आवश्यक समझा जाए तो कुछ भवन वहाँ बनाए जा सकते हैं। थोड़े व्यय से यह किया जा सकता है। इस कारण तो कठिनाई पैदा नहीं होनी चाहिए। आप देखें कि पंजाब में पटियाला में बहुत से भवन होते हुए भी बंडोगढ़ को पंजाब की राजधानी बनाया गया और विदेशियों को ले जाकर उसे दिखाया जाता है। तो जहाँ तक कुछ भवन बनाने का सम्बन्ध है यह काम सरकार कर सकती है और इस कारण कठिनाई नहीं आने वाली। जो भवन वहाँ बनेंगे वह लोक-सभा के अधिवेशन में काम आवेगे और इसके अतिरिक्त भी उनका उपयोग होता रहेगा।

इन सब बातों के आधार पर मैं समझता हूँ कि लोक-सभा का एक अधिवेशन हैदराबाद या बंगलूर 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 हूँ कि वे भी बड़ी उदारता से इस पर विचार करें। सदन के अधिकांश सदस्यों की यह इच्छा है

[श्री प्रकाश वीर साहनी]

कि लोक-सभा का एक अधिवेशन दक्षिण भारत में हो। इसी भावना को ध्यान में रखते हुए मुझे पूर्ण विश्वास है कि आप इस प्रस्ताव पर पूर्ण विचार करेंगे।

इन सबों 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.

श्री पंच बेब (चम्बा): सभापति महोदय, जो प्रस्ताव इस समय इस सदन में उपस्थित किया गया है, एक बहुत अच्छे बुद्धिमान् व्यक्ति की तरफ से, मैं उसका विरोध करने के लिए खड़ा हुमा 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 रूप में या जिस ढंग से भी हो सकता है हम हर वक्त मांग करते हैं। पर ऐसा कभी दुर्भाग्य से ही समय आता है जब कि हम उन प्रस्तावों की पूर्ति के लिए आया का भी कोई प्रस्ताव उपस्थित करते हों।

यहां पर यह कहा गया है कि वर्तमान संकट के समय में यह बहुत जरूरी है कि लोक-सभा का या राज्य सभा का एक अधिवेशन दक्षिण में हो और उसका यह परिणाम होगा कि हम लोग एक हो जायेंगे, परिचित हो जायेंगे और दक्षिण वाले भी महसूस करेंगे कि हिन्दुस्तान हमारा है। अगर वो प्रस्ताव यह

होता कि राजधानी दिल्ली के बजाए किसी एक मध्य स्थान में होनी चाहिए जो धाने धाने की दृष्टि से सब के लिए सुगम हो तब तो उस पर विचार किया जा सकता था। लेकिन अगर यह कहा जाता है कि लोक-सभा का एक अधिवेशन साल में हैदराबाद में हो तो दूसरा प्रस्ताव यह भी आ सकता है कि एक दफा कलकत्ता में भी हो, और जैसा पहले बक्ता महोदय ने कहा, यह प्रस्ताव भी आ सकता है कि शिमला में भी हो। तो लोक-सभा के जो तीन अधिवेशन होते हैं उनके लिए शायद नागपुर, की बात आ जाए बम्बई की आ जाए, तो इस प्रकार के कई प्रस्ताव हमारे सम्मुख आ सकते हैं और हम को उन पर विचार करना होगा। जहां तक पाकिस्तान का सवाल है, जैसा कि मेरे मित्र ने कहा, वह तो बैठे हुए मैं दोड़ने के लिए। लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान में तो ऐसा कोई मौका नहीं है। मुझे दुःख है इस बात का कि प्रस्तावक महोदय ने यह कहा है कि वर्तमान संकट में ऐसा हो सकता है कि हमें कहीं परिवर्तन करना पड़े इसलिए परिवर्तन की भावत डाल दें। यह बहुत ही दुःखदायी बात यहाँ पर कही गई है। अगर हमारे अन्दर यह स्थान पैदा हो जाये कि शायद कभी हम को दोड़ने का मौका पड़ जाये, इस लिए अभी दोड़ना सीखें, तो यह उचित नहीं है और मुझे खेद है कि यहाँ पर यह बात कही गई।

एक बात यह कही गई कि इस में बहुत मामूली खर्चा होगा—कोई बीस, तीस, चालीस लाख रुपया खर्च होगा।

एक माननीय सदस्य: साठ लाख।

श्री पंच बेब: मैं समझता हूँ कि शायद उन्होंने ठीक तरह से अनुमान नहीं लगाया है। जिस वक्त राज्य सभा और लोक-सभा के सात सौ मेम्बर यहाँ से वहाँ जाते हैं, वो लाजिमी तौर पर सात सौ बंगलों का भी प्रबन्ध होना चाहिए। उन पर कितना खर्चा

खर्च होगा? वर्तमान समय में सरकार बंगलों के ही बनाने में लगी रहे, यह एक विचारणीय विषय है। इस वक्त हमारे मिनिस्टर, डिप्टी मिनिस्टर आदि कोई तीस चालीस के करीब हैं।

कुछ माननीय सदस्य पचास।

श्री बबूल खेब : उन के सारे बप्टर भी बहा जाने चाहिए, क्योंकि हर वक्त बहा से डेलीफोन कर के फाइल मगवाना सम्भव नहीं होगा। फाइने मगवाने में कितना खर्च आयेगा, शायद इस का प्रस्तावक महोदय ने विचार नहीं किया है। उन्होंने कहा कि डेलीफोन और क्वेस्चन मगवाने आदि पर दस हजार रुपए का खर्च होगा। मेरा क्याल है कि वह इस बात का भ्रन्दाजा नहीं लगा सकते कि इस पर कितना खर्च होगा। हिमाचल प्रदेश में क्वेस्चन पर एक हजार और कभी उस से भी ज्यादा रुपया खर्च आता है। और यहा पर तो सारे हिन्दुस्तान से प्रश्नों के मगवाने का सवाल है। इस का भ्रन्दाजा नहीं लगाया जा सकता है। जहां तक कांग्रेस, जनसब या सोशलिस्ट पार्टी के सेशनो का सवाल है, उस में इतना बड़ा फ्रक नहीं पड़ेगा। यदि लोक-सभा के अभिवेशन के सम्बन्ध में यह सोचें कि वह साल में एक दफा हो और उस वक्त यह अनुमान लगायें कि उस पर सात, दस, बीस लाख रुपया खर्च होगा, तो मैं समझता हू कि प्रस्तावक महोदय ने इस विषय में अच्छी तरह से अनुमान नहीं किया है।

यह भी कहा गया है कि दक्षिण और हमारा आपस में परिचय होगा। जहां तक इस माननीय सदन के सदस्यो का सवाल है, उस को रेलवे का टिकट मिला हुआ है और जब एक सदस्य को भारतवर्ष का नागरिक चुन कर यहा भेजा है, तो वह भाषा करता है कि हिमाचल प्रदेश का आदमी लाजिमी तौर पर सारे हिन्दुस्तान का चक्कर लगाए, बहा की रीति-नीति का अध्ययन करे और बहा

की परिस्थितियो को मालम करे। सदस्यों को टिकट इसी लिए मिला हुआ है कि वे पाच साल की अवधि में सारे भारतवर्ष की गति-विधि को देख-सू. महीने में यहा पर काम करे और बाकी छ महीने ब बाहर रहें-ताकि सारे हिन्दुस्तान के उन का अच्छी तरह से परिचय हो। हा, इतना फायदा जरूर हो सकता है कि बगलौर में जायेंगे, तो बगलौर को अच्छी तरह से देख सकेंगे और सरकारी खर्च पर देख सकेंगे और कुछ लोग भी हम को देखेंगे। यह सब सिर्फ दर्शन-मेला ही रहेगा, दक्षिण के लोगो को इस से कोई फायदा होगा, मैं ऐसा नहीं समझता हू।

15 hours.

यदि कोई ऐसा प्रस्ताव होना कि दिल्ली के बजाय कोई और जगह राजधानी हो, तो इस पर विचार किया जा सकता था। मुगलो ने सोचा कि हमारी सेप्टी हैदराबाद में होगी और निजाम अपने को मुगलो की आखिरी निशानी समझने थे। अगर ऐसी निशानी का क्याल हो, तो अलग बात है, लेकिन हमारे दिल में ऐसा कोई क्याल नहीं है। अगर इस से दक्षिण को फायदा पहुंचता, तो मैं कहता कि ऐसा करना चाहिए और उन को लाजिमी तौर पर फायदा पहुंचाना चाहिए, लेकिन वह बहा पर अधिवेशन करने से नहीं हो सकता है। मैं कहता हू कि उस के लिए जरूरी है कि राजधानी को बदला जायें।

यहा पर इस बारे में राष्ट्रपति का भी खिक्त किया गया है कि उन्होंने कुछ दिन बहा रहने का निश्चय किया है। मैं समझता हू कि राष्ट्रपति और सारे मिनिस्टरो को यह निश्चय करना चाहिए कि छ ल में १, तीन, चार मंत्रा दक्षिण और उत्तर ोनों का दौरा करे और लोगो में अपनी रीति-नीति का प्रचार और प्रसार करे और उन्हें बतायें कि हमारा देश क्या कर रहा है, किस चीज की कमी है, लोगो के लिए क्या करना चाहिए और यह मालूम करे कि लोगो के विभिन्न समस्याओ के बारे में क्या विचार है।

[जी वृत्तव्य]

इस के लिए सब की सारे देश में धूमना चाहिए। लेकिन केवल लोक-सभा का अधिवेशन दक्षिण में करने से इस प्रयोजन की सिद्धि हो सकती है, इस बात को मैं मानने के लिए तैयार नहीं हूँ। सभी माननीय पंडित जी ने जो बातें कही हैं, उन में सुझावने और सुझावने शब्द उल्टे हैं, लेकिन जो कारण मैं अभी बताये हैं, उन के आधार पर मैं उन के प्रस्ताव का विरोध करता हूँ।

झंझी राज्य में जब सरकारी कार्यालय शिमला जाते थे और केन्द्रीय विधान सभा का सेशन वहाँ होता था, तो सारे हिन्दुस्तान में हर त्यौटकार्य से बड़ा शोर मचाया जाता था कि हमारा क्या बर्बाद किया जा रहा है सैर-सपाटे में। अगर वही प्रस्ताव ले कर हम आ गये, तो ऐसा माजूम होता है कि हमारे विचार में सभी झंझी राज्य के समय का कुछ धंस मौजूद 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 दक्षिण की जलवायु सेहत के लिए अच्छी है, तो माननीय सदस्यों को टिकट मिले हुए हैं, जो लोग जलवायु के परिवर्तन के लिए वहाँ जाना चाहें, वे जा सकते हैं, लेकिन इस प्रकार मुल्क पर ऐसा टैक्स लगाना और खर्च करवाना ज्यादा तर्कसंगत नहीं दीखता है, ज्यादा बुद्धिमानी की बात नजर नहीं आती है। इसलिए, समाप्ति जी, मैं इस प्रस्ताव का घोर विरोध करता हूँ। कल झंझी जो कुछ किया करते थे, आज उसी को हम यहाँ पर पेश कर रहे हैं। माननीय प्रस्तावक महोदय ने कहा कि उस समय केन्द्रीय विधान सभा शिमला में जाती थी। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर जाती थी, तो सारे देश ने उस का विरोध किया था। मैं समझता हूँ कि आज भी ऐसा प्रस्ताव देश के अनुकूल नहीं है और इस से न तो राजनीतिक तौर पर और न

सांस्कृतिक तौर पर कोई सावधान्य परिणत हो सकता है।

सभी माननीय सदस्य ने यह भी कहा कि दक्षिण में हिन्दुत्व रह गया है और यहाँ नहीं रह गया है। क्या उन का मतलब यह है कि यहाँ से वह बिल्कुल ही खत्म हो जाय? सभी तो दक्षिण के लोग यहाँ आते हैं और यहाँ के लोगों को संस्कृति का कुछ रस पिलाते हैं। अगर हम उधर जाना शुरू करें तो—उन के विचार के मुताबिक, मैं ऐसा नहीं कहता—इधर के लोगों को सभी जो कुछ भी मिलता है, उस से भी वे संतुष्ट रह जायेंगे।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस प्रस्ताव का सख्त 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 13 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-

sions 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 pandals 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, Madras's, Andhras, Malavalees and other people are rubbing their shoulders.

15.20 hrs.

[PANDIT THAKUR DAS BHARGAVA in 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 precedent 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. B. 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:

“मगंला च मनोहरा च जगती आतेन
गगे 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 (Mukandapuram): 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 2½ 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 Sabha 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 Sabha 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?

श्री बांगड़े (बिलासपुर) : सभापति जी प्रस्तावक महोदय ने यह सुझाव रखा है कि लोक सभा का एक अधिवेशन दक्षिण में रखा जाये। सुझाव की भावनाओं को यदि मद्दे नजर रखा जाय तो यह ठीक मालूम होता है, पर लोक सभा का एक अधिवेशन दक्षिण में कराने से ही भारतवर्ष की भावनाओं का एकीकरण होगा, ऐसा मैं नहीं मानता। यदि केवल लोक सभा का अधिवेशन ही प्राकर्षण 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 चन्द दिनों के बाद मैसूर में भारत के ३५ विश्वविद्यालयों 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 मंडल 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 जांगदे]

देने से ही हमारे देश की एकता में वृद्धि होगी, इसको मानने के लिये मैं तैयार नहीं हूँ।

कुछ और सदस्यों ने कहा कि जब हम 1 समय चारों तरफ से आपत्ति से घिरे जा रहे हैं तो ऐसी हालत में हम क्यों न दिल्ली से जा कर हैदराबाद या बंगलौर में अपनी लोक सभा का अधिवेशन करायें। इस को सुन कर मुझे याद आता है कि यहाँ एक बार मुहम्मद तुगलक ने भी एक विचित्र बात सीची थी और उसी वक्त दिल्ली को छोड़ कर देवगिरि को अपनी राजधानी बनाई थी। अगर आज हम मुहम्मद तुगलक जैसी भावना से काम करें तो मैं नहीं समझता कि उस में क्या लाभ होगा। दिल्ली सदियों से इस देश की राजधानी रही है। दिल्ली की संस्कृति ही सदा भारत की एकता का प्रतीक रही है। भले ही राजा कहीं का रहा हो, चाहे वह दक्षिण का हो, चाहे पश्चिम का, चाहे उत्तर का रहा हो या पूर्व का, हमेशा उस का केन्द्रबिन्दु दिल्ली ही रहा है। आज हम देखते हैं कि दिल्ली में हर समय राज्यों के सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रम होते रहते हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि दिल्ली में हिन्दुस्तान क्या, सारे संसार के प्रत्येक देश के सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रम होते रहते हैं और उस में सब लोग सांस्कृतिक प्रेरणा लेते हैं। वास्तव में दिल्ली ही भारत की एकता का प्रतीक है। यदि हम हैदराबाद में या बंगलौर में या दक्षिण के किसी स्थान में केवल चन्द महीनों के लिये लोक सभा का अधिवेशन बुलाये तो क्या हमारी संस्कृति की वृद्धि होगी? क्या हमारी एकता की वृद्धि होगी? मैं तो इस बात को मानने के लिये तैयार नहीं हूँ।

यहाँ पर लोगो ने कहा कि हम को खर्च को नहीं देखना चाहिये। आप सब लोग जानते हैं कि इस सदन में एक एक हजार या लाख रुपये के लिये कितनी लड़ाई होती है। दो दो मील रेल लाइन के लिये हम यहाँ मड़ते हैं। केरल जैसे प्रदेश के लिये, अंडमान,

निकोबार और पांडिचेरी को हम २०, २५ लाख २० दे दें तो वहाँ पर लोगों को कितना फायदा पहुँच सकता है? अभी मध्य प्रदेश में एक राजधानी का प्रश्न 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 खर्च करते हैं तो कैसे काम चलेगा। अगर दस साल तक हम अधिवेशन दक्षिण में करते रहें तो करीब करीब पाँच करोड़ रुपया खर्च हो जायेगा। अगर इस पाँच करोड़ रुपये को आप राजधानी बनाने के लिये प्रदेशों को दें तो इस से कुछ प्रदेशों को बहुत बड़ा फायदा हो सकता है। लेकिन केवल कुछ लोगो की भावना को सन्तुष्ट करने के लिये आप लोक सभा का अधिवेशन दिल्ली में न करके दक्षिण में बुलायें तो यह प्रत्युक्ति होगी। मैं यह भी मानने के लिये तैयार नहीं हूँ कि अगर हम लोक सभा का अधिवेशन बंगलौर या हैदराबाद में करायें तो उस से हमारे लोगों में जो अच्छे सेटिमेंट्स हैं या मनोवृत्ति है उसे हम भाग बड़ा 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 कहीं निकाल ही लेते हैं। हैदराबाद में या बंगलौर में अधिवेशन हो रहा है तो क्या विभिन्न राज्यों वाले या राजनीतिक दाव पेंच खोलने वाले अपने दाव पेंच नहीं निकाल सकते हैं? आप चाहे जहाँ अधिवेशन कराइयें, यह सब तो चलता ही रहेगा। एक सज्जन ने कहा था कि बम्बई बहुत बड़ा प्रदेश है इसलिये एक अधिवेशन नागपुर में क्यों न बुलाया जाय। अगर ऐसा नहीं होता है तो वहाँ के लोगों को बहुत ठेस पहुँचेगी। इस सदन में एक प्रस्ताव आने वाला था, लेकिन विलट में नहीं आया। यह कहा गया था कि मध्य प्रदेश में लोक सभा का एक अधिवेशन बुलाया जाय। मैं पुनः चाहता हूँ कि सेटिमेंट्स को हर जगह रखना और उस को पूरा करना ही क्या उचित है।

मिसाली है ? इसलिये मैं कहूँगा कि यदि लोक सभा का अधिवेशन हैदराबाद या बंगलौर में किया जाय तो क्या इस से साठव इन्डिया वालों के जो सेंटिमेंट्स हैं या उन को जो असन्तोष है, वह मिट जायगा ? चाहे जो कुछ हम उन-के लिये करें यह असन्तोष क्षत्म नहीं होगा । चाहे कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी हो या पी० एस० पी० हो, अगर उन को अपने बाघ में खेलने हैं तो वह उन को खेलते ही रहेंगे । 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 विचार कर रहे हैं, अभी होम मिनिस्ट्री ने अपने खर्च में कमी करने के लिये अफसरों की संख्या को कम करने का प्रस्ताव किया है । इन हालात को देखते हुए कि हम यहां पर नित्य मितव्ययिता 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 बाद आती हैं । इन को हम भुला नहीं सकते । हम उन भावनाओं को रक्ष कर ही देश की उन्नति कर सकते हैं और उस की उन्नति करने में हमें इस तरह की बाधाओं को नहीं आने देना चाहिये ।

इतना कह कर मैं इस प्रस्ताव का विरोध करता हूँ ।

श्री पहाड़िया (सवाई माधोपुर—रक्षित अनुसूचित जातियाँ) : सभापति महोदय, प्रस्तावक महोदय ने अपने प्रस्ताव को प्रस्तुत करते हुए बहुत ही सुन्दर ढंग से अपने केस की वकालत की और वकालत के साथ साथ एक वकील की तरह से उन्होंने कई मिसालें भी पेश कीं । मैं उन के इन शब्दों में नहीं जाना चाहता कि पाकिस्तान ने समय की परिस्थिति 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 दक्षिणी हिस्से में भी हो । मैं प्रस्तावक महोदय को बतलाऊँ 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 अगर वहां के लोग इस तरह की मांग करें कि उन की पार्लियामेंट 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 राज्य हैं । बम्बई को आप मिसाल के तौर पर

[श्री पृथ्विना]

देखियें। कितना बड़ा राज्य है। अगर वहाँ के लोग यह सिफारिश लावें कि वहाँ की असेम्बली का सेशन बम्बई में ही क्यों हो, 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 जिले जिले के हिसाब से सोचने लगेंगे। 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 कहीं कहीं पर जा कर बिहार और बंगाल से लगती है। वहाँ के लोग क्या करेंगे? वे कहेंगे कि चूँकि 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 प्रान्तों की राजधानी का सवाल बन जायेंगे। इसलिये मैं कहता हूँ कि देश में उचित मांगों पर ही ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये। आज मांग उठी है कि राजस्थान हाई कोर्ट जयपुर में न हो कर जोधपुर में हो। उस की शाखा 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 तीन राज्यों को मिल कर बनाया गया तो जिस समय इसका सवाल उठा तो वहाँ राजधानी का सवाल नहीं उठा था बल्कि इस बात का सवाल उठा था कि बम्बई को किस तरह से बाँटा जाय। प्रस्तावक महोदय का यह तर्क कि दक्षिण भारत में लोक सभा का अधिवेशन करने से भावनात्मक एकता आयगी मेरी राय में सही नहीं है बल्कि मुझे तो आशंका है कि

भाब जो एकता बनी हुई है उसको भी इस तरह का प्रस्ताव ला करके बचका पतुवने का प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है। मैं तो समझता हूँ कि इस तरह का प्रस्ताव लाकर जो भावनात्मक एकता को सुदृढ़ करने की बात कही जा रही है मुझे यह कहने के लिये माफ किया जाय कि इस तरह से तो हमारी स्थापित एकता को कमजोर ही करना होगा और हो सकता है कि इस तरह के प्रस्ताव लाने के पीछे कोई राजनीतिक स्वार्थ काम कर रहा हो।

अब जहाँ तक सविसेज में उत्तर भारत और दक्षिण भारत के अनुपात का सम्बन्ध है तो केन्द्र के सचिवालय में जहाँ तक आई० ए० एस० सविसेज का सवाल है उन पर दक्षिण के लोगों का कब्जा है और इसलिए यह आरोप कि दक्षिण भारत के प्रति उपेक्षा और उदासीनता बर्ती जाती है, यह बिलकुल गलत है। अबतक जहाँ तक सचिवालय में छोटी नौकरियों का सवाल है उन में तो उत्तर भारत का ही अधिक अनुपात होगा क्योंकि वे नजदीक पड़ते हैं और दूसरे दक्षिण भारत के लोग उत्तर भारत में कोई छोटी नौकरियाँ करने थोड़े ही आते हैं लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि आमतौर पर उत्तर भारत के लोगों में यह भावना है कि जितनी सेक्रेटेरियट की ऊँची ऊँची सविसेज है उन पर दक्षिण वालों का ही कब्जा है। इसलिए यह जो कहा गया कि दक्षिण भारत के प्रति उपेक्षा की नीति बर्ती गई है यह बिलकुल गलत है। देश की राजधानी कहाँ हो इस पर कोई संकीर्ण दृष्टि से ध्यान 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 तुला है कि देश की राजधानी चाहे मद्रास में हो, बम्बई में हो, बंगलौर में हो अथवा दिल्ली में ही बनी रहे, जब भी देश की सुरक्षा पर कोई आंच आने ली

सम्भावना होगी अथवा देश की आजादी की रक्षा को कायम रखने के लिये आवश्यकता पड़ेगी तो वे सब समान रूप से बिना उत्तर और दक्षिण का भेदभाव बर्त कंचे से कंचा मिला कर खड़े हो जायेंगे ।

ये यह कहना चाहता हू कि इस विस-कषण के दौरान में यह जो हिन्दुस्तान को केवल दो हिस्सों में बाटा जा रहा है यह बिल्कुल गलत है क्योंकि किसी भी तरह देश के दो टुकड़े नहीं हो सकते बल्कि चार टुकड़े हुआ करते हैं, चार हिस्से हुआ करते हैं । यह तो खाली उत्तर और दक्षिण भारत की यहां पर चर्चा हो रही है और दक्षिण में भी लोकसभा का सेशन करने की चर्चा चल रही है तो क्या बम्बई वाले अथवा बंगाल वाले इस बात को कभी पसन्द करेंगे कि सत्रिय में तो सेशन करने की बात हो 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 क्यों नहीं कलकत्ते में अथवा पटने में लोकसभा का सेशन किया जाय । इसलिये उत्तर भारत और दक्षिण भारत का ही यह सवाल है ऐसा सोचना बिल्कुल गलत है हिन्दुस्तान ही नहीं बल्कि कोई भी देश आप से लीजिये उसके चार हिस्से होंगे ही, चार बिसाएं होगी ही । राजधानी और प्रशासन सम्बन्धी मामलों में यह उत्तर भारत और दक्षिण भारत की पृथक्तावादी मनोवृत्ति का लाना उचित नहीं है । इसलिये मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हू कि इस प्रस्ताव को प्रस्तुत करने समय प्रस्तावक महोदय ने इस बात को बिल्कुल भुला दिया कि हिन्दुस्तान के चार हिस्से हैं

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : चार हदों पर चले जायेंगे तो दरमियान का पेट क्या ऐसे ही रह जायगा ?

श्री बहादुरशा : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हू कि इस प्रस्ताव

के पक्ष में दो बातें कही गई हैं जो कि स्वयं उन्हीं के तर्कों से कट जाती हैं । फिर भी मैं एक बात निवेदन करना चाहता हू कि हिन्दुस्तान में जिस समय एक राजनैतिक एकता स्थापित करने की बात चल रही थी उस समय भी मुसलमानों में भावनात्मक 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 भावनात्मक एकता स्थापित नहीं की जा सकती । अगर हिन्दुस्तान को धार्मिक एकता की दृष्टि से देखा जाये तो आपको पता चल जायगा कि राजनैतिक और धार्मिक एकता के साथ साथ यहां पर धार्मिक एकता भी रही है । अगर भारत के उत्तर में ब्रह्मनाथ में तो दक्षिण में रामेश्वरम है, पश्चिम में डारिका और पूर्व में जगन्नाथपुरी 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 सास उत्तर में बसती हो अथवा कोई दूसरी कम्युनिटी दक्षिणी में बसती हो, ऐसी बात नहीं है बल्कि सभी कम्युनिटीज सभी जगह हिन्दुस्तान में बसती हैं इसलिये यह जो इस प्रस्ताव के द्वारा एकता लाने की बात कही जा रही है, सही नहीं है । मैं यह दुःख के साथ कहना चाहता हू कि इस तरह का प्रस्ताव लाकर किन्हीं राजनैतिक स्वार्थों की पूर्ति 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 ।

कुछ भाइयों ने इस प्रस्ताव की चर्चा करते समय सामाजिक एकता कायम करने की भी बात कही है लेकिन मैं उनको कहना चाहता हू कि सामाजिक एकता यहा पर

[श्री पट्टाभिराम]

पूरी तरह से विद्यमान हैं और हम देखने हैं कि शायी ब्याह आदि और त्योहारों पर जो रीति रिवाज उत्तर भारत में पाये जाते हैं वही धाम तीर पर दक्षिण में भी बर्ते जाते हैं। पार्लियामेंट का साल में एक सेशन करने मात्र से उनका जो यह विचार है कि सामाजिक भावनाओं की एकता हो जायगी ऐसा मैं नहीं मानता। मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि एकता का प्रतीक चाहे वह भावनत्मक एकता हो, राजनीतिक एकता हो अथवा सामाजिक एकता हो, वह एक ही होता है। ऐतिहासिक दृष्टिकोण से यदि देखें तो हमें मालूम हो जायगा कि यहाँ पर जितने भी शासक हुए, चाहे वे मुगलिया शासक रहे हो अथवा और लोग, उन्होंने प्रत्येक दृष्टि से दिल्ली को ही देश की राजधानी होने के उपयुक्त समझा। हिन्दुस्तान के पहले के शासकों ने ही नहीं बल्कि अंग्रेजों ने भी जिन्होंने सबसे पहले यहाँ आकर कलकत्ते को देश की राजधानी बनाया था, बाद में मैं परिस्थितियों को देखते हुए कलकत्ते से बदल कर राजधानी दिल्ली में ले आये। अगर उसमें कुछ ऐतिहासिक, राजनैतिक अथवा आर्थिक तत्व नहीं होता तो मैं समझता हूँ कि वे अंग्रेज लोग जो कि यहाँ हिन्दुस्तान पर इतने अधिक समय तक राज्य कर गये, राजधानी कलकत्ते से बदल कर दिल्ली न लाये होते वरन बंगलौर अथवा हैदराबाद में राजधानी बनाये होते। जो परिस्थितियाँ आज हैं 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 बड़ थोड़े ही गया है। आज भी सब दृष्टियों से यदि देखा जाय तो हम इसी निर्णय पर पहुँचेंगे कि देश की राजधानी दिल्ली ही बनी रहनी चाहिये।

अब अगर कुछ भाइयों का विचार है कि बंगलौर अथवा मैसूर में बूँट प्रसेम्बली इत्यादि के लिये काफी जगह पड़ी है और वहाँ

पर पार्लियामेंट का सेशन हो सकता है, कार्फी बहा हाल है तो हालाँकि मुझे यह 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 बंगलौर 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 सेशन पार्लियामेंट 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 लें तो बहुत अच्छा ही।

श्री बाजपेयी (बलरामपुर) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने एक मशौकन की सूचना दी थी

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : 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 धारण किया है मैं समझता हूँ कि मेरे मित्र श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री ने जब यह प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत किया था तो शायद उन्हें इस बात की कल्पना नहीं होगी कि यह विवाद इस तरह का रूप धारण कर लेंगा। जिस भावना से प्रेरित होकर यह प्रस्ताव सदन के सामने उपस्थित किया गया है उसमें उत्तर और दक्षिण के बीच में कोई नया विवाद खड़ा करने की कल्पना नहीं है। हमारे देश ने एक हजार वर्ष के पश्चात् फिर से राजनैतिक एकता प्राप्त की है और इस एकता को बढ्दमूल करने की आज आवश्यकता है। यह ठीक है कि एकता का यह भवन हमारी एक संस्कृति

के आधार पर प्रतिष्ठित है लेकिन राजनैतिक क्षेत्र में यदि हम एकता को पुष्ट करना चाहते हैं तो हमें ऐसे पग उठाने पड़ सकते हैं जो कि भाज की दृष्टि से और हमारे देश की विशालता की दृष्टि से आवश्यक प्रतीत हों। हमारे महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी ने कुछ वर्षों से दक्षिण में जाकर स्वतन्त्रता दिवस मनाने का संकल्प 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 वहां की जनता को भी उनके प्रत्यक्ष सम्पर्क में आकर इस बात का अनुभव हो कि वस्तुतः हमारी जो एकता है वह स्थायी एकता है, अविभाज्य 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 भावना है। प्रचुर राजधानी को बदलने का नहीं है। राजधानी तो दिल्ली ही रहेगी। यही पर कील गाड़ी गयी थी जो दिल्ली हो गयी, इसलिये यह दिल्ली हो गयी। वह कील तो अभी तक गड़ी है। और उसको उखाड़ने का कोई प्रयत्न हो भी नहीं रहा है और करना भी नहीं चाहिये। प्रचुर तो केवल इतना है कि क्या हमारे लिये लोक-सभा का एक अधिवेशन बंगलौर में या हैदराबाद में करना सम्भव है।

16 hrs.

दी

इस बात से तो इकार नहीं किया जा सकता कि जो विध्याचल 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 वहां अधिवेशन के करने में अनेक व्यावहारिक और आर्थिक कठिनाइयां हैं। लेकिन हम केवल इस प्रस्ताव को इसलिये ठुकरा दें कि व्यावहारिक और आर्थिक कठिनाइयां हैं, जिनमें समझता हूँ यह ठीक नहीं होगा, क्योंकि वह कठिनाइयां ऐसी नहीं हैं

जिनको हल नहीं किया जा सकता। हो सकता है कि भाज या निकट भविष्य में हम लोक-सभा का अधिवेशन दिल्ली के बाहर कहीं न कर सकें, लेकिन भविष्य में ऐसी स्थिति आ सकती है, और यदि हमारे संसदीय कार्यों का मंत्रालय चाहे और इस सम्बन्ध में शीघ्रता करे तो वह भविष्य निकट में भी आ सकता है जब हम अपनी संसद् का अधिवेशन दिल्ली के कहीं बाहर कर सकें। वैसे अभी भी हमारे देश में अनेक प्रदेश ऐसे हैं जहां जाड़ों में कहीं अधिवेशन होता है, गमियों में कहीं होता है। जम्मू काश्मीर की विधान सभा गमियों में श्रीनगर में बैठती है तो जाड़ों में जम्मू में बैठती है। बम्बई की विधान सभा भी पूना में बैठा करती थी। कांग्रेस राज्य का एक ऐसा भी उदाहरण है कि मध्य भारत राज्य तो एक था मगर उसमें दो राजधानियां थी, एक मालियार में और दूसरी इन्दौर में। पता नहीं यह मुहम्मद तुगलक के कदमों के अनुसार था, पर ऐसा था जरूर। जब हमारे कांग्रेस के मित्र इसका विरोध करते हैं तो वह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता।

एक आन्वीक्ष्य सत्य इसी कारण तो वह प्रदेश खत्म हो गया।

अभी बाजपेयी इसलिये जहां तक कठिनाइयों का सम्बन्ध है उन्हें हम हल करने का प्रयत्न करें। लेकिन इस प्रचुर के साथ भावनाएं जुड़ी हुई हैं 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 खत्म कर दें कि सदस्यों को ले जाने में बड़ी कठिनाई होगी, वहां भजन नहीं होगा, हम कहा बैठेंगे, तो यह उचित नहीं होगा। १२ वर्ष हो गए पर अभी तक सरकार सदस्यों के लिये दिल्ली में सारी सुविधायें नहीं जोड़ सकी तो हैदराबाद और बंगलौर में वह कैसे सम्भव होगा, यह बल्लभ जी भी

[श्री बाजपेयी]

यह सक्ती है और इन दलीलों में बल भी है। अगर इस प्रस्ताव के मूल में जो भावना है उसका समावर 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 खड़ा 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 घुमना पड़ता है तो भारी कठिनाइयों का सामना करना होता है। आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि हम ऐसे अनेक अवसर लाए कि देश के सुदूर 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 मेरा सशोधन रद्द 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 मंत्री महोदय स्वीकार करेंगे। वह कमेटी सभी तरह के आकड़े एकत्र करे और जो कठिनाइयाँ 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 सबरी 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 सावधान रहना चाहिये।

Dr. Meikote (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.

श्री बालकृष्ण बासन्निक (नंदा-रक्षित—अनुवृत्त बार्डिया) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस प्रस्ताव पर जब बहस हो रही थी और उस वक्त जिस भावना का प्रदर्शन किया गया...

श्री बबराज सिंह (फिरोजाबाद) : अभी हो रही है।

श्री बालकृष्ण बासन्निक : हाँ, हो रही है, उससे मुझे कुछ दुःख हुआ है। इस सदन के बाहर ही नहीं, परन्तु इस सदन में भी दक्षिण और उत्तर के भ्रमण भ्रमण सदस्यों के मन में जो भावनाये वर्तमान हैं, वे आज इस प्रस्ताव के द्वारा कुछ ऊपर आ गई हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस प्रकार की जो भावनायें हमारे देश के विधानकर्ता मन में हैं, वे इस देश की एकता को कोई दृढ़भूल करने वाली नहीं हैं और उनको हम जितनी जल्दी दूर कर सकें, 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 सत्र दक्षिण में बंगलौर या हैदराबाद में किया जाता है, तो दक्षिण के लोग उत्तर के आक्रमण या उत्तर के आधिक्य के बारे में अपने 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 निलय में जाते हैं, उसका कारण भी यही है और पन्द्रह प्रगस्त का समारोह दक्षिण में मनाने का जो निश्चय 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 चाहें, या करने का सोचें, तो उससे वह भावना दूर होने की प्रतीक्षा उस भावना को हमने मान्यता दी है, ऐसी बात होगी। चूंकि दक्षिण के लोगों की भावनायें उत्तर में

[श्री बालकृष्ण बालगिरि]

लोकसभा का सत्र होने में कुछ दिनों में टक्कर खाती है, इसलिये हम लोक सभा का एक सत्र दक्षिण में ले जाय, क्योंकि उनकी भावनाओं का हमको समाधान करना है, तो मेरा क्याल है कि उस भावना को खत्म करना तो उससे होगा नहीं, बल्कि उस का अर्थ उस भावना को और दृढ़ मूल करना होगा और उस दृष्टि से मैं समझता हूँ कि यह हमारा करना देण 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 जाये, वहाँ पर कोई कार्यक्रम किये जाय। वह दक्षिण में जाये, पूर्व और पश्चिम में जाये, देश के विभिन्न भागों में जाये, परन्तु वह भावनाओं के समाधान की दृष्टि से जायें, यदि यह बात हो, तो यह भावनात्मक एकात्मकता की बात नहीं है। अलग अलग प्रकार की भावनाओं—भाषा की भावना, प्रान्त की भावना, अलग अलग रीजन की भावना—कितनी कितनी भावनाओं का समाधान करने के लिये कितनी कितनी बातें करनी पड़ेंगी, 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 बंगलौर, मद्रास, हैदराबाद जाने की आवश्यकता है, ऐसा मैं नहीं समझता।

कुछ दिन पूर्व मैंने एक रेजोल्यूशन भेजा था, जो कि बैलट में नहीं आया। एक माननीय सदस्य ने इस प्रस्ताव के लिये एक अमेंड-मेंट दी थी, किन्तु वह शायद मूब नहीं की गई। उसमें कहा गया कि छोड़ दीजिये दक्षिण और उत्तर की भावनाओं को, पूर्व और पश्चिम की भावनाओं को, और इस समस्या का समाधान देश के केन्द्र में किया जाये। तब इस प्रकार की भावना नहीं आ सकती है। यदि इस प्रश्न पर इस दृष्टि से विचार किया जाये, तो वह ज्यादा

अच्छी बात होगी, ऐसा मैं समझता हूँ और इस दृष्टि से इस प्रश्न का विचार करना आज अत्यन्त अनिवार्य और आवश्यक है। बिलासपुर के एक माननीय सदस्य ने और दूसरे एक सदस्य ने नागपुर का नाम भी दिया 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 का उपयोग मैं 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 बिन्दु है—न वहाँ उत्तर और दक्षिण का अगड़ा हो सकता है और न किसी कोने का अगड़ा हो सकता है। इस प्रकार अलग अलग कोनों के बारे में अगड़ने की भावनाओं को हमको पूर्ण दृष्टि से मिटाने 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 Soudha 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-

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 flag 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 times 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 Shimla. Nor does it matter that industries are not located there. We do realise that the mineral wealth in

[Shri Mahaveer].

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 बी० मिश्र (केसरगंज) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रस्तावक महोदय ने अपना प्रस्ताव रखने हुए जो विचारधारा सदन के समक्ष उपस्थित की है, उसको देखते हुए यह प्रस्ताव व्यावहारिक नहीं मालूम पड़ता है। साथ ही साथ इस प्रस्ताव के बारे में जो विचारधाराये सभी ओर 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 रूपाल में हानि में परिणत होता हुआ नजर आता है।

जहां 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 धाम हमारे यहां हैं, चारों धर्मों के महातीर्थ यहां बनाये

गये हैं और इन तीर्थस्थानों में जा करके लोगों एक दूसरे से मिलते जुलते हैं और साथ ही साथ धर्म-सन्ध भी करते हैं। इसी तरह से आप के यहां बसुबैव कुटुम्बकम् का सिद्धान्त बताया गया है। यह भी कहा गया है :—

सर्वे भवन्तु सुखिताः, सर्वे सन्तु निरामयाः ।
सर्वे भद्राणि पश्यन्तु मा कश्चिद् दुःखभाग्य भवेत्

श्री बी० चं० शर्मा : इसका अनुवाद कर दीजिये ।

श्री भ० बी० मिश्र : अगर इसका अनुवाद करना आवश्यक है तो मैं शर्मा जी के लिए किए देता हूं। इसका अर्थ यह है कि हमारे देश का लक्ष्य यह रहा है कि सब लोग सुखी रहें, किसी प्रकार की आपत्ति उनके सामने न आये और हर तरह से, हर प्राप्ति का मंगल हो। यह भावना हमारे देश की हमेशा रही है। साथ ही साथ यह उच्चतम भावना देश में गिनी गई है।

ऐसी अवस्था में इस प्रस्ताव को लाना और इस प्रस्ताव के बारे में प्रस्तावक महोदय ने जो अर्थ के अलावा दूसरी कठिनाइयाँ बतलाई हैं, 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 समझे कि उनके बहुत दूर रह करके, संसद का अधिवेशन वहां न करके उनकी उपेक्षा की जा रही है, लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि इन सब कठिनाइयों पर अगर काबू पा लिया जाए और अधिवेशन वहां किया जाए तो भी यही कहावत चरितार्थ होगी कि पहाड़ खोद करके चूहिया निकाली गई है।

हमारे यहां इतनी बड़ी बात हो गई है कि जिसका ठिकाना ही नहीं। यहां पर

नीकतमी व्यवस्था बालू ही गई है और लोग जानने लगे हैं कि किस प्रकार काम हो रहा है। यहाँ पर वह भी कहा गया है कि पहले पहले शिमला में संसद का अधिवेशन हुआ करता था। उस समय अंग्रेजों का यहाँ राज्य था और कुछ गिने हुए मंत्रार होते थे। विदेशी अपनी सुविधा के लिए वहाँ 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 करने समय अर्थ की आपत्ति आएगी लेकिन उसका मुकाबला भी हम को करना चाहिए। मैं समझता हूँ कि ऐसा करने से यदि हमको अधिक लाभ दिखाई 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 देख करके मैं यह देखता हूँ कि ऐसे भावों का प्रदर्शन यहाँ होने लगा है जो कि ठीक नहीं है। कोई साहब कहते हैं कि उत्तरी भावना इसके पीछे है, कोई कहते हैं कि पूर्वी भावना इसके पीछे है और कोई कहता है कि पश्चिमी भावना इसके पीछे है और उसका संकेत 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 बेसी ही बात हो जाएगी जैसी प्रान्तीयता की भावना को लेकर हो गई थी। देखने में आता है कि द्विभाषी प्रान्त जब बनाय गये तो बहुत विकट समस्या उपस्थित हो गये हैं। इस लिए प्रस्तावक महोदय से मैं

कहना चाहता हूँ कि जिस भावना से प्रेरित हो कर उन्होंने इस प्रस्ताव को प्रस्तुत किया है, उस भावना का इस प्रस्ताव के साथ संतुलन स्थापित करने की चेष्टा आप में नहीं की है और न वह हो ही सकी है अन्यथा इस तरह का प्रस्ताव इस सदन के सम्मुख वह उपस्थित न करते।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस प्रस्ताव को सर्वथा व्यावहारिक समझता हूँ और समझता हूँ कि प्राथिक दृष्टि से भी इसको अगर देखा जाए तो भी स्वीकार नहीं होना चाहिये। इसका कोई खास लाभ दिखाई नहीं देता है। इस वास्ते मैं प्रस्तावक महोदय से प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वह इसको वापिस ले लें।

Shrimati Benuka Ray (Malda): 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 Bangalore, 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 Bangalore—Bangalore 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-रक्षित-अनुसूचित जातिवा) : 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 यदि किसी दिल्ली वालों 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 में उत्तर भारत के ही लोग रहने लगे तो यह कहना ठीक नहीं होगा। दिल्ली में सभी प्रान्तों के लोग रहते

हैं और यहाँ आकर बसे गए हैं। इसका नतीजा यह हुआ है कि दिल्ली वालों की अपनी संस्कृति ब रह कर वह एक मिश्रित संस्कृति बन गई है और एक नई ही संस्कृति का प्रादुर्भाव हुआ है। आप सब का आतिथ्य 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 विधान सभा रख सकते हैं और उस विधान सभा के द्वारा अपनी बातें शासन तक पहुँचा सकें 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 दायित्व आप पर डाल दिया है। आप ही के ऊपर आज उनका दारोमदार है।

ऐसी सूरत में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यदि दिल्ली वालों की ओर से अतिथ्य की कोई कमी रह गई है तो मैं आपको विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि आगे हम आपका स्वागत मत्कार करने के लिए जो कुछ और बन सकेंगे, करेंगे।

श्री बी० च० शर्मा : अपनी जान की खैर 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 माननीय सदस्य : जान कितनी एक है।

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : दिल्ली में जितनी जान है वह किसी से छिपी हुई नहीं है। सारे देश की जाने सिमट कर यहाँ एकत्रित हो गई है। दिल्ली में एक मूल है और उस मूल से एक बड़ा वृक्ष 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 उसको दिल्ली भूलती नहीं है। जब जीक यहा से कही बाहर चले गए तब भी उनको दिल्ली की गलिया याद आती रही। बाप कही भी जाए दिल्ली की गलियों को नहीं भूल सकते हैं। मैंने देखा है . . .

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : यहा मारे जीक नहीं है।

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : मुझे तो सब जीक से मालूम 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 धक्कर देखने में आया है कि कभी कभी यहा आही जाते हैं और चन्द दिन लगा जाते हैं। जब ऐसी बात है तो मैंने सोचा कि कोई न कोई बात जरूर है जो कि उनकी यहा खीच कर लाती है। उनकी पुरानी स्मृतिया उनको यहा खीच लाती है। वैसे तो दिल्ली में कोई विशेष आकर्षण नहीं है। अधिक गर्मी यहा पड़ती है। सदियों के दिनों में सर्दी भी होती है और कुछ अधिक भी वह हो जाती है। जहा तक बरसात का ताल्लुक है वह नार्मल होती है। यह ठीक है कि सौंदर्य की दृष्टि में अगर हम मसले पर विचार किया जाए तो काश्मीर का चुनाव किया जाना चाहिए था और उसके सम्बन्ध में कहा जाना चाहिए था। लेकिन यह कहा जाए कि एकता की दृष्टि से वहा अभिवेशन हो तो यह जचना नहीं है। इस बारे में दिल्ली की क्या स्थिति है, यह देखने की जरूरत है आज अगर किसी को यह कहा जाए कि यह दिल्ली वाला है तो यह बात ठीक नहीं होगी, वह दिल्ली वाला नहीं है। कोई अपने को कहेगा कि मैं उत्तर प्रदेश का रहने वाला हूँ, कोई कहेगा कि मैं बंगाल का रहने वाला हूँ,

कोई कहेगा कि मैं राजस्थान का रहने वाला हूँ, कोई कहेगा कि मध्य प्रदेश का रहने वाला हूँ और कोई कहेगा कि मैं इस या उस प्रान्त का रहने वाला हूँ।

ऐसी स्थिति में मैं कहना चाहता 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 खातिरदारी से तैयारी करेंगे, और हम समझते हैं कि आप ने दिल्ली से जो अपना इतना स्नेह बनाये रक्खा है, उस को नहीं छोड़ेंगे और बराबर दिल्ली के अन्दर जो यह दो सदन हैं वे आगे भी इसी तरह से बने रहेंगे और आप इसी तरह से यहा बैठे रहेंगे। लेकिन इस के बावजूद भी अगर आप यह तय करते हैं कि आप को दूसरी जगह पर अभिवेशन करना ही है और आप को यहा से कही जाना पड़ा तो मैं समझता हूँ कि जो सुविधायें आप को आज प्राप्त हैं वे जरूर आप को हमेशा याद आती रहेंगी। मैं तो विश्वास करता हूँ कि हमारा और आप का स्नेह जो है वह आप को पुनः यहा खीच लायेगा।

संसद् कार्य मंत्री (श्री सत्यनारायण सिंह) . . . उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, . . .

Shri Narayanankutty 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 अंग्रेजी भाषण को मैं सुनता रहा। उस भाषण के पीछे जो भावना है उस की भी मैं बहुत कम करता

[श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह]

हूँ। इस प्रस्ताव की बहस में बहुत सी ऐसी बातें कही गई हैं जिन की मैं ने कभी सोचा भी नहीं था कि इस प्रस्ताव के सिलसिले में वे बातें उभर आयेंगी। लेकिन मैं उन बातों के बीच में नहीं पड़ना चाहता हूँ, मैं सिर्फ इस प्रस्ताव का विरोध व्यवहारिक दृष्टि से ही कर रहा हूँ। सरकार के लिये मौजूदा हालत में या निकट भविष्य में भी इस प्रस्ताव को कबूल करना बिल्कुल असम्भव सा है। जिन सदस्यों ने इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन किया है अगर वे ठंडे 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 डिमाक्रेसी चलती है, उस में पंद्रह दिन के लिये या छः हफ्ते के लिये अगर हम किसी और स्थान को सारी सरकार को ले जाये, क्योंकि छः हफ्ते से कम तो कोई अधिवेशन चलता नहीं है, तो जो काम हम आज कर रहे हैं वह बिल्कुल झूठा रहेगा। वह कभी पूरा नहीं हो सकता है। एफिसिएंसी का सवाल तो दूर, काम ही नहीं हो सकेगा। यह कोई हिन्दू महा सभा या राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस अथवा किसी अन्य पार्टी के अधिवेशन की बात तो है नहीं कि जब चाहा एक पहाल बना लिया, थोड़े से वक्त के लिये टेस खड़े कर लिये और दो तीन प्रस्ताव पास कर काम खत्म हो गया। इस के लिये खास तौर पर इन्तजाम चाहिये। पता नहीं बगलौर में कोई मकान भी है या नहीं कि जहा ५०० सदस्य लोक सभा के आ जायें।

एक माननीय सदस्य हास्टेल बनवाइये।

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : फिर राज्य सभा की बैठको के लिये भी पता नहीं कोई स्थान हो या न हो। सिर्फ इतनी ही जगह की जरूरत नहीं है। जरा आप सोचिये कि ७५० सदस्य हैं। सब के पास टेलिफोन है। ७५० सदस्यों के लिये कितने टेलिफॉस की जरूरत होगी? मैं एक छोटी सी मिसाल

रखता हूँ कि सेक्रेटेरियट से कितने लोग कर्ममें। हम क्वेश्चन अवर रखते हैं। एक सदस्य ने आ कर कहा कि हम चाहते हैं कि इतिहास में अधिवेशन तो हो लेकिन क्वेश्चन अवर छोड़ दिया जाय। जरा इस को आप सोचिये कि पार्लियामेंट का अधिवेशन हो पर क्वेश्चन अवर ही न हो। इसी समय तो कुछ सदन में जान रहती है, इस के भलाबा यहां क्या रहता है? समूचा सदन खाली ही रहता है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : ऐसी बात नहीं है।

श्री सत्यनारायण सिंह : ग्राम तौर के 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 बैठ कर बैठे हैं। मुझे याद है कि उस वक्त की सरकार के बजट के जमाने में शिमला एग्जोडस को ले कर कडा विरोध हुआ करता था। यह एक हार्डी ऐनुअल हुआ करता था। इस में और कोई बात नहीं थी, वैसा कितना खर्च होता था। दिल्ली से सारे आफिसर को ले जाते थे। अगर उसी एग्जोडस की हम माग करते तो यह तो सम्भव नहीं है। मैं ने टेलीफोन का जिक्र किया। जितने लोग आयेंगे उन को बगलौर तो क्या शायद बम्बई एक्स्प्रेज भी ऐसी हालत में नहीं है कि उतने टेलिफोन प्रोवाइड कर सके। मशीनरी है, प्रिंटिंग प्रेस को ले लीजिये, यहा कितना कागज छपता 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 पहुंचेंगे। 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 सी चीज है कि सब का इन्तजाम हो

जाय। यहाँ पर ५० या ६० लाख २० का ही सवाल नहीं है। जहाँ से बढ़ कर काम का सवाल है। हमारे यहाँ मिनिस्टर और डिप्टी मिनिस्टर सब मिला कर करीब ५० आदमी हैं। संसद और गवर्नमेंट का सम्पर्क कितने नजदीक का है। बिना संसद के आदमियों के इन मिनिस्ट्रों का काम नहीं चल सकता। यह तो राष्ट्रपति के कार्यक्रम में है कि वह थोड़े समय के लिये राज्य के सारे भागों से जायें ताकि देश के हर इलाके के लोग समझें कि वह इस भारतवर्ष के भ्रम हैं। ऐसा कहा गया कि एक हफ्ते के लिये प्राइम मिनिस्टर वहाँ रहे, मिनिस्ट्रों को चाहिये कि साउथ में जा कर लोगों से सम्पर्क बनायें। लोक सभा से कोई साउथ एंड नार्थ का सम्पर्क बढ़ेगा ऐसा मैं नहीं समझता। मैं श्री नागो रेड्डी की बात को कबूल करता हूँ कि अगर 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 साथ समुचित न्याय नहीं होता है तो इस को समा का एक छहफुट का अधिवेशन दक्षिण में कर देने से उन की शिकायत मिट जायगी।

लोग कहते हैं कि हमारा देश बहुत बड़ा है। तो इस से क्या होता है। हम से भी बड़ा चाइना है, उस को देखिये, यूनाइटेड स्टेट्स को देखिये, रशिया को देखिये। कभी सुना आप ने कि वहाँ के लेजिस्लेचर का अधिवेशन राजधानी के बाहर हुआ हो। यह बात दूसरी है कि आप राजधानी ही बदल दीजिये। कहीं पर आप गवर्नमेंट को ले जाइये, यह सम्भव बात है। लेकिन जहाँ राजधानी होती है लेजिस्लेचर की मीटिंग भी वहीं होती है, चाहे कुछ लोगो 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 पार्लियामेंट है, उस के सब मेम्बरों को, पार्लियामेंट के सेक्रेटेरियट को, उस के सारे पैरफर्नलिया को हम साथे फिरें, यह बिल्कुल मौजू नहीं है।

255 (A) LSD—8.

बल्कि आज कल के जमाने को देख कर, हमारे मेम्बर महोदय हमें भाफ करेंगे, यह एक बेंतुकी सी बात लगती है। यहाँ पर यह सवाल नहीं है कि अधिवेशन में कहीं के सवाल आते हैं। वहाँ पर सब तरह के क्वेश्चन आयेंगे। कहीं का भी क्वेश्चन रक्खा जाय, सारे आदमियों को यहाँ से जाना पड़ेगा। गवर्नमेंट के ही सारे आदमियों को नहीं, लोक सभा सेक्रेटेरियट और राज्य सभा के सेक्रेटेरियट के आदमियों को, मेरे डिपार्टमेंट के सारे आदमियों को जाना पड़ेगा। यहाँ तो एक एक पैसे को देखा जाता है लेकिन जब वहाँ मिनिस्टर जायेंगे तो उन के साथ काम करने के लिये छः सप्ताह के लिये उन के आदमी भी जायेंगे। इन सब बातों को सोच कर यह मालूम होता है कि इस प्रस्ताव को नहीं कबूल किया जा सकता है। इस लिये मैं बहुत श्रद्धा से प्रस्तावक महोदय से दर्वारिस्त कहूँगा कि वह इस प्रस्ताव को वापस ले लें। और अगर नहीं लेते हैं तो मैं सदन से दर्वारिस्त करता हूँ कि वह इस को नार्मल कर दे

एक माननीय सदस्य : कमेटी के बारे में क्या हुआ ?

श्री सरनारायण सिंह : जब यह मंजूर हो ही नहीं सकता तो कमेटी का क्या सवाल है ? जैसा मैं ने बताया आप इस को सोचिये कि कोई भी कमेटी इस मामले को कैसे हल करेगी। यह एकदम असम्भव सी चीज है। सब मिनिस्ट्रों को जाना होगा, सारे सेक्रेटेरियट को जाना होगा। हाँ अगर यह कहा जाय कि राजधानी को बदल दिया जाय तो यह दूसरी बात है। ठीक है, जहाँ पर सरकार हो वहाँ 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 कही गई है, आप कुछ भी तय कर लीजिये, लेकिन यह सवाल दक्षिण तक ही सीमित नहीं रहेगा। अगर पार्लियामेंट दक्षिण में बैठेगी तो दूसरी दूसरी जगहों से

[श्री सत्यनारायण मिश्र]

संस्थितें आवेंगी। इसलिये प्रसन्नव चीज है। बीसा में ने कहा कि यह कोई कांसेस का अधिकेशन तो है नहीं कि एक पंढाल बना लिया, टेंट बाढ़ लिया और दो चार दिन जल्सा कर के फिर चले आवे।

Shri Narayanaankutty 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 महोदय, मैं ने इस प्रस्ताव को उपस्थित किया है और इस के ऊपर जो चर्चाएं इस बड़े समय में इस सदन में हुई हैं उन के सम्बन्ध में मुझे इन शब्दों को कहते हुए बड़ा कष्ट अनुभव हो रहा है कि प्रस्ताव को उपस्थित कर। समय जो भावना उस के मूल में नहीं थी, कुछ मेरे मित्रों ने इस प्रस्ताव पर भाषण करते हुये उन भावनाओं को दूसरे रूप में उपस्थित करने का प्रयत्न किया। जहां तक उत्तर और दक्षिण का सम्बन्ध है इस प्रस्ताव से दोनो भागों में कोई मुटाब या भ्रलगाव पैदा हो जायगा या तनाव की स्थिति आ कर पैदा हो जायगी, ऐसा मैं नहीं समझता हू। अगर इस प्रस्ताव को उपस्थित करने वाला कोई दक्षिण भारत का व्यक्ति होता और वही व्यक्ति इस प्रस्ताव को उपस्थित करता कि लोक सभा का एक अधिकेशन दक्षिण भारत में होना चाहिये तो सम्भव है कि यह सोचा जा सकता कि उसने किसी स्वार्थवश उस को उपस्थित

किया है। लेकिन मैंने एक उत्तर भारत का निवासी हो। हुए इस प्रस्ताव को उपस्थित किया तो उसके मूल में फिर इस भावना को जन्म दिया गया कि यह उत्तर और दक्षिण का जो सवाल खड़ा किया गया है यह राजनैतिक स्वार्थ की पूर्ति के लिये है, इसके लिये तो मैं यही कह सकता हू कि जिनके मस्तिष्कों में इस प्रकार की भावनाएं हैं उन्होंने इस तरह से इस चीज को रंग कर यहां पर रखने का प्रयत्न किया है लेकिन प्रस्ताव को उपस्थित कर। समय मेरे दिमाग में कोई इस प्रकार की भावना नहीं थी।

दूसरे एक सब से बड़ी बात जो यहां पर मेरे एक मित्र ने कही कि हम तो "बसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्" को मानने वाले हैं और इतने बड़ देश में कही पर भी हो उससे कोई अन्तर नहीं पड़ता तो फिर वह महानुभाव इस बात को क्यों भूल जा। है कि बंगलौर और हैदराबाद भी तो उसी वसुधा 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 बिखड़ तक दिया गया कि जिस समय ब्रिटीश शासनकाल में पार्लियामेंट का असेम्बली का सेशन शिमले में होता तो उस समय सरकारी कर्मचारी बहुत थोड़े थे और उनको इबर उबर से क्षिप्त 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 अधिवेशन साल से दक्षिण भारत में हैदराबाद या बंगलौर में किया जायगा तो फिर हमारी सरकार को इस बात का भी प्रत्यस्त हो जाना चाहिए कि थोड़े कर्मचारियों से भी काम चलाया जा सकता है और इतने बड़े स्टॉक की आवश्यकता नहीं होगी। इस बात का भी नाम हमारी सरकार को होना चाहिए कि आज जो हमारे देश की

जनता सरकार से कुछ शिकायतें कर रही है उनमें एक बहुत बड़ी शिकायत यह है कि जिस समय हमारा देश बहुत बड़ा था, पाकिस्तान भी उसमें सम्मिलित था, उस समय हमारे मंत्रियों की संख्या भी थोड़ी थी और सरकारी कार्रवारियों की संख्या भी थोड़ी थी लेकिन तो भी देश का शासन अच्छी प्रकार से चल रहा था। आज जब कि इतना बड़ा, बड़ा मिनिस्ट्री का बड़ा गया है और सरकारी कार्रवारियों की संख्या 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 थोड़े कार्रवारियों से भी कैसे काम चल सकता है और यह तभी सम्भव है जब हम एक स्थान से दूसरे स्थान पर मиграशन को ले जायें और अनुभव करके देखें कि कम से कम आदमियों से किस प्रकार से अपने काम को चलाया जा सकता है।

तीसरी चीज मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर हमारे एक साथी ने यह भी कहा कि हमारा देश एकता के सूत्र में बना हुआ है और चारों धाम इसके प्रत्यक्ष प्रमाण हैं तो खेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि यह चारों धाम किसी एक ही दिशा में हैं या चारों दिशाओं के अन्दर हैं। अगर भारत की एकता इस बात में निहित है तो हमें यह देवना होगा कि वह कहा कहा पर स्थित है। हमारे कुछ मित्रों ने यह कह कर कि इस तरह का प्रस्ताव लाना मुहम्मद तुगलक की भावना का परिचायक है कि दिल्ली से दौनाबाद राजधानी ले जाने का कार्य किया था, इसके लिये मेरा यह कहना है कि उन्होंने इस तरह की बात कह कर प्रस्ताव को थोड़ी हीनता की स्थिति में रखने का प्रयत्न किया है लेकिन पहली बात तो यह है कि मेरे किंवदन्ति 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। राजधानी ओ जहाँ की तहजीबनी रहेगी लेकिन

सदन का एक अधिवेशन, सबसे छोटा जो अधिवेशन सम्भव हो सकता है वह केवल उधर दक्षिण में कर लिया जाय।

इसके अतिरिक्त इस प्रस्ताव के विरुद्ध ऐतिहासिक दृष्टि से भी यह तर्क दिया गया कि दिल्ली सदा सदा से इस देश की राजधानी रहती आई है लेकिन मैं उनको बतलाना चाहूँगा कि अगर देखा जाय तो पता चलेगा कि ऐतिहासिक दृष्टि से दिल्ली का इतिहास बहुत छोटा है। अगर हम अपने देश के पुराने इतिहास पर दृष्टि डालें तो हम देखेंगे कि हमारे स्वाधीन भारत की जो राष्ट्रीय ध्वज है उसके बीच में जो चक्र प्रकट किया हुआ है वह सम्राट अशोक का चक्र है और यह ध्यान में रखना चाहिए कि सम्राट अशोक की राजधानी दिल्ली नहीं थी। महाभारत काल में भी भारत की राजधानी दिल्ली नहीं बल्कि हस्तिनापुर थी। अगर हम पुराने इतिहास पर दृष्टि डालें तो पायेंगे कि दिल्ली का इतिहास तो मुगलिया शासनकाल से शुरू होता है लेकिन अगर थोड़ी देर के लिए उनके इत तर्कों को मान भी लिया जाय तो स्थिति यह है कि दिल्ली पहले देश के मध्य में स्थित थी, भारत उस समय बहुत तक फैला हुआ था लेकिन आज दिल्ली से १००-१५० मील पर दूसरे देशों की सीमाएँ लगती हैं और आज की स्थिति में दिल्ली केवल एक कटिप्रदेश में है। मेरा निश्चित विचार है और मैं फिर ससदीय मामलों के मंत्री महोदय से यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि मेरे इस प्रस्ताव में निहित भावनाओं का आदर करते हुए वे इस सम्बन्ध में विचार करें। हाँ अगर इस प्रस्ताव को कार्य रूप देने में कोई आधिक्य अथवा व्यवहारिक 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 सिद्धान्त को स्वीकार कर लें और सिद्धान्त को स्वीकार करने के पश्चात् उसके लिए एक पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरों की एक कमेटी निर्धारित कर दें जो कि सारी सम्बन्ध समस्याओं पर विचार करके

[श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री]

सदन के सामने सारी चीजे उपस्थित करे। लेकिन जहाँ तक प्रस्ताव का सम्बन्ध है मेरा पहले भी विश्वास था और अब भी है कि लोक सभा का साल में एक अधिवेशन दक्षिण भारत में हैदराबाद या बंगलौर में हुआ करे। इस बात को कहने के पश्चात् मैं अपने प्रस्ताव का फिर बलवती भाषा 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

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 presidentship 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

| S.Q. No. | Subject | COLUMNS |
|----------|---|---------|
| 158. | Food zones | 815-21 |
| 155. | Unauthorised constructions in Delhi | 821-25 |
| 157. | C.H.S. Scheme for M.P.s | 825-29 |
| 159. | 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 |

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

| S.Q. No. | COLUMNS |
|----------|--|
| 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. No. | Subject | COLUMNS |
|----------|--|---------|
| 185. | Noiseless trains | 869 |
| 186. | Bhrein.Krishni Bhawan | 869-64 |
| 187. | Mining of petrol with diesel oil | 864 |
| 188. | Chandbali Port | 864-65 |
| 189. | Explosion between Sarma and Boharoli 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 Shaqurbasti | 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 Khosla Committee | 884-85 |
| 302. | Indo-Nepal Postal Agreement | 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 teleprinters 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. | Deraignment of Nainital Express | 894 |
| 321. | Deraignment 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. | Per capita 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

(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. 11 on India Chinese relations

906-11

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 (Traveling 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
 - (i) Statement showing 134 Requisitioning Orders for Rice served on 11 Mills/Parties/Bank in Krishna District (Andhra Pradesh).

**PAPERS LAID ON THE
TABLE—contd.**

| | COLUMNS | COLUMNS |
|--|---------|---|
| (ii) Statement showing 173 Requisitioning Orders for Rice served on Millers/Parties/Banks in East Godavari District (Andhra Pradesh) | | STATEMENT BY MINISTER The Minister of Health (Shri Karmakar) 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 912-13 |
| (iii) Statement showing 176 Requisitioning Orders for Rice served on Millers Parties Banks in West Godavari District (Andhra Pradesh) | | REPORT OF BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE ADOPTED Forty-fourth Report was adopted 913-14 |
| (iv) Statement showing 146 Requisitioning Orders for Rice served on Millers Parties Banks in Guntur District (Andhra Pradesh) | | BILL INTRODUCED The Kerala State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Bill. 914 |
| (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 | | MOTION RE. INCREASE IN ALLOCATION OF TIME TO BILL 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 914-31 |
| (vi) Statement showing 3 orders to get declaration of stocks served on certain millers/traders in Krishna District (Andhra Pradesh) | | The motion was adopted BILL UNDER CONSIDERATION 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 914-77 |
| (vii) Statement showing 2 orders to get declaration of stocks served on certain millers/traders in East Godavari District (Andhra Pradesh) | | REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED Fifty first Report was adopted 977-78 |
| (viii) Statement showing 9 orders to get declaration of stocks served on certain millers/traders in West Godavari District (Andhra Pradesh) | | PRIVATE MEMBER'S RESOLUTION NEGATIVED Further discussion on the Resolution re Session of Lok Sabha at Hyderabad or Bangalore concluded and the Resolution was negatived 978-1045 |
| (ix) Statement showing 183 orders to get declaration of stocks served on certain millers traders in Guntur District (Andhra Pradesh) | | PRIVATE MEMBER'S RESOLUTION UNDER DISCUSSION Shri D C Sharma moved the Resolution re Re-organisation of Country's Administration. The discussion was not concluded 1045-48 |

| | COLUMNS | | COLUMNS |
|---|---------|--|---------|
| PETITION PRESENTED | 1048 | *AGENDA FOR MONDAY, | |
| Shri N.R. Muniswamy presented a petition signed by 2,027 petitioners relating to the Andhra Pradesh and Madras (Alteration of Boundaries) Bill, 1959. | | 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. | |