

Third Series, Vol. VIII—No. 22

Tuesday, September 4, 1962
Bhadra 13, 1884 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Second Session)



(Vol. VIII contains Nos. 21—25)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

ONE RUPEE (INLAND)

FOUR SHILLINGS (FOREIGN)

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

**Tuesday, September, 4, 1962/Bhadra
13, 1884 (Saka).**

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

MEMBER SWORN

Mr. Speaker: Secretary may call out the name of the Member who has come to make and subscribe the oath or affirmation under the Constitution.

Secretary: Shri N. G. Ranga:

Mr. Speaker: The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs may introduce the Member to the House.

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): Sir, I have great pleasure in introducing to you and through you to the House Shri N. G. Ranga who was been returned to Lok Sabha from Chittoor constituency of Andhra Pradesh in the vacancy caused by the vacation of seat of Shri M. Ananthasayam Ayyangar.

Shri N. G. Ranga—Chittoor.

Extension of Tea Gardens

*767. **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering to allow extension of tea gardens; and

(b) if so, on what terms and conditions such extensions will be allowed?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

Government have never restricted the establishment and/or extension of tea gardens. In the context of the production targets of 900 million lbs. for the end of the Third Plan period for the tea industry, the tea Planting Rules, governing grant of permission for extension of the tea cultivation have been further liberalised so as to bring about an increase in production of tea. The provision under the Rules as obtaining today and as proposed to be amended is furnished below:—

Permissible acreage of estates at the commencement of each five year period	Present ceiling for extensions	Proposed ceiling for extensions
Upto 10 hectares	40% of the area	10 hectares
Above 10 but not exceeding 60 hectares	40% of the area	100%
Above 60 but not exceeding 200 hectares	25% upto 120 hectares 15% of the area above 120 but not exceeding 200 hectares.	60 hectares
Above 200 hectares	15%	30% of the permissible.

1746 (A) LSD—1.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: May I know whether the Government is considering to introduce a compulsory extension scheme of the present gardens where land is available?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Compulsory extension is not necessary. But voluntarily we have allowed every garden to expand as per the formula. If any particular garden wants to expand more than that, we shall be prepared to consider the case.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: May I know whether the plantation loan has been finalised and, if so, what has been the response from the planters and what are the terms and conditions under which such loans will be given?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Plantation loans scheme has been finalised, but the hon. Member will be glad to know that in the last few months more than Rs. 4 crores under the replantation loans, extension loans as well as hire purchase schemes have been granted to the tea industry.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: May I know what is the amount allotted for new plantation?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The monies have not been given specifically, because extension, really speaking, means new plantation or replantation. Both go hand in hand, and there is no separate classification maintained for the two.

Shri P. C. Borooh: May I know whether the Government is aware of the fact that there are smaller uneconomic gardens which are suffering for want of land; if so, whether the Government has any proposal to ask the State Government to see that such uneconomic gardens are settled with the waste lands where they are available?

Shri Manubhai Shah: If the hon. Member is referring to the question of consolidation of holdings, I may say that that has not been contemplated. Whatever agricultural consolidation is there can very well be applied and taken advantage of. As such, what

we are trying to do is to see that wherever the gardens are small more favourable terms for loan assistance are being given.

Shri Abdul Ghani Goni: May I know whether any survey was conducted recently in the State of Jammu and Kashmir to find out the possibility of replantation; if so, what recommendations have been made by that survey team?

Shri Manubhai Shah: They have given their recommendations in their Economic Survey. Like all surveys, it is rather on the more vague side. But if proposals come up in the actual manner from planters interested in tea expansion in Kashmir, we shall give them a special priority.

Shri A. N. Vidyalankar: May I know whether Government has conducted any survey with regard to these areas where extension can be possible?

Shri Manubhai Shah: No survey is necessary, because the planters know it. There has been the report of the Plantation Commission. The demands have been steadily coming up. What is more necessary is, if I may draw the attention of the House, the question of raising the productivity per acre rather than all the time going in for more extension.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Since the tea planters very often complain that the cost of production compare unfavourably in the world market, do Government propose to have any advice or recommendation before they allow them the voluntary extension?

Shri Manubhai Shah: This matter has been very carefully gone into and the planters and the Tea Board have been allowing very liberal use of synthetic fertilizers. As a matter of fact, their full requirements have been met this year. Also, they are now resorting to what is called artificial irrigation for which another amount of about Rs. 3 crores to 4 crores is being considered.

Shri Kunhan: May I know whether the Kerala Government has asked for

any financial assistance from the Central Government for expansion of the tea gardens in Kerala?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The State Government does not come into the picture. The Kerala planters are represented and they take advantage of the schemes—UPASI and the Kerala planters.

Bund on River Gandak

*768. **Shri Surendra Pal Singh:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an approach was made by the Central Government on behalf of the State of U.P. to the Government of Nepal seeking latter's permission for the construction of a Bund by the State of U.P. to save a large area of Gorakhpur district from being flooded by the waters of the river Gandak; and

(b) if so, what were Nepal Government's reactions to this proposal?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) Yes, Sir. The proposal for an eight-mile long bund—known as Nepal bund—was mooted in 1954. The scheme is now a part of the Gandak Project. The Government of Nepal were approached in April this year for permission for the construction of this bund.

(b) The Government of Nepal generally welcomed the proposal and gave permission for detailed survey of the bund area. They have instructed the District authorities to give such assistance and help as the Indian survey team may require in connection with their work.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: May I know when will the construction work be taken up?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: The work will be taken up after the current flood season.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: If this bund has become a part of the Gandak

Project what is the necessity for asking for fresh permission and fresh survey, especially when the Gandak scheme has been surveyed in detail?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: This special bund does not form part of our territory. It is within Nepal territory. Therefore, we have to get fresh permission of the Nepal Government. It also needs acquisition of land from Nepal Government.

श्री भक्त दर्शनः श्रीमन् गंडक बांध के निर्माण में पछले दिनों उत्तर प्रदेश के दो इंजीनियरों को नेपाल में गिरफ्तार कर लिया गया था। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या अब स्थिति में सुधार हुआ है और क्या ऐसी कोई अड़चन आने की आशंका नहीं है?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: The hon. Member is not quite correct. They were not arrested. They were stopped from going in because they did not have proper identification papers.

Shri Simhasan Singh: Government have stated that the Nepal Government have given permission for bunding. Was this permission given long before the flood arose or just now after the flood has arisen?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: The whole matter was placed before the experts' committee which met on April 9th and 10th this year. Now the proper survey will be made and according to the recommendations the work would be started.

Mr. Speaker: When was the permission given?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: Very recently, after the King's visit to India

श्री विधायम प्रसादः मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस बांध को बनाने में कितने दिन लगेंगे और कब तक ईस्टर्न डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स में आ रही बा को रोका जा सकेगा।

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: I have pointed out that the work will be undertaken after the current flood season.

Trade with West Asian Countries

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*770. { **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri Ram Ratan Gupta:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for expanding trade with West Asian countries; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Expansion of trade with West Asia is continuously under review and all possible measures as would expand trade with all these countries are being taken including the conclusion of trade agreements/arrangements with each of these countries.

A statement showing some of the steps which have either already been taken or are proposed to be taken in order to promote exports is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

Steps for Expanding Exports

1. Constant review of trade agreement/arrangements.

2. Show-rooms, exhibitions and fairs, tea nooks, and vans to popularise Indian goods.

3. Sending our trade delegations abroad or inviting such foreign delegations to India.

4. Priority in allotment of foreign exchange for raw materials for export goods.

5. Simplification and liberalisation of export promotion schemes involving grant of import licences for raw materials, components and machinery.

6. Promoting the establishment of a large number of Export Houses and international trading firms.

7. Enlargement of the role of the State Trading Corporation and Export Promotion Councils.

8. Consideration of measures for reduction in cost structure of major export industries and export commodities.

9. Modernisation of industries by including import of capital goods and equipment as an entitlement in every export promotion scheme.

10. Refund of customs and excise duty as drawbacks on exported goods.

11. Income-tax relief to exporters announced in the last budget.

12. Intensification of activities like market surveys and product display.

13. Easier availability of indigenous raw materials for manufacture for export.

14. Liberalised and expanded financial and credit facilities to exporters is being provided. Export Risk Insurance Corporation is giving more and more liberal facilities. Further steps to make credit cheaper for exports are being considered.

15. Establishment of an effective system of Quality Control, grading and preshipment inspection. A "Quality Control and Inspection Advisory Council" has been already constituted.

16. Priority in movement and concessional railway and ocean freight rates on goods for export. Priority for movement for exports by railways has been accorded and wagons will be marked 'for export' which will receive priority movement.

17. Director of Incentive Director of Movements and Director of Quality Control have been appointed as full-time officers. Simplification of procedures for grant of export promotion entitlement has been introduced. A Director of Production is being appointed who will have commodity officers under him to continuously look after the progress of production programmes of important export commodities.

18. All export promotion schemes have been put on a permanent basis.

19. The scheme of Export Houses has been simplified.

20. Export Assistance to small Industries, "EASI" is being implemented in order to help the small units to contribute to exports.

व्यापार सिह : क्या यह सच है कि इंडोनेशिया इस तरह की अमंत्रियां दे रहा है कि वह भारत के साथ व्यापार-सम्बन्ध बढ़ा देगा ?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The hon. Member may wait for some time.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is there any truth in press reports to the effect that Jordan has initiated a move recently, in June or July last, for the establishment of an Arab Common Market and, if so, what will be the repercussions of that move on India's trade with West Asian countries?

Shri Manubhai Shah: These are proposals of a varied nature from different countries, not confined to Jordan alone. These are vague ideas. No concrete steps have been taken or resolutions passed.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It may be vague but I want to know whether the press reports are correct or not.

Mr. Speaker: It would be hypothetical as to what would be its effect on our trade in West Asian countries when they unite.

Shri Indarjit Gupta: May I know with which West Asian countries we have already concluded trade agreements?

Shri Manubhai Shah: With most of them—Iraq, Iran, Jordan, and Afghanistan.

Shri Daji: May I know whether any step to follow up the opening in this direction was taken at the Cairo Conference?

Shri Manubhai Shah: That is exactly one of the things that we have done. We do feel that the potentialities of expanding our exports in the Persian Gulf countries is sizeable. So, we are strengthening our Commercial Attachés there. We are going to have more offices opened in that region by the Indian exporters and we are also taking various other steps I have mentioned in the statement.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: May I know what is the proportion of our export and import trade with the West Asian countries? Is it fifty-fifty or something more or something less?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The proportion can be worked out. The amounts involved are about Rs. 100 crores to Rs. 105 crores—the totality of imports and exports.

Shri T. Abdul Wahid: May I know whether there is any proposal to establish offices of the State Trading Corporation in important West Asian countries?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Not precisely of the State Trading Corporation, because these areas do not consume the bulk of cargo which the STC deals with. But we certainly want to open and have opened some of our tea centres and trade centres and handicraft centres in these areas.

Dr. M. S. Aney: May I know what is the general pattern of the trade agreements with Asian countries as distinguished from the pattern of trade agreements with Western countries?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The pattern follows what is called the locational base. That is in regard to countries which are producing mineral oils which we need for our refineries—crude mineral oils like petroleum—those form the bulk of the imports from those countries to India. Some countries produce certain kinds of fruits like dates, etc., which due to historical reasons, we have to import in small quantities. What we export is textiles, some amount of jute products, some tea and various other

consumer products. Now we want to launch upon the export of capital goods.

बिहार में छोटे पैमाने के उद्योग

*७७१. श्री योगेन्द्र ज्ञा : क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे इक :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि १९६१-६२ के वित्तीय वर्ष में भारत सरकार ने बिहार सरकार को छोटे पैमाने के उद्योगों के लिए २० लाख रुपये का आवंटन किया था ;

(ख) क्या उक्त रकम पूर्णतः खर्च कर दी गई थी ; और

(ग) १९६२ से १९६५ की अवधि में छोटे पैमाने के उद्योगों के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा बिहार सरकार को कितनी रकम दिये जाने की संभावना है ?

वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्रालय में उद्योग मंत्री (श्री कानूनगो) : (क) से (ग). मांगी गई जानकारी देने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है ।

विवरण

(क) भारत सरकार ने १९६१-६२ के वित्तीय वर्ष में छोटे पैमाने के उद्योगों के विकास के लिए बिहार सरकार को अस्थायी रूप से ६०.७५ लाख रुपये (२४.८२ लाख रु० अनुदान तथा ३५.६३ लाख रुपये ऋण के रूप में) की राशि मंजूर की थी ।

(ख) बिहार की सरकार ने बताया है कि वर्ष १९६१-६२ में छोटे पैमाने के उद्योगों पर लगभग ५३.०८ लाख रु० खर्च हुआ ।

(ग) राज्य सरकारों को छोटे पैमाने के उद्योगों के लिए वाणिज आवार पर राशि आवंटित की जाती है । ये आवंटन राज्यों

के वाणिज कार्यक्रम, उन्हें पिछले वर्ष दी पर्हि सहायता, कुल पूँजी व्यय, केन्द्र के पास उपलब्ध साधन, राज्य सरकारों ने पहले कैसा काम किया आदि विभिन्न बातों को ध्यान में रख कर किये जाते हैं । इस समय यह बता सकता संभव नहीं है कि १९६२-६३ से १९६५-६६ की अवधि में बिहार की सरकार के लिए कितनी रकम आवंटित की जाएगी ।

[(a) to (c). A statement giving the information asked for is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) During the financial year 1961-62, the Government of India had provisionally sanctioned a sum of Rs. 60.75 lakhs (Rs. 24.82 lakhs as grants and Rs. 35.93 lakhs as loans) to Bihar Government for the development of Small Scale Industries.

(b) The Bihar Government have reported an expenditure of about Rs. 53.08 lakhs for Small Scale Industries during the year 1961-62.

(c) Allocations to State Governments for Small Scale Industries are made on an annual basis, taking into account various factors, namely, State's Annual Programme, assistance provided during the previous year, total Plan outlay, resources at the Centre, past performance of the State Governments, etc. It is not possible to say at this stage what amounts will be allocated to Bihar for the years 1962-63 to 1965-66.]

श्री योगेन्द्र ज्ञा : आगे के लिए जो एलाटमेंट बिहार सरकार को किया गया है लघु उद्योगों के लिए, क्या उसके लिए बिहार सरकार ने पहले से कोई योजना बना ली है और इसकी जानकारी भारत सरकार को है ?

श्री कानूनगो : अभी तो जो काम चल रहा है वह १९६१-६२ का काम चल रहा

है। आपने १६६५-६६ की जो चीज़ है और इसके पहले की जो चीज़ है, उसके बारे में पूछा है। इसका जवाब यह है कि हर साल प्लानिंग कमिशन और मिनस्ट्री आफ कामसं एंड इंडस्ट्री की आपस में डिसकशन होती है और उसमें जो प्लान निकलता है, उसी के आधार पर एलोकेशन होता है।

श्री योगेन्द्र शा : मैंने यह नहीं पूछा था। मैंने पूछा था कि.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपने यह पूछा था कि जो आप ग्रांट देने वाले हैं उसके लिए बिहार गवर्नर्मेंट ने कोई प्लान बना लिया है और सेंट्रल गवर्नर्मेंट को इत्तला दे दी है। उन्होंने जवाब दिया है कि हर साल जब वह बनता है कि तो उस गवर्नर्मेंट के नुमाइदे यहां पर प्लानिंग कमिशन से सलाह करके उसको तैयार करते हैं।

Shri Vishram Prasad: May I know from the hon. Minister whether any similar scheme is also there for the eastern districts of U.P. for removing the poverty there?

Mr. Speaker: That is not relevant here.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know if any assessment has been made as to how for this expenditure of Rs. 53 lakhs is commensurate with the production in this field?

Shri Kanungo: Yes, Sir. The production figures are obtained from the State Government and the production figures are going up. To relate a particular investment in the particular year is not easy. The cumulative effect of past investments and past operations has got to be taken into account. Therefore it will not be correct to relate any investment relating to any production.

श्री विनूति मिश्र : जितनी रकम बिहार सरकार को स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज़

के लिए दी जाती है, उसके बावजूद भी प्रधान मंत्री जी ने बराबर यह कहा है कि बिहार में बहुत ज्यादा गरीबी है। क्या सरकार यह सोचती है कि इस एमार्ट को बढ़ाया जाए ?

Shri Kanungo: Commensurate with the availability of resources the effort always is to provide for the amount which can be effectively spent by the State Governments. These matters are discussed by the Planning Commission.

Dandakaranya

*772. Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that more than 650 refugees who went to Manipur and have to date received neither homestead plot, nor cultivable land, have applied to go to Dandakaranya;

(b) whether it is a fact that they have been refused to be taken to Dandakaranya;

(c) if so, why; and

(d) what alternative rehabilitation they can get?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna):

(a) to (d). These are unsponsored displaced persons most of whom had migrated to Manipur many years ago. They have been carrying on their livelihood so long without any aid from Government and could not be considered for rehabilitation benefits after the lapse of all these years.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: Is it not a fact that these refugees have been applying for benefits long before the closure of the department in Manipur itself and even at the time of the closure they had made many requests to Government? Why are they now being excluded from being considered as refugees who are within the residuary problem?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: The total number of refugees who came to Manipur is roundabout 2,000. I have been

there myself and I have looked into the problem on the spot. The rehabilitation of those families, according to me, has been properly implemented and completed. This department was closed in Manipur in about 1957, that is, five years ago and we are not taking into consideration any unsponsored family that might have come earlier or afterwards for the purpose of rehabilitation.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: These families are not unsponsored families. I do not know what the meaning of 'unsponsored family' is. But since they are refugees and have asked for rehabilitation benefits and since even today they have not received an inch of homestead land or plot, why can they not be taken to Dandakaranya at least if no land can be given to them in Manipur?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: Unsponsored families are those which are not sponsored for the purpose of migration. The second thing is that they have not applied for any rehabilitation benefit. The question now asked is not about their rehabilitation in Manipur but whether these families can be sent to Dandakaranya for rehabilitation. My reply is in the negative for the obvious reason that we have opened Dandakaranya only for displaced persons who are in camps in West Bengal.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या यह सच है कि कुछ पोलिटिकल पार्टीज ऐसी हैं जो चाहती हैं कि ये डिस्लेट परसंज दंडकारण्य न जारी और वहीं ढटे रहें?

श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना : मगर आप 'हाँ' चाहते हैं तो मैं भी 'हाँ' कह दूगा लेकिन आपकी आपस में नाराजगी हो जायेगी।

Shri H. P. Chatterjee: Is it a fact that these refugees repeatedly asked for homestead land and land for cultivation but they have not been provided with that? Now, on top of that how does the Government say that they will not be settled in Dandakaranya?

Mr. Speaker: That will be an argument.

Shri H. P. Chatterjee: It is a fact that they have asked for it. I know it. It is from my personal knowledge that I say that they have asked for land and rehabilitation grants but they have not been provided with that.

Mr. Speaker: Can it be said here that the hon. Minister's statement is wrong? If he can provide me with some proof, I will send it on to the hon. Minister and ask him as to why that statement was made. But when the hon. Minister make a statement here we have to accept it.

Shri H. P. Chatterjee: It is within my personal knowledge. I know that these people have come as refugees.

Mr. Speaker: If he can convince me that he has some proof, certainly I will ask the hon. Minister to explain it.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: May I know whether there is any room for further refugees in Dandakaranya and, if there is, how many more refugees can be put there?

Mr. Speaker: We are not discussing Dandakaranya today.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: May I know whether Government proposes to give rehabilitation benefits to any of the 650 refugees who are proved to be bona fide refugees who have come over and fulfil all the rules which enable them to get benefit? Whether it is given in Manipur or in Dandakaranya or in any place, we have no quarrel with that.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: Rehabilitation cannot be a continuing process. These gentlemen have been there in Manipur for the last fifteen years and have been able to look after themselves. We are not going to change that after fifteen years and give them rehabilitation.

Import and Export Policy

*773. ⁺ **Shri Ajit Prasad Jain:**
Shri Dhaon:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision on the recommendations of the Import and Export Policy Committee to the effect that a high powered committee may be appointed to work out an integrated import and export policy for the whole economy, namely, the defence industries and other industries; and

(b) if so, what is the decision?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Economic Committee of Secretaries and the Economic Committee of the Cabinet consider all these matters of policy for an integrated approach to the import and export problems of the country. No other new Committee is contemplated. Defence industries are separately looked after by the Defence Committee of the Cabinet. Overall picture of imports and exports of the country including that of the Defence industries is considered by these two committees.

Shri A. P. Jain: Is there any machinery at the moment, *ad hoc* or otherwise, which co-ordinates exports from the Defence industries and other industries?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The contribution of Defence industries to export is not of a very considerable order. We do have, not *ad hoc* committee, but frequent meetings. Only last week, we had a meeting of the senior officials of the Defence Ministry to see what larger contribution they can make.

Shri A. P. Jain: What were the principal reasons which induced the Committee of Secretaries to reject this proposal?

Shri Manubhai Shah: No. The proposal, in a sense, was that the Rama-swami Mudaliar committee thought that perhaps a high power committee would be able to do the work better. In actual functioning we find that the Economic committee of the Secretaries which is more concerned with all the aspects of the economy and the Economic Committee of the Cabinet which deals with practically every aspect is better knowledgeable and better equipped and more in-touch with the problems of overall economy including imports and exports and therefore no new committee is contemplated.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: May I know if the Mudaliar committee was asked to report on the way in which economic matters are tackled in the Economic sub-committee or it was given a separate subject to report upon?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The committee's terms of reference are well known to the country. The Government resolution and the report—both were placed on the Table of the House. It was a specific committee for a specific task.

धी म० ला० द्विवेदी : जैसा कि सरकार ने बार-बार इस सदन में बतलाया है, सरकार की यह नीति रही है कि छोटे-छोटे उद्योगों को बढ़ाया जाय ताकि उत्पादन बढ़े लेकिन नियंत्रित आधा करने के फलस्वरूप ऐसा मालूम होता है कि उत्पादन भी आधा हो जायेगा। क्या इस आर्थिक समिति ने इस बात पर विचार किया है, और अपनी ही नीति को काटने का प्रयत्न कर्यों किया है?

धी मनुभाई शाह : ऐसी बात नहीं है। जैसी सिवुएशन आती है उस के प्रनुसार सब पर कटौती होती है, और ५० परसेन्ट कट सभी इंडस्ट्रीज पर लागू हो, ऐसी भी बात नहीं है। लेकिन जितना पैसा सरकार के पास है

फारेन एक्सचेंज का, उस में से सब इंडस्ट्रीज को प्रायारिटीज के हिसाब से दिया जाता है। मैं माननीय सदस्य को आश्वासन देना चाहता हूँ कि छाटे और लघु उद्योगों में जो रस सरकार और इस सदन की है, उस के अनुसार उस में कम से कम कट किया जा रहा है।

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: May I know when the committee's recommendation for the establishment of an import export stabilisation fund will be implemented?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Very soon.

Shri A. P. Jain: Policy and its implementation are two separate things. The Mudaliar Committee made a recommendation for working out an integrated policy. Is it the implication of the Minister that the committee of Secretaries is also laying down the policy and also implementing it?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The point is that for implementation, the different Ministries are concerned. The foreign exchange budget and allotments are constantly reviewed. We need not believe that every consideration or every recommendation of the Mudaliar Committee is the last word on these matters. That was one of the suggestions. We applied our best mind to it. We find that a separate high power committee is no substitute for an integrated approach to these problems by all the Ministries of the Government of India.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Is it committee as well as the Ministerial committee as well as the Ministerial committee was already there and may I know whether the Mudaliar committee has considered the existence of this committee and still recommended another committee and if so, what were the grounds which were urged by them?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The report is available. They would not know all

the functioning and the internal working of every committee of the Government including the working of the Economic committee of the Cabinet. Naturally, they thought that this is a good suggestion that another high power committee might again evolve some other solution. This is what happens in many other committees. We looked into all these aspects.

The Minister for Commerce and Industry (Shri K. C. Reddy): I would like to add that the context in which this recommendation was made by the Mudaliar Committee was because of the fact that they could not get seized of the question of the export of the fact that they could not get industries. The Ramaswamy Mudaliar committee dealt with other industries. So, they said that another committee might take note of the products of the Defence industries also and see what defence products could be exported. So they suggested the setting up of a new committee of the kind that is now being discussed.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Shri Morarka: The hon. Minister has explained the circumstances under which the Mudaliar Committee's recommendation was made, i.e. it was especially for the defence industries that they had suggested the appointment of a committee. May I know what steps Government have taken in the matter?

Shri K. C. Reddy: The committee of Secretaries, to which my hon. colleague has referred, will deal with it.

Kashmir

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Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri P. K. Deo:
*776. Shri Narendra Singh Mahida:
Shri Buta Singh:
Shri Kajrolkar:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) what further move if any has been made by Pakistan regarding the

Kashmir problem since the matter was discussed in Security Council; and

(b) whether any initiative has been taken by the Government of India in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dimesh Singh): (a) Government have no information on the subject.

(b) As the State of Jammu and Kashmir is Indian Union territory, Government do not have to take any initiative in the matter, except for vacation of Pakistan aggression which it is Government's policy to bring about by peaceful methods.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: It has been reported that the President of Pakistan is visiting the U.S.A. again to further the interests of Pakistan on this problem, and also to have certain additional supersonic aircraft for the solution of the Kashmir problem. May I know whether any note has been taken of this matter, and what Government's reaction is thereto?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): The hon. Member is asking me questions which should properly be put to the Pakistan Government. How am I reply to them?

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I want to know whether the Prime Minister has taken note of the reports to this effect which have appeared in the newspapers.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I have seen some reports in the newspapers about it. As for what we do about it, it depends on circumstances. Our Ambassador is there, trying to put whatever we have to say to the Government there and to the public.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: The hon. Deputy Minister has stated that we propose to take up the Kashmir question only to the extent of the vacation of the aggression. May I

know whether during all these ten years, any initiative has been taken by our Government for this particular purpose, namely the vacation of the aggression, or we have only moved when Pakistan has moved in the matter?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: During these ten years, the matter has repeatedly come up before the U.N. Security Council, and we have said all that we had to say. I do not know if the hon. Member refers to any military action that we have taken. Our general policy is not to take any military action but to try to solve it by peaceful methods. Of course, we have to take military action, when any further aggression takes place from their part.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that the U.S.A. has stood the test of Pakistan's loyalty very well, as demonstrated during the discussion on the Kashmir situation in the Security Council, may I know whether that has led to any rupture of Indo-US relations as expected by Pakistan?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: No, there has been no rupture in Indo-US relations, and there has been no rupture intended.

Shri Hem Barua: Pakistan intended a rupture. That was why I asked whether there has been any rupture as expected by Pakistan.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Now, Shri Narendra Singh Mahida.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: May I know whether the attention of the Prime Minister has been drawn to a press report to the effect that Admiral Nimitz has stated in the U.S.A. that as long as Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru or Shri Jawaharlal Nehru is alive, this question would not be solved?

Mr. Speaker: What does the hon. Member want to know?

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: He must give a clarification.

Shri Raghunath Singh: In Pakistan they have said like this.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: May I know whether Government have taken serious notice of the revelations made a few days ago in the report of the delegate of Ceylon to the UN which apparently leaked out, to the effect that there is a new move afoot by Pakistan to prevail upon the USA to support Pakistan's occupation of Kashmir as a price for Pakistan's continued membership of the CENTO, and if that has been taken serious notice of, may I know whether our Government have made any representation on this basis to the US Government or to Pakistan to clear this up?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: We saw a report in the Press of that so-called leakage the hon. Member refers to. We did not think it was necessary for us to make any representation to the US Government on the subject.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is it not a fact that Pakistan has often exploited the provisions of article 370 of the Constitution as a lever for propaganda that Kashmir is a separate entity from the rest of the Indian Union? If so, what steps have been taken or are being taken by the Government of India to abrogate article 370 so as to integrate Kashmir more fully with the rest of the Indian Union?

Mr. Speaker: It is a suggestion for action.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: On a point of order and procedure. I asked what steps have been taken.

Mr. Speaker: For abrogation of article 370.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: What steps have been taken?

Mr. Speaker: That is a suggestion that it should be abrogated.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Have any steps been taken?

Mr. Speaker: He should reconcile himself to what I have said.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You should be more considerate and more reasonable—a little more.

Mr. Speaker: I might repeat that very same appeal and address it to the hon. Member.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Subsequent to this discussion in the Security Council, our High Commissioner in UK is reported to have seen the Irish Government, and the Prime Minister is also reported to have written to the President of USA. May I know what were the points taken up and what are the reactions of the President, and the Government of Ireland?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Our High Commissioner in the UK is also our Ambassador to the Government of Ireland. Surely, the hon. Member did not expect me to disclose the Ambassador's confidential talks with the Government to which he is accredited. Naturally, it is expected that he explained our position.

Shri Tyagi: At what stage does the question of Kashmir stand in the UNO at present, and what action, if any, are the Government taking to expedite their final decision?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not quite understand the hon. Member. What steps we have taken to expedite our final decision?

Shri Tyagi: The UNO's final decision. After all, how long is it to remain pending? What steps are Government taking to get the decision expedited?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The last time it went to the UN Security Council, the result is well known to the hon. Member and to the House. Since then, no step has been taken to our knowledge, by the Pakistan Government to bring it afresh there; and we have no intention of bringing that particular matter before the United Nations, in that forum.

Shri Tyagi: My question has not been answered.

Mr. Speaker: It has been answered. The Government has said that Pakistan has tried and what the result was is known to the Member. Our Government is not prepared or is not anxious to take any action in that matter to initiate it or do something.

Shri Tyagi: Do I take it that our Government is not anxious to get the matter expedited?

Mr. Speaker: What matter expedited? There is nothing before the United Nations.

Shri Tyagi: We have filed a case and it is there for their final decision. Are we doing anything to get it expedited?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: There is no question of getting it expedited. It has been repeatedly there. The hon. Member seems to suggest that we ought to take some steps to bring it up there. We do not propose to do so there.

संसद् की कार्यवाही का हिन्दी में प्रसारण

*७७७. श्री भक्त दर्शनः क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृता करेंगे कि :

(क) वह यह सच है कि संसद् की कार्यवाही का सारांश हिन्दी में आकाशवाणी द्वारा केवल हिन्दी-भाषी राज्यों में ही प्रसारित करने का निश्चय किया गया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो नया निश्चय किस आधार पर किया गया है; और

(ग) यह निश्चय कब लागू किया जायेगा?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाम नाथ) : (क) और (ख). संसद् की कार्यवाही की समीक्षा हिन्दी में अगस्त, १९५६ और फरवरी, १९६१ के बीच के समय को छोड़ कर, १९५६ से ब्राइकास्ट की जा रही है, और यह हिन्दी बोलने वाले इलाके के आकाशवाणी के सभी केन्द्रों और

हिन्दी न बोलने वाले इलाके के कुछ केन्द्रों के द्वारा रिले की जाती है। इन ब्राइकास्टों के बारे में कोई फैसला नहीं किया गया है।

(ग) सवाल नहीं उठता।

((a) and (b). Hindi reviews of the proceedings of Parliament are being broadcast since 1956, except for a time between August 1959 and February 1961, and are relayed by all Stations of All India Radio in the Hindi region and by some Stations in the non-Hindi region. No new decision has been taken in regard to these broadcasts.

(c) Does not arise.]

श्री भक्त दर्शनः मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि संसद्-समीक्षा के सम्बन्ध में जो यह प्रसारण किये जाते हैं यह अहिन्दी भाषी किन-किन केन्द्रों से किये जाते हैं?

श्री शाम नाथ : हिन्दी रीजन के जिन स्टेशनों से यह ब्राइकास्ट किये जाते हैं, वह हैं: इलाहाबाद, पटना, रांची, जलन्धर, जयपुर..

श्री भक्त दर्शनः मैंग प्रश्न अहिन्दी केन्द्रों के सम्बन्ध में है।

श्री शाम नाथ : अहमदाबाद, बड़ौदा और राजकोट।

श्री भक्त दर्शनः मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस समय जिन केन्द्रों से इसको प्रसारित किया जा रहा है, उनके अतिरिक्त क्या किन्हीं अन्य अहिन्दी भाषी क्षेत्रों से इसके लिये मांग आयी है जैसे बंगलौर से?

श्री शाम नाथ : जी नहीं, ऐसी अभी कोई मांग नहीं आयी है।

श्री म० ला० हिंदैदेवी : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि आकाशवाणी की भाषा नीति में इस सम्बन्ध में सहसा परिवर्तन करने की जो बात चल रही है, उसका क्या कारण है?

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि संसद् की यह कार्रवाई, जिसके सम्बन्ध में अभी मन्त्री महोदय ने उत्तर दिया, यहाँ से पहले अंग्रेजी में अंकित होकर वहाँ जाती है और फिर उसका हिन्दी में अनुवाद करके उसको प्रसारित किया जाता है, प्रथम हिन्दी की कार्रवाई हिन्दी में ही जाती है ?

श्री शाम नाथ : हिन्दी श्रीर अंग्रेजी में जो यहाँ की कार्रवाई ब्राडकास्ट होती है उसके लिये ए० आई० आर० के कमेन्टेटर यहाँ मोरूद रहते हैं और अपने इम्प्रेशन के आधार पर वह कमेंटरी तैयार करते हैं ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : मेरा प्रश्न यह यह था कि

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपने कहा कि क्या पहले इसका टैक्स्ट अंग्रेजी में दिया जाता है और वह उसका तजुमा करते हैं हिन्दी में और वह कहते हैं कि नहीं उनके इम्प्रेजेटेटिव रहते हैं और वह हिन्दी में ले जाते हैं टैक्स्ट और उसको ब्राडकास्ट करते हैं ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : उन्होंने यह नहीं कहा, यह तो आप कह रहे हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने तो यही समझा । अब आप कह लें ।

श्री शाम नाथ : मैंने कहा था कि ए० आई० आर० के जो इम्प्रेजेटेटिव यहाँ रहते हैं वह टैक्स्ट हिन्दी में और अंग्रेजी में ले जाते हैं और उनके जो इम्प्रेशन होते हैं उनके आधार पर यह वह कमेंटरी तैयार करते हैं और रात को उसको ब्राडकास्ट किया जाता है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह जानना चाहते हैं कि जो हिन्दी की कमेंटरी तैयार की जाती है उसका टैक्स्ट हिन्दी में देते हैं वह ब्राडकास्ट होता है, या उसका टैक्स्ट अंग्रेजी वाले देते हैं और उसका तजुमा किया जाता है और तब ब्राडकास्ट होता है ।

Shri Sham Nath: I have no knowledge about it, Sir.

श्री भागवत शा आजाद : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि अहिन्दी भाषी क्षेत्रों में कुछ केन्द्रों से ही यह प्रसारण क्यों किया जाता है, दूसरे केन्द्रों से क्यों नहीं किया जाता ।

श्री शाम नाथ : चीज़ यह है कि हिन्दी रीजन के तमाम

श्री भागवत शा आजाद : मैंने नान हिन्दी कहा ।

श्री शाम नाथ : अभी तक इसको अहमदाबाद, बड़ोदा और रायकोट से रिले किया जाता है । लेकिन इस पर विचार किया जा सकता है कि जो और अहिन्दी रीजन के स्टेशन्स हैं उन में भी इसको रिले किया जाए ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या यह सही नहीं है कि हैदराबाद, कलकत्ता, मद्रास और मेसूर में हिन्दी जानने वालों की तादाद ज्यादा है ; यदि हाँ तो क्या सरकार वहाँ इस ब्राडकास्ट को जारी करने की सोच रही है ?

श्री शाम नाथ : मैंने कहा कि इस पर विचार किया जा सकता है ।

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: May I know whether the establishment of a new relaying station in the Parbhani district of Maharashtra has got anything to do with the relaying of Hindi version of the Parliament proceedings?

Shri Sham Nath: That is a separate question, Sir.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : लकनाल शहर में कम से कम बीस लाख हिंदू भाषी भाषी लोग होंगे । इन बीसलाख आदमियों के बासे ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कलकत्ता के बारे में तो विभूति मिश्र साहब ते सदाल किया था ।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : उन्हें तो साउथ के बारे में सवाल किया था ।

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : वह कलकत्ता के बारे में पूछ चुके हैं। मेन्वर साहब को व्यान से सुनना चाहिए।

श्री विद्याम प्रसाद : मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछता चाहूँगा कि जब हिन्दी को राष्ट्रीय भाषा के रूप में मान लिया गया है तो उनको हिन्दी में सभी स्टेशनों से ब्राइकास्ट करने में क्या ऐतराज़ है?

श्री शाम नाथ : ऐतराज़ की तो कोई बात नहीं है। लेकिन इसकी फीजिबिलिटी (feasibility) देखनी पड़ती है और जो प्रोग्राम होता है उसको एडजस्ट करना पड़ता है। मैं ने कहा कि इसके बारे में विचार किया जा सकता है कि नान-हिन्दी रीत्रिन के और जो स्टेशन्स हैं वहाँ से भी इस केंद्रीयी को ब्राइकास्ट किया जाए।

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : मेरा एक प्रश्न रह गया।

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : रह गया तो मैं क्या करूँ?

Indian Forces for West Irian

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Shri Basumatari:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Solanki:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Ram Ratan Gupta:
Shri P. C. Borooh:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri Bade:
Shri Kachhavalya:
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri Kajrolkar:

*779.

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the United Nations have asked India to supply the bulk of the troops for the United Nations security force to be dispatched to West Irian to help the existing Papuan police force in maintaining law and order; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government of India thereto and the action proposed to be taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The question does not arise.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : श्रीमन, आप ने अगला क्वेस्टियन बुला लिया है, लेकिन सलीमेंटरी क्वेस्टियन करने वाले बैठे हुए हैं।

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : कोई माननीय सदस्य लड़े नहीं हुए थे, इसलिये मैंने नैक्स्ट क्वेस्टियन बुला लिया।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : मैं खड़ा हूँ। मैं देखता रहा कि शायद उधर से सवाल पूछा जाये।

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य को उठना चाहिये था। वह उधर देखते रहे और उधर कोई माननीय सदस्य खड़ा नहीं होगा। चूंकि मैंने किसी को भी खड़ा होते नहीं देखा, इसलिये मैंने नैक्स्ट क्वेस्टियन बुला लिया।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : अब सवाल पूछने को आज्ञा दीजिये।

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री यशपाल सिंह।

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I was standing here immediately, Sir.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि वह हमारे पाय कौजे नाकारी है और हम पाकिस्तान और चीन के साथ लगे वार्डर का इन्तजाम नहीं कर सकते हैं, तो सरकार को यह मारल राइट हासिल है कि वह दूसरे देशों में अपनी फौजें भेजे।

प्रधान मंत्री तथा बैंकेश्वर-कार्य मंत्री तथा ग्रन्थ शक्ति मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू) : माननीय सदस्य ने तो ऊंचे दर्जे की मारेलिटी का सवाल किया है, लेकिन इसका जवाब यह है कि हम वहाँ नहीं भेज रहे हैं।

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Answering a question in the House on the 27th of last month—about 10 days ago—the Minister of State, Mrs. Lakshmi Menon, said that "there is no proposal that our army will be deployed in West Irian". The Prime Minister immediately speaking after her said that "some officers have been withdrawn—six or seven—from the Gaza unit, I do not think from the Congo." He said, it may be they may withdraw one or two officers, from the Congo also. What is the position exactly?

Mr. Speaker: What has that got to do with this?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: This relates to West Irian.

Mr. Speaker: The question is whether we are going to despatch some troops.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: My question on the 27th was whether our army personnel will be deployed in West Irian for U.N. purposes. Mrs. Menon said, "there is no proposal to deploy our army in West Irian." The Prime Minister said immediately that some officers may be deputed from the Gaza unit or from the Congo unit under the U.N. to West Irian. Now the answer given is that there is no proposal at all to deploy any of our army personnel in West Irian. Is that the position?

Mr. Speaker: That is what has been said now; there is no proposal to send troops to West Irian.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: From here. But will they withdraw our troops from other places and send them to West Irian?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): The question was whether India has been asked to supply the bulk of the troops for the U.N. Security force to be sent to West Irian. The answer is, "No, Sir." We have not been asked to send any troops at all. But the United Nations have suggested sending some

six officers Major, Captain, etc. from the UNEF—Indian troops in other places which are under the U.N. command—about half a dozen officers from there to West Irian. It is up to them; they are within the U.N. command, at the present moment and we have agreed.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Without consulting us?

Mr. Speaker: They are under their command.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know under what precise terms and conditions they are being sent to West Irian?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: They will go on the same terms and conditions as they are serving elsewhere, I suppose.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: May I know whether it is not a fact that before the troops which are under the U.N. are sent for action anywhere else, the concurrence of the Government of the home country from where the troops come is required and if so, whether the Indian Government has agreed to allow our officers working with the U.N. to go to West Irian?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Yes; we were asked about it and we agreed.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that the situation in the Congo has definitely improved, as Mr. Tshombe has accepted the U.N. Secretary-General's proposal for a federal system of government there, may I know whether it is a fact that Government propose to withdraw our troops from there and divert them to West Irian?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The situation perhaps has improved somewhat, though it is difficult to say about the situation in the Congo. It is for the U.N. to decide how long they require the troops there. Naturally, we have some say in the matter, but we have thus far made no such request. I would repeat, there is no question of

diverting any troops to West Irian. They are just three or four, or six altogether, relatively junior officers. They asked whether we could send them and we agreed.

Import of Sodium Nitrate

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Shri Subodh Hansda:

*780. { Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri B. K. Das:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the present import of Sodium Nitrate is not enough to meet the country's demand;

(b) if so, what steps Government are taking to meet the demand; and

(c) what is the total demand in the country?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Our imports of sodium nitrate are sufficient to meet our present requirements.

(c) Around 25,000 tons per annum.

Shri Subodh Hansda: The hon. Minister stated that we are still importing sodium nitrate. May I know for how long we propose to import this sodium nitrate from outside and whether any time limit has been fixed for stopping this import by making the country self-sufficient?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Well, Sir, this is a natural product. It is not produced synthetically. We are trying to reduce this import. As I have already answered, at one stage we were importing 40,000 to 45,000 tons, and now we are importing only 25,000 tons. In Bihar and certain areas of Uttar Pradesh more natural sodium nitrate is now being produced. As the indigenous production goes up, we shall try to reduce our import of sodium nitrate.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether any attempt has been made to have substitutes for this sodium nitrate?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Yes; by ammonium sulphate and urea. As a matter of fact, there are two aspects of the matter. One is that it is used in fertilisers. There we are trying to replace it by ammonium salt and nitrogenous salt, as the hon. Member is fully aware. Regarding the industrial use, we are trying to produce chemical sodium nitrate and potassium nitrate, and thereby we will be replacing the imported stuff by them.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know what percentage of the present consumption is being met by indigenous production, and could the hon. Minister tell us by what time we can have a substantial reduction in our import of this stuff?

Shri Manubhai Shah: 33 per cent of our demand is currently being met by indigenous production and 67 per cent by import. We hope that gradual substitution of sodium nitrate by ammonium salt and urea would make us self-sufficient very soon. But here, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the House to the fact that Chile, from whom we have to import this traditional item, is a very friendly country and some import, therefore, becomes inescapable.

Shri Vishram Prasad: Everybody knows that nitrate is very much required for nitrogenous fertilisers, and it is an every-day need for agricultural development. May I know how the Government is going to meet the shortage of Nitrate in the form of nitrogenous fertilisers in this country?

Shri Manubhai Shah: This is a much wider question. I have already told the House that sodium nitrate by no chance is a good fertiliser; on the contrary, agricultural experts do not want it.

Trade and Economic Representatives of India Abroad

*781. **Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the criterion for the choice of Indian Trade and Economic representatives overseas; and

(b) whether any special training is given in economic and commercial matters before such representatives are posted overseas?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) The Commercial and Economic posts in the Indian Missions abroad are normally manned by the Officers of Indian Foreign Service. An effort is made to find Officers who have served in commercial posts abroad or in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry and possess the knowledge and experience necessary for functioning in Commercial and Economic posts. In certain cases, non-IFS Officers, who specialise in commercial and economic work, are also selected on an *ad hoc* basis for such appointments.

(b) Officers are temporarily attached for training and briefing with the concerned departments of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry before proceeding on postings abroad, the length of the attachment varying with the previous experience of the Officer and the type of post to which he is assigned. In the case of the newly recruited IFS Officers, particular care is taken that right from the time of recruitment, the training and subsequent pattern of postings of a selected few of them is so designed as to give them an opportunity to specialise in commercial and economic matters.

Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee: May I know what attempt the Government has made to streamline the staff of

our trade missions abroad? For instance, in this report, Shri Sivashankar has mentioned that the India Stores Department in London could save about £50,000 annually if the shipping and forwarding part of its work could be given to shipping and forwarding agents. There are certain departments which are uneconomic like this. Can we not do something to streamline the departments concerned?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): It concerns me. It is uneconomical. There are two systems of working—one in Washington and the other in London. The Washington system is more economical to us and we are trying to introduce the same system in London. In fact, an officer of mine has gone to London. He is here these days. After the agreement between us and London is signed we will be able to save about £50,000 a year.

Reorganisation of Police Service in Pondicherry

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*784. { **Shri H. N. Mukerjee:**
Shri Prabhat Kar:
Shri Daji:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Police Service in Pondicherry is being reorganised;

(b) how many I.P.S. men are there in Pondicherry Police;

(c) whether the Inspector General and Superintendent of Police of Pondicherry are old French appointees; and

(d) if so, what are their qualifications?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) No, Sir.

(b) None.

(c) and (d). No, Sir. The post of Superintendent of Police in Karaikal

is, however, held by an officer of the former French Government. He is the senior-most officer among the ex-French Government police officers and has had 28 years' of service.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: May I know if the Government is not experiencing some difficulty because these police officers are not the kind of officers we have in this country and some of their activities lend themselves to allegations of nepotism and that sort of thing?

Shri Dinesh Singh: No, Sir. After the transfer, we are trying to bring the police in the former French establishments in line with the Indian police.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Could we have some idea as to the kind of people who are holding these very high offices in the police establishment there?

Shri Dinesh Singh: Most of these posts—in fact, all of them except the particular one I mentioned—are held by officers of the Indian police who are on deputation.

Shri Daji: May I know how long it will take to completely Indianise the police officers of this region?

Shri Dinesh Singh: It is Indianised. This particular gentleman I mentioned, who was formerly of the French police, is also an Indian.

Shri Nambari: In view of the fact that the population of Pondicherry and other connected places is only 4 lakhs, is it necessary to have an officer of the rank of Inspector-General of Police in such a small place?

Shri Dinesh Singh: The Inspector-General of Police in Pondicherry is of the rank of Superintendent of India.

Two Indian Nationals kidnapped by Pakistanis

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Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri H. P. Chatterjee:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:

*785. Will the Prime Minister be pleased to refer to replies given to Starred Question No. 313 and Unstarred Question No. 708 on the 14th August, 1962 and state:

(a) whether Government have been able to secure any information regarding the whereabouts or the fate of Shri Madan Bagchi, Assistant Sub-Inspector of Police and Shri Sasthi Charan Ghosh, member of the West Bengal National Volunteer Force who were over-powered and forcibly kidnapped from Indian territory by armed Pakistani nationals supported by East Pakistan Riflemen while the two men were on patrol duty at Deonapur, P. S. Raghunathganj, District Murshidabad on the 22nd of July; and

(b) what efforts have been made by Government to secure their early release?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) and (b). A reply has since been received by the District Magistrate, Murshidabad from the Deputy Commissioner Rajshahi (East Pakistan), in which it has been alleged that the two officers were arrested by the Pakistan border police, while on Pakistan territory.

The matter is being pursued further by the West Bengal Government and by our Deputy High Commissioner at Dacca.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: Are the Government aware that these two persons who are lodged in Rajshahi jail were put up for trial before a court in Rajshahi on 23rd

August? Have they any information to that effect?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: No, Sir.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: May I know if after the arrest of these officers any attempt was made by our Assistant High Commissioner in Rajshahi, or our Deputy High Commissioner in Dacca to meet them and to find out how they have been kept and what amenities are provided to them in prison?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: It is true that these two officers were lodged in Nawabganj civil jail in the district of Rajshahi. The question of granting monthly allowance to their families is under the consideration of the State Government. All attempts are being made by our Deputy High Commissioner in Dacca to see that these people are kept well.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: Am I to understand that the request of the Deputy High Commissioner of Dacca was refused by the Pakistan Government?

Mr. Speaker: Was our Deputy High Commissioner refused permission? That is his question.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): I do not know.

श्री प्रकाशवार शास्त्री : फिस तरह से कर्नल भट्टाचार्य की गिरफ्तारी के बाद उनके परिवार के निर्वाह की व्यवस्था की गई थी, उसी प्रकार इनके परिवार के निर्वाह की भी काई व्यवस्था को गई है और यदि को गई है तो उनका क्या विवरण है?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: I have stated that the question of granting allowances to their family is being considered by the State Government.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether it is a fact that recently in

addition to these two persons another two persons were kidnapped by the Pakistanis? May I also know the total number of men who were kidnapped from our side and who are in their custody?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: I want separate notice for that.

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know the total number in their custody.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I think we have stated that in reply to other questions; but I cannot give it off-hand.

Shri H. P. Chatterjee: May I know whether it is a fact that such things are normal affairs on the border and people are suffering very much? If so, what does the Government propose to do in the matter?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not think I can answer that. Obviously, the people must necessarily suffer because of such undesirable attacks. We are trying to meet the situation on the border as far as can. Generally speaking, the military are not employed there although the military may be in charge as they are now. The Bengal Government prefer to deal with the border through their own border Police. Lately, the military took over; but even so the actual persons employed, I believe, are the border Police. But, I suppose, it is open to them to use the military too.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: This is a rather serious matter because this is not only about the civilians but about the border police people also who are patrolling the border. Therefore I want to know what our Government is doing in order to get the release of these riflemen who are really a part of the border Police. Without that in future border patrolling itself will become difficult.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Of course, the Government is trying to do everything through diplomatic and

like channels. The Pakistan case is that they trespassed into Pakistan territory and hence were arrested.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that Pakistan kidnapped ten Indian nationals from Indian territory during the period 1st January to 30th June this year, what steps have Government taken to get them back because Pakistan has all along been treating our protests with open contempt and derision? Do Government propose to take any firm steps by way of tightening security measures or by taking recourse to force whenever the situation demands?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not quite understand what the hon. Member has in mind when he says 'firm steps'. But quite a number of approaches have been made by our representatives at every level.

Shri Hem Barua: I did not mean that I said that our protests have been treated with open contempt. In view of that, do Government propose to take firm steps by way of tightening security measures and by using force, if necessary?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: As I understand it, the hon. Member means forcible measures involving military force. Military force can be used and is used where such a thing happens. But after a thing has happened, where do you use military force and how do you use it? Either you use it by kidnapping their people here and there....(Interruption).

Shri Hem Barua: Are we to understand that we have left....(Interruption) even the vulnerable points of the frontier undefended?

Mr. Speaker: Can that be answered now? Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: May I know if there was a suggestion from the West Bengal Government when the late Dr. B. C. Roy was living for the grant of additional

funds from the Centre in order to enable the West Bengal Government to organise some kind of a specialised police force or border militia, like the Assam Rifles or the East Pakistan Rifles which Pakistan has on the other side, and whether any decision has been taken on that?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not remember this or any such request. I may mention that many of these incidents occur in areas about which there is dispute. They even occur in areas which have been decided and over which control has not been changed, but which in other ways have been decided that it will change. As soon as firm boundary lines are made, these will become rarer.

Mr. Speaker: The question-hour is over. Short notice question. Shri Shree Narayan Das.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTIONS

(Regarding S. N. Q. No. 11)

Shri Hem Barua: On a point of order, about this short notice question, I have to submit, there was a Calling Attention Notice on this very issue and the Prime Minister was pleased to say that he did not or he could not collect information by them and that he was going to make a statement on that motion. Now, here is a short notice question. Are we to understand that that motion has been ruled out and this has been introduced?

Mr. Speaker: I cannot say offhand what happened to that. I will find that out and enquire. The Member is not present. Therefore, I cannot call upon the Prime Minister to answer this.

Shri Hem Barua: What about the Prime Minister giving an assurance that he is going to make a statement? There was a Calling Attention motion on this.

Shri Tyagi: A short notice question is decidedly better, because on a short notice question, hon. Members might put any supplementaries while on a Statement, no further information could be elicited.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I do not remember what actually happened to that. Now, he is asking that the Prime Minister had given an assurance that he would make a statement on this subject.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: On which subject?

Mr. Speaker: Two Indian nationals were killed when some Nepalese forces trespassed into Indian territory and fired on a hut.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I am prepared to read out the answer. I would have given if the question had been put to me.

Shri Hem Barua: We had given a Calling Attention notice. On that day, he had no information with him. There was also a good bit of argument. Then he said that he was prepared to make a statement.

Mr. Speaker: That I will find out. When the short notice question is there, he should not interfere in that. Let that proceed. After it is finished, he can find out. If the hon. Prime Minister is prepared to read out the answer....

Shri Hem Barua: The Member is absent. It will be of no use.

Mr. Speaker: Even then, if the hon. Prime Minister wants to give that information certainly, I can just ask him.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The question is:

(a) Whether it is a fact that two Indian nationals were killed when some Nepalese forces trespassed into Indian territory and fired on a hut in Mirih Police Station of Dar-

jeeling district on the night of 24th August, 1962;

- (b) if so, the circumstances in which this happened; and
- (c) steps taken in this regard?

The answer is:

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir. On August 24, 1962, at about 8 P.M. some members of Nepali armed personnel trespassed into our territory and fired upon a group of nine Indians, who were taking rest in a thatched hut situated at a distance of about 100 yards from Indo-Nepali border on the land belonging to one Bal Bahadur Lama at Mechi division of Phungni Tea Estate under Mirik Police Station in West Bengal. As a result, one Bhakta Bhadur Rai was killed and Lachhman Sinchuri received serious bullet injuries. Others managed to escape under cover of darkness. The injured person died on his way to Darjeeling hospital. Four empty cases and one bullet were found at the place of occurrence. The hut bears evidence of random firing.

(c) The Government of India have handed over a note of protest over this incident to the Royal Nepalese Embassy in New Delhi. The Mirik Police have registered a case under Sections 302/326/447 I.P.S. against the culprits. The State Government has deputed armed police for patrolling on this border area. The situation is reported to be under control.

Shri Hem Barua: The Nepalese Foreign Minister has been making statements off and on to the effect that the relations between Nepal and India have deteriorated. Only yesterday, he has said that the relationship has improved. Am I to understand that these incidents are the results of an indirect encouragement by statements of this sort?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member is going into other things. If he wants to put some questions about this particular incident, he may do so.

Shri Hem Barua: Since the Nepalese forces entered into Indian territory and shot dead two persons, am I to understand that this particular point on the border is also disputed territory and it is not demarcated?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: This particular border is not disputed territory; certainly not.

Shri Hem Barua: The convenient plea always is that the border is in dispute and, therefore, the incident occurred. That was I wanted to know.

Mr. Speaker: The answer to his question has been given.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The hon. Member is thinking of the Pakistani border; this is the border with Nepal.

Shri Hem Barua: That is the convenient plea in all such cases; whether it be China or Pakistan or Nepal, that is the convenient plea which is made.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि भारत-नेपाल सीमा पर जो यह घटना हुई है उस के बारे में क्या कोई पत्र-व्यवहार नेपाल सरकार से किया गया है, और नेपाल सरकार ने उस के बारे में क्या कोई स्पष्टीकरण दिया है ?

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : जब कोई ऐसी बात होती है तो पत्र-व्यवहार किया जाता है। लेकिन आम तौर से सीमा के बारे में नहीं हुआ है।

सिक्किम में पुलों का बह जाना

+

श्री भक्त दर्शन :

S.N.Q. 12. { **श्री यशपाल सिंह :**

श्री राम रत्न गुप्त :

वया प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की गुण करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि २३ और २४ अगस्त, १९६२ को सिक्किम में तीस्ता

नदी की बाढ़ से दो बड़े पुल बह गये हैं;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उसके फलस्वरूप लगभग एक सौ मजदूरों की मृत्यु हो गई और सड़क-निर्माण का बहुत सा सामान भी नष्ट हो गया;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या उस दुर्घटना अथवा उन दुर्घटनाओं की परिस्थितियों आदि पर प्रकाश डालने वाला एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखा जायेगा;

(घ) उस सामान को बचाने व उन मजदूरों के प्राणों की रक्षा करने के लिए क्या प्रबन्ध किया गया था; और

(ङ) उन मृतकों के परिवारों को मुआवजा व सहायता देने और भविष्य की रोकथाम के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) Four bridges have been washed away and a fifth one has been damaged seriously.

(b) 83 labourers are reported missing. Some stores and equipment have also been lost and damaged.

(c) The reasons for the sudden rise in the river Teesta have not been established. It may be due to the bursting of a lake on the mountains.

(d) and (e). Necessary relief measures have been taken. The payment of compensation will be made as under rules.

Since I came into this House, I have received this information that jeeps can now ply between Siliguri and Gangtok. Today, the road is expected to be reopened for one-ton vehicles, and the road will be fit for three-ton vehicles for normal traffic in a week's time, if the weather does not deteriorate.

Shri Bhakt Darshan: May I know whether there was no prior indication about the rise in the level of the river and if so, why no arrangements could be made?

Shri Krishna Menon: We had no information of that kind. In the absence of any further investigation, we believe that it might have been due to some breaches in the lake in the mountains. That investigation is by other authorities.

Shri Bhakt Darshan: Since some other incidents of this kind happened last year also, may I know whether Government are considering any proposal to institute a high-powered inquiry into the whole affair, so that such incidents may not occur in the future?

Shri Krishna Menon: There have been no incidents of this kind. There are always incidents in road-building, but not of this kind.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि दुवारा इन पुलों को बनाने के लिये क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं और यह काम किस स्टेज पर है?

Shri Krishna Menon: I have said that the normal traffic will be restored in a week.

Shre Hem Barua: May I know whether there is no meteorological arrangement to give warning beforehand of flood etc. in the river?

Shri Krishna Menon: I do not think that meteorology helps in stopping the lakes from bursting.

Shre Hem Barua: At least the meteorological warning could have been given and steps could have been taken.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Scheme of Industrial Truce

*769. **Shri Nambari:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government intend to introduce a scheme of a 5-year industrial truce; and

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

The Minister of Labour in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). In view of the fact that various measures such as Code of Discipline in industry, programme for workers' education, setting up of Wage Boards, Code of Conduct etc., have already been taken by Government with a view to bringing about harmonious relation between the management and workers and industrial peace, and which have shown encouraging results, it is not considered necessary, at this stage, to have any special 5-year industrial truce scheme. It is considered that some time should be given to these Codes and schemes to consolidate the gains and the results already achieved.

Export of Textile Products

*774. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 672 on the 14th August, 1962 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the textile mills have to export twelve and a half per cent of their own product;

(b) whether some of the mills in Kanpur and Ahmedabad are exporting the products of other mills; and

(c) if so, whether any investigation has been made in this regard?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). The member mills of the Indian Cotton Mills Federation are trying to promote exports by mutual understanding and assistance.

Import Permits for Goa

*775. **Shri J. B. S. Bist:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have completely banned the grant of import

permits or cut them down to 1/8th of the proceeding allocation so far as Goa is concerned;

(b) what are the economic consequences of this policy; and

(c) whether Government will continue grant of import permits in view of the special position of Goa?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) During January-March 1962, the imports into Goa were limited to 1/8th of the imports effected during the calendar year 1961. For April-September 1962, a policy has been laid down according to which the goods have been divided into three categories. As per this policy, the import of 102 items has been banned, the import of 21 items has been allowed liberally for actual users, and the import of 23 items has been restricted to 10 per cent quota of the annual import of 1961. .

(b) The intention in laying down this policy is to bring the pattern of import trade of Goa into line with that of the rest of country but in allowing certain items, factors like special economic significance of these items for Goa, Daman, Diu and the need for allowing established traders to adjust themselves to changing conditions and similar factors have been sympathetically considered.

(c) The import policy for the period commencing from 1st October, 1962 is under consideration.

Vacancies in International Organisations

***778. Shri Brajeshwar Prasad:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the vacancies in the various international agencies like FAO, WHO, IMF, etc., are referred to India and advertised by the Government or the Agencies themselves;

(b) what is the procedure for selection to these vacancies; and

(c) whether it is a fact that information regarding these vacancies is circulated only among a very limited circle of Government employees?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) to (c). There are 14 specialised Agencies of the U.N., including F.A.O., W.H.O. and I.M.F. There is also another agency, the International Atomic Energy Agency, which is in special relation to the U.N. All these Agencies do not have a uniform system of recruitment. As far as India is concerned, different Ministries have been declared as operative departments in respect of the Agencies with which they are primarily concerned.

Hindustan Aluminium at Rihand

***782. Dr. Mahadeva Prasad:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hindustan Aluminium at Rihand has sought permission for increasing its capacity;

(b) if so, the details of the proposed increase; and

(c) what is Government's reaction to it?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The Hindustan Aluminium Corporation Ltd., Bombay, have submitted an application for grant of a licence under the Industries (D & R) Act, 1951, for substantial expansion of their aluminium smelter at Rihand (U.P.) from 20,000 to 50,000 metric tons per annum. The Government of India have asked the firm to investigate and submit details of important aspects of the project, like availability of raw material and means of transport, arrangements for financing the foreign exchange cost of the scheme etc.

Labour Insurance Scheme in Gujarat

*786. **Shri Yajnik:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether Gujarat is the only State in which the Labour Insurance Scheme is not operating and functioning;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the time by which the Scheme will be operating in Gujarat?

The Minister of Labour in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes.

(b) Scarcity of rented accommodation for establishing dispensaries and hospitals in Ahmedabad.

(c) By August, 1963, in Ahmedabad, when the State Government expects to complete medical arrangements.

Assets of Indian Joint Stock Companies, West Pakistan

*787. { **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
{ **Shri Ram Ratan Gupta:**

Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken regarding the question of the assets of Indian Joint Stock Companies with Pakistan on 28th July, 1962; and

(b) if so, the details of the decisions arrived at?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) No, the matter is still under discussion with the Government of Pakistan.

(b) Does not arise.

Non-Ferrous Metals for Industry

*788. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the total availability of non-ferrous metals for distribution to industry during the year;

(b) what part goes to the large scale industry and what part to small scale industry;

(c) whether there has been cut in the quota for small industries for the current term;

(d) if so, the extent of the cut; and

(e) what is Government's assessment of misuse by each sector of the industry and steps taken by Government to check the misuse?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) to (e). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 85].

Export of Cotton Textiles to Russia

{ **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**
{ **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
*789. { **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
{ **Shri B. K. Das:**
{ **Shri Bishan Chander Seth:**

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Soviet Union has entered into a deal to purchase Cotton Textiles worth Rs. 25 lakhs;

(b) if so, the terms governing this deal;

(c) whether orders for more quantity are being received from the Soviet Union; and

(d) what is the extent of these orders?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (d). An order, at negotiated prices for the export of 1,800,000 metres of printed cotton textiles valued at about Rs. 25 lakhs is under discussion with Export on the buying organisation in the U.S.S.R. A further order for approx. 7 lakh metres of bleached sheeting valued at approximately Rs. 10 lakhs is also under negotiation.

United Nations Emergency Forces

*790. **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India are also covered by the Hague ruling on the obligation of the member States of the U.N. towards the payment for the maintenance of United Nations Emergency Forces; and

(b) if so, what is the extent of this financial obligation and how it is going to be met?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) and (b). The International Court of Justice has only given an advisory opinion on this issue as requested by the General Assembly of the United Nations. This opinion is not binding on the Members of the United Nations. The question of further action, if any, to be taken in relation to the advisory opinion, therefore, rests with the United Nations. As far as the Government of India are concerned, they have been making payment regularly of their share of the expenses of the United Nations peace-keeping operations out of the funds voted by Parliament.

Conciliation Proceedings in case of Cantonment Fund Employees' Association, Ambala

2210. **Shri Chuni Lal:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the conciliation proceedings held in the charter of demands of Cantonment Fund Employees' Association, Ambala, by the Regional Labour Commissioner (Central), Kanpur, in the office of the Cantonment Board, Ambala, on the 11th April, 1962 ended in failure;

(b) if so, whether Government have received the report from the Regional Labour Commissioner (Central), Kanpur, in this behalf;

(c) if so, when and what action Government have taken in the matter; and

(d) if no action has been taken in the matter, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Labour in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). Yes.

(c) and (d). The dispute has not been considered fit for adjudication. The position is being explained to the Association.

Cashewnut Shell Liquid Processing Factories in Kerala

2211. **Shri M. K. Kumaran:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up Cashewnut Shell Liquid Processing Factories in Kerala; and

(b) if so, at what stage it is?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) There are some small scale units engaged in the production of cashewnut shell liquid in Kerala State at present. A proposal for its manufacture by solvent extraction process has been recently received.

(b) The proposal is under consideration.

New Paper Mills in Kerala

2212. **Shri M. K. Kumaran:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to establish new Paper Mills in Kerala; and

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

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) An industrial licence has been issued to one Unit and another application has been approved in principle.

Perfumery Industry in Kerala

2213. Shri M. K. Kumaran: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the possibilities of establishing a perfumery industry in Kerala using materials available in plenty in the area have been explored; and

(b) if so, whether any steps have been taken to start the industry?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). No proposals have been received by the Government for the setting up of any perfumery unit in Kerala. However, a foreign firm, viz. Messrs. Hoffman La-Roche were reported to be examining the possibility of putting up an Ionone factory in Kerala.

Accreditation of Correspondents

2214. Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state the names and addresses of accredited Indian and foreign press correspondents as on the 16th August, 1962?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Sham Nath): A statement, giving the requisite information, is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-399/62].

Information Officers

2215. Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) the present strength of the Press Information Bureau i.e., Principal Information Officers, Deputy Principal Information Officers, Information Officers and Assistant Information Officers;

(b) the strength in the years 1960 and 1961;

(c) whether there are any proposals for economy;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the total expenditure for the years 1960, 1961 and as on the 16th August, 1962?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Sham Nath): (a) and (b). The sanctioned strength is:

Designation	Present as on 31-12-60	as on 31-12-61
Principal Information Officer	I	I
Armed Forces Information Officer	I	I
Deputy Principal Information Officer	9	9
Information Officer	30	28
Assistant Information Officer	66	65

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The strength of the Press Information Bureau was reviewed, after work study undertaken by the Special Re-organisation Unit of the Ministry of Finance in 1957. The recommendations of the Committee were accepted and given effect to from 1st August 1958. Since then, there has been increase in the activities and volume of work in the Press Information Bureau without any significant corresponding increase in staff.

(e) 1960-61—Rs. 36,83,822

1961-62—Rs. 39,43,314

April 1962 to July 1962—
Rs. 13,72,842.

Accredited Correspondents' Tours

2216. { Shri A. K. Gopalan:
| Shri P. Kunhan:
| Shri Narendra Singh
| Mahida:
| Shri Y. D. Singh:

Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been the policy of Government to arrange tours of

the accredited correspondents to various projects, etc. from time to time;

(b) if so, the details of such tours arranged during 1957 to 1961;

(c) the number of the correspondents with the names of the newspapers who went on such tours;

(d) the basis on which selection of papers or correspondents is made; and

(e) the number of tours of Press Correspondents conducted in July, 1962 and upto 16th August, 1962 and the total cost involved in such tours?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Sham Nath): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-400/62].

(d) The considerations that are kept in view for the selection of papers are, the region covered, the standing of the paper, the opportunity which it has had on previous occasions, and the needs of publicity. The selection of correspondents is not confined to accredited correspondents in Delhi. Normally, invitations are sent to newspapers to participate in the conducted tours and the nomination of correspondents is left to them.

(e) One; during July-August 1962. A sum of Rs. 19,000 was sanctioned for the tour but the actual expenditure will be known after all the bills have been received. In addition, a visit of correspondents was organised by the Press Information Bureau on behalf of the Neyveli Lignite Corporation in connection with the inauguration of the first thermal power plant on August 5, 1962. The expenditure on this tour, estimated at Rs. 7,000, will be borne by the Corporation.

Branches of State Trading Corporation

2217. Shri Easwara Reddy: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to

open Branch Offices of State Trading Corporation in each State; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The State Trading Corporation already has regional offices at Madras, Bombay, Calcutta, and Visakhapatnam as well as sub-offices and field offices in various centres in different states depending upon the requirements of its work. There are no fresh proposals under consideration for opening of new branch offices in various states.

Export of Ilmenite

2218. Shri M. K. Kumaran: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have succeeded in finding new markets for Ilmenite in foreign countries; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). No. The question of finding new markets for ilmenite is primarily the responsibility of the concerns producing the mineral. However, Government are assisting them in their efforts through the Department of Atomic Energy and the State Trading Corporation.

Rural Industrial Estates in Punjab

2219. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the places in which Rural Industrial Estates started in Punjab in 1961-62; and

(b) the names of the places where they will be started in 1962-63?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry

(Shri Kanungo): (a) Ten Rural Industrial Estates were started in Punjab in 1961-62 at the following places:

1. Sarai Naga
2. Otalon
3. Sohna
4. Dharampur
5. Barwala
6. Ghuman
7. Panjgrain
8. Banur
9. Rurka Kalan
10. Jawali

(b) It is proposed to start 15 Rural Industrial Estates in Punjab in 1962-63 at the following places:

1. Sunam
2. Dhudeke
3. Fatehgarhchurain
4. Kathunangal
5. Una
6. Hariana
7. Nakodar
8. Sabhanpura
9. Ramgarhiadaran
10. Pinjore
11. Kaithal
12. Rai
13. Fatehabad
14. Mohindergarh
15. Debragopipur.

Sericulture Industry in Punjab

2220. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the allotment of funds made by the Centre for each of the schemes for the development of Sericulture Industry in Punjab State during 1960-61 and 1961-62;

(b) the amount utilised by the State under each of the schemes in these years;

(c) whether the allotment has been fully utilised; and

(d) if not, the reason therefor?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry

(Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). According to the procedure effective from 1958-59 onwards, outlays for State Governments' schemes are fixed industry-wise and not scheme-wise. The following table shows the outlay and amount utilised during 1960-61 and 1961-62 for the development of sericulture industry in Punjab State:

(Rupees in lakhs)

Year	Outlay	Amount utilised
1960-61 .	2.95	1.49 (Actual)
1961-62	4.00	2.95 (Anticipated)

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The shortfall in expenditure is mainly due to delays in acquisition of land, purchase of stores, etc.

Paper Mill at Panipat

2221. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the up-to-date position with regard to the setting up of a paper mill at Panipat (Punjab) in collaboration with an American firm; and

(b) the details thereof with the target date when it will start functioning?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry

(Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). The licensee firm has now requested the Government for permission to enter into foreign collaboration with a Canadian firm who will also supply the plant and machinery on a long term credit basis. The revised proposal is under consideration of Government. It generally takes three years for a mill of the proposed size to come into production after all the preliminaries have been completed.

Khadi and Village Industries in Punjab

2222. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of money sanctioned for the development of Khadi and Village Industries in Punjab during the Second Five Year Plan;

(b) how much of it has been utilised: and

(c) what is the record of physical achievements?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) During the Second Plan period, the Khadi and Village Industries Commission has disbursed Rs. 764.08 lakhs for the development of Khadi and Village Industries in Punjab.

(b) Information is being collected and it will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

(c) A statement showing the production and employment provided during each of the five years of the Second Plan period under Khadi and various village industries is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 86].

Khadi and Village Industries in Madras

2223. Shri M. P. Swamy: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount sanctioned by the All India Khadi and Village Industries Board to the Madras Khadi and Village Industries Board during 1961-62;

(b) the amount actually spent;

(c) the different projects undertaken by the Madras Khadi and Village Industries Board during 1961-62: and

(d) how many persons were given employment as a result of the various projects?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) Rs. 84.27 lakhs.

(b) The Khadi and Village Industries Commission allows one year for the utilization of funds and as such information regarding funds actually spent is not available.

(c) Schemes for the development of the following industries are being implemented:

(i) Khadi (including Ambar Charkha).

(ii) Processing of Cereals and Pulses.

(iii) Village Oil.

(iv) Village Leather.

(v) Gur and Khandsari.

(vi) Palm Gur.

(vii) Non-edible Oil and Soap.

(viii) Handmade Paper.

(ix) Bee-keeping Industry.

(x) Fibre.

(xi) Pottery.

(xii) Carpentry and Blacksmithy.

(xiii) Lime stone.

(d) According to the details available so far, full-time and part-time employment was provided for 2.81 lakhs persons.

निर्यात

२२२४. श्री म० ल० द्विवेदी : क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वास्तविक उपभोक्ताओं के कोटे में निर्यात संबंधन के लिए जो कटौती की गई है उसका क्या फल हुआ है; और

(ख) इस कटौती का कितने उपभोक्ताओं पर प्रभाव पड़ा है?

वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्रालय में अन्तर्व्विषय व्यापार मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) :

(क) विदेशी मुद्रा की कमी के कारण

(c) what action, if any, has been taken to get back the possession?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) to (c). An exact idea of small areas in Assam and Tripura in adverse *de facto* possession of Pakistan can only be formed after the entire border has been demarcated. At the Conference of the Chief Secretaries of West Bengal and Assam and the Chief Commissioner of Tripura, with the Chief Secretary of East Pakistan, held at Dacca on August 1-2, 1962, it was agreed that demarcation work on this border should be expedited and areas in adverse possession of either country, exchanged as soon as possible.

Mallik Colony in 24 Parganas

2229. Shrimati Renu Chakravarty. Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the West Bengal Government submitted its development plan for Mallik Colony at 207 B.T. Road, P.S. Baranagar, 24 Parganas and requested sanction of an amount of Rs. 76,000 in November, 1961;

(b) whether the municipalities were asked if they were agreeable to take up the responsibility of development;

(c) whether it is a fact that 40 out of 42 municipalities have regretted their inability to accept this under the terms and conditions laid down by Government;

(d) whether it is a fact that the inhabitants of Mallik Colony are suffering tremendously due to lack of adequate drinking water, light and conservancy arrangements; and

(e) what steps Government propose to take to expedite the development plan of the Colony and its regularisation?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Mebr Chand Khanna): (a) Yes. The proposal has been

referred back to the State Government for re-examination in accordance with the procedure prescribed for such cases.

(b) Yes.

(c) The Government of West Bengal have reported that 38 out of 41 Municipalities have regretted their inability to accept the responsibility of development.

(d) The Government of West Bengal do not consider that the inhabitants of Mallik Colony are facing any serious difficulties

(e) The scheme for development will be considered if the Municipality is willing to accept a loan. As regards regularisation, the position is that out of 157 families in Mallik Colony, possession of 130 families has already been regularised. Regularisation of the remaining families is under way.

Bagalkot Cement Company Ltd.

2230. Shri S. B. Patil: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the serious charge of misappropriation and misdirection of funds, equipments, stores and services of the Bagalkot Cement Company Limited, Bagalkot in Mysore State as revealed in the Annual reports of the said company for 1961; and

(b) if so, what action Government propose to take against the Managing Agents in the interest of shareholders and the development of such industries?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes, Sir, these allegations have come to Government's notice.

(b) Government understand that at the last general meeting of the company, the shareholders appointed a committee of five, headed by a well-known Solicitor of Bombay, to look

into these allegations and that the report of this Committee is likely to be considered by the shareholders at the adjourned general meeting of the company to be held on the 10th September, 1962. In view of the developments, Government do not propose to take any other action at present.

Coffee Plantations

2221. Shri Rameshwar Rao: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a new disease affecting coffee plantations which is reducing its production;

(b) whether the new disease can be partly responsible for this shortfall in production;

(c) how this shortfall will affect our export;

(d) the details of the steps proposed to be taken to combat the new disease; and

(e) whether the measures suggested by a Special Expert Committee in their report have been fully implemented and, if not, to what extent they have been implemented?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). It has not yet been possible to establish either that the whole complex of symptoms observed in recent years in different coffee estates are due to a new disease or that the decrease in crop yields in certain years could be ascribed even partly to the prevalence of such a disease and not due to cyclical variation in crop yield which are known to occur in coffee production.

(c) Does not arise in view of the reply to (a) and (b) above.

(d) and (e). Investigations conducted by the Research Department of the Coffee Board since 1959 have been intensified. The effects of the remedial measures taken on the basis

of the findings of such investigations are being watched. The other aspects of the problem are also being investigated in the Agronomy, Botany, Chemistry, Mycology and Entomology Divisions of the Research Department with the guidance and assistance of eminent scientists and other research institutions in the country. All possible steps have been taken to implement the recommendations of the Special Expert Committee.

Shop Assistants in Tripura

2232. Shri Biren Dutta: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) the number of shop assistants in Tripura;

(b) for how many hours they work;

(c) whether there is any Act guaranteeing their security of services;

(d) if not, whether Government propose to adopt any law in this respect; and

(e) whether any minimum wages are proposed to be fixed for them?

The Minister of Labour in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri Hathi): (a) 1135 during 1961 within Agartala Municipality, where the Act is in force.

(b) Not more than 10 hours a day subject to a maximum of 56 hours in a week in accordance with the provisions of the Bengal Shops and Establishments Act, 1940 extended to Tripura in 1953.

(c) and (d). There is no special law regarding the security of service of Shop Assistants, but if they are discharged or dismissed and an industrial dispute is raised as a consequence it can be dealt with under the Industrial Disputes Act.

(e) The employment in shops has not been included in the Schedule to the Minimum Wages Act 1948, and the question of fixation of minimum wages of the shop assistants by the Tripura Administration does not arise.

**Refugee Quarters in Kingsway Camp,
Delhi**

2233. Shri P. C. Borooh: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3207 on the 15th June, 1962 and state:

(a) whether the number of families consisting of more than 5 members referred to in part (c) of the previous question has since been ascertained;

(b) if so, what is the number;

(c) whether an assurance was given to the allottees of double quarters of Reids Line, Kingsway Camp for consideration of their cases for allotment of two quarters to such families if some quarters are left out after the initial allotment is completed;

(d) if so, what action has been taken for allotment of those quarters;

(e) whether any fresh representation has been received from the association of the refugees concerned; and

(f) if so, Government's decision thereon?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). 34 families consisting of more than 5 members were allotted two tenements each in the Reids Lines, Kingsway Camp.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) No.

(f) Does not arise.

आकाशवाणी के स्टाफ आर्टिस्ट

२२३४. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री स० ब० पाटिल :

या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) लोक-सभा के पिछले अधिवेशन में उहोंने आकाशवाणी के स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों

की सेवा सम्बन्धी शर्तें मुद्रारने के बारे में जो आश्वासन दिये थे उन्हें पूछा करने के सम्बन्ध में क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं;

(ख) क्या भारत सरकार के स्थायी कर्मचारियों को प्राप्त सिटी कम्प्लेक्टरी अलाउन्स, मकान किराया तथा उधार आदि की मुविधायें स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों को भी दी जाती हैं; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इमका क्या कारण है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (डा० ब०गोपाल रेही): (क) पिछले अधिवेशन में बजट पर बहस के दौरान, मैंने स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों के ठेके की वर्तमान तीन साल को अवधि को ५ साल तक बढ़ाने की सम्भावना के बारे में चर्चा की थी। यह और दूसरे संबंधित मामले विचाराधीन हैं।

(ख) आकाशवाणी के स्टाफ आर्टिस्ट मिटी कम्प्लेक्टरी अलाउन्स या मकान किराया के हकदार नहीं हैं। लेकिन वे सरकारी निवास-स्थान के पाने और नीचे लिखे कुछ कर्जों और एडवान्स के हकदार हैं:—

(१) रेडियो सेट खरीदने के लिए कर्जा,

(२) फैस्टीवल एडवान्स,

(३) टी० ए० एडवान्स,

(४) बाढ़, बवंडर, इत्यादि जैसे संकट के समय एडवान्स, और

(५) चिकित्सा के लिए एडवान्स।

(ग) आकाशवाणी के स्टाफ आर्टिस्ट नियमित सरकारी कर्मचारी नहीं हैं। उनकी फीस और दूसरी शर्तें उन के साथ हुए करार और इस बारे में बनाये गये नियमों पर निर्भर करती हैं।

Construction of Houses for Plantation Workers

2235. { Shri P. Kunhan:
 Shri P. C. Borooh:
 Shri Narendra Singh Mahida:
 Shri P. K. Deo:
 Shri Buta Singh:

Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the number of houses built in each State (year-wise) under the plantation labour housing scheme since its introduction by Government in April, 1956;

(b) the total allotment given by Planning Commission for the construction of houses under the scheme to each State during the aforesaid period (year-wise);

(c) whether the State Governments have fully spent the allotted sums;

(d) if not, what is the shortfall;

(e) what is the reason for this shortfall;

(f) whether it is also a fact that the progress in implementation of the scheme is too slow; and

(g) if so, the steps being taken to accelerate the progress of the scheme?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna):
 (a) to (d). A statement showing the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 88].

(e) to (g). The progress has been slow mainly on account of the inability of the planters to furnish the security asked for by State Governments for loans advanced under the Scheme. To overcome this difficulty, the State Governments have been asked to set up Pool Guarantee Funds, which could serve as collateral security against bad debts etc., which might result from the relaxation of the security conditions. Draft model rules for the administration of the funds were also circulated to them in January, 1962, to facilitate the setting up of the fund.

A working Group has also been recently set up by the Ministry of Labour and Employment to go into the whole question of finance and to devise ways and means to ensure speedy completion of the housing programme for plantation workers.

Reservation of Beds in Employees State Insurance Scheme Hospital

2236. Shri P. Kunhan: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether any reservation of beds has been made in hospitals for workers under Employees State Insurance Scheme; and

(b) if so, the total number of beds reserved in each State?

The Minister of Labour in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes.

(b)

Name of State I	General (including maternity beds) 2	T. B. beds 3	Total 4
Andhra Pradesh	98	62	160
Assam		10	10
Bihar	59	15	74
Delhi	80	30	10
Kerala	124	67	191

1	2	3	4
Madras . . .	356 (150 in ESI Hospital, Madras).	223	579
Madhya Pradesh	127	86	213
Maharashtra	625 (300 in Mahatma Gandhi Memorial Hospital, Bombay)	535	1160
Mysore . . .	175 (148 in ESI Hospital, Bangalore)	67	242
Rajasthan	7	15	22
Punjab . . .	48	6	54
Uttar Pradesh . . .	112 (ESI Hospital, Kanpur)		112
West Bengal	296	210	506
GRAND TOTAL	2107	1326	3433

Indians in Ceylon

2237. Shri Rameshwar Tantia: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Ceylonese Government is imposing restrictions on the employment of Indian settlers in Ceylon; and

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken or propose to take in this regard?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). Under the Ceylonisation policy of the Government of Ceylon, certain quotas have been fixed for employment of Ceylonese and non-Ceylonese in various commercial, industrial and planting concerns in Ceylon. The restrictions apply to all non-Ceylonese including the stateless persons of Indian origin, i.e. those who have not been registered either as Ceylonese citizens or as Indian citizens.

The scheme which had so far been in operation in the urban areas only

was recently sought to be extended to the estates where a large number of the stateless people are employed. A Bill seeking to give effect to this proposal was introduced in the Ceylon Parliament on the 23rd May, 1962.

The Government of India have pointed out to the Government of Ceylon that by depriving the stateless persons of their employment they would be forcing such people to apply for Indian citizenship which was not in accordance with the Indo-Ceylon Agreements of 1954.

Further consideration of the Bill has been postponed.

International Fairs at Zagreb, Yugoslavia

2238. Shri Rameshwar Tantia: Will Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are participating in the International fairs at Zagreb in Yugoslavia to be held from 8th to 23rd September, 1962;

(b) the aim in our participation; and

(c) the main items on which a specific stress will be laid, to promote the exports?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The participation is being organised with a view to giving extensive visual commercial publicity to Indian goods and merchandise so as to create, extend and maintain the market for Indian goods in Yugoslavia and its adjoining countries;

(c) Apart from the traditional items like tea, coffee, pepper, coir, hides and skins etc., stress will also be laid on the display of non-traditional items of export like precision and scientific instruments, sewing machines, bicycles, vacuum flasks, batteries, diesel engines, electric motors, lathes etc. and such consumer items as canned fruits, pharmaceuticals and toilet goods.

Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Mills Ltd.

2239.] Shri Sonnavane:
] Shri P. N. Kaval:
] Shri Siddiah:
] Shri Himatsingka:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state when the examination of the report of the Committee appointed under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act to enquire into the affairs of the Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Mills Ltd., Sholapur will be completed and the report laid on the Table?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): The report of the Committee is expected shortly. Being a confidential document it would not be in the public interest to place a copy on the Table of the House.

Targets of Rajasthan Third Plan

2240. Shri Kashi Ram Gupta: Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Rajasthan Government has of their own accord contemplated or is being asked by Government of India to reduce their Third Five Year Plan targets; and

(b) if so, to what extent the Plan targets are going to be reduced?

The Minister of Planning and Labour and Employment (Shri Nanda): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Aid and Loans to Mysore State

2241. Shri S. B. Patil: Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of aid and loans given to the Mysore State during First and Second Five Year Plans;

(b) for what specific projects were the aid and loans given; and

(c) how far the projects were completed?

The Minister of Planning and Labour and Employment (Shri Nanda): (a) Information is being collected from the State Government.

(b) and (c). According to the procedure, Central assistance is estimated on the basis of approved outlay and patterns for different schemes included in the State's Plan, but intimated by heads of development. Payment is made according to expenditure reported by State Finance Department. It is, therefore, not possible to indicate, except for specified river valley projects, the Central assistance given during the Second Plan by individual schemes.

Press Information Bureau

2242. Shri Bishwanath Roy: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) the expenses incurred in the Press Information Bureau in 1959, 1960, 1961 and estimated expenditure for 1962;

(b) the expenses incurred by headquarters and branches;

(c) the expenses incurred in English publicity and Hindi as well as regional languages separately; and

(d) the steps being taken to economise the expenditure?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Sham Nath): (a)

	Rs.
(a) 1959-60	38,00,974
1960-61	36,83,822
1961-62	39,43,314
Estimated expenditure for 1962-63	39,17,000

(b)	Year	Head-quarters	Branch/ Regional Offices	Rs.	Rs.
				Rs.	Rs.
1959-60	.	26,06,791	11,94,183		
1960-61	.	24,52,357	12,31,465		
1961-62	.	26,14,778	13,28,536		
Estimated expenditure for 1962-63	.	25,65,300	13,51,700		

(c) It is not possible to allocate expenditure separately to English publicity and to publicity in Hindi and regional languages.

(d) There are no proposals for any reduction in the existing services. Care is being taken to see that utmost economy in expenditure is effected in running the services.

रोजगार के दफ्तरों में नाम दर्ज व्यक्ति

2243. श्रीमती सावित्री निगम : क्या अम और रोजगार मंत्री यह बताने को कुपा करेंगे कि संघ राज्य-सेवा में पिछले १ वर्ष में कितने व्यक्तियों ने रोजगार दफ्तरों में नाम रजिस्टर कराये और कितनों को नौकरियाँ दिलाई गईं ?

अम और रोजगार मंत्रालय में अम मंत्री (श्री हाथी) अगस्त, १९६१ से जुलाई, १९६२ तक संघ राज्य-सेवा को रोजगार कार्यालयों में दर्ज नाम तथा इन कार्यालयों की सहायता में रोजगार पाने वालों की संख्या :

संघ राज्य-सेवा	दर्ज नाम रोजगार	पाने वालों	की	संख्या
दिल्ली	१०८७९६	८४७६		
हिमाचल प्रदेश	१६७२६	३५६५		
मणिपुर	४५४६	६८२		
पांडुचेरी	२३६१	१५७		
त्रिपुरा	७४८३	६४४		
		१४४६३२	१३८२४	

नोट : अंडमान निकाबार द्वीप समूह में पोर्ट लेपर के लिये एक रोजगार दफ्तर खोलने की मजबूरी दी जा चुकी है, लेकिन यह दस्तर जुलाई १९६२ तक चाल नहीं हुआ ।

Industrial Estates in U.P., Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh

2244. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Industrial Estates set up so far or likely to be set up in the near future in Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh;

(b) the details of the said Estates;

(c) the contribution of the States in the Scheme?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 89].

Typewriters

2245. Shri Bishanchander Seth: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the number of typewriters produced in India every year and the number required for home consumption;

(b) whether Government are considering a proposal to export typewriters to other countries in view of large production; and

(c) if so, the names of the countries where these will be exported?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) The number of typewriters produced during the years 1959, 1960, 1961 and 1962 (Jan.—June) was 21,437, 23,549, 31,101 and 18,009 respectively. No authoritative assessment of the number required for home consumption is available. At present, almost in the typewriters manufactured in the country cater to the internal demand.

(b) and (c). Some typewriters are already being exported from India mainly to Ceylon, Singapore, Malaya, Burma and Pakistan. One of the manufacturers has put forward a programme for export of a substantial number of typewriters and necessary assistance for import of raw materials and components against that export programme is being extended to them.

Training of Apprentices in Government of India Press, New Delhi

2246. { Shri Balmiki:
 { Shri D. S. Patil:

Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) how many apprentices were given training in book-binding and

machine-minding in the first batch under the Scheme of Apprenticeship Training Scheme for training technical personnel in the Government of India Presses, introduced in 1958, at the Government of India Press, New Delhi;

(b) how many of these completed their training, and when; and

(c) how many of those who have completed their training have already been provided employment by Government?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna):

(a) Three in bindery, two in machine-minding and also three in compository.

(b) All the eight.

(c) The three trained in compository.

Development of Agriculture in Goa

2247. Shri P. C. Borooh: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the present level of annual agricultural yield in Goa and the total area of land under cultivation; and

(b) the target of agricultural produce in Goa to be achieved under the Third Plan?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru):

(a) The present level of annual agricultural yield in Goa is 75,000 tons and the total area under cultivation is approximately 3,83,965 acres.

(b) It is estimated that by the end of the Third Plan the total annual yield will be in the neighbourhood of 1,25,000 tons.

Import of Consumer goods for Goa

2248. Shri P. C. Borooh: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) how far Goa depends on imports in regard to consumer goods;

(b) to what extent these demands are likely to be met indigenously by supply from other parts of the country; and

(c) how far these goods will be allowed to be imported during the ensuing year?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The main items of consumer goods available indigenously in Goa are coconut, cashewnuts, betel nuts, fish and salt. All varieties of consumer and other goods produced in or imported into the rest of India are allowed to move freely into Goa. As a result of this, to a great extent demands of consumer goods is met from supplies from the rest of India. A List of items of consumer goods which have been permitted to be imported from abroad for consumption in Goa, taking into account their special significance for Goa for April—September, 1962 licensing period is given below:

1. Milk (powdered and condensed).
2. Butter.
3. Cutlery excepting Safety razors and blades.
4. Fishing nets and Yarn.
5. Perfumery, lotions, powders etc. (Toilet).
6. Spices.
7. Watches, and Time-pieces (below Rs. 100).
8. Celluloid and Gelatine material.
9. Meat, tinned.
10. Whisky.
11. Cognac (Brandy).
12. Wines, common red.
13. Wines, common white.
14. Wines, foaming like Champagne.
15. Wines, porto.
16. Liquors.
17. Paper (Printing).
18. Paper (Wrapping).

19. Permissible varieties of Textiles, the following:—

Twill and Satin Italians, Super Mulls, Umbrella cloth, Fine lawns and Musline, Organ-dies, Poplins, Bretonne nets, Cambrics, Corduroys, Limricks, and fashion prints, i.e., prints with permanent synthetic resin finishes designed to give properties like crease resistance, Abrasion resistance, permanent glaze voils, Lappets, Satin drills and jeans, Satin drills, etc.

20. Cheese (tins and balls).

21. Foodstuff sundry.

22. Tinned foodstuff.

23. Paper for Cigarettes.

(c) The policy in regard to the import of consumer goods into Goa from abroad for the next licensing period beginning in October, 1962 is at present under consideration.

Imported Watches Seized in Goa, Daman and Diu

2249. Shri P. C. Borooh: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether large stocks of imported costly watches have been seized from the former Portuguese territories of Goa, Daman and Diu;

(b) if so, to what extent;

(c) how they have been or are to be disposed of;

(d) whether stocks of other imported goods, apparently intended for smuggling have also been found from these territories; and

(e) if so, to what extent?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru):

(a) to (e). Large quantities of articles like watches, cigarette lighters, etc. were imported into Goa, Daman and Diu during the Portuguese regime. These quantities were much larger

than those required for *bona fide* sale in those territories and the Portuguese authorities encouraged smuggling of these articles into India.

Several importers had placed orders for these articles and made payment for them before liberation. When these articles arrived in Goa, Daman and Diu after liberation, they were accordingly released by the Customs authorities. It was found, however, that the quantities of such articles which came into Daman were abnormally large and it was apprehended that most of them will find their way into the rest of India. The Government of India felt, therefore, that in order to prevent profiteering, certain measures should be taken to ensure that these articles are sold at prices more or less comparable to those prevailing elsewhere in India and that only reasonable profits are earned by the merchants in Daman. Pending finalisation of these measures, release of these parcels to the importers was being held up.

The Lt. Governor has now issued an order authorising release of the consignments in question on payment of the duty and on payment of an additional surcharge for the Daman Improvement Fund.

Proposal for Ban on Nuclear Tests

2250. Shri P. C. Boroah: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India proposed to the 17 Nation Disarmament Conference that the Soviet and U.S. Co-Chairmen alone should try to thrash out a nuclear test ban agreement; and

(b) if so, with what response it was met at the Conference?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru):

(a) The Disarmament Conference has adopted certain procedures of work including a system of discussions in the Plenary Session, the Committee of

the Whole and the Nuclear Sub-Committee. The representatives of U.S.A. and U.S.S.R. are nominated as Co-chairmen of the Conference. One of the practices followed at the Conference is to refer a particular issue to the two Co-chairmen where there is a possibility of an agreed solution in view of differences between the two sides having been narrowed. This procedure has led to some success on past occasions. Accordingly, in his statement at the Conference on August, 20, 1962, the Indian delegate drew attention to this practice and suggested that at the present moment, when the differences between the two sides on the nuclear tests issue had narrowed and the need for agreement was urgent, it might be helpful to adopt that practice.

(b) The suggestion was accepted by the Co-chairmen and approved by the Disarmament Committee.

Textile Mill in Bihar

2251. Shri Shree Narayan Das: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether any and, if so, what progress has been made in the direction of setting up of textile mill in the State of Bihar; and

(b) when the same is likely to go into production?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). A licence was issued in February 1957 for setting up a textile mill with 12,000 spindles at Patna. Progress in the implementation of this licence is reported to be as follows:—

- (1) Capital worth Rs. 20 lakhs has been raised.
- (2) Main factory building has been completed.
- (3) Orders for the entire machinery has been placed and 90 per cent. of the machinery has already been received.

The project is expected to be completed by the end of 1962.

Industrial Zones of Bihar and Orissa

2253. Shri H. C. Soy: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the industrial zones of Bihar and Orissa are equally rich in forest products *viz.*, timber, bamboo, sawai grass and other products;

(b) whether it is a fact that progress made to develop cottage and small-scale industries based on these products has been very poor;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to draw up comprehensive schemes to accelerate the progress in this sphere; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A number of cottage and small industrial units consuming forest products have come up, although the progress in this field has been slow.

(c) and (d). As a result of the surveys carried out in these two States, following new industries have been suggested for the development of cottage and small scale industries:—

1. Wool seasoning.
2. Wooden furniture.
3. Joinery.
4. Railway wagon components and sleepers.
5. Tanning dyes.
6. Distillation of oils.
7. Pharmaceuticals based on herbs and drugs available in the forest of two States.

In addition to the above-mentioned surveys, the National Council of Applied Economic Research have also carried out techno-economic surveys of the two States and their reports have been published.

The Government of Orissa is taking steps for setting up the following industrial units in co-operative fold under Panchayat industries programme:

1. Carpentry Unias.
2. Saw Mills.
3. Wood seasoning plants.

It has also set up two pilot projects for exploitation of forest resources.

The programme for Bihar is under preparation.

Production of Tasar Cloth in Bihar

2251. Shri H. C. Soy: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Chotanagpur district in Bihar is a large cocoon producing area and that weaving of 'tasar' cloth is an indigenous industry; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to consume this production of cocoon locally and to encourage and develop the indigenous weavers?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

The State Government of Bihar, with financial assistance from the Government of India, have implemented a number of schemes with a view to encouraging the reelers and spinners to utilise the cocoons locally. There are five training-cum-production centres for tasar reeling and spinning—two in Singhbhum district, one in Hazaribagh district, one in Santhal Parganas and one in Monghyr district. These Centres are in the nature of peripatetic demonstration parties. 200 persons were trained in tasar reeling and spinning during the Second Plan under this scheme. The State Government is also imparting training in tasar

reeling and spinning at the Government Silk Institute, Bhagalpur. During the Second Plan 195 persons were trained in this Institute. The State Government has purchased 55 improved tasar reeling machines and 33 tasar spinning machines for distribution among the trained persons on 50 per cent. subsidy basis. In addition, a regular training programme in spinning and reeling has been in operation in all the tasar production centres, aseed stations and other departmental units in the State. During the Second Plan period over 8,000 persons are reported to have been trained under this programme. The State Government has also organised mobile tasar silk weaving tutional classes in 5 important centres for imparting training in weaving.

The State Government proposes to set up more Training-cum-production Centres and Co-operative Societies in the districts of Singhbhum, Ranchi, Hazaribagh, Dhanbad, Palamau and Santhal Parganas during the remaining period of the Third Plan, so as to use cocoons locally in all its manufacturing processes, including weaving of cloth.

National Small Industries Corporation Ltd.

2256. { Shri Kashi Ram Gupta:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri R. Barua:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the different kinds of machineries that are supplied to small-scale industries through the National Small Industries Corporation Ltd.;

(b) whether it is a fact that as late as 1st August, 1961 the ceiling was raised to Rs. 5,25,000 for giving printing machinery on hire-purchase by the National Small Industries Corporation Ltd. on a representation by the All India Federation of Master Printers;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the National Small Industries Corporation

has, immediately thereafter, banned the supply of printing machinery on hire-purchase basis; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) The Corporation supplies industry machinery and machine tools required mainly for the manufacture of consumer goods and spare parts.

(b) With effect from the 30th May, 1961, the ceiling for supply of printing machinery was raised from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 52,500 (and not Rs. 5,25,000) in view of the additional incidence of customs duty on imported machinery.

(c) The ban was imposed only in January, 1962.

(d) The ban was considered necessary in view of the fact that there has been very rapid expansion in the printing industry in the small scale sector and the existing capacity was considered adequate.

Companies Act

2257. { Shri Himmatsinhji:
Shrimati Gayatri Devi:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are contemplating any change in the Companies Act; and

(b) if so, on what lines?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) Not at present.

(b) Does not arise.

Acetate Flake Production Project in Mysore

2258. Shrimati Sarojini Mahishi: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether any application has been received for setting up a project in

Mysore State for the production of acetate flake and yarn;

(b) if so, at what stage the matters have come up; and

(c) what steps are being taken by Government to expedite the same in view of the large imports of acetate yarn annually in the country?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). An industrial licence has already been granted. The terms of foreign collaboration submitted by the firm are under consideration.

Manufacture of Playing Cards

2259. { Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Kashi Ram Gupta:
Shri K. Barua:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the firms manufacturing playing cards in India;

(b) how many of them are working with foreign collaboration; and

(c) whether Government are considering to give a licence to a foreign firm for manufacturing playing cards?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) A list is placed on the Table of the House.

LIST

The following firms are manufacturing playing cards in the Small Scale Sector:—

1. M/s. M. Vadilal & Co., Bombay.
2. M/s. Favourite Book Cloth Mart, Bombay.
3. M/s. National Playing Card Co., Bombay.
4. M/s. Western Playing Card Co., Bombay-4.
5. M/s. Ganga Saran & Sons Ltd., Calcutta.
6. M/s. Leonard Bierman S.A., Govt. Place, Calcutta.

7. M/s. United Playing Card Co., Bombay-3.
8. M/s. Popular Fine Art Litho Works, Bombay-7.
9. M/s. United Fine Art Lithographers, Bombay-10.
10. M/s. Metro Playing Card Co., Bombay.
11. M/s. Bharat Varnish Mfg. Co., Agra Road, Bombay-39.
12. M/s. Co-operative Fine Art Litho Works, Bombay.
13. M/s. Sharda Paper Box Mfg. Co., Bombay.
14. M/s. Ashok Brothers Ltd., Fort, Bombay.
15. M/s. Basra Playing Cards Co., Bombay-3.
16. M/s. Modern Litho Works, Bombay.
17. M/s. Western India Art Litho-works, Hathibagh Lane, Bombay.
18. M/s. Pride of India Press, Bombay-7.
19. M/s. Bulten Fire Art Litho Works, Bombay.
20. Novelty Printers, Anesley Road, Bombay.
21. M/s. Eastern Litho Works, Babula Tank Road, Bombay.
22. M/s. Imperial Playing Card Co., Delhi.
23. M/s. Eagle Playing Cards Mfg. Co., Lal Kuan, Delhi.
24. M/s. India House, Delhi.
25. M/s. Anil Playing Card Co., Delhi-Shahdara.
26. M/s. Sethi Bros., Sadar Bazar, Delhi.
27. M/s. City Press, Bara Hindu Rao, Delhi.
28. M/s. Swantantra Playing Card Co., Pahari Dhiraj, Delhi.

(b) Government has not so far approved any scheme of foreign collaboration for the manufacture of playing cards.

(c) No, Sir.

Starting of Printing Press

2260. { Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Kashi Ram Gupta:
. Shri R. Barua:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration for a collaboration between the Roy Thompson Group and of our business-men to start a big printing press; and

(b) if so, whether they will be permitted to enter into commercial printing and packaging as well or restricted only to book production?

The Minister of Industry in Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Government of India have approved the proposal of M/s. New Horizons Private Ltd., New Delhi to establish a company in India in collaboration with M/s. Thomson Organisation Ltd., U.K. for the printing, publication and distribution of books, which will be primarily scientific, technical and other standard text-books. M/s. New Horizons Private Ltd., have since proposed that in the event of any spare un-utilised capacity of the machinery being available, the Indian Company may also be allowed to undertake such work which helps to earn and/or save foreign exchange. The proposal is under consideration.

उत्तर प्रदेश के लिये स्वीकृत घनराशि

२२६१. श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या योजना मंत्री २१ मई १९६२ के अतारांकित प्रश्न संस्था १६३६ वें उत्तर के मध्यम में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सन् १९६१-६२ में उत्तर प्रदेश को तीसरी योजना के लिये स्वीकृत घनराशि में से कितनी का वास्तविक उपयोग हुआ; और

(ख) सन् १९६२-६३ के वित्तीय वर्ष में उत्तर प्रदेश को प्रत्यक्ष मद में कितनी कितनी घनराशियां देना स्वीकार किया गया है?

योजना, अम एवं रोजगार मंत्री (श्री गुलजारीलाल नन्दा) : (क) राज्य सरकार में अभी तक सूचना प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

(ख) एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखा गया है :

विवरण

विकास मद	(रुपया लाखों में)	१९६२-६३ बजट
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३. सिंचाई तथा बिजली	२३७२.४०	
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४. उद्योग तथा लान	३५०.५६	
सड़क	६८२.३८	
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५. परिवहन तथा संचार	६८६.६६
सामान्य शिक्षा	७४४.१५
तकनीको शिक्षा तथा वै-	
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स्वास्थ्य	६८.३६
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पिछड़े वर्गों का कल्याण	१७०.४३
समाज कल्याण	१०.७३
श्रम तथा श्रम कायाण	७४.५५
जन सहयोग	१.०५
६. समाज सेवाएं	१६७७.४४
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अन्य	५७.४९
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12.09 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTERS OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

(i) SHOOTING OF MR. PAUTING PHOM IN NAGALAND

Shri P. C. Borooh (Sibsagar): Under rule 197, I call the attention of the Prime Minister to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

"The reported shooting of Mr. Pauting Phom, a Member of the Interim Body of Nagaland on the 29th August, 1962."

The Prime Minister, Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): It is my sad and painful duty to report to the House the loss of another valuable Naga leader, Shri Pauting Phom, a Member of the Interim Body of Nagaland, at the hands of an assassin on the 29th of August, Pauting belonged to the Phom tribe which is a small tribe of about 16,000 people, living in the Tuensang District. On the night of

the 29th August, he was sitting in his kitchen in Longtang village with his bodyguard when some unknown assailant fired a couple of shots from outside his house and injured him. On hearing the shots, a detachment of the Security Forces commanded by an officer immediately rushed to the spot. Pauting was evacuated to the Civil Hospital. Despite all medical help, he succumbed to the injury at 0345 hrs. On the 30th August, The Security Forces combed the surrounding area but could not find any trace of the assailant. The Sector Commander from Tuensang has proceeded to the spot for personal investigations.

I would like to add that every effort is being made to give protection from attacks from the hostile elements to the leading political figures in Nagaland.

Sri Pauting Phom originally belonged to the so-called Naga National Council. When this body chose the path of violence and bloodshed and went underground, he was courageous enough to come overground and take part in the deliberations of the Naga Peoples' Convention. He was a member of the negotiating body which came to Delhi in July 1960 to discuss the 16-Point Agreement which only yesterday culminated in Parliament giving its approval to the constitution of a separate State of Nagaland. I feel sad indeed that Pauting is not alive to see the fulfilment of the cherished dream of the Naga people to have a separate State of their own but I have no doubt that his brave example will inspire others to revert to paths of peace and constructive activity and his sacrifice, as the sacrifices of many other Nagas, will not have been in vain.

We have conveyed the condolences of the Government of India to the leaders in Nagaland and to the bereaved family. I would like to convey the heartfelt sympathies of this House to the Government and people of Nagaland and to the family of Shri Pauting Phom.

Mr. Speaker: Surely Parliament agrees that the sympathies of this House also should be conveyed to the Government and people of Nagaland and to the members of the bereaved family.

Several Hon. Members: Yes, yes.

Shri P. C. Borooh rose—

Mr. Speaker: Is any supplementary necessary?

Some Hon. Members: No, no.

Mr. Speaker: I think we should not put any.

श्री प्रकाश बीर शास्त्री (विधानीर): बहि आप उचित समझें तो नागा प्रदेश के जो इस तरह के देश भक्त व्यक्ति हैं जिनकी भारत के साथ सहानुभूति है, उनकी विशेष सुरक्षा व्यवस्था के लिए भारत सरकार की ओर से कुक्कु प्रबन्ध किया जाए।

अध्यक्ष मंहोदय: यह कहा गया है। यह किया जा रहा है।

(ii) **REMOVAL OF INDIANS FROM
MOZAMBIQUE**

Shri Buta Singh (Moga): Under Rule 197, I beg to call the attention of the Prime Minister to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

The reported removal of Indians from the Portuguese colony of Mozambique in contravention of the agreement signed by the Government of India with the Portuguese Government.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): Consequent on the liberation of Goa, Daman and Diu, the Government of Portugal interned a large number of Indian nationals residing in the Portuguese colonies, sealing their business premises and freezing their assets and properties. The number of such detainees was 2,239 out of a total population of persons of Indian origin by over 12,000 the balance holding Portuguese and

British Passports. These Indian nationals were released from detention in the Portuguese Colonies on the 13th of May, 1962 and they were told that they would be required to quit these territories within three months provided that their residence permits were not further extended.

2. In accordance with the terms of the Agreement arrived at between the Governments of India and Portugal these Indian nationals on their departure are to be allowed to bring out with them all their personal effects, jewellery and cash upto £200 (Sterling) per person and the sale proceeds of the rest of their movable and immovable properties minus debts and taxes due from them. Any of the Indian nationals who cannot wind up their businesses within three months that have been allowed to them, can give power of attorney to friends who can within a year of the date of the departure of owners effect the sale of proceeds and assets and remit them to India.

3. Reports have been received that the Portuguese authorities are not implementing the Agreement fully and have imposed restrictions in regard to the repatriation of assets of the Indian nationals by promulgation of a Decree (No. 44416 of 25th June, 1962).

4. The Government of India have taken a serious view of this action by the Portuguese Government and have asked the Government of Portugal through the United Arab Republic Embassy in Lisbon to rescind this Decree and to extend the necessary facilities to Indian nationals to wind up their affairs and repatriate their assets in accordance with the terms of the Agreement.

5. In addition, at our request, the Government of the United Arab Republic sent Mr. Wagih Safwat, a First Secretary of the U.A.R. Embassy in Lisbon, to Mozambique with a view to ensuring that the Indian nationals who have to leave these Portuguese territories get the benefit

[Shrimati Lakshmi Menon],
of the terms of Agreement Mr. Safwat has reported that the Portuguese authorities have postponed the deportation of Indian nationals for the time being. As a result of Mr. Safwat's intervention the Portuguese authorities in Mozambique have issued on August 8, 1962 their Diploma No. 2266 which stipulates a greater flexibility in the application of the rigid disabilities imposed by their Decree No. 44416 of June 25, 1962. Under the terms of this Diploma, Indian Nationals are allowed to apply for extension of their stay-permits in Mozambique. The children of the Indian nationals born in Mozambique are also being allowed to continue their stay in this Portuguese colony. The Government of India are requesting the U.A.R. authorities to bring to the attention of Portuguese authorities the various cases of violation of their Agreement with us in this respect, and to ask them to remove all restrictions inhibiting full implementation of the Agreement.

6. The U.A.R. Government are continuing their efforts to persuade the Government of Portugal to rescind their Decree No. 44416 of 25th June, 1962.

7. The first batch of 38 Indian nationals returned to India from Mozambique on August 3, 1962 by the B.I.S.N. ship s.s. 'Karanja'. An official of the Ministry of External Affairs was deputed to meet them at Bombay on arrival and render such assistance to them for reaching their destination within India from Bombay as might be necessary. Special facilities for clearance through customs and certain concessions for import of their house-hold and other belongings were given to them. None of the repatriates accepted any assistance for going to their respective home-towns. The second batch of 100 Indian nationals has returned by s.s. 'Kampala' on September 2, 1962. Again an official of the Ministry of External Affairs was deputed to go to Bombay to receive them and extend

the necessary facilities and concessions to them. This time almost 70 repatriates did not have any place in Bombay to stay. Arrangements were made to provide them with accommodation to stay for a few days in Bombay. Some of them, this time, also asked for monetary help to return to their respective home-towns. This is being rendered to them.

Shri Buta Singh: There have been reports in the Press that the Portuguese committed outright robbery while throwing these Indians out of this colony of Mazambique. May I know, Sir, whether the Government of India are taking adequate steps to see that this kind of vengeful persecution of Indian nationals is not repeated elsewhere by the Portuguese?

Mr. Speaker: The whole statement related to what steps have been taken.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): In the newspapers it is reported that well-to-do Indians in the colony formed an association called the Bharat Samaj for the repatriation of these Indian nationals. It is also said that the Portuguese Government have, however, frozen the assets of the Bharat Samaj. I want to know whether this is correct; and, if so, has this been taken up with the representative of the U.A.R. so that the assets may not be frozen.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member wants to know whether the assets of Bharat Samaj have been frozen and whether Government have any information on this matter.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I will read out one or two sentence which will make this clear.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The Bharat Samaj is an organisation of the Indian nationals there, and so far as we know it is a fact that the assets of this association have been frozen.

(iii) ATTACK ON INDIAN EMBASSY AT
JAKARTA

Shri Indrajit Gupta (Calcutta South West): Under Rule 197, I call the attention of the Prime Minister to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

"The attack on the Indian Embassy at Jakarta on 3rd September, 1962 by a crowd of 20,000 Indonesians resulting in extensive damage to property."

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The facts relating to this attack on the Indian Embassy have been adequately reported in the Press and I do not think it will be necessary for me to repeat them. I shall state some other facts connected therewith.

The trouble started when the Israeli and Formosan delegations sent telegrams to Mr. G. D. Sondhi early in August, as he is the Senior Vice-President of the Sports Federation or whatever it is called. These telegrams stated that the Indonesian President of Games had failed to send them identity cards. Mr. Sondhi, in his capacity as Senior Vice-President, issued a statement criticising this action. This created resentment in Jakarta and we informed our ambassadors of the legal position. They were also informed that during the earlier Asian Games held in Delhi, Manila and Tokyo in 1950, 1954 and 1958 respectively, Formosa and Israel had been invited, but UAR had not taken part, because they were not supposed to be in Asia.

On arrival at Jakarta, Mr. Sondhi actively spoke about the Indonesian action and suggested that the name of the Fourth Asian Games be changed to merely Games. This angered the Indonesians and there was violent criticism. We asked our ambassador in Jakarta on August 30 to impress upon Mr. Sondhi the desirability of toning down his criticisms. To this, we got the reply that he conveyed our viewpoint to those concerned, that is, the Indonesian officials and they had appreciated

our position. It was explained to them that Mr. Sondhi was not in any sense a representative of the Government and did not speak on behalf of the Government. The Sports Federation here is a semi-independent organisation and he was elected as Vice-President not by us, but nominated by that Federation. We were, therefore, surprised to see the Indonesian Trade Minister's statement on August 31, in which the Indonesian Trade Minister expressed his resentment at India's attitude in this matter and said something about trade relations being affected thereby. A spokesman of the Ministry of External Affairs clarified the position and pointed out that Mr. Sondhi was in no way connected with the Government of India and we had no control over the Asian Games Federation, of which he was Vice President. He also emphasised our friendship with Indonesia and expressed the hope that the games will come to a peaceful conclusion. Our regret over the statement was communicated to the Indonesian Embassy here on the 1st September while our ambassador met the Indonesian Foreign Minister, who assured him of his country's friendship and goodwill for India. This was on the 1st.

The Indonesian Trade Minister's statement on August 31st, however, indicates that the Indonesian authorities were actively associated with criticising Mr. Sondhi's stand and its culmination in the incidents of yesterday, when the Indian Embassy was attacked and some damage was done to the property. There has been no report of any injury to persons. Our concern over this was communicated to the Indian Embassy yesterday evening. Our ambassador was not present at the time when this happened in the Indian Embassy. As soon as he heard of it, he came back from his house or from wherever he was, to the Embassy. The people had gone by that time. He immediately sent a note to the Foreign Office. He later met the Foreign Minister and told him that he was greatly surprised that after his last interview

with him only a day or two earlier, which was most cordial and after which he had issued a statement, this shocking incident should take place.

Secondly, in Indonesia, no meeting or procession can take place without some kind of knowledge or permission from the Government. It is not quite clear; some official there must have had knowledge of it.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): It started from the Presidential Palace.

Shri Frank Anthony (Nominated-Anglo-Indians): They were escorted by the Police.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It was called the National Front—people in some kind of a semi-uniform who went.

Shri Hem Barua: Volunteers for the liberation of West Irian also were there.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The Foreign Minister apologised to our ambassador profoundly and said that all Members of Parliament of Indonesia had been deeply shocked by this incident as well as by Dr. Soeharto, the Trade Minister's statement.

This is the position. It is highly deplorable that this kind of thing should happen. We are not concerned with the merits of the matter, which was raised by Mr. Sondhi about the games. Neither were we consulted nor had we any say in the matter. But whatever that may be, to encourage the attack on the Indian Embassy in this way is extremely distressing and deplorable, as also the statement made by the Trade Minister, over which the Foreign Minister subsequently expressed his great regret.

I feel very sad about this, because our ambassador in Jakarta, Shri Apa B. Pant is one of our very successful and experienced ambassadors. Whenever he has been, he has done good work and he is very popular with the people. In fact, in

Indonesia, he is exceedingly popular. He gets on very well and he has the habit of identifying himself with the country where he is. He has made a study of Indonesian history and culture and all that. It is peculiarly surprising and distressing that this incident has taken place there.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: In the light of the reprehensible attack which has taken place on our Embassy, all I would like to know is whether Government has obtained the full texts of the various statements alleged to have been made by Mr. Sondhi while in Jakarta, in order to verify whether they contain anything which could be construed as an affront to President Soekarno in particular or to Indonesian national sentiment in general, because that is the allegation being made?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not think we have received the full text of the statements. Summaries of them have come—brief accounts in the Press and otherwise. I doubt if the full text has come. I do not think there was anything in what Mr. Sondhi said, which could be construed as an affront or desecration to President Soekarno.

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: Only those who have their names here might put questions.

श्री बड़े (खारगोल) : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस इंसिडेंट को लेकर चाइना के पीरिंग रडियो जो एन्टो-इंडियन प्रारंगंडा शुरू किया है, क्या उनका निराकरण करने के लिए हमारे एक्सटर्नल पब्लिसिटी डिविजन ने बाकी राष्ट्रों में इसके बारे में प्रचार करने के लिए कुछ भी व्यवस्था की है।

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : माननीय सदस्य यह बात सही कहते हैं कि इसमें चीन वालों ने बहुत अधिक दिलचस्पी ली है। और इसको बहुत बढ़ाने की क्षितिश की है। और मुझकिन है कि इसके शुरू करने में भी उनका कुछ हाथ हो। लेकिन आप कहते हैं कि और

जगह हम समझाने कों कहें। जबर और ज ह कुछ न कुछ हम करेंगे। अभी कल का तो बाका है।

Shri Hem Baru: Sir, if I heard the Prime Minister aright, in view of the statement that Shri Sondhi does not speak on behalf of our Government which means that our Government do not share Shri Sondhi's views, are we to understand that our Government supports Indonesia's importing politics into sports?

Mr. Speaker: That is a different matter.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It is not a question of our supporting. We have not gone into it. We are not seized of their rules. We do not know even what they are. We are not prepared to express any opinion on a subject which we have not studied.

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने बतलाया कि श्री सोंधी के बक्तव्य के बाद हमारे राजदूत ने इसका स्पष्टीकरण किया है कि इन के बक्तव्य का भारत सरकार से कोई सीधा सम्बन्ध नहीं है और उस के पश्चात् इंडोनेशिया के विदेश मंत्री ने भी किसी एक स्थान पर कहा है कि जो विवाद उठा है, वह घीरे घीरे समाप्त हो जाएगा और हमारे संबंधों पर इसका कोई प्रतिकूल प्रभाव नहीं पड़ेगा। जब ऐसी बात है तो किर दुबारा कोन सी ऐसी स्थिति पैदा हुई जिस के कारण भारतीय दूतावास पर यह आक्रमण हुआ और क्यों ऐसा हुआ है, यह भी जानने का क्या सरकार ने यत्न किया है?

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : यह बात माननीय सदस्य सही कहते हैं कि हम समझते थे कि बात साफ हो गई है और अगर कोई गलतफहमी भी हो तो वह भी साफ हो गई है जब हमारे राजदूत मिले थे। फिर यह क्यों हुआ यह बात समझ में नह आती है मिवाय इस के कि कुछ लोगों ने उकसाया फिर से। मैं इस बक्तव्य नहीं कहना चाहता कि किन लोगों ने उकसाया। यह बात पर्दे के पीछे होती है।

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty (Barackpore): While it is technically correct that the question as to what is to be done within a sports federation is the job of that sports federation members, when the question of Taiwan and Israel raises such tremendous reaction even amongst certain nations within Asia and the whole thing creates a certain cold war atmosphere even in sports gatherings, may I know whether the Government of India took any steps to advise Shri Sondhi before going, as he did, as one of the senior Vice Presidents of the Game, to be careful as to the way he handled this particular matter?

Mr. Speaker: It is a suggestion.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: As I read out, Sir, the Government of India, after Shri Sondhi made the statement because only then we heard about it, did tell him that he should understand the implications of what he was doing and to go slow about it.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether it is a fact that Shri Sondhi made a statement once again, even after the clarification was made by our Ambassador there; if so, whether we have got the text of that statement?

Mr. Speaker: That has already been answered.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I could not follow his question.

Mr. Speaker: He wanted to know whether we have got the text of his statement.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know whether after the whole position was clarified by our Ambassador Shri Sondhi made any statement or spoke in any gathering pleading the case of Taiwan?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I think he clarified this matter more than once, to more than one person in authority. He did that repeatedly. Is the hon. Member referring to this matter before the attack on the Embassy or after that?

Mr. Speaker: After this had been brought to the notice of Shri Sondhi by our Ambassador, he wants to know whether Shri Sondhi made any statement after that?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I cannot say. He did make some statements, but whether they were considered objectionable or not I cannot definitely say. He has constantly been saying something in defence of himself.

Shri P. C. Borooh (Sibsagar): May I know whether the Government will leave no stone unturned in upholding the good feeling and friendship that we have got with Indonesia?

Mr. Speaker: That is a suggestion.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida (Anand): May I seek information, Sir, as to whether the Indonesian Government will pay for the damages done to our Embassy?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Normally, damages are paid. It is a small matter. We are not going to press it. They have said, they will pay. But it does not matter. Actually, so far as we know, the damages caused may be about Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 20,000.

—
12:35 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN CHINA AND INDIA

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers:

- (i) Chinese Note dated the 4th August, 1962
- (ii) Government of India's reply dated the 22nd August, 1962.
- (iii) Government of India's note dated the 22nd August, 1962.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-390/62].

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Sir, I rise on a point of clarification. While the House notes with

mixed satisfaction that the battle of notes is proceeding very vigorously, may I ask what the reaction of the Chinese Government has been to the Government's latest offer for talks to resolve the border tensions as a prelude to further negotiations?

Mr. Speaker: That is a different matter.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is it contained in the notes?

Mr. Speaker: That is not allowed at this moment.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): Will these notes be circulated to Members?

Mr. Speaker: Yes.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He can say whether it is contained in these notes? The Prime Minister is nodding his head. No? Sir, he says "No". That is all right.

STATEMENT ON FLOOD SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): Sir, on behalf of Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim, I beg to lay on the Table a statement on flood situation in the country. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-391/62].

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Sir, will this statement be circulated to hon. Members?

Mr. Speaker: I will see that it is done.

COTTON CONTROL (AMENDMENT) ORDER, 1962

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Mamubhai Shah): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Cotton Control (Amendment) Order, 1962, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1071 dated the 11th August, 1962, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-392/62].

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE HINDUSTAN PHOTO FILMS MANUFACTURING CO.

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers:

(i) (a) Annual Report of the Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Company Limited, Ootacamund, for the year 1961-62, along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956.

(b) Review by the Government on the working of the above Company. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-393[62].

(ii) Report of the Organisational Committee for Small Scale Industries. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-394/62].

RULES UNDER THE APPRENTICES ACT, 1961

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): Sir, on behalf of Shri Hathi, I beg to lay on the table—

(i) a copy each of the following Rules under sub-section (3) of section 37 of the Apprentices Act, 1961:—

(a) The Central Apprenticeship Council Rules, 1962 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 608 dated the 28th April, 1962. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-395-62].

(b) The Apprenticeship Rules, 1962 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1134 dated the 28th August, 1962. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-396[62].

(ii) a copy each of the following papers:—

(a) Report on the accident in the Sitanala Colliery on the 19th July, 1962. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-397/62].

(b) Statement regarding ratification by the Government of India of the Instrument for the Amendment of the Constitution of the International Labour Organisation, 1962. [Placed in Library See No. LT-398[62]]

12:38 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

Secretary: Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha.

(i) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 125 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 3rd September, 1962, passed, in accordance with the provisions of article 368 of the Constitution of India, without any amendment; the Constitution (Thirteenth Amendment) Bill, 1962, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 28th August, 1962."

(ii) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 125 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 3rd September, 1962, agreed without any amendment to the State of Nagaland Bill, 1962, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 29th August, 1962."

12:39 hrs.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

Mr. Speaker: The Committee on Absence of Members from the sittings of the House in their Second Report have recommended that leave of absence be granted to the following

members for the periods indicated against each:

(1) Shri F. P. Gaekwad.	1st June to 22nd June, 1962. (First Session)
(2) Shri Rananjaya Sinh.	6th August to 7th September, 1962. (Second Session)
(3) Shri Joachim Alva.	4th June to 20th June, 1962. (First Session)
(4) Shri Panampilli Govinda Menon.	7th May to 13th June, 1962. (First Session)
(5) Shri Ghyasuddin Ahmed.	26th April to 18th June, 1962. (First Session)
(6) Shri A. K. Gopalan.	3rd May to 22nd June, 1962. (First Session)
(7) Dr. Panjabrao S. Deshmukh.	6th August to 7th September, 1962. (Second Session)
(8) Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj.	6th August to 20th August, 1962. (Second Session)
(9) Sardar Surjit Singh Majithia.	6th August to 7th September, 1962. (Second Session)
(10) Lt. Col. Maharajkumar Dr. Vijaya Ananda of Vizianagaram.	18th August to 6th September, 1962. (Second Session)
(11) Shri Nath Pai.	10th August to 7th September, 1962. (Second Session)
(12) Shrimati Shakuntala Devi.	14th August to 7th September, 1962. (Second Session)
	1st June to 22nd June, 1962. (First Session)
	6th August to 7th September, 1962. (Second Session)

12.40 hrs.

I take it that the House agrees with the recommendations of the Committee.

Several Hon. Members: Yes.

Mr. Speaker: The Members will be informed accordingly.

CONVERTS MARRIAGE DISSOLUTION BILL*

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Mines and Fuel (Shri Hajranavis): Sir, on behalf of Shri A. K. Sen, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the dissolution under certain circumstances of marriage of converts and for matters connected therewith.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the dissolution under certain circumstances of marriage of converts and for matters connected therewith".

The motion was adopted.

Shri Hajranavis: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

12.40½ hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE
SIXTH REPORT

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House agrees with the Sixth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to

*Published to the Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II—Section 2, dated 4th September, 1962.

the House on the 3rd September, 1962".

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Sir, on a point of clarification. As far as I remember the proceedings, if I remember aright, the Committee also decided that some time, two or two-and-a-half hours, should be allocated to a discussion on the aggravating crime situation and the deteriorating law and order situation in the Union Territory of Delhi. It has not been included here.

Mr. Speaker: That is a private Member's motion and that has also been provided for. I shall now put the motion to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Sixth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to

Division No. 10]

Badruddui, Shri
Banerjee Shri S.M.
Barua, Shri Hem
Bhattacharya, Shri Dinen
Biren Dutta, Shri
Buta Singh, Shri
Chakravarthy, Shrimati Renu
Chaudhuri, Shri Tridib Kumar
Daiji, Shri
Dasaratha, Deb Shri
Elias, Shri Mohammad
Gauri Shanker, Shri
Gokaran Prasad, Shri
Gulshan Shri
Gupta Shri Indrajit

AYES

Himatsingka, Shri
Jha, Shri Yogendra
Kamath, Shri Hari Vishnu
Kapur Singh,
Kumaran, Shri M.K.
Kunhan Shri P.
Lahri Singh, Shri
Mahida, Shri Narendra Singh
Mukerjee, Shri H.N.
Murmu, Shri Sarkar
Nair Shri Vasudevan
Numbiar, Shri
Patil, Shri Vasant Rao,
Pottakkatt, Shri
Ranga, Shri N.G.

[12-44 hrs.

Ram Singh, Shri
Reddy, Shri Eswara
Reddy, Shri Narasimha
Reddy, Shri Yallamanda
Seth, Shri Bishanchander
Shastry, Shri Prakash Vir
Singh, Shri Y.D.
Siegha, Shri Y. N.
Soy, Shri H. C.
Suraj Lal, Shri
Swamy, Shri M.N.
Umanath, Shri
Warior, Shri
Yashpal Singh, Shri

NOES

Abdul Rashid, Bakshi
Abdul Wahid, Shri
Achuthan, Shri
Akkamma Devi, Shrimati
Alagesan, Shri
Alva, Shri A.S.
Alva, Shri Joachim
Aney, Dr. M. S.
Anjanappa, Shri
Arunachalam, Shri
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
Bakliwal, Shri
Balakrishnan, Shri
Balmiki, Shri
Barkataki, Shrimati Renuka

Barupal, Shri P.L.
Bisappa, Shri
Basumatari, Shri
Bawant, Shri
Bersa, Shri
Bhakt Darshan, Shri
Bhanu Deo, Shri L.N.
Bhargava, Shri M. B.
Bhaktar, Shri
Borooh, Shri P. C.
Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri
Brij Raj Singh Kotah, Shri
Chakraverti, Shri P. R.
Chanda, Shrimati Jyotana
Chandak, Shri
Chandrasekhar, Shrimati

Chattar Singh, Shri
Chaturvedi, Shri S. N.
Chaudhuri, Shrimati Kamla
Chavan, Shri D. R.
Chettiar, Shri Ramanathan
Chuni Lal, Shri
Colaco
Dafle, Shri
Das, Shri B. K.
Das, Shri N. T.
Das, Shri S. B.
Dasappa, Shri
Dass, Shri C.
Datar, Shri
Deo Bhanji, Shri P. C.

the House on the 3rd September, 1962".

The motion was adopted.

12.41 hrs.

SUGARCANE CONTROL (ADDITIONAL POWERS) BILL—contd.

Mr. Speaker: We have concluded the consideration stage of the Bill to empower the Central Government to amend the Sugarcane (Control) Order, 1955 with retrospective effect in respect of certain matters. I will first put Shri Banerjee's amendment: The question is:

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 30th October, 1962". (1).

The Lok Sabha divided.

Desai, Shri Morarji	Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad	Ranga Rao, Shri
Deshmukh, Dr. P. S.	Maniyangadan, Shri	Ranjit Singh, Shri
Deshmukh, Shri Shivaji Rao S.	Mantri, Shri	Rao, Shri Jagannatha
Deshpande , Shri	Masuriya Din, Shri	Rao, Shri Muthyal
Dhebar, Shri U.N.	Matcharaju, Shri	Roy, Shri Ramapasthi
Dhuleshwar Meena, Shri	Mathur, Shri Harish Chandra	Rao, Shri Rameshwar
Dinesh Singh, Shri	Mehdi, Shri S. A.	Rao, Shri Thirumala
Dube, Shri Mulchand	Mehrotra, Shri B. B.	Ray, Shrimati Renuka
Dubey, Shri R. G.	Metha, Shri Jashwant	Reddiar, Shri
Dwivedi, Shri M. L.	Melkote, Dr.	Reddy, Shri K.C.
Ering, Shri D.	Mengi, Shri Gopal Datt	Reddy, Shri Rama, Krishna
Gaitonde, Dr.	Manon, Shri P. G.	Reddy, Shrimati Yashoda
Gairaj Singh Rao, Shri	Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali	Sadhuaram, Shri
Gandhi Shri V.B.	Mishra, Shri Bibudhendra	Saha, Dr. S.K.
Goni, Shri Abdul Ghani	Mishra, Shri Bibhuti	Saigal, Shri A.S.
Gupta, Shri Badshah	Mishra, Shri M.P.	Sarmanta, Shri S.C.
Gupta, Shri Ram Ratan	Misra, Shri Shyam Dhar	Sammani, Shri
Gupta, Shri Shiv Charan	Mohanty, Shri G.	Sanji Rupji, Shri
Hajarnavis, Shri	Mohsin, Shri	Saraf, Shri Shm Lal
Hansda, Shri Subodh	More, Shri K.L.	Sarma, Shri A.T.
Hanumanthaia, Shri	More, Shri S.S.	Satyabhama Devi, Shrinati
Haq, Shri M.M.	Mukerjee, Shrimati Sharda	Satyansayana, Shri
Harvani, Shri Ansar	Munzni, Shri Daid	Sen, Shri P.G.
Hazarika, Shri J.N.	Murti, Shri M.S.	Shah, Shri Menubhai
Heda, Shri	Musafir, Shri G.S.	Sham Nath, Shri
Hem Raj, Shri	Muthiah, Shri	Shankaraiya, Shri
Iqbal Singh, Shri	Naik, Shri V.G.	Sharma, Shri A.P.
Jadhav, Shri M.L.	Naik, Shri D.J.	Sharma, Shri D.C.
Jadhav, Shri Tulsidas	Naik, Shri Maheshwar	Shestrai, Shri Lal Behader
Jagirvan, Ram Shri	Nehru, Shri Jawaharlal	Sheo Narain, Shri
Jamir, Shri Chubato Shi	Nesamony, Shri	Shinde, Shri
Jamnadevi, Shrimati	Niranjan Lal, Shri	Shivananjappa, Shri
Jedhe, Shri	Oza, Shri	Siddananjappa, Shri
Joshi, Shri A. C.	Pandey, Shri R.S.	Siddiah, Shri
Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra	Pandey, Shri Vishwa Nath	Sidheshwar Prasad, Shri
Jyotihi, Shri J.P.	Panna Lal, Shri	Singh, Shri D.N.
Kabir, Shri Hamayun	Pant, Shri K.C.	Singh, Shri K.K.
Kamble, Shri	Prashar, Shri	Singh, Shri S.T.
Kanungo, Shri	Patel, Shri Chhotubhai	Singha, Shri G.K.
Kappen, Shri	Patel, Shri Man Singh	Sinha, Shri B.P.
Kedaria, Shri C. M.	Pate, Shri P.R.	Sinha, Shri Satya Nraian
Khadilkar, Shri	Patel, Shri Rajchswar	Sinha, Shrimati Rasmudhari
Khan, Shri Osman Ali	Patil, Shri D. S.	Sinha, Shrimati Tarkehwari
Khanna, Shri Mehta Chand	Patil, Shri P. K.	Srinivasan, Dr. P.
Khanna, Shri P. K.	Patil, Shri T.A.	Subberaman, Shri
Kindar Lal, Shri	Patnaik, Shri B.C.	Subramaniam, Shri C.
Kisan Veer, Shri	Pattabhi Raman, Shri C. R.	Subramanyam, Shri T.
Kotoki, Shri Liladhar	Prabhakar, Shri Naval	Sumat Prasad, Shri
Kripa Shankar, Shri	Pratap Singh, Shri	Surendrapal Singh, Shri
Krishna, Shri M.R.	Puri, Shri D.D.	Swamy, Shri M.P.
Krishnamachari, Shri T.T.	R. Ghunath Singh, Shri	Swaran Singh, Shri
Kureel, Shri B. N.	Raghuramaiah, Shri	Tahir, Shri Mohammad
Lalit Sen, Shri	Rai Shrimati Sahodrabai	Thevar, Shri V.
Leskar, Shri N.R.	Fai Bahadur, Shri	Thimmaiah, Shri
Laxmi Bai, Shrimati	Kum Sewak, Shri	Thomas, Shri A.M.
Lonikar, Shri	Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.	Tiwary, Shri D.N.
Mahtab, Shri	Ramakrishnan, Shri P. R.	Tiwary, Shri K.N.
Maimoona Sultan, Shrimati	Ramaswamy, Shri S.V.	Tiwary, Shri R.S.
Malaichami, Shri	Ramdhani Das, Shri	Tula Ram, Shri
Malhotra, Shri Inder J.	Ranjanai Singh, Shri	Tyagi, Shri
Manaaen, Shri	Rane, Shri	Uikey, Shri
Mandal, Dr.		Ulaka, Shri
		Upadhyaya, Shri Salva Dutt

Vaishya, Shri M.B.
Valvi, Shri
Varma, Shri M.L.
Varma, Shri Ravindra
Veerappa, Shri

Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P
Verma, Shri B.
Verma, Shri K.K.
Vidyalankar, Shri A.N.
Virbhadra Singh, Shri

Vyas, Shri Radhakishan
Wadiwa, Shri
Yadav, Shri N.P.
Yadav, Shri Ram Harkh
Yadava, Shri B.P.

Mr. Speaker: The result of the voting, as indicated by the machine is: Ayes 39; Noes 247. Those whose votes have not been correctly recorded may now stand on their seats. I find that there are six hon. Members for Ayes and one for Noes. So, the result of the division is: Ayes 45; Noes 248†.

The motion was negatived.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): May I request that the working of the machine may be looked into during the intersession period? Very often it does not work.

Mr. Speaker: It will be looked into. Now, there is another amendment by **Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri**. Is he pressing it for a division?

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri (Berhampur): No, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill be referred to a Select Committee consisting of 15 members, namely, Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad, Shri S. M. Banerjee, Shri P. R. Chakraverti, Shri M. L. Dwivedi, Shrimati Subhadra Joshi, Shri Gauri Shanker Kakkar, Shri R. K. Khadilkar, Shri Bhajahari Mahato, Shri Bishwanath Roy, Shri Sham Lal Saraf, Dr. Ranen Sen, Pandit K. C. Sharma, Shri Jai Bahadur Singh, Shri Sinhasan Singh and Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri with instructions to report by the last day of the first week of the next session." (2).

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: I will now put the main motion to the vote of the House.

"That the Bill to empower the Central Government to amend the Sugarcane (Control) Order, 1955 with retrospective effect in

*Ayes: Two names could not be recorded.

respect of certain matters, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

12.45 hrs.

EARTHQUAKE IN IRAN

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): I am sorry to intervene in the middle of this consideration. I merely wish to draw your attention and the attention of the House to a terrible calamity that has occurred in Iran, the great earthquake. I thought it would be fitting if you, Sir, on behalf of this House, could convey our deep sympathy to the people of Iran.

Mr. Speaker: I am sure the whole House agrees that our deep sympathies must be conveyed.

Some hon. Members: Yes.

Mr. Speaker: Yes, that will be done.

12.46 hrs.

SUGARCANE CONTROL (ADDITIONAL POWERS) BILL—(contd.)

Mr. Speaker: We will now take up the clause-by-clause consideration.

Clause 2.—(Power to amend the Sugarcane (Control) Order with retrospective effect in respect of certain matters).

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: I beg to move:

Page 1—for lines 8 to 14 substitute—

"by order notified in the Official Gazette amend retrospectively the Sugarcane (Control)

†Noes: One name could not be recorded.

Order, for the purpose of effective enforcement of the said Order in so far as it relates to deferred payment for sugarcane purchased by a producer of sugar, or his agent, from a growers' Co-operative Society, as the case may be, under provisions of clause 3-A, and the Schedule to their Order and any such amendment may contain such supplemental, incidental and consequential provisions as the Central Government may deem necessary for the speedy realisation from the producers of sugar the outstanding dues on account of deferred payment to be made by the latter to the growers of sugarcane under the said clause 3-A for all sugarcane purchased during the period beginning from the 1st day of November, 1958 upto the 31st day of October, 1962.". (7).

Shri Yallamanda Reddy (Markapur): I beg to move:

(i) Page 1,—after line 14, insert—

"Provided that no such order shall be made so as to curtail the existing interests and rights of the sugarcane growers.". (9).

(ii) Page 1,—after line 17, insert—

"Provided further that no such order shall be executed until such order has been laid before and approved by both Houses of Parliament.". (10).

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I have given notice of an amendment to amendment No. 10. I have given notice late because the amendment itself was received only this morning. It is an amendment to an amendment.

Mr. Speaker: This has already been discussed in such great detail. Also, we have exceeded the time. So, I would request hon. Members to be very brief in this respect.

Shri Yallamanda Reddy: Mr. Speaker, Sir, yesterday when the hon. Minister replied to the debate we were surprised to hear his answer because the hon. Minister did not care to reply to the questions raised during the debate not only from the side of the Opposition but also by the Congress Members. He was so furious because not only Opposition Members but also Members of his Party unanimously opposed the Bill except two hon. Members.

Mr. Speaker: Now he should come to the amendments and not make general observations.

Shri Yallamanda Reddy: The hon. Minister was saying that there was no difficulty for the sugarcane growers because of this Bill in spite of the fact that there are some provisions in the Bill as we find from the statement of objects and reasons. Of course, he did not reply in detail to all those points that were raised by hon. Members here. However, he said that the interests of the ryots would be safeguarded by him. He said that if there was any danger to the interests of the ryots he would resign.

My amendment reads:—

"Provided that no such order shall be made so as to curtail the existing interests and rights of the sugarcane growers.". (9).

There is no order before us, but at least the House should safeguard the rights that are already there under the order. Because we fear that something may go against the interests of the ryots, I request the hon. Minister that he may accept this amendment as he has already said on the floor of the House that the interests of the ryots would not be hit by the proposed order. Therefore I request that he may accept this amendment.

Mr. Speaker: Would not his purpose be served if the orders were placed on the Table of the House and

[Mr. Speaker]

the House had an opportunity to examine them? Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have only sought through this amendment to ensure that the professed aims of the Government of giving the sugarcane growers their dues and particularly the money that the sugar mill owners owe to them and of realising that money for the farmers are fulfilled. So, I have only sought to make that objective clear. Otherwise, if you look to.....

Mr. Speaker: He had argued that point during the consideration stage also.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: The power that he has asked for through the original provision in the Bill is so wide that there is hardly any guarantee in view of what has happened in the past that the Government would be bound by the promises made by the present hon. Minister. So, I want that whatever amendment be made to the price linking formula should only be supplemental, incidental and consequential and that must be with the clear objective of realising the deferred payment which the sugarcane growers are entitled to. This thing should be brought out in the body of the Bill so that the deferred payment may really be made a statutory obligation; otherwise, what will happen is that the powers are so wide that if another Minister comes or if other officers or experts come, they will find out other difficulties and there will be nothing to go by in the Bill.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Sir, I beg to move:

"That in the amendment proposed by Sarvashri G. Yallamanda Reddy and K. K. Warior, printed as No. 10 in List No. 6 of Amendments,—

for the proposed proviso, substitute—

"Provided further that every such order shall be laid as soon

as may be after it is made, before each House of Parliament while it is in session for a total period of thirty days which may be comprised in one session or two or more successive sessions, and if before the expiry of the session in which it is so laid or the successive sessions aforesaid, both Houses agree in making any modification in the order or both Houses agree that the order should not be made, the order shall thereafter have effect only in such modified form or be of no effect, as the case may be, so however that any such modification or annulment shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under that order.". (11).

In moving it I would only say that it is an accepted principle under the Constitution as well as subsequently that when the House delegates its power to legislate to the Government, it only delegates the power but does not abdicate its power of legislation. I hope the hon. Minister and the House will accept this amendment.

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri S. K. Patil): Sir, I am sorry I cannot accept any of these amendments. So far as the amendment of my hon. friend, Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri, is concerned, he takes it for granted that the Government cannot protect the rights of the cultivators and therefore he has to protect them through this amendment. Government do not accept that contention. They are more qualified to protect the rights of the cultivators. Therefore I do not accept that it should be incorporated in the Bill the purpose of which is merely to arm the Government with retrospective effect with this power.

So far as the amendment of my hon. friend, Shri Kamath, is concerned it is the normal rule. In the Essential Commodities Act itself we have got a provision about that. It is obligatory.

The legislation that provides for it says:

"Every order made under this section by the Central Government or by any officer or authority of the Central Government shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament as soon as may be after it is made."

Therefore we have one pattern of laying it on the Table which really extends to everything that is made under that Act. I do not want to introduce another pattern so far as this particular thing is concerned. It is one of the many things that are done under the Essential Commodities Act. Sufficient safeguards are there to see that it is laid before the House and from time to time we have been doing that.

Therefore I am not in a position to accept any of the amendments.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: May I ask the hon. Minister whether that provision in the Essential Commodities Act provides for amendment or modification by Parliament or only for just laying it before Parliament. That will make a lot of difference.

Mr. Speaker: If he desires, I can put the amendment to the vote of the House.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Yes, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That in the amendment proposed by Sarvashri G. Yallamanda Reddy and K. K. Warior, printed as No. 10 in List No. 6 of amendments,—

for the proposed proviso, substitute—

"Provided further that every such order shall be laid as soon as may be after it is made, before each House of Parliament while it is in session for a total period of thirty days which may be comprised in one session or two or, more successive sessions, and if

before the expiry of the session in which it is so laid or the successive sessions aforesaid, both Houses agree in making any modification in the order or both Houses agree that the order should not be made, the order shall thereafter have effect only in such modified form or be of no effect, as the case may be, so however that any such modification or amendment shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under that order." (11)

Those in favour may kindly say 'Aye'.

Some Hon. Members: Aye.

Mr. Speaker: Those against may kindly say 'No'.

Several Hon. Members: No.

Mr. Speaker: I think, the 'Noes' have it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The 'Ayes' have it.

Mr. Speaker: Let the lobbies be cleared.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: This is very important. Accept it. They accepted it in the Nagaland Bill the other day. Why should there be discrimination on different Bills—one thing in Nagaland Bill and here another thing?

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): Laying on the Table means that Parliament will have the right to amend it if they choose to.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Not necessarily, not *ipso facto*.

Mr. Speaker: I now put Shri Kamath's amendment to Shri Yallamanda Reddy's amendment. The question is:

13 hrs.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty (Barrackpore): Amendment No. 9 will not be put?

Mr. Speaker: I will put that. First, the amendment to the amendment is put. The question is:

That in the amendment proposed by Sarvashri G. Yallamanda Reddy and K. K. Warior, printed as No. 10 in List No. 6 of Amendments,—

for the proposed proviso, substitute

"Provided further that every such order shall be laid as soon as may be after it is made, before each House of Parliament while it is in session for a total period of thirty days which may be comprised in one session or two or more successive sessions, and if before the expiry of the session in which it is so laid or the successive sessions aforesaid, both Houses agree in making any modification in the order or both Houses agree that the order should not be made, the order shall thereafter have effect only in such modified form or be of no effect, as the case may be, so however that any such modification or annulment shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under that order." (11).

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: May I appeal to you, Sir, as the Prime Minister accepted the amendment in the Nagaland Bill, the other day, why cannot his colleague accept it today? What is the difficulty?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Division No. 11]

Bade, Shri
Banerjee, Shri S.M.
Barua, Shri Hem
Bhattacharya, Shri Dinen
Birendutta, Shri
Chakravarty, Shrimati Renu
Chaudhuri, Shri Tridib Kumar
Dai, Shri
Dasaratha Deb, Shri
Dwivedy, Shri Surendranath
Elias, Shri Mohammad

AYES

Gauri Shanker, Shri
Gupta, Shri Indrajit
Kamath, Shri Hari Vishnu
Kunhan, Shri P.
Lahri Singh, Shri
Marandi, Shri
Mukherjee, Shri H.N.
Murmu, Shri Sarkar
Nair, Shri Vasudevan
Nambiar, Shri
Pattnayak, Shri K.
Pillai, Shri Natraja

13.02 hrs.]

Pottekatt, Shri
Reddy, Shri Eswara
Reddy, Shri Yallamanda
Shastry, Shri Prakash Vir
Singh, Shri Y. D.
Umanath, Shri
Utiya, Shri
Vimla Devi, Shrimati
Vishram Prasad, Shri
Warior, Shri
Yashpal Singh, Shri

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The Prime Minister was good enough to accept it the other day in the Nagaland Bill. Is there no unity to that extent.....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. There ought not to be any argument at this stage.

The question is that the amendment to the amendment be accepted. Those in favour may say 'Aye'.

Some Hon. Members: Aye.

Mr. Speaker: Those against may say, No.

Some Hon. Members: No.

Mr. Speaker: The 'Noes' have it.

Some Hon. Members: The 'Ayes' have it.

Mr. Speaker: I am calling Division. I am told that some hon. Members take off their hands from the knob or button before the second gong goes. The ought to keep it there. Division.

The Lok Sabha divided.

Shri Yash Pal Singh (Kairana): My vote is not registered.

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): My vote has not been registered.

Mr. Speaker: One to the 'Noes' and one to the 'Ayes'.

Abdul Rashid, Bakshi	Kappen, Shri	Ramdhani Das, Shri
Achuthan, Shri	Kadaria, Shri C. M.	Ranaji Singh, Shri
Akkamma Dei, Shrimati	Khadilkar, Shri	Rane, Shri
Alagesan, Shri	Khan, Shri Shah Nawaz	Ranga Rao, Shri
Alva, Shri Joachim	Kindar Lal, Shri	Ranjit Singh, Shri
Aney, Dr. M. S.	Kissar Veer, Shri	Rao, Shri, Jagannatha
Anjanappa, Shri	Kotoki, Shri Lildhar	Rao, Shri Krishnsmoorthy
Arnumachalam, Shri	Kripa Shankar, Shri	Rao, Shri Muthyal
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha	Krishna, Shri M.R.	Rao, Shri Rameshwar
Bakliwal, Shri	Krishnamachari, Shri T.T.	Reddiar, Shri
Basappa, Shri	Kureel, Shri B.N.	Reddy, Shri K.C.
Baswant, Shri	Lalit Sen, Shri	Ramdhani Das, Shri
Besta, Shri	Laskar, Shri N.R.	Rao, Shri Biswanath
Bhanja Deo, Shri L.N.	Lonikar, Shri	Sahi, Dr. S. K.
Bhargava, Shri M.B.	Mahtab, Shri	Samanta, Shri S. C.
Bist, Shri J.B.S.	Malaiachami, Shri	Samanani, Shri
Boroosah, Shri P.C.	Malhotra, Shri Inder J.	Sanji Rupji, Shri
Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri	Manaaen, Shri	Saraf, Shri Sham Lal
Brij Raj Singh Kotah, Shri	Mandal, Dr.	Satyabhama Devi, Shrimati
Chakraverti, Shri P.R.	Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad	Shaha, Shri Manubhai
Chanda, Shrimati Jyotana	Maniyagandan, Shri	Shankarasiya, Shri
Chandak, Shri	Mantri, Shri	Sharma, Shri D.C.
Chandrika, Shri	Mathur, Shri Harish Chandra	Shastri, Shri Lal Bahadur
Chattar Singh, Shri	Mehdi, Shri S.A.	Sheo Narain, Shri
Chaturvedi, Shri S. N.	Mehrotra, Shri B.B.	Shinde, Shri
Chavan, Shri D. R.	Mehita Shri Jant	Shivananjanappa, Shri
Chettiar, Shri Ramanathan	Melkote Dr.	Shrimali, Dr. K. L.
Colaco, Dr.	Mengi, Shri Gopal Datt	Siddanjanappa, Shri
Das, Shri B.K.	Menon, Shri P. G.	Sidheshwar Prasad, Shri
Das, Shri N. T.	Mishra, Shri Bibudhendra	Singh, Shri D.N.
Das, Shri S. B.	Mishra, Shri Bibhuti	Singh, Shri S.T.
Dasappa, Shri	Mishra, Shri M. P.	Singha, Shri G.K.
Dass, Shri C.	Misra, Shri Shyam Dhar	Sinha, Shri B.P.
Deo Bhanji, Shri P. C.	Mohanty, Shri G.	Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan
Desai, Shri Mrarji	Mobsin, Shri	Sinha, Shrimati Tarkeshwari
Desmukh, Shri Shivaji Rao S.	Morarka, Shri	Srinivasan, Dr. P.
Deshpande, Shri	Morc, Shri K.L.	Subramaniam, Shri C.
Dhebar, Shri U. N.	More, Shri S.S.	Shbramanyam, Shri T.
Dhuleshwar Meena, Shri	Mukerjee, Shrimati Sharda	Sumat Prasad, Shri
Dinesh Singh, Shri	Musafir, Shri G.S.	Surendrapal Singh, Shri
Dube, Shri Mulchand	Muthiah, Shri	Swaran Singh, Shri
Dubey, Shri R. G.	Naidu, Shri V. G.	Thimmaiah, Shri
Dwivedi, Shri M. L.	Nayak, Shri Mohan	Thomas, Shri A.M.
Ering, Shri D.	Nehru, Shri Jawaharlal	Tiwarey, Shri D. N.
Gahmari, Shri	Oza, Shri	Tiwarey, Shri K. N.
Gaitonde, Dr.	Pandey, Shri R. S.	Tiwarey, Shri R.S.
Gajraj Singh Rao, Shri	Pant, Shri K.C.	Tripathi, Shri Krishna Deo
Goni Shri Abdul Ghani	Parashar, Shri	Tula Ram, Shri
Gupta, Shri Badshah	Patel, Shri N.N.	Tyagi, Shri
Gupta, Shri Ram Ratan	Patel, Shri Rajeshwar	Ukey, Shri
Gupta, Shri Shiv Charan	Patil, Shri S.K.	Ulaka, Shri
Hajarnavis, Shri	Patil, Shri T.A.	Varma, Shri M.L.
Hansda, Shri Subodh	Prabhakar, Shri Naval	Varma, Shri Ravindra
Harvani, Shri Ansar	Pratap Singh, Shri	Verma, Shri K.K.
Iqbal Singh, Shri	Puri Shri D.D.	Virbhadra Singh, Shri
Jadhav, Shri M.L.	Raghunath Singh, Shri	Wadiwa, Shri
Jadhav, Shri Tulsidas	Raj Bahadur, Shri	Yadab, Shri N.P.
Jedhe, Shri,	Raju, Shri D.B.	Yadav, Shri Ram Harkh
Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra	Ram Sewak, Shri	Yadava, Shri B. P.
Jyotshi, Shri J. P.	Ramakrishnan, Shri P. R.	
Kabir, Shri Humayun	Ramaswamy, Shri S.V.	
Kanungo, Shri		

Mr. Speaker: The result of the Division is: 'Ayes' 34; 'Noes' 182:

The 'Noes' have it. The amendment is lost.

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: Now, I put Shri Yallamanda Reddy's amendments 9 and 10. May I put them together?

Shri Yallamanda Reddy: Yea.

Mr. Speaker: I shall now put to the House amendments 9 and 10.

The amendments Nos. 9 and 10 were put and negatived.

Mr. Speaker: Amendment No. 7 by Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: I am not pressing it.

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. Speaker: The question is: "That clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.

Shri S. K. Patil: I move:

"That the Bill be passed."

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

Those in favour may say Aye.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I want to say a few words.

Some Hon. Members: Aye.

Mr. Speaker: Those against may say No.

Some Hon. Members: No.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The Minister does not want us to discuss anything. I do not know that the pressure of the capitalists is so much.....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order, now. The 'Ayes' have it. The Bill is passed. Next item.

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri to move his motion.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: This is not right. If an hon. Member wants to make a few observations, he should be allowed.

Mr. Speaker: I always allow that. This was a measure that had been discussed so threadbare and we had already exceeded the limits. Otherwise, is there any complaint that I do not allow Members to speak in the Third or Second?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: There is no complaint.

Mr. Speaker: Just one thing I may observe at this moment. Yesterday, when discussion on consideration was going on, two Members had not the occasion to speak. I had promised them that I would give them time afterwards. I looked towards them. They did not stand. Rather if they wanted to speak, I must have given them an opportunity. Shri S. M. Banerjee was one who had already spoken.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: This is the Third Reading.

Mr. Speaker: Otherwise, almost it was understood that it had been closed.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Is this ruling for this Bill or for all?

13.6 hrs.

RE: SUSPENSION OF PROVISO
TO RULE 66

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): Sir, I do not want to move the Motion which is on the Agenda Paper for suspension of rule.

Mr Speaker: That need not be moved because the Presidents Assent has been received. Therefore, that is not necessary now. We can proceed with the motion for consideration. He can move that motion.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): On a point of order, Sir, I want to know why it was included in the Agenda at all. Was it at the instance of the Minister of the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs? What is the relavancy of this?

Mr. Speaker: Exactly that is what I said. Probably he did not follow me. The Assent of the President was received this morning. Earlier to that, this had been put on the Order Paper. Now, the Assent has been received. Therefore, there is no need for that.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty (Barrackpore): The point is, suspension of rules, we do on very rare occasions. In this session, this is the second time it is being put on the Order Paper. My point is this. This is a Bill which we all support. We would like it to come quickly. The Assent of the President should have been there. They should have come before the House in the normal course. Why is it that Bills are being brought forward in such a manner that the House is being requested to use its special powers and suspend the rules. We should not suspend the rules very often.

Mr. Speaker: Now, it is not being done.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: Why was it at all put on the Agenda?

1746 (Ai) LSD-5.

Mr. Speaker: If the Motion had been made, probably, there would have been some cause for objection. When it is not being made, simply because it was on the Order Paper, we should not discuss it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Which is the Bill which has been assented to by the President? Is this Bill dependent on that? They should be more careful

Mr. Speaker:

"The undersigned (Under Secretary to the Government of India) is directed to forward herewith a copy of the State of Nagaland Bill, 1962, which received the assent of the President on the 4th September, 1962. The corresponding Act is being published in a Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II—Section 1 dated the 4th September, 1962 as Act No. 27 of 1962."

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: By no stretch of imagination can this be said to be dependent on that Bill. Rule 66 applies only to dependent Bills, one depending on the other.

Mr. Speaker: Let the Motion be moved. If he has any objection, he can raise.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I say why was this Motion for suspension of Rule 66 put down at all? It is irrelevant.

Mr. Speaker: When it is not before the House, why should it be discussed at all?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The Minister for Parliamentary Affairs should be more careful not to put irrelevant matters on the Order Paper.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. There is nothing before the House for discussion. The hon. Minister.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): The flood situation was to be discussed today. Do we propose to shelve that business?

Mr. Speaker: The Order Paper is there. I am calling it in that sequence.

Shri Hem Barua: It was said that it will come on Tuesday. ,

Mr. Speaker: I do not know when it comes. It is in the Order Paper. We are proceeding as it is put down.

13.10 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT) BILL

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): I beg to move:*

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India be taken into consideration"

Sir, I am moving for consideration the Constitution (Fourteenth Amendment) Bill, 1962. This Bill contains seven clauses. The first important clause, namely clause 3, deals with Poindicherry being treated as one of the Union Territories, which will comprise Pondicherry, Karikal, Mahe and Yanam. I do not want to deal with this matter *in extenso* just at present. Therefore, I shall try to be as brief as possible.

As soon as we include Pondicherry in the Union Territories, two consequential amendments automatically follow. The first is that Pondicherry should have representation both in the Lok Sabha and in the Rajya Sabha. Hence, there is a clause for increasing the strength of the Union Territories in the Lok Sabha. Pondicherry will get one seat in the Lok Sabha and one seat in the Rajya Sabha. In that case, the strength of the Rajya Sabha will increase from 226 to 228.

Then, there is the regulation-making power of the President. During the interim period, the President is empowered to make regulations. But the clause provided in the Bill suggests that as soon as the Assembly has been constituted, the regulation-making power will come to an end. This is provided for in clause 5(b).

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister would excuse me if I interrupt for a minute. Inquiries are being made from hon. Members about the time when they should be present here for voting, because division has to take place, and a special majority is needed for the passing of this Bill. I think that out of the four hours that have been allotted for this Bill, we can take three hours for the general discussion and one hour for the clauses. I think that would be all right.

Several Hon. Members: Yes.

Mr. Speaker: So, at 4 p.m. we shall have the division, so far as the consideration motion is concerned.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I was telling the House that under clause 5(b) the regulation-making power of the President will come to an end as soon as the legislature is formed in Pondicherry and Goa.

Then, there is another important clause, namely clause 4 of the Bill which empowers Parliament to create Legislatures and Councils of Ministers in the Union Territories. It has said just now, in the Union Territories. Hence, whatever pattern of administration obtains in the other Union Territories will be adopted in Pondicherry and Goa also.

As the House knows, on the 7th December, 1961, I had made a statement in the last Lok Sabha and told the House that Government were considering what further steps

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

should be taken to give additional powers in the Union Territories, and what the future set-up should be in the Union Territories. On the basis of that statement, a committee was also formed under the chairmanship of the Law Minister. The committee went round the Union Territories and submitted its report.

13.14 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

We have considered that report, and having considered other developments since then, Government came to the conclusion that we should give the Union Territories the same status and the same position as were obtaining during the time of the old Part C States. We have, therefore, come forward with an amendment to the Constitution, for the restoration of article 240 which was abolished formerly, after the reorganisation of States. After the report on the reorganisation of States was considered, legislations were brought forward, and the Constitution was amended in the light of the recommendations of the States Reorganisation Commission. And the House accepted the proposals and the Bills which had come up before Parliament then, and article 240 was abolished. Now, it has become essential that we should restore that article, in order to provide for legislatures as well as for Cabinets of Ministers for the Union Territories, and hence this Constitution (Fourteenth Amendment) Bill before the House.

I need not elaborate on this matter, because I know that it would be generally welcome. This House will also welcome it, and it would also be welcomed in the Union Territories since they would get back the legislatures as well as the Councils of Ministers. This provision is meant for Himachal Pradesh, Manipur,

Tripura, Goa, Daman and Diu, and Pondicherry and other smaller islands which are comprised in it. It is true that we have not included Delhi in this. I can very well understand the fellings of the Members of Parliament who have been returned from Delhi. But I have always made it clear, whenever I have said anything about the set-up in Delhi, that we thought that Delhi should be kept in a different category and I still feel the same way.✓

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Capital status.

✓ Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: But I do not want to suggest that we have not to think about Delhi at all. There are various proposals made about Delhi, and they have all to be carefully looked into. The Corporation in Delhi has been functioning for some time past, and apparently as much as we can see and judge, there have been enormous difficulties in the smooth working of the corporation. The official wing also has its own problems and difficulties; the non-official wing, the Mayor and others feel that they have very little to do. These are matters which do deserve our consideration. Whether the present pattern of the corporation should continue, whether the Mayor should be vested with more powers, or whether the whole set-up of the working of the municipal areas, if I might use those words, should be completely changed or there may be a new set-up altogether etc. are all matters which deserve our consideration.

Then, it has also to be considered how the representatives of the people should be associated with other work in Delhi, that is, other administrative work itself. I have told the Members of Parliament from Delhi, while speaking to them in the Delhi Advisory Council that they can make their own suggestions. We have also certain proposals with us. In fact, I have been examining this matter for some time. We have studied this subject. We have also seen as to what kind of

[Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri]

set-up and patterns are there in other countries.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You will bring a separate Bill later?

Shri Frank Anthony (Nominated—Anglo Indians): No, no.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: We will see; if legislation is needed, we will have to come up before Parliament—if it is necessary.

Shri Frank Anthony: It will not be necessary.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: There is the legal expert sitting. He says that it will not be necessary.

Anyhow, I was telling the House that we are not sleeping over this matter. We have given considerable thought to it. If hon. Members from Delhi will be pleased to accept my approach in this regard, namely, that it is not absolutely essential to have a legislature or Legislative Assembly for Delhi and it is possible to work and take part in public activities and in administrative work and municipal work without there being a legislature, I think they will be, if I might say so, rendering really a great service to Delhi. Because Parliament sits here and to have another legislature in Delhi at the same time does not really serve any special purpose. There is often duplication of work. I remember in the old days when the Delhi Assembly was there that questions were being put on the same subject in the Delhi Assembly and also in Parliament. In the capital of this vast country, we have to be careful and see that there is smooth working, not only in administration but in other matters also. One does not know. Suppose a conflict crops up between one legislature and the other; we will not be setting a very good example for the other States.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You will then resolve the conflict.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Then it will become an additional duty. What

Shri Kamath wants is to create a problem and then try to solve it. It would not be very wise to do so.

I personally think that we can thrash out this problem in so far as Delhi is concerned. I do not want to delay it much. As soon as we are free with this Bill, we will have enough time to think about Delhi. I did speak to Shri Bram Prakash only this morning. He was good enough to discuss it with me. I do not know what his opinion ultimately would be. Of course, he is free to express his view. I do hope that he will give full consideration what I have told him. I have also further added that he should not think that I am just trying to get over the present situation. I have told him that I mean what I say and that I do mean business.

In these circumstances, I would appeal to him and to his other friends who have been returned from Delhi to consider this matter without any bitterness. I know he has marshalled the support of our Communist friends sitting opposite. To them also I would make an appeal. Let them consider whether it is desirable and essential and whether it would be beneficial in the larger interests of the country to have two legislatures in Delhi, to have two governments functioning more or less in parallel. This is about Delhi.

I might add a few words about some of the amendments. It has been suggested in some amendments that some parts of Pondicherry should be merged with neighbouring areas. Then it has been suggested further that there should be no nominated or partly-nominated body. The third is of course for circulation of the Bill for eliciting public opinion. I thought I would say a few words about these three amendments.

As regards the suggestion of merger of any part of Pondicherry with other parts of India, it would be very difficult and improper also for the time being to do so.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: At this stage.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I need not read out what the Prime Minister had said in the Rajya Sabha when the question of integration of Pondicherry with India was taken up. We have, in the light of the pronouncement of the Prime Minister, not to make any change in Pondicherry. Whatever area is included in Pondicherry has to remain intact for the time being.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It is only temporary.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Of course temporary. Parliament is always supreme to make any change. But at present, we should not think in these terms. There are agreement and the terms thereof should be considered sacrosanct, and nothing should be done so soon after these agreements were entered into.

Secondly, if you start talking of merger of one area with the other, problems will arise in the case of Goa and other places also. So it is better not to refer to this at all. Already there are differences over the matter. Mysore has its own opinion about Goa; Maharashtra has got something to say; Gujarat holds definite views. So it is better to keep them intact as they are and treat them as Union Territories. Now that we are giving them legislatures and Councils of Ministers, I think they will have enough opportunity to develop their areas, especially with the special assistance of the Central Government.

As regards the question of nominated, partly-nominated or partly-elected bodies, Shri Kamath has tabled certain amendments. I have merely to suggest that this is exactly what it was in the old article of the Constitution. The same language has been used. No change has been made and what Shri Kamath has to realise is that Government are not taking power to constitute a nominated body or partly-nominated body or partly-elected body. It is only empowering

Parliament; it is an enabling clause. If Parliament ever so desires, then it can be done.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Parliament will not desire in this democratic age such a thing to be done.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: It may not desire. But I may say that sometimes it may desire. Suppose the working of the administration is suspended or has to be suspended and it does not function at all. What next? For example, President's may be there.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: There would not be any legislature at all if the Constitution is suspended.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Yet Parliament might think that one man should not rule the whole territory. It may say: let there be a body, a small body, nominated or whatever it may be, to advise the Governor and also, if necessary, to function as a small Committee or Cabinet. I would beg of the hon. Member not to rule it out. I do not say that we are going to do it.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): Can that nominated body function as a legislature as is contemplated here?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: It is entirely for Parliament to decide. Parliament is fully entitled to legislate on this matter and suggest that such a body will function as the legislature or whatever form you may like.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Just one little clarification. What I am opposed to is one hundred per cent nomination. That is why I have sought to delete the word 'nominated'. The rest can remain. I am sure no Member of Parliament will think of one hundred per cent nomination of a legislature. It is wholly repugnant to the idea of democracy and a written constitution. I am sure the Home Minister realises it very well, more than I do.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I entirely agree. As I said, I have also, not in the least, in mind at all that a situation should arise in which we may have to resort to this step or to this measure. But, as I said, this point was already there. The hon. Member better look at it and he will find that not a word has been changed in this.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Not in the Constitution but may be in the Government of India Act, 1935, perhaps. We are going back; and it is not in the 1950 Constitution.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I shall have to make that clear. He may look into that. (Interruption). I do not want to take more time of the House.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I do not want to waste your time. If it is so, it is all right.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I am very glad.

Then, the last amendment about which I wanted to say a word is about circulation of the Bill for public opinion. I do not know who has tabled this amendment, probably Shri Dasaratha Deb.

Shri Dasaratha Deb (Tripura East): I have not.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: The amendment of Shri Dasaratha Deb is not quite clear. He has, in a way, supported the provision of nominated or partly nominated body. I felt quite happy that he has supported this proposal to which opposition is being raised.

Shri Dasaratha Deb: I do not support nomination.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I said that it was not quite clear to me. I was surprised how Shri Dasaratha Deb could come up with that kind of amendment. (Interruption).

As regards the circulation of the Bill, I have only to say that I do not think this motion has been made seriously. If you circulate the Bill, it

will mean further delay and the setting up of the Legislatures etc. will take a very long time. Already my fear is that there should not be considerable delay in the setting up of the Legislatures. I was, in fact, at the point of saying that I shall come up with the Union Territories Bill in the next Session of Parliament. It would be my earnest endeavour to do so. But the difficulty is this. According to the legal experts, the State Legislatures have to be consulted and we have to obtain their consent and approval. Unless all the State Legislatures have given their approval, it may not be possible for us to come up with that Bill. We will do our level best. But, it all depends when the State Legislatures meet. Anyhow that difficulty is already there. And, in case the circulation idea is pressed, it will mean much more delay and it would be creating frustration among the people of the Union territories.

I do not want to take up more time of the House; and I do hope that this Bill will get the general approval of the Members of the House.

Sir, I move.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be taken into consideration."

There are two amendments. Shri Yallamanda Reddy is not here. Does Shri Kamath move his amendment?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: No, Sir, I do not move.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is no other amendment. The motion is now for discussion.

Shri Dasaratha Deb: Sir, I have got my amendments.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Yes; he may speak.

Shri Dasaratha Deb: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, after a long period our Home Minister has brought forward this Bill in this House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member will have to be brief; we have got only 2½ hours for the Bill.

Shri Dasaratha Deb: Yes, Sir.

We have to provide Legislative Assemblies for the Union territories of Himachal Pradesh, Manipur and Tripura, Goa, Diu and Daman and Pondicherry. I congratulate the hon. Minister for sponsoring this Bill. At the same time, I pay my tribute to the people, irrespective of their political opinion, of these Union territories who fought very hard for a long time to realise this. I remember in 1960 there were very big movements in Manipur and Tripura and other places also for the realisation of this. They had to undergo repression and other things. But, at that time, our Central Government did not realise or rather they wanted to hush up the voices at that time. I am glad that our Home Minister has realised it now.

At the same time, after hearing our Home Minister's argument, I do not feel satisfied that there is any point why Delhi people should not be given a Legislative Assembly in that way.

Since the inception of the Union territories, and even before that when Tripura was a Part C State, I had the sad experience of the type of administration. If there is no Legislative Assembly and if the administration is in the hands of bureaucratic machinery and the officials, I know what tremendous difficulties and inconveniences are created for the people. And that is why I suggest that no single place in India should left without a representative body or without an Assembly or Council of Ministers. They should be given this kind of facilities; otherwise it would be very difficult for any part to function.

The Home Minister has argued that Delhi is the headquarters of the Centre and that the Centre would look after its interests. I agree that even in regard to Manipur and Tripura which were more than 1000 miles from the Centre, the Central Government

took up the responsibility of looking after them. But, we have seen how the Centre can look after the affairs of these States. We have seen it. In Delhi also I do not feel there is much improvement in the administration. Rather, I should say that the law and order situation is worse. The hon. Minister has not only to look after the Union territories; he has to look after all the States of the country. Being a party leader, sometimes so many things arise in the party itself and he has to look after the party affairs also. Why should he want to keep all this power in his hands? Let the people of Delhi manage their own affairs; and he will be relieved from that also.

I am happy at the introduction of this Bill. But I cannot say that I am fully satisfied because, even today, I do not know what power is going to be given to the Legislative Assemblies of these Union territories. I am very anxious. I have to wait for the main Bill itself. Here, it is said, in some places there will be nomination. I am decidedly opposed to nomination. If you give us an Assembly, all the members should be elected by the people; it should be a fully representative body. If you keep this nomination clause, then, that power will be misused.

We have seen this in the case of the Territorial Councils. In the Territorial Council of Tripura there were the nomination. When that Bill was brought here we were told that even if a particular small section of the people was not represented in the Territorial Council, then, only a member belonging to that section would be nominated. In Tripura I did not find this taking place. Actually, a member belonging to the party in power will be nominated to increase their numbers. Even if a member of that party comes directly elected by the people, I have no objection. There should be no room left for the back-door system. That is why I totally oppose that system of nomination. Even if it were there in the original Constitution, I would request the

[Shri Dasaratha Deb]

Home Minister to amend this. Simply because it was there once in the Constitution, should we keep that? I do not share that view. Even if it was there, now we can change it. That is why I say that this nomination clause should not be there.

Regarding the power to be given to the legislative assembly, it was said that even in the former Part C States, there was some restriction in the powers. I do not know the position in respect of Part C States, but I submit that if you give a legislature, that legislative assembly must be given full powers. There should not be any division of power between the legislative assembly and the Centre. Otherwise, it will create all sorts of difficulties and inconveniences. So, I request that full thought may be given to this matter and the legislative assembly must be given full powers. The Council of Ministers must be responsible to the legislature. That provision should be there. Also, when the Home Minister prepares that Bill, I request him to take the opinions of Members belonging to that territory and bring forward a comprehensive Bill.

Then, Pondicherry territory is going to be created with Mahe, Yanam, Karaikkal and other places. But there is a strong movement and a strong sentiment in that part that they should be merged with the neighbouring States. Of course, our Home Minister says that the sentiment expressed by our Prime Minister should be respected. But why should we be guided only by the sentiment of the Prime Minister alone? We should be guided by the sentiment of the people in that part also. Pondicherry and Karaikkal are out and out Tamil area. Their language is the same and their culture is similar to Tamil culture. So, why should not these two places be merged with Tamil Nad? Then they will have a bigger culture and they will have more opportunities to develop their own culture. Similarly, Mahe should be merged with Kerala,

because their language and culture are the same as those of the people in Kerala. When people come from the same stock, it would be more advantageous if they are merged with neighbouring States, without creating another Union Territory.

From the administrative point of view also, it would be difficult to have them under one unit as a Union Territory because they are scattered in different places at distances of 300 or 400 miles. I think if they are merged with the neighbouring States, administration would be easier. I request the Home Minister to give thought to this aspect also.

Some of my friends have moved amendments that the Bill be circulated. I do not like that this Bill should be circulated. I want this Bill to be passed without delay. If the other main Bill for the legislatures had come in this session, I would have been very happy.

With these words, I generally welcome this Bill and support it.

श्री ब्रह्म प्रकाश (बाह्य दिल्ली) : जनाव डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, यह बहुत ख़शी की बात है कि यूनियन टेरीटरीज़ः एह नये विधान लाने के लिए, एक नये किस्म भा प्रजातंत्र-राज लाने के लिए, आखिर होम मिनिस्टर साहब ने संविधान में तबदीली करने का प्रस्ताव किया है। इस के लिए मैं उन को भी मुद्रारकवाद देता हूँ और उन यूनियन टेरीटरीज़ के लोगों को भी, जिन के लिए यह विल लाया गया है। एक भारे पर तो मुझे यक़ोन नहीं था —इस बारे में नाउम्मीदी हो गई थी—कि यूनियन टेरीटरीज़ के लिये कुछ होगा, क्योंकि हमारे मूल्क में कुछ अन्सर हैं—मैं इस में नहीं जाना चाहूँगा कि वे किस किस्म के हैं — जो यह नहीं चाहते कि किसी विस्म का प्रजातंत्र की किस्म का ढांचा इन यूनियन टेरीटरीज़ में है। लाली यूनियन टेरीटरीज़ ही नहीं, कुछ अन्सर

ऐसे भी हैं, जो हिन्दुस्तान में डेमोक्रेसी नहीं चाहते, जो चाहते हैं कि यहां पर यूनिटरी फ्रांस की किस्म की दुरुमत हो ।

बहरहाल, यह एक खुशी की बात है कि आखिर यह विल आया और साथ ही यह दुख की बात है कि दिल्ली को इस से अलग रखा गया है । मैं हीम मिनिस्टर साहब को बहुत दिनों से जानता हूं और मेरा उन से बड़ा स्लेह है । मैं समझता हूं कि अग्र वह इस बारे में कनविन्स हो जाते और हम उन को यहां को दिक्कतों के बारे में समझ पाते, या वह उन दिक्कतों को और ज्यादा समझ पाते, तो वह जरूर दिल्ली को भी इस विल में शामिल कर देते । यह दुख की बात है कि हम उनको समझ नहीं पाए ।

दिल्ली में यह मांग कोई आज की नहीं है, बहुत पुरानी है । यह मांग सन् १६१४ में शुरू हुई थी, जब फ़िरिन्ती के शहरी उस वक्त के बाइसराय से मिले थे । खुद इंडियन नेशनल लोगों ने १६१६ में दिल्ली में इस बारे में एक रेजोल्यूशन पास किया । दिल्ली के हर नेता ने चाहे वह हकीम अजमल खां हों, आसिफ़ अली साहब हों या देशबन्धु साहब हों, इस सवाल को उठाया है और हमेशा यही जबाब दिया है कि यह राजवानी है, यहां रेस्पांसीबल गवर्नमेंट नहीं हो सकती, यहां दो लेजिस्लेट्रयर नहीं हो सकते । यही जबाब आज हमें दिया जा रहा है । मैं आप को यह भी बतला दूँ कि यह नामुमिल है कि दिल्ली का कोई भी जिम्मेदार शर्ख़स, जो कि दिल्ली के लोगों के प्रति जिम्मेदारी रखता है, या आईन्द्रा रखे, ४८ साल से चली आ रही इस पुरानी मांग को भुला सके । जो परम्परा पहले से आ रही है, उस को भुलाया नहीं जा सकता । जो मशाल हमारे नेताओं ने हमारे हाथ में दी है, वह आगे चलती चली जायगी, जब तक कि दिल्ली को रेस्पांसीबल गवर्नमेंट नहीं मिलती है ।

१६५२ में जब आखिर यहां पर दुरुमत कायम हुई, तो उस वक्त की दिल्ली असेम्बली ने बड़ी खुशी में इस बात के लिये बजट मंजूर किया कि चूंकि आसिक अली साहब और देशबन्धु साहब की कोशिशों से यह असेम्बली मिली है, इसलिये दिल्ली में उनकी यादगार खड़ी की जाये । इस बास्ते पुरानी दिल्ली में दाखिल होने के जो दो दरवाज़े हैं, दिल्ली गेट और अजमेरी गेट, उन दोनों जगहों पर उन के बुन खड़े किये गये । जब तक वे बुन खड़े हैं, मैं नहीं समझता कि कौन दिल्ली वाला है, जो दिल्ली के लोगों की तरफ कोई जिम्मेदारी महसूस करता है, जो इस मांग को भूल सकता है । हो नहीं सकता है, यह नामूमिलन बात है । दूसरी बात यह है कि हम अपने नेताओं को, हम गवर्नमेंट आफ़ इंडिया को कतारिस नहीं कर पाये हैं, यह हमारी बद-किस्मती है । यह कहा जाता है कि चूंकि यह हिन्दुस्तान की राजवानी है इसलिये हम इसको इस तरह की दुरुमत दे नहीं सकते हैं, इस तरह की व्यवस्था यहां की नहीं हो सकती है । दुनिया में दो मुलक हो एमें हैं यहां फैड्रन डेमोक्रेसी है, एक अमरीका और एक आस्ट्रेलिया, एक वार्षिकटन और एक कैनवेरा जहां पर कि लैनिस्लेचर नहीं दी गई है इस बिना पर कि वहां दूसरी दुरुमत मौजूद है । बाकी दुनिया के अन्दर जो राजवानियां हैं और यहां फैड्रन रिपब्लिक है या यहां पर डेमोक्रेसीज हैं उनकी जो राजवानियां हैं उनके अन्दर वही दुरुमत है जो दूसरे हिस्सों में है । शायद इस बात को न माना जाये और किसी किस्म का जबाब दें दिया जाये, इस बास्ते मैं आपको यह भी बतला देना चाहता हूं कि कन्युनिस्ट रूस में भी मास्को रिपब्लिक में वही दुरुमत है जो दूसरे हिस्सों में है बल्कि उसको कई मानों में और भी ज्यादा अखलत्यारात हर्सिल हैं और वह मेंट्रल दुरुमत से बिलकुल अलग काम करती है ।

जब यह सवाल उठाया जाता है कि पांच साल के तिरुवं भैं कुछ ऐसी बातें देखने में

[श्री ब्रह्म प्रकाश]

आई हैं जोकि नाखुशगार थीं, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि इसमें भी उतना बजन नहीं है। पांच साल में एक दिन भी ऐसी एक बात नहीं हुई जबकि गवर्नर्मेंट आफ इंडिया में और दिल्ली गवर्नर्मेंट में कभी कोई मतभेद हुआ हो। जहां तक दूसरों किस्म के मतभेदों का ताल्लुक है, वे तो पाठियों में सभी जगह चलते हैं। उनमें मैं समझता हूँ यहां जाने की जरूरत नहीं है। लेकिन उनकी बजह से हुक्मों बन्द नहीं होती है। दिल्ली में ऐसी कोई बात होने की गुंजाइश नहीं है क्योंकि आखिर कोई भी जिम्मेदार आदमी, गैर-जिम्मेदारी को बात कैसे कर सकता है। जो हक्कमत चलाने वाले लोग हैं वे कैसे कह सकते हैं कि नेशनल इंटिरेस्ट के अन्दर अपने सूबे के, अपने प्रांत के इंटिरेस्ट को कुर्बान नहीं किया जा सकता है तो फिर कहीं भी कुर्बान नहीं किया जा सकता है हिन्दुस्तान में और यह कोई स्वास बात दिल्ली के लिये नहीं है। अब भी हिन्दुस्तान में अगर कभी इस किस्म के खतरे की आवाज उठ सकेगी तो वह दिल्ली की तरफ से नहीं उठेगी किसी और तरफ से भले ही उठ सकती है। इसलिये जो बजह दी जाती है कि यहां दो राजधानियां नहीं हो सकतीं, तो यह बात मुझे कम से कम मनुसिव जान नहीं पड़ती है।

और भी कई बात कही जाती हैं और कहीं जा रही हैं और कई किस्म के मोटिव भी अट्टैच किये जाते हैं। मेरे स्थाल में उसका यहां कोई स्थान नहीं है और एक समझदार दुनिया में उसका स्थान होना भी नहीं चाहिये। लेकिन एक दो बात कही जाती हैं जिनका मैं जिक्र करना चाहता हूँ। आम तौर से यह कहा जाता है कि दिल्ली में अगर जैजिस्लेचर और मिनिस्ट्री हो तो स्वर्च बहुत बढ़ जायेगा। इसके अलावा यह भी कहा जाता है कि यहां पर रुपया इनका अपना तो है नहीं, गवर्नर्मेंट आफ इंडिया के रुपये पर कैसे काम चलेगा। ये दोनों बातें मैं समझता हूँ सही नहीं हैं।

दिल्ली की जो फाइनशल हालत है, उसकी जो आर्थिक हालत है, वह काफी अच्छी है। मुझे भी पांच साल का तजुर्बा है और उसके आधार पर ही मैं यह बात कह रहा हूँ। मैं समझता हूँ कि सिवाय कहीं के उसको गवर्नर्मेंट आफ इंडिया पर निभंर नहीं होना पड़ता। उसकी काफी अपनी आमदनी है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस बात को शायद गवर्नर्मेंट आफ इंडिया भी स्वीकार करती है और यह सवाल उसके सामने भी नहीं है। लेकिन चूँकि वाज दफा यह सवाल गवर्नर्मेंट आफ इंडिया के बाहर उठाया जाता है, इस बास्ते मैंने इसका जिक्र किया है।

यह भी कहा जाता है कि मिनिस्ट्री से स्वर्च बढ़ता है। यह बात ठीक है। लेकिन जहां डेमोक्रेटिक गवर्नर्मेंट होती है, वहां पर कुछ स्वर्च तो ज्यादा होता ही है। लेकिन जो तजुर्बा उस गवर्नर्मेंट को तोड़ कर १९५६ के बाद हुआ है जब से कारपोरेशन की स्थापना की गई है, उसको भी मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। उसके बाद जो स्वर्च बढ़ा है एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन का, मैं डिवेलपमेंट के स्वर्चों को नहीं लेता हूँ, सिंक एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के स्वर्चों को लेता हूँ, वह तकरीबन चार गुना बढ़ गया है। जहां तक एफिशेंसी का ताल्लुक है, वह बहुत ही कम हो गई है, पहले के मुकाबले में। आज हालत क्या है, इसको आप दें। आज दिल्ली में किसी भी एक अफसर को, किसी भी एक पोलिटिकल पार्टी को, किसी भी एक पोलिटिकल लीडर को या चन्द एक को आप जिम्मेदार नहीं ठहरा सकते हैं। कारपोरेशन यहां अलग है, दिल्ली डिवेलपमेंट आयरिटी अलग है, दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन अलग है, गवर्नर्मेंट आफ इंडिया अलग है, वह तो स्वर्च रहेगा ही। और न्यू दिल्ली म्यूनिसिपल कमेटी अलग है। किसी के अन्दर कोई कोप्रोडिनेशन नहीं है। कारपोरेशन का बदकिस्मती से एक पैटन चला आता है ब्रिटिश पैटन। ब्रिटेन का अपना जीनियस है और अपने जीनियस के मुताबिक ही वे उसको अपने यहां चलाना चाहते हैं। वह मुल्क भी छोटा है। लेकिन

वह जो पैटन है जिसको बीक मेयर पैटन कहा जाता है या मेयर काउंसिल पैटन कहा जाता है वह दुनिया में फेल हो चुका है। अमरीका में भी इसको चालू किया गया था लेकिन वहां यह फेल हो गया और इसको खत्म कर दिया गया। दिल्ली में कोई भी आदमी किसी तरह की भी जिम्मेदारी लेने के लिये तैयार नहीं है दिल्ली में कोई जिम्मेदारी नहीं है। जब यूनिटी आफ एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन न हो, उसमें कोई सिम्प्लीसिटी न हो, उनमें अपने में कान्टिङ्डस न हो तो कभी एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन ठीक तरह से नहीं चल सकता है। आप हालत क्या है? मुझे शर्म आती है यह कहते हुए कि आज दिल्ली कारपोरेशन अपनी जिम्मेदारी को निभाने में असफल रहा है। आप देखें कि कितनी बड़ी जिम्मेदारी उसके सिर पर थी। फाइबर यीश्वर प्लान को ८० करोड़ का है, उसमें से वह ५५ करोड़ खर्च करने का जिम्मेदार था। मगर मैं चैलेज करके कह सकता हूं कि जरा आप बगेर रिट्रैट दिये एक काम तो वहां से करवा दीजिये, कोई भी एक काम। जिम्मेदार से जिम्मेदार आदमी आज इसकी शिकायत करता है। हाईकोर्ट के एक जज साहब ने हमारे मेयर साहब से यह शिकायत की थी कि उन्होंने जब एक मकान का नवशा पास कराने के लिये भेजा तो उसमें भी पैसा मांगा गया। कितनी ही बात इस तरह की हम रोजमर्रा देखते हैं। एक नहीं सैकड़ों हजारों इस तरह के केसिस हैं। जो अफसर है वह भी कहता है मेरी मजबूरी है, मैं भी कहता हूं कि मेरी मजबूरी है लेकिन इस मजबूरी का इलाज क्या है।

मैं कल ही पढ़ रहा था डिवेलोपमेंट सिटी गवर्नरमेंट का, स्टेट्स के अन्दर पिछले सौ साल का, रेवोल्यूशन से लगा कर, उस राइटर ने अपनी किताब में लिखा था कि यह जो पैटन है (जो कि यहां दिल्ली में भीजूद है), और जिसको ट्राई किया गया, बिल्कुल इसमें कर-

प्तान का राज या और इसका कारण यह है कि आयोरिटी जो है, उसमें डिप्यूजन आफ पावर जो है और चैक्स एण्ड वैलेंसिज जो हैं, उसके चक्कर में पड़ करके और डिप्यूजन आफ आयोरिटी में पड़ कर एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को इतना निकम्मा बना दिया गया कि कोई एकशन नहीं ले सकता, कोई आयोरिटी एक्स-साइड नहीं कर सकता है। इस हालत में दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन का कोई ताल्लुक कारपोरेशन से नहीं है और दोनों लोगों को अगर मिला दिया जाए तो उनका ढी० ढी० ए० से कोई लम्बा चौड़ा ताल्लुक नहीं होता है। मुझे खुशी है और मैं शास्त्री जी का का एहसानमन्द हूं कि उन्होंने इन सब दिक्कतों को महसूस किया है कि वाकई में दिक्कत है। उन्होंने यकीन दिलाया है कि वह उनके ऊपर गौर करेंगे और इसको देखेंगे। मुझे अफसोस है कि जब कारपोरेशन बन रही थी तब भी मैंने यह बात कही थी कि जो यह तजुर्बा किया जा रहा है यह नाकामयाब होगा, परं चल नहीं सकेगा और यही हुआ। आज भी मैं कहता हूं कि आप बेशक इसको आजमायें लेकिन यह कामयाब नहीं होगा। बदकस्मती से तीस साल हमने गुजारे और जो पांच साल बीच में आए उनको भी हमने गुजारा। आपके कहने पर हम और भी तजुब्बे करने के लिये तैयार हैं। लेकिन मैं कहता हूं कि यहां जो सिविक एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन का पैटन हिन्दुस्तान में है, इसमें ड्राइस्टिक चैंजिंग की जरूरत है। इस भौके पर मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि यह सिविक पैटन जो हिन्दुस्तान में चल रहा है, ब्रिटेन की नकल पर, यह हिन्दुस्तान के जीनियस के खिलाफ है। यह चल नहीं सकता है, इसको हमें भंग करना पड़ेगा। दिल्ली का जहां तक ताल्लुक है, इस पैटन के ऊपर आप इसको नहीं चला सकते हैं। अगर आप समझते हैं कि यहां पर लैजिस्लेचर नहीं हो सकती है, मिनिस्ट्री और कैबिनेट नहीं हो सकती है तो कैबिनेट सिस्टम के अलावा और भी बहुत से सिस्टम हैं, प्रेजीडेंशल सिस्टम हैं, या और कई सिस्टम हैं,

[श्री बहू प्रकाश]

उनको आप देखें और देखने के बाद उसको आप यहां परें द्राइ कर, उसको यहां लायें और जो दिली का ज़ंगियस हैं, दिली की जो तमाम चीजें हैं, उनको किस तरह से काम में लाया जा सकता है, इसको आप देखें।

मौका दुख का भी है और खुशी का भी। मुझे आप माफ करें, क्योंकि मैं आपका थोड़ा बक्त और ले रहा हूँ। हम जानते हैं कि हमारे जन्मवात कहां तक हैं इस मामले में, लेकिन वे हम अपने होम मिनिस्टर श्री शास्त्री को अपने समाने देखते हैं तो महसूस करते हैं कि उनका दिल इस बात को सही तौर से समझता है। हम यह उम्मीद करते हैं कि हम उन्हें कनविस कर पायेंगे और वे भूर हमारी बात को मूले नहीं। और अगर जरूरत पड़ी तो वे इस विधान में दुवारा तरमीम लायेंगे।

14 hrs.

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि इसके अंदर ज्यादा देरन की जाय। शायद होम मिनिस्टर साहब विटर सेशन में दूसरा विल लायेंगे। अगर हो सके तो उसके साथ साथ या उससे पहले आप दिली के मुतालिक भी अपनी तज़रीज़े ले ग्राह्य।

Dr. Colaco (Goa, Daman and Diu): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, only a few days back I had occasion to draw the attention of the House to the situation and to the political aspirations of Goa, Daman and Diu and other territories. Now, I think I would be able to carry my people the good news of the passing of the Bill that is under discussion in this House which represents the fulfilment of the thinking of the hon. Home Minister and the Government on this very important matter.

On this Bill, I must make only a few remarks, that are not controversial in nature, regarding Goa, Daman and Diu. First of all, it is desirable that the aims of this Bill should be implemented as soon as possible, without any delay, and that no major

reforms, agrarian, economic, administrative or any other, are introduced to avoid hasty measures and irreparable damage, as happened in the past. Secondly, the new provision introduced in the Constitution, article 239A, is wide enough and has deliberately put in some alternative prescriptions, and that is why it is wise and reasonable. As far as Goa, Daman and Diu are concerned, I am sure that when the time comes their Legislatures will be wholly elected, or at least have a substantial elected majority, and a responsible executive or a Council of Ministers answerable to the Legislature. The financial burden will not be very hard on our country because our financial position is sound and progressive, with a revenue of about Rs 5 crores to 6 crores, without practically any deficit and with some surplus in some years. Thirdly, I must stress that the powers conferred on the people must be wide enough, including the powers of the purse; there must be diffusion of power from the Centre to ensure real local autonomy.

When I am on this, I must also emphasize another point. This Bill is for us only a step, a big step for our fuller growth, a major step towards a full-fledged State within the Indian Republic, with all its privileges and obligations towards the nation.

Shri Rishang Keishing (Outer Manipur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I congratulate the hon. Home Minister for introducing the Constitution (Fourteenth Amendment) Bill, 1962 in the House. Of course, it has come too late, nevertheless, it is welcome. The Bill, as it stands, I feel, has loopholes and shortcomings.

As it stands, the Government of India seem to visualize three types of administration in the Union Territories—one having a body of purely nominated members, another a body half elected and half nominated and third one purely elected. Purely nominated and half-elected and half-nominated legislative bodies will

amount to a mockery of democracy, if it is allowed to stay. I hope the hon Home Minister will remove it and improve upon it.

Delhi has been omitted from the purview of this Bill. It is a matter of great regret that one of the most important Union Territories should be omitted and denied of a Legislature. It is not yet too late for the Minister to consider the case of Delhi. I hope the Minister will decide to include it at last.

On the 7th of December, 1961 the hon. Home Minister made a statement which was very restricted. The terms of reference on which the Sen Committee was appointed were so restricted that we people living in the Union Territories never anticipated that such a Bill will come. I am glad that there has been a clear departure and a marked improvement from the previous statement.

The people of the Union Territories naturally welcome this Bill because to many of us, specially those who are residing in Manipur and Himachal Pradesh, it is not a new thing that a Legislature is going to be granted. Rather, it is the restoration of one which was snatched away from the people and denied to them for the last twelve years. I am glad that it is going to be given back by the Government of India to us. So, we are all the more happy and we would naturally welcome the Bill.

So far as Manipur is concerned, we did not remain silent. The people were so agitated and angry that the Legislature was dissolved forcibly in the year 1949 at the time of integration. Since that time our people have been struggling hard as true nationalists for the revival of the legislature. As true lovers of democracy, they have been carrying on peaceful agitation after agitations. In 1954 and 1960 there were mighty agitations. Several people were brutally beaten by police and several people courted arrest. Several people were injured

in police firings and several people were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. I am glad that our people have willingly suffered and shown themselves as true nationalists. It is to the credit of the Manipuri women that they took a major burden of the struggle and they courageously shouldered the responsibility of proving themselves as true citizens of the country.

We are prepared to forget the past. This is not the time to think of the past and get angry. Now we want to request the hon. Home Minister to remove whatever defect there is in this Bill and to see that sufficient power and sufficient rights are given to the people so that they might be able to administer it to the satisfaction of not only themselves but of the entire country.

Pondicherry, Goa, Daman and Diu are all newly liberated territories of our country. We are specially happy to be with them. Though we had been denied, as I stated earlier, still, we are happy that we have been with these newly liberated people of our country in the same group. I hope, we will work together shoulder to shoulder and hand in hand and will serve our country and our territory.

Sometime about the end of December a committee consisting of all representatives of the different communities of Manipur came to Delhi to meet the hon. Home Minister, the late Pandit Pant. In the course of discussions we said that we did not demand the status of a full-fledged State that U.P., Bengal and other States were enjoying but that we would be satisfied if you restored the legislature which was enjoyed by the former Part C States. He promised us that he would make an announcement before the 1962 elections. Suddenly he died and his death came as a bolt from the blue to those of us living in Union Territories. But the present Home Minister followed it up and the present Bill is before us. I feel that the promise that was made to us by

[Shri Rishang Keishing]

the late Pandit Pant is going to be fulfilled by his successor. Therefore I would like to appeal to the present Home Minister that he should not leave any loopholes or shortcomings and that all the defects of the Bill should be removed. That way, I think, he will be doing not only service to the people of the country but particularly to the great leader who is no more with us.

I would also like to appeal to the hon. Home Minister that not only should he remove the defects of the present Bill but the Bill which he will be bringing before the House in the next Session of Parliament should be one that would be acceptable to the people of the Union Territories.

With these few remarks I support this Bill.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti (Dhanbad): Sir, at the outset, I must congratulate the hon. Home Minister for introducing this Bill. It is a very timely move. Being one who symbolises in himself truth and non-violence, who has fought in the national struggle and who practises what he professes, naturally, we can reasonably expect that the hon. Home Minister will take the initiative in giving a form of responsible government to the people of the Union Territories—the finest specimens of humanity in Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Tripura and Goa all of which I have had occasion to visit. Naturally, the urge, the intense feeling to assert themselves has evoked the response and it is quite in the fitness of things that this Bill has been mooted before us.

But, Sir, I cannot offer my unreserved congratulations to the hon. Home Minister because of a very patent factor—namely, that Delhi has been left out of the list of territories which have been specifically mentioned here in article 239A. When this question of denying the people of Delhi their right of representation came up six years earlier, I had occasion to repre-

sent the case of Delhi before the High Command. I am reminded of the writing of a prominent Argentine professor, Professor Rafail Biela, with regard to Buenos Aires, the capital of Argentine Republic. In the year 1881, this very argument put forward by the hon. Home Minister was advocated there. In 1881 it was pointed out that U.S.A. had created a Federal Capital—Washington—because when the Congress used to meet at Philadelphia, the people of Philadelphia tried to influence Congress by big crowds and the proceedings could not continue. This served as a lesson to all of them and they wanted to find out a small site. You must know that it was a small site taken away from the three different States of U.S.A. and that is now known as Washington. It is strange, the analogy which was drawn in the year 1881 in Buenos Aires, is quoted today.

But what do we find in Brazil, another country if not bigger than India is as big as India. With regard to Rio de Janeiro, another writer, Professor Jose' Arthur Rios has pointed out that Rio has always been a stronghold of opposition; that is why it is vital not to abolish Rio's political rights and to reduce its citizens to a position of political inferiority like those of Washington. They always had weighed with this argument that, in the city where the capital was located, there might be some trouble due to the machinations of interested parties and forces of anarchy and political upheaval might try to bring about pressure on statesmen who counted there.

That is an argument which does not fit in so far as Delhi is concerned. The capital was shifted here while separate sites had to be found out in Australia and U.S.A. for their capitals. These are the two places where responsible Government has not yet been introduced. But what about Moscow? What about the other, capital cities all over the world? Moscow is a place where we go in pilgrimage every three

months. So, I have to take up Moscow specially. I learn that a deputation led by the hon. Speaker of Parliament is going there soon. It is not only the capital of USSR but also that of the largest of the 16 constituent republics. One hundred million of population is controlled by one republic, namely, the Russian Socialist Federative Soviet Republic, with its headquarters in Moscow. Not only that, the Moscow City Soviet is a local organ of the State power. It is considered to be the representative of the National Government within Moscow. If there can be no inconvenience in the existing arrangements, then why should we fight shy of this thing?

I would not mention Rome, Paris, Berlin or London. I know, in all these cities, which I have visited, nobody could question the right of the people to assert themselves because the capital is there. Here is Shri A. C. Guha, the naughty young man of pre-war India—1914 to 1918. These youths created trouble in Bengal and, it was because of that trouble, when these not non-violent people threw bombs and used revolvers that the British regime wanted to clear out of Calcutta. I have participated in the national struggle and I know that because of that the British people feel uncomfortable and sought shelter in Delhi. The people of Delhi, unsophisticated, simple-minded, most good-natured, known for their best culture, courteousness and gentility. It is these people who gave me shelter—a displaced person from East Pakistan. In 1952 I sought election from Rajendra Nagar, one of the biggest colonies in India, the premier colony having not a single Bengali resident there. The North West Frontier people, the Punjabis, the Sindhis, the Baluchis—all accepted me as one of their own. This evidently shows what good type of people reside in Delhi.

The other day, there was a public convention in the City Hall. They

call it Durbar Hall. I was present there. The people were brandishing their fists at the Mayor who was in the Chair but not a single man would strike a blow to the other man. I was enjoying it. In my part of India, it would never have been possible. At least, there would have been some bloodshed. Here these are the people who are rich in their eminence and gentility which our Home Minister also possesses, rightly too. I do not understand how when the British people ran away from Calcutta and transferred the capital of India to Delhi in 1911 without any invitation from the people of Delhi, one can deny that right to the people of Delhi.

I understand the Home Minister happened to be a student of Kasi Vidyapith. In Kasi, the Viswanath Mandir was reported to be put up on the Trisul of Mahadev so long it was not raided by non-Hindus. If you want to have another sacrosanct temple here, start it, including the headquarters of the Congress party or the Communist party at Windsor place including Janpath spreading up to the Ashoka Hotel. Take York Road or Tinmurthy or any other place.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf (Jammu and Kashmir): Will it be invulnerable?

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: You can have a small enclosure where you draw a line and say, we should not cross the Rubicon. The people of Delhi will not cross the Rubicon once you decide. Or, you have the round buildings, the House of the People and Rajya Sabha and you can have it there. How can you deny this right to the people of Delhi?

The Resolution was passed unanimously. I sponsored the Resolution in the Delhi Assembly and it was passed unanimously. Delhi must be greater Delhi, naturally. That was the rub. Difficulties were created I said, we have to expand. In the Delhi Master Plan drawn up under the direction of the Central Government, the Master plan is trying to expand up to Meerut, Ghaziabad, Sonepat, Panipat and so

[Shri P. R. Chakravartii]

many other places. If it is so, how is it that the administration will be affected by the presence of responsible government,—responsible to the people? How can the representative character of the people focussed through their own elected representatives be a cause of alarm? Indeed, it has given a good account of itself in the five years 1952-56. So much so, you find Ministers are recruited from the erstwhile Delhi Assembly Members, Governors and other important officials. Today, I would insist on this point. Do not deny the right of the people to assert themselves. It is crucification of liberty at the hands of the Home Minister who had participated in the liberation struggle

I would again try to bring home this factor with all my earnestness that you cannot withhold this right on the plea which had been taken in the case of Argentine Republic in 1881. You are quoting the same slogans. What about other countries of the world, all over the world? It was only in Australia that they founded a capital on a new site, Canberra. Washington had to be found out because they did not like Philadelphia. Four times Bills have been introduced in Washington—I do not want to go into the details—because there were some particular difficulties which stood in the way of granting responsible government to this city. Delhi does not stand on the same footing. I appeal again to him to consider this aspect of the question and in the next Bill which he proposes to move before the House, I hope he will bring a positive picture where Delhi will have an elected set up responsible to the people of Delhi.

श्री बड़े (खारगोन) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो बिल इस सदन के सामने रखा गया है, उस से मेरे हृदय में मुख और दुख को मिश्रित भावना पैदा हुई है। मुख का अनुभव इसलिए हुआ है कि पांडीचरी, मणिपुर, त्रिपुरा और गोप्ता, दमन तथा दीव आदि क्षेत्रों में विधान सभाओं का निर्माण किया जा रहा है और वहां के लोगों को इलैक्शन

का राइट मिल रहा है। लेकिन इस के साथ ही दुख इस बात का है कि आज देश के छोटे छोटे टुकड़े होते जा रहे हैं। इस से पहले नागालैंड का एक छोटा सा प्रदेश बनाया गया था और अब मणिपुर और त्रिपुरा को अलग अलग प्रदेशों का रूप दिया जा रहा है। अगर इन क्षेत्रों को आसाम में मिला दिया जाता, गोप्ता को महाराष्ट्र में

एक माननीय सदस्य : मैसूर में क्यों नहीं ?

श्री बड़े : . . . या पास की किसी स्टेट में, जैसा शासन उचित समझे, मिला दिया जाता और इसी प्रकार दूसरे इस प्रकार के क्षेत्रों को भी उन के साथ वाली स्टेट्स में मिला दिया जाता, तो इस देश का प्रशासन बहुत अच्छी तरह से चलता और खंच में भी बचत होती। आज हिन्दुस्तान के छोटे छोटे टुकड़े होते जा रहे हैं और इस कारण प्रशासन चलाना बहुत मुश्किल हो रहा है और खंच भी बहुत अधिक करना पड़ रहा है।

मेरी विनती तो यह है कि मैं इस कल्पना का व्यक्ति हूं कि हमारे देश में एक यूनिटरी फ़ार्म आफ गवर्नर्मेंट हो—सारे अधिकार पालियामेंट के पास रहें और चार पांच जोन्स बना दिये जायें। लेकिन आज छोटे छोटे राज्य और स्टेट्स बनाई जा रही हैं। अगर उन को लेजिस्लेटिव असेम्बलीज देने के बाजाये पास के प्रदेशों में मिला दिया जाता, तो शासन का पैसा भी बचता और इमोशनल इन्टेरेशन और नैशनल इन्टेरेशन भी प्राप्त हो जाती।

जहां तक त्रिपुरा का सम्बन्ध है, स्टेट्स रीआर्गनाइजेशन कमीशन ने अपनी रिपोर्ट के पृष्ठ ११२ पर कहा है :

"As a small Part C State, Tripura cannot obviously stand by itself. The West Bengal Government, moreover, has not claimed this area; and its merger in Assam, in our opinion, can be supported among other reasons on the

ground that it will be desirable to bring the entire border between India and Pakistan in this region under one single control, namely, that of the Assam Government."

उस ने कहा है कि अल्टीमेट्ली मणिपुर और त्रिपुरा को आसाम प्रदेश में मिला देना चाहिए ।

मणिपुर के बारे में उस कमीशन ने अपनी रिपोर्ट के पृष्ठ १६७ पर कहा है :—

"While we make this recommendation, it is quite clear to us that Manipur cannot maintain its separate existence for long and that the ultimate solution should be its merger in the adjoining State of Assam. It is equally clear to us that so long as it continues as a separate administrative unit, the administrative structure of Manipur should conform to the pattern we have indicated in Chapter I of this part. We wish to repeat that, if a unit such as Manipur wishes to have representative government at the state level, it must be prepared to join a large unit. It cannot insist on a separate existence,....."

मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि स्टेटम रीआर्ग-नाइज़ेशन कमीशन ने मणिपुर और त्रिपुरा के बारे में जो वक्तव्य अपनी रिपोर्ट में दिया है, माननीय हेम मिनिस्टर साहब उस की तरफ कोई ध्यान न देते हुए उन को अलग यूनिट्स बना रहे हैं और इस प्रशासन को और अधिक खर्चीला बना रहे हैं ।

अगर पांडीचेरी को साथ के प्रदेश में मिला दिया जाता, तो अच्छा होता । ऐसा नहीं किया गया, इस का मुझे थोड़ा सा दुख है, लेकिन इस के साथ ही इस बात से मुझ का अनुभव होता है कि पांडीचेरी का जो प्रश्न इतने दिनों से पड़ा हुआ था, अब हल हो गया है और अब उस को आटानोमस गवर्नरेंट मिलने जा रही है ।

दिल्ली के बारे में मेरे पूर्ववक्ता ने जो भाषण दिया, उस पर मुझे बड़ा आश्चर्य हुआ । इस समय दिल्ली में एक तो कार्पोरेशन चल रही है, उस के साथ न्यू देहली म्यनिस्ट्रेशन कमेटी है और साथ ही दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के द्वारा दिल्ली का प्रशासन चलाया जा रहा है । इस प्रकार यहां का प्रशासन दो आरबिट्रेट्स पर चल रहा है, जो कि मेरे विचार में ठीक नहीं है । आज आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि कार्पोरेशन को और ताकतवर बना दिया जाये, उस को पूरे अधिकार दे दिये जायें और उस के वर्तमान डिफेक्ट्स को दूर कर दिया जाये । इस प्रकार दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं रहेगी । स्टेट री-आर्गनाइज़ेशन कमीशन की रिपोर्ट के पृष्ठ १५८ पर दिल्ली को स्टेट न बनाने और विचान सभा न देने के बारे में लिखा है :

"In making a choice between the two alternatives we must take into account the following special factors:

- (i) Delhi is the seat of the Union Government; and
- (ii) it is basically a city unit, 82 per cent. of its total population being resident in urban areas."

यद्यपि दिल्ली को लेजिस्लेटिव असेम्बली १९५१ में दी गई थी, लेकिन उस की अवधि में बहुत थोटाला और गड़बड़ हुई । उस के बाद उस रिपोर्ट में लिखा है :

"On the one hand, it is contended that the development of the capital is hampered by the division of responsibility between the Centre and the State Government and that there has been a marked deterioration of administrative standards in Delhi since dual control was introduced in 1951."

मेरे पूर्ववक्ता ने अपने भाषण में कहा कि वह तो उसी प्रकार की लेजिस्लेटिव असेम्बली चहते हैं, जो कि १९५१ में थी । मैं समझता

[श्री बड़े]

हूं कि अगर यहां पर लेजिस्लेटिव असेम्बली स्थापित की गई और दिल्ली गवर्नरमेंट बनाई गई, तो हिस्ट्री अपने आप को रिसीट करेगी और फिर उसी तरह को गड़बड़ और अव्यवस्था फैलेगी।

मेरे पूर्ववक्ता ने बड़ा इमोशनल भाषण दिया और कहा कि होम मिनिस्टर साहब ने स्वतंत्रता के आन्दोलन में भाग लिया है, वह आजादी के सिपाही है, उनके हाथ से दिल्ली को लेजिस्लेटिव असेम्बली बनाये नहीं मिलती है। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि पूर्ववक्ता महांदय ने पहले के इतिहास की तरफ नहीं देखा है। स्टेट्स रिआग्नाइजेशन कमीशन ने इस सारी समस्या का पूर्णतया विश्लेषण किया है और लिखा है कि यहां पर कार्पोरेशन होनी चाहिए और उस को पूर्ण अधिकार देने चाहिए। क्योंकि यह नहीं किया गया है इसलिए सारी अव्यवस्था हो रही है। अगर म्यूनिसिपल कमेटी अलग न होती, यह नई दिल्ली म्यूनिसिपल कमेटी अलग न होती और आटोनोमस कारपोरेशन को अलग न रखा जाता और यह जो ड्यूल गवर्नरमेंट है, इस को न चलाया जाता तो अव्यवस्था नहीं होती। करप्शन का भी पूर्ववक्ता ने जिक्र किया है और कहा है कि वह बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ी हुई है। मैं उनसे पूछता चाहता हूं कि करप्शन हिन्दुस्तान में है कहां नहीं। सभी जगह पर यह व्याप्त है। इसको दूर करने की हम सब को कोशिश करनी चाहिये न कि ऐसा करना चाहिये जैसे कि एक ब्राह्मण किया करता था कि जिसकी चोटी उसके हाथ में आ जाया करती है, वह उसको ही कहता था कि काट देनी चाहिये। अगर कारपोरेशन में करप्शन है, वह अपना काम ठीक तरह से नहीं कर पा रही है तो हमें देखना चाहिये कि वह दूर हो और काम ठीक तरह से चले न कि हमको उसे ही खत्म कर देना चाहिये। दिल्ली के बारे में स्टेट्स रिआग्नाइजेशन कमीशन

ने पेज १६१ पर एक सिफारिश की थी जिसकी तरफ मैं आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं। उसने कहा है :—

"There is, therefore, no question of disfranchising the people of Delhi or any other Centrally administered area. Having taken all these factors into account, we are definitely of the view that municipal autonomy in the form of a corporation, which will provide greater local autonomy than is the case in some of the important federal capitals, is the right and in fact the only solution of the problem of Delhi State."

यह जो कहा जाता है कि किसी वक्त में यहां पर लेजिस्लेटिव असेम्बली थी इस वास्ते अब भी दो जानी चाहिये तो यह बात समझ में नहीं आती है। स्टेट्स रिआग्नाइजेशन कमीशन की रिपोर्ट के होते हुए जिसमें पूरा इतिहास दिल्ली का दिया गया है, मैं समझता हूं यह बहुता कि यहां के लिए भी उसी तरह से लेजिस्लेटिव असेम्बली दो जानी चाहिये, और कैबिनेट दो जानी चाहिये जिस तरह से पांडीचेरी, त्रिपुरा, मनीषुर इत्यादि में दो जा रही है, लाजीकल नहीं है, सिद्धान्त के विरुद्ध है और मैं समझता हूं कि केवल भावना में बह कर ही, इमोशन में आकर ही उन्होंने यह बात कह दी है। उन्होंने इससे जो शासन खर्चीला होगा, उसकी तरफ बिल्कुल भी ध्यान नहीं दिया है अगर ऐसा किया गया तो १६५१ में जो डिटोरेशन हुआ था वह फिर हो जायेगा। इस वास्ते दिल्ली के बारे में मैं कहूंगा कि वर्तमान म्यूनिसिपल कमेटी तथा कारपोरेशन को डिजाल्व करके सभी अधिकार, पूरे के पूरे अधिकार कारपोरेशन को दिये जाने चाहिये। इस तरह से जो दिल्ली की समस्याएँ हैं, वे आसानी से हल की जा सकती हैं। दिल्ली कैपीटल है, इस वास्ते जापान में टोकियो में जिस प्रकार की व्यवस्था है, उसी प्रकार की व्यवस्था यहां भी की जानी चाहिये। दिल्ली

का खास पोजीशन को देखते हुए, चूंकि यह राजधानी है, इसकी विशेष परिस्थिति को देखते हुए, अलग से एक राज्य बनाने के बजाय कारपोरेशन को अधिक से अधिक सशक्त बनाया जाय तो ये जो डिफेन्ट्स गिनाये गये हैं, ये नहीं रहेंगे।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इन बिल को सपोर्ट करता हूँ और दिल्ली के बारे में जो सबाल बोच में उठाया गया है, उसका मैं विरोध करता हूँ। मैं समझता हूँ कि दिल्ली में केवल कारपोरेशन होनी चाहिये। भावनात्मक दृष्टि से इस प्रश्न पर विचार न करके, जिस तरह से ए० ग्राम० सी० न इस मसले का हल मुझापा है, उसकी तरफ हमें ध्यान देना चाहिये।

Shri Lalit Sen (Mandi): Sir, it is with a sense of deep humility that I venture to express today the feelings of gratitude of the people of Himachal Pradesh towards the hon. the Home Minister for having brought before this House the Fourteenth Constitution Amendment Bill.

It was a long time ago, in 1955, that as a result of the States Reorganisation Commission's Report we had to give away our Legislative Assembly, much against our wishes and much to our disappointment. But even then we were grateful to the Government of India, and particularly to the late Home Minister, Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, for having acceded to the wishes of the people of Himachal Pradesh and having agreed with the observation of Shri Fazl Ali in his note of dissent agreeing to keep Himachal Pradesh as a separate entity. Even at that stage we were grateful to the Government of India for having acceded to our wishes.

In 1956 the Territorial Councils Act was passed and the Territorial Council came into existence and since then the people of Himachal Pradesh have all the time been representing to the Government of India, from the pan-

chayat level up to the Territorial Council, to get the democratic set-up restored. In fact, it was sometime in 1955, on the 20th December 1955, during the discussion on the Territorial Councils Bill that the late Home Minister, Pandit Pant, had said, which I am sure you will allow me to quote:

"Nothing can be said to be everlasting in this world. These Bills too will be improved and we will all be glad to do whatever is necessary in order to satisfy the wishes of the people."

I do feel that these words have a prophetic echo in what is coming before the House today. And we are all indeed very grateful to the Government of India, and the hon. the Home Minister in particular, for having brought this measure before the House.

In fact, we in Himachal Pradesh from the beginning have pinned our hopes and our faith in the national leadership. Whereas we have tried all along for the restoration of the democratic set-up, we have believed, in view of the various assurances that the Government of India had been giving us, in view of the various talks that our people have had with the hon. the Home Minister, Shri Shastriji and the assurance that he had given us, that something would come. And we are very grateful indeed that not only has our patience been rewarded but we have got something much more than what was indicated some time ago.

It would not be out of place here to mention the progress and development that Himachal Pradesh has made, the strides forward that Himachal Pradesh has made under the guidance of Parliament, under the very active attention of the hon. the Home Minister, and the personal attention of a very imaginative and able Administrator, in these last few years, during the Second Plan mainly. In the Second Plan period again an outlay of Rs. 14.72 crores we were able

[Shri Lalit Sen]

to spend more than Rs. 16:20 crores. In the agricultural sphere, I think it is the only State in the whole country where the agricultural production has gone up by about 30 per cent. We are, again, the only State in the whole of the country where every inch of the land is covered by community development blocks. Again, literacy has gone up by about 10 per cent. 16 per cent of our population is working on roads. All these are achievements; and, judged against the background of a hilly State, the difficulty of communications, the general backwardness of our affairs, whether economic or social, the phenomenal nature of the improvements cannot be over-emphasised.

Similarly, in the matter of health and education there has been tremendous expansion. Probably we are one of the few States, if not the only State, where we will have at the end of the Third Plan period a school after every three or four miles—a primary school every two miles and a high school every five or six miles.

The reason for my pointing out all these things is that, after all, it is in this period that we have achieved all this and thus I do feel that we are in a position to take full advantage of this new status that is being given to us. This development and progress has enabled us to consolidate our position and look to the future with faith and make our humble contribution towards the nation, towards national unity and towards national progress as a whole.

I would like to point out here that small that we are—Himachal Pradesh is not a very big State—but we are placed amidst very beautiful scenery, amidst scenic grandeur, with nature's bounties so lavishly conferred upon us. We have a culture which is not only rich but is reminiscent of our history and heritage. I am sure that small as we are, we have a contribution to make towards national unity and towards the nation as a whole. And this development of our own genius, this development of our own

personality in the form of a Legislative Assembly will afford us greater opportunities to make this contribution in the future.

I do not think I have much to say. This is not the occasion for me to say much. I hope there will be further occasions when this House will have time to discuss the concrete measures which the hon. the Home Minister will put before us for implementing the powers that Parliament is about to confer upon Government. But I would like to point out one basic thing. Whatever system of government is evolved—legislative status is being given to Himachal Pradesh, it is a very good thing—but these hilly and backward areas are so small and economically backward; we are not viable units, it may be put that way; and we are very grateful to the very large subsidies we have received from the Government of India and the Planning Commission in the past for our development and progress—one thing has to be remembered, that any system of government in these hilly areas, in these small States, has to be of such a nature in which the government reaches out to the people and it is not the people who have to go to the government. We have gone quite far in this context in Himachal Pradesh, and I do feel, whatever else anybody else may have to say, in the past few years the progress that we have made, whether in the administrative sector or planning or development, has enabled us to bear this responsibility of running our own affairs to a much larger extent than it would have otherwise been.

With these words, I would once again express my gratitude and that of the people of Himachal Pradesh to the hon. Home Minister, and I would like to express the hope that he will before long introduce in this House further Bills to implement the powers that are about to be conferred.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: This is a very welcome measure, and I give my general support to the Bill. At the same time, I must say, that looking

at the provisions of the Bill, I am not satisfied, because if we really make a review of the entire approach of Government towards the reorganisation of States in this country, we shall find that the approach has been haphazard. They have not given serious thought to the suggestions made by the States Reorganisation Commission after due deliberation regarding the division of the country, of course, taking language as the basis, but at the same time taking into consideration other aspects of the problem also. The States Reorganisation Commission took a general view of the country as a whole and came forward with certain recommendations. It was a high-powered commission. We know that in this country there are several pressures working, and there are regional feelings, and there are also other factors, and it will be difficult for any party or any Government working under political pressure to come forward with a solution of these problems. Therefore, it would have been in the fitness of things if once and for all, after the report had been published, Government had accepted it *in toto*; then, probably, we would not have seen all these demonstrations and encouragement to fissiparous tendencies in this country. But we deviated from one course to another. We did not accept the report of the States Reorganisation Commission, but we deviated and we deviated according to our pleasure. And Parliament passed the law.

Then, there were public agitations, and again we had to change the law. In this case also, I do not see any reason why these areas of ours which are known as the Union Territories should have been denied of this very right of having a responsible legislature in their areas. I would not press for it, as I said in the beginning, if Parliament or the Government had accepted *in toto* the recommendations of the States Reorganisation Commission. But once you have deviated, was it not your duty to give these areas responsible legislatures for which there have been movements as well?

For instance, there was a movement in Manipur, led by my hon. friend Shri Rishang Keishing who hails from that place. Agitations were led, and he was jailed, and in fact, I met him in prison, when I visited Manipur in that year. I found that the people were restive, and they wanted some legislature. It goes to their credit that they being in a frontier area, in spite of the fact that the Nagas just in the adjoining areas were creating all sorts of troubles, they were patriotic enough to agitate constitutionally that they must be given full rights and responsibilities so that they can actively participate and associate themselves with the administration of that territory. But they were denied of that. Instead, you posted there some administrators from other areas who had very little to do with the wishes of the people, and who had very little knowledge or experience of the things there or even of the desires of those people. Therefore, I say that you have had a haphazard approach. I do not know what prevented you from giving a responsible legislature for those areas.

So far as the question of viability is concerned, I submit that no question of finance etc. can be raised at this stage because we are planning for the whole country, and we have taken the responsibility to see that every backward area in this country must be developed properly; not only must they develop but they must be developed on a par with other developed areas. So, no question of economic viability or financial difficulty etc. can be raised at this stage.

Now, under this Bill, what is sought to be created? As the hon. Home Minister has stated the set-up which was there in the old Part C States is going to be restored. I want to know whether that is going to satisfy the people, because the States Reorganisation Commission themselves have stated in regard to these Part C States that they would continue to be economically unbalanced, financially weak and administratively and politically

[Shri Surendranath Dwivedy]

unstable. So, that is the recommendation of the States Reorganisation Commission. When we are thinking of giving a new administration and a legislature to these areas, I would have thought that the Government should have devised some other method under which these people also would be able to associate themselves actively with the administration, and they would not have any feeling that they are enjoying some sort of inferior status.

Now, in this Bill it has been stated that the body which will function as the legislature may be nominated or partly nominated and partly elected or wholly elected. I fail to understand why this kind of discrimination is being made. Of course, it may be said that Parliament is elected, and Parliament will nominate the persons and they will function in the legislatures, and, therefore, there is no denial of the democratic rights to the people. If that argument can be carried further, then there should be no legislature in any of the States at all, because here is the Parliament which can appoint committees in the different States to carry on on its behalf the work in the States. I do not think that that is a satisfactory argument. I feel that there should be no room for nomination at all. We not only want to satisfy the desires of the people, but we want that every citizen of this country, in any part of the country, must have full rights and at the same time due responsibilities, to participate and actively associate himself with what is happening in this country. If that is the purpose, I would beg of the Home Minister that even now, it is not too late, and he may accept the amendment to this effect that there shall be no room for nomination. The amendment has been tabled only for that purpose.

In fact, I would not even agree to partial nomination, but in this Lok Sabha also, we do have nominated Members, and, therefore, I shall concede that it may be partly nominated and partly elected. But let no power

be given to this Parliament—and Parliament virtually means Government because they are in the majority and they will decide who should be their nominees—they will put their own men by nomination. So, I would suggest that let there be no power conferred on Parliament for nominating the entire body which will act as the legislature in these territories, because that will not satisfy the people who are congratulating the Government for having brought forward this Bill.

The Home Minister had mentioned about the committee that had been appointed under the leadership of the Law Minister. I was expecting that he would have placed that report on the Table of the House. But that report has not been placed on the Table of the House, and we do not know what the recommendations of that committee are. Is the Home Minister in a position to tell the House that he has completely agreed with the recommendations and it is on the basis of those recommendations that he has brought forward this Bill? I would like to be enlightened on this matter.

Some amendments have been tabled about the set-up for Delhi. I do not think that anybody who has any experience of Delhi life would ever think that the present arrangement is satisfactory. There is no doubt about that. Even the Government of India with their heavy burden probably are not in a position with the present administrative set-up to look into the grievances of the people, as satisfactorily as they should. So, it is an important matter. To a certain extent, I agree with the view that if there is a legislature, there may be some kind of parallel body. And sometimes, they may view with each other, and there may be clashes and other things which are not desirable. At the same time, I must say that it is high time that along with this Bill, Government should also have come forward with certain proposals to improve the conditions of administration in Delhi. They should have taken certain administrative measures and

changed the entire administrative pattern so that the people's desires would be satisfied to some extent and the conditions in Delhi would have improved. The Home Minister has promised to give some thought to it, and the earlier he does it, the better will it be.

In conclusion, the only thing that I would say is that we are amending the Constitution so frequently.

My hon. friend, Shri Kamath, had given notice of a motion for circulation. He has not moved it. Our entire purpose is not that we want to delay the Bill. This measure, however halting, however unsatisfactory it may be, should be adopted as soon as possible. But the whole purpose is that we should not amend the Constitution in such a light manner. I think in the Constituent Assembly when debate was taking place, a suggestion was made that before making amendments to the Constitution, sufficient notice should be given to the people of India because, after all, the people of India—the first sentence of the Constitution begins with that—have decided the Constitution.

In this matter, as my hon. friend, from Manipur has said, they had no knowledge that a Bill was going to come soon. It was necessary when we were amending the Constitution that sufficient notice should be given to the people. That is the main purpose. I hope in future the Home Minister and Government would keep this point in mind.

श्री अ० ना० विद्यालंकार (होशियारपुर):

जहां तक इस बिल का ताल्लुक है मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूँ। पीछे हमने स्टेट रिआर्गनाइजेशन कमेटी जब बनाई थी तो कुछ उम्मूल कायम किये थे। मैं समझता हूँ कि हमें उन उम्मूलों को मान लेना चाहिये और हम जिन प्रान्तों की रचना करें उन उम्मूलों पर होनी चाहिये। इस मामले में हमारे दिमाग साफ हों कि हमें क्या करना चाहिए।

जिस बक्त स्टेट रिआर्गेनाइजेशन हुमा या उस बक्त ऐसा विचार प्रकट किया गया था कि इन प्रान्तों की रचना के बाद हम बड़े बड़े एरियाज को किसी न किसी तरह रिआर्गेनाइज करेंगे ताकि हमारा एड-मिनिस्ट्रेशन छोटे छोटे टुकड़ों में न बंटे बल्कि बड़े टुकड़े बनायें, और उसके लिए कुछ जोनल काउंसिल्स बनाएँ हमारी बनायी गयी थीं और उस बक्त ऐसा महसूस किया गया था कि अब हमारा जुकाव दूसरी तरफ होना चाहिए। लेकिन कभी कभी जब हम भौके की मजबूरी देखते हैं तो हमारा जुकाव छोटे छोटे प्रान्त बनाने पर हो जाता है। तो ये दो प्रकार की नीतियाँ हैं। क्योंकि हर चीज के प्रास और कान्स होते हैं। लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारी बुनियादी नीति एक होनी चाहिये कि हमको देश में किस प्रकार प्रान्त बनाने हैं। हमको यह तय कर लेना चाहिए कि आया हमको ऐसे प्रान्त बनाने हैं जो आर्थिक दृष्टि से और राजनीतिक दृष्टि से अपने पैरों पर खड़े हो सकें या हमको देश का विभाजन छोटे छोटे टुकड़ों में करना है।

हमारे देश के वे हिस्से जो विदेशियों के हाथों में रहे, जैसे वे हिस्से जो फ़ांस या पुर्तगाल के हाथ में रहे, उनके हालात के बारे में मैं नहीं जानता। लेकिन नजदीक होने की बजाए से मैं हिमाचल प्रदेश के हालात को जानता हूँ। मैं इस बात के हक्क में हूँ कि जिन इलाकों की यह मांग हो कि हमको अपनी हुकूमत चलाने का अधिकार मिलना चाहिये, उनको वह अधिकार दे दिया जाय, क्योंकि ज्यादा देर तक उनके हक्कों को दबा कर नहीं रखा जा सकता। लेकिन इसके साथ ही साथ हमें इस बात का भी ध्यान रखना चाहिए कि जिन प्रान्तों की हम रचना करें वे काफी बड़े हों, वायेविल हों, आर्थिक दृष्टि में और अन्य दृष्टियों से अपने पैरों पर खड़े हो सकें।

जहां तक हिम चल प्रदेश के बारे में बात कही गयी है म उस से समझत हूँ, लेकिन

[श्री अ० ना० विद्यालंकार]

जब हम हिमाचल प्रदेश की रचना करने जा रहे हैं तो क्यों न हम उसे बड़ा सूबा बनायें और जो दूसरे पर्वतीय एरिया हैं उन को भिला कर बांडर पर एक बड़े प्रान्त की रचना करें जो काफी मजबूत हो आर्थिक दृष्टि से और सभी अन्य दृष्टियों से । मैं इस बात का समर्थन इस लिये भी करता हूँ कि सीमा के बारे में हमारे सामने काफी कठिनाइयां हैं । यह ठीक है कि हम अपनी सीमाओं की रक्खा फौजों से करते हैं । लेकिन हमारी सुरक्षा का सबाल महज फौजों से हल नहीं हो सकता । इस के लिये हम को सीमा पर जनता का एक मजबूत संगठन खड़ा करना चाहिये, वहां की जनता को काफी जाग्रत करना चाहिये और उन में इस बात का भरोसा पैदा करना चाहिये कि वह इलाका उन का है और उस इलाके की तरक्की के उन के पास सब मौके हैं और सब साधन हैं । जब तक हम उन लोगों में उन के इलाके के लिये प्यार पैदा न करें और उन में आपस में संगठित होने की भावना पैदा न करें तब तक हम अपनी सीमा की रक्खा पूरी तरह नहीं कर सकते । इसलिये मैं इस बात का समर्थक हूँ कि जब हम उस प्रान्त की रचना करने जा रहे हैं तो हम को अन्य पर्वतीय इलाकों को भी इकट्ठा कर के एक बड़ा पर्वतीय प्रान्त बनाना चाहिये । इस बक्त जो आप हिमाचल प्रान्त बनाने जा रहे हैं वह छोटा है और वह पूरी तरह अपने पर्वतों पर खड़ा नहीं हो सकता । जो कांगड़े का इलाका है और धोलाघार से परे तक का जो इलाका नैपाल की सीमा तक का है हमें उस तमाम एरिया को एक साथ मिला देना चाहिये और वह एक अच्छा पर्वतीय प्रान्त बन सकता है और वह हर लिहाज से हिन्दुस्तान के लिये मजबूरी का कारण होगा, उन लोगों को साथ आने का पूरा मौका मिलेगा और वह अहसास कर सकेंगे कि हम को अपनी तरक्की करने का पूरा पूरा मौका है ।

इस बक्त हिमाचल प्रान्त को सेन्ट्रल

गवर्नरमेंट की तरफ से काफी सहूलियतें मिली हुई हैं, वहां शिक्षा का प्रचार किया गया है, आर्थिक दृष्टि से भी उस इलाके का विकास करने का प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है, हो सकता है कि जिस समय यह अलग प्रान्त बन जायेगा उस समय केंद्रीय सरकार से इस को इतनी उदारता से सहायता ना मिले । यहां शिक्षा का प्रचार हुआ यह ठीक है लेकिन उसी के साथ साथ उन को कारोबार और एम्प्लायमेंट के भी मौके मिलने चाहिये । आज कल पहाड़ी इलाके में शिक्षा का प्रचार तो काफी है लेकिन एम्प्लायमेंट के अवसर काफी नहीं हैं । जब भी यहां जंगलात कटते हैं तो नीचे से लोग जा कर ठेके लेते हैं । मैं देश की जनता के बीच में भेदभाव करने के पक्ष में नहीं हूँ लेकिन वहां के लोगों को आर्थिक तरक्की करने का मौका मिलना चाहिये । वहां के लोग नीचे आ कर नौकरी करते हैं, उन को वहां नौकरी नहीं मिलती । इसी तरह को हालत कांगड़े से ऊपर के इलाके की ओर दूसरे पहाड़ी इलाकों की है मैं खास तौर से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि सब आप हिमाचल का प्रान्त बना रहे हैं तो उस में दूसरे पहाड़ी इलाकों को भिला कर एक मजबूत प्रान्त खड़ा करना चाहिये । अगर हम इस हिस्से को छोटे छोटे हिस्सों में रखेंगे तो हम को अपने डिफेंस में कठिनाई हो सकती है ।

मैं चाहता हूँ कि हम इस बारे में अपनी एक नीति बनायें कि हमें छोटे प्रान्त बनाने हैं या बड़े प्रान्त बनाने हैं । अगर हमें बड़े प्रान्त बनाने हैं तो हम को हिमाचल प्रदेश को भी बड़ा प्रान्त बनाना चाहिये ।

जहां तक दिल्ली का प्रश्न है इस के हक में हूँ कि दिल्ली के लोगों को अपने आधिकार मिलने चाहिये । मुझ से पहले भी एक दो दोस्तों ने यह बात कही है । मैं चाहता हूँ कि दिल्ली के लोग अपनों हुक्मत खुद चलायें । यह ठीक है कि यहां राजधानी होने की बजह से इस में कुछ कठिनाइयां पदा हो सकती और यहां के लोगों को और गवर्नरमेंट आफ ईंडिया को भी

कठिनाई और परेशानी हो सकती है। इसलिये पिछली कठिनाइयों को सामने रखते हुए दिल्ली के लिये हम को कोई ऐसा तरीका सोचना पड़ेगा और ऐसा प्राविजन रखना पड़ेगा कि यहां का काम भी होता रहे और जो पहले कठिनाइयां पैदा हुई थीं वे पैदा न हों।

इतना ही मैं आप से कहना चाहता था।

Shri Frank Anthony: My only reason for wanting to speak very briefly is that I have acquired a sort of adoptive interest in Delhi. I know what I am going to say will not please my hon. friend, Shri Brahm Prakash, but I know also that what I am going to say is consistent with the policy which I have advocated for the past 20 years in this House and outside.

I will be one with Shri Brahm Prakash if he could have established a Maha Delhi State, inducing somebody to give some territory from UP and something from the Punjab and get a viable State. Then perhaps I might have agreed with him that there should be some kind of legislature for Delhi.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Then you have no objection.

Shri Frank Anthony: But I feel that Delhi being what it is today, it would not only be unwarranted but. Calamitous to have any kind of full-fledged legislature. I am glad that the Home Minister has taken a fairly clear stand on this matter. One of the reasons why I have got up is to support him in that stand and to give him, if he wants it, some kind of reinforcement. I have always felt from the beginning that in the context of the poverty of the country, in the context of the illiteracy in the country, it is a luxury to have a proliferation of Legislatures. We have in Delhi a proliferation of authorities. And, I say this with all respect that our experience in this country, with illi-

teracy, is that proliferation of authority has meant a corresponding proliferation of mal-administration, of inefficiency and corruption.

15 hrs.

As I have said, when the Constitution was on the anvil, I had alone proposed that we should have no State Legislatures. And, I said it for a single reason. After all, we have not forgotten the history of India. Let us be quite frank. The history of India has been the history par excellence of regionalisms; it has been the history of tribalisms; it has never been the history of Indianism. There was no pan-Indian ethos in India and that is why I said, 'What are we doing?' (Interruptions). I know my history well, perhaps, better than they do. And I said, what is the good of deluding ourselves with cliches.

Take your Legislatures. What do they mean? What do they lead to? They lead to democracy? Have they led to any kind of authority extending to the citizen? Of course, they have not, with a few honourable exceptions. What is Government today in your best run States but an oligarchy and an arrogation of power in the hands of the ruling caucus? We talk of democracy without knowing the meaning and the content of democracy. (Interruptions). What does it mean to my friends who are making a great deal of noise, apart from knowing very little about constitutions.

I was alone in this House—my hon. friend Shri Ranga was there and he did not like it—and I opposed the creation of the Andhra State because you were giving irretrievable hostages to the disintegration of this country. You have done it. All my fears have materialised. We did it. (Interruptions).

I was in Kerala during the last election when the people in Kerala got together to kick out the communists. In the final analysis, not only

[Shri Frank Anthony]

the communists, but the congressmen and every shade of political opinion asked me whether I had any influence with the Prime Minister. They said that if there had been a plebiscite in Kerala, they would guarantee that not only 90 per cent but 99·9 per cent of the people would vote for the continuance of President's rule. And, I say this to Shri Brahm Prakash. What is the good? It is all special pleading when we talk of Legislatures here and Legislatures there. (Interruption). It is all special pleading by politicians, would-be politicians, power-drunk people, people who have visions of power-drunklessness. Nobody bothers about the man in the street. I do not want to point my finger at anybody. I have been in Delhi for over 20 years.

What was the record of the Legislature here? If we are generous, if we euphemise, it was a questionable record. Shri Brahm Prakash says that the record of the Corporation is questionable. And, that is precisely what I am saying. If there is a devolution or decentralisation of power, in the context of illiteracy, it means a proliferation of corruption. That is what is happening in the context of Indian affairs.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty (Barackpore): I want to raise a point.

Shri Frank Anthony: I am sorry, I am not giving in unless it is a point of order. I am not going to give way.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: He should not say generally that there is corruption everywhere. He may point out specific cases; but he should not generally condemn that all States are corrupt.

Shri Frank Anthony: I said with a few honourable exceptions. You know what democracy has become today. The term politician is a term of abuse. I am included in it. The term politics is synonymous with corruption in India today. That is the tragedy of it. (Interruption). That is the tragedy.

And, I say that today our people are gasping for breath; they are frustrated; they are gasping for breath from the garrotting of the so-called democratic processes. Let us not delude ourselves about this.

What I say is this. (Interruption). I know what the communist technique is. The communists instigate instability, and ride to power on the crest of chaos. (Interruption). Once they get it, they garrote everybody else. (Interruption). Communism is inconsistent, not only with democracy, but communism is inconsistent, with human decency.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): Why is there all this interruption, Sir. (Interruptions).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Frank Anthony: All this is digression, Sir. They provoked me into it. It was not a part of my speech.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Frank Anthony: What I was going to say was this. I affirm the position that the Home Minister has taken. My quarrel with the Government has been this. They have affirmed a principle. Then, immediately, they have departed from it. States have been created, large States and small States, purely out of concession to political expediency. They have to resist political pressure. If there has been political blackmail, especially by the communists, Government have succumbed to it. That is the tragedy. And, what I am worried about is this, that there will be communist inspired blackmailing and political pressures in Delhi. I only hope that the Home Minister will not, in a moment of weakness, or by mistake, accept it. (Interruptions).

श्री नरेश प्रभाकर (दिल्ली-करोल बाग)
माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं माननीय गृह मंत्री जी का हार्दिक घन्यवाद करता हूँ कि उन्होंने कुछ स्टेट्स को विचान सभाओं के रूप में प्रजातात्त्विक शासन देने का विचार

किया है। पहले इन स्टेट्स को “ग” श्रेणी के राज्य कहा जाता था और अब भी उस से लगभग मिलती जुलती व्यवस्था की जा रही है। पहले दिल्ली भी इसी श्रेणी में था, लेकिन अब उस को इस से अलग कर दिया गया है।

मेरे पूर्ववक्ताओं, दिल्ली के नेगा, चौधरी बहुप्रकाश, और माननीय सदस्य श्री चक्रवर्ती ने इस बिल के बारे में अपने विचार रखे और बहुत ही अच्छे शब्दों में दिल्ली की मांग को दोहराया। माननीय गृह मंत्री जी ने अपने भाषण में दिल्ली की चर्चा की और उस से ऐसा ज्ञात होता है कि उन के दिल में दिल्ली के लिये हमदर्दी है और इस विषय में उन्होंने बहुत ही मधुर शब्दों में आश्वासन दिलाने की कोशिश की है।

श्री फेन्क एन्यनी ने भी इस सम्बन्ध में अपने विचार प्रकृत किये, लेकिन मैं उन को सिर्फ इतना हूं कह सकता हूं कि हिन्दू में एक कठावत है, “जाकी फटी न हो विवाह, वह कथा जाने पाएं पर पराइ।” श्री फेन्क एन्यना माहव का तो कुछ पता नहीं कि डेमोक्रेसी कथा होती है, चुनाव कथा होता है, उन के परिणाम कथा होते हैं, जनना कथा होती है और उम वे साय व्यवहार कथा होता है। उन्होंने पुराना जमाना देखा है। उसी जमाने के निहाज से आज वह इस नये जमाने को छालना चाहते हैं। लेकिन वह जमाना अलग था—वह अप्रेज का जमाना था और उस में जैसे वे चाहते थे, वह चल सकता था। लेकिन आज तो वक्त बदल गया है। आज रास्ता दूनरा है और आज दूसरे दूंग से संतुलना चाहिये। उन को भी दूसरे दूंग से संतुलना चाहिये।

दिल्ली के सम्बन्ध में मैं माननीय गृह मंत्री जी से इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं कि उन्होंने जो आश्वासन दिया है वह दिल्ली में क्या ढाँचा स्थापित है, इस पर यह विचार यह रहे हैं, इस को मैं मानता हूं। मेरा निवेदन यह है कि “ग” श्रेणी के राज्य जो कहे जाते थे, उन में काला पानी को छोड़ कर के और दिल्ली

को छोड़ कर के बाकी सब को दे दी गई . . .

श्री दासी (इंदौर) : दिल्ली अब काला पानी हैं जायेगा।

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : यही मैं कहने जा रहा दूं। आज दिल्ली की गलियों में जब हम जाते हैं तो जब हमें लोग यह कहते हैं कि क्यों भाई हमें काले पानी के बराबर कर दिया गया है तो इस के कोई भी जवाब हम से नहीं बन पड़ता है और कोई जवाब इस का हम को मूझता नहीं है।

श्री सोनावने (पंडरपुर) : इतनी बड़ी पारिंशामेंट यहां है।

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : हमारे सोनावने साहब कहते हैं कि इतनी बड़ी पारिंशामेंट है। मैं कहना बहु-धृ हूं कि अगर कोई नल बन्द हो जाता है, कहीं पर पानों बन्द हो जाता है तो उन के लिये यहां पर पांच सौ के सदन में आकर सावल उठाया जाये, तो यह कहां तक उचित होगा। जो सभा बहां पर बहुत अच्छी अच्छी बातों पर संतुलने पर लगाया जा सकता है, देश की तरकीकी कैसे हो, इस पर संतुलन विचार कर लगाया जा सकता है, उस के मुझबदले में अगर यह कह दिया जाय कि पानों नहीं आधा या विजलो बन्द हैं याई है अमुक मुहूले के अन्दर या और भी जो छोटे छोटे काम हैं जिन को न हम लेंग आसानी से बैठ कर संतुलन कर जाती है। पै सद छोटी छोटी बातें यहां पर पारिंशामेंट में लाई जायें और यहां पर उन पर विचार किया जाए और आधा आधा धंटा नहीं बल्कि धंटा धंटा उन में चला जाय तो एक तरह से देखा जायेते हैं देश के पैसे का यह दुरुपयोग करना है। यहां पर अच्छी-अच्छी, बड़ी-बड़ी, देश की तरकीकी, की, देश की विकास की बातें हम सोच सकते हैं और उन के लिये आविक समय दे सकते हैं बजाय इस के कि इन छोटे छोटे भासलों पर विचार करें जो कि आसानी से हम खुद ही बाहर हल कर सकते हैं। दिल्ली की छोटी छोटी बातों को, छोटे-छोटे

[श्री नवल प्रभाकर]

प्रोबलमस सुमो और जीपड़ा के मस्ते को यहां पर उठाये जाये, इस सदन का और उन को और ध्यान आकर्षित किया जाय और उस पर टाइम इस सदन का लिया जाये तो यह कहां तक उचित है। जब इस तरह के सवाल उठाये जाते हैं तो पहले तो माननीय मंत्री महोदय उस पर अपना वक्त लगाते हैं फिर प्रश्न होता है, फिर उस का उत्तर होता है और इस तरह से काफी समय इस सदन का चला जाता है। इन के अलावा और भी बहुत सारे प्रश्न हैं जिन पर सोच विचार करना होता है और अगर उन सब पर यहां पर बैठ कर के सोच विचार करना हो तब तो दूसरी बात है लेकिन बाहर भी बैसा किया जा सकता है। किन्तु मेरा कहना यह है कि हम यहां पर पांच सौ से ऊपर सदस्य हैं और सारे देश से चुन कर हम यहां आते हैं, ऐसी दशा में क्या दिल्ली के लोगों की जो रोजमर्रा की समस्यायें हैं, रोजमर्रा को जो कठिनियां हैं, उन को हम सोच सकते हैं, उन को हम समझ सकते हैं, उन का हम अनुभव कर पाते हैं। लोक सभा का मैं बराबर सदस्य चला आ रहा हूँ और बराबर मैं इस बात को कहता आ रहा हूँ कि यहां पर जील नज़रगढ़ का किस्सा है, नज़रगढ़ नाले का किस्सा है। उस को ले कर यहां पर विवाद हुआ। पीलिया का रोग यहां फैला। उस के बारे में विवाद हुआ आज दिल्ली की हालत यह है कि न यहां पर शुद्ध पानो मिलता है, न शुद्ध खाना मिल पाता है जिली की हालत खराब है। ये सब वातें हम कहें तो किस से। कारपरेशन की अवस्था यह है कि उस का जितना कम जिक्र किया जाय उन्ता ही अच्छा है। मैं आप को अपना अनुभव बताता हूँ। कुछ लोगों ने आ कर के एक जगह को घेर लिया। मैं ने कमिशनर साहब को चिट्ठी लिखी कि जो जगह घेर ली गई है वहां पर कुछ पशुओं को वांछ दिया गया है और लोग डेरी बना रहे हैं। कमिशनर ने इस को छिट्ठी कमिशनर के पास भेज दिया। छिट्ठी कमिशनर ने मुझे कुछ दिनों के बाद चिट्ठी

लिखी कि वह डेरी हटा दी गई है। वह डेरी मेरे घर के पास ही थोड़ी दूरी पर थी। मुझे जब वह लैटर आवा तो मैं ने उस जगह को जा कर देखा तो पाना कि डेरी उसी तरह से मौजूद है। मैं ने फिर कमिशनर साहब को लिखा और बराबर लिखता आ रहा हूँ। मैं आप को, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, बताना चहता हूँ कि आज मैं दसवां पत्र डाल कर आया हूँ लेकिन इतने पत्र लिखने के बाबजूद भी कोई एकशन नहीं हुआ है। मुझ से कमिशनर साहब ने कहा कि एक दफा तो हट गई थी। इस तरह से गलत जवाब द दिये जाते हैं और कोई एकशन नहीं हो पाता है।

अब आप स्कूलों को हालत को ढेलें। हमारे यहां कितने ही स्कूल हैं जो तम्बुओं में चलते हैं। जो बच्चे इन स्कूलों में पढ़ते हैं, उन को जो दुर्दशा गर्मी, सर्दी और बरसात के दिनों में होती है, उस का अंदोजा आप बड़ी आसानी से लगा सकते हैं। इस तरह से जो और हमरी रोजमर्रां को समस्यायें हैं, उन को ले कर हम यहां धार्ये और यहां पर उन को बयान करें तो यह कैने सम्भव है। सकता है। हम दिल्ली के पांच सदस्य हैं। ये पांच सदस्य हर बात का। यहां पर उठा नहीं सकते हैं। साल में एक बार बजट आता है। बजट के मीठे पर ही हम दिल्ली को बात कह सकते हैं। अब प्रगत पांच सदस्यों को पन्द्रह पन्द्रह मिनट मिले बोलने के लिये तो सब घंटा मिला प्रौंर

श्री अन्सार हरखाली (विसौली) : पांच में से दो मिनिस्टर हैं, वे बोल नहीं सकते हैं।

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : इस बास्ते आज आवश्यकता इस बात को है कि दिल्ली को और योड़ा सा ध्यान दिया जाये। मैं नहीं कहता कि अभी आप दिल्ली के बारे में कुछ करें। किन्तु इतना मैं जहर निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हम दिल्ली के जो सदस्य हैं,

हम ने जे: यह मांग की है कि दिल्ली को भी इस में शामिल किया जाये इसको आप को मान नेना चाहिये। संविधान का जव संशोधन होता है तो वह कोई साधारण बात नहीं होती है। अगर आप अब ऐसा नहीं करते हैं और योड़े दिन के बाद जा करके अपनी राय कायम करते हैं और राय कायम करने के बाद संविधान में संशोधन करने का विधेयक लाते हैं, तो यह उचित नहीं प्रतीत होता है। अतः मैं मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि दिल्ली का जो शब्द है, उसको इसमें जोड़ दिया जाना चाहिये। इसके कोई बड़ो विचित्र बात नहीं हो जायेगी। आप जैसा चाहते हैं, वैना ही होगा। लेकिन इस शब्द को इस में जोड़ दें। इसके अन्दर और बहुत सो डेकोनीशन दी हुई हैं। आप दिल्ली में भी जैसा शासन चाहें स्थापित कर सकते हैं जब चाहें, यहां पर असैम्बनी इत्यादि दे सकते हैं। आज आगर आप यह अनुभव करते हैं कि हम में से जो लोग यहां दिल्ली में हैं, जो राजनीतिक क्षेत्र में हैं, वे सम्भवतः दिल्ली का शासन भार नहीं सम्भाल सकते हैं या दिल्ली के शासन को हम नहीं चला सकते हैं, तो मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आप दिल्ली को तो इसके अन्दर सम्मिलित कर दीजिये और उसके बाद जब आप मुनाफिय समझें, जब आप उचित बातावरण देखें और अनुभव करें कि अब हम दिल्ली का भारत सम्भालने योग्य हो गये हैं या और किसी तरीके से सम्भाला जा सकता है, उसी तरीके से उस समय आप यहां पर उस किस्म का शासन स्थापित करें। लेकिन इतना आज मैं निवेदन करता हूँ, इसनी मैं अवश्य प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि आप सहृदय भाव से सोचें और सोच करके दिल्लीं शब्द के लिए जो हमने आग्रह किया है, उस शब्द को आप इस में सम्मिलित करने को अवश्य कृपा करें।

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): Sir, I support this motion firstly for the object for which it is brought and secondly for the occasion it has afforded to discuss the whole question of

organisation of States in this country. One thing has become very clear from the two important motions which have been adopted in this session on the question of the reorganisation of States. In this very session, we have created a new full-fledged State of Nagaland. Now there is a motion by which we are giving certain legislative functions to certain territories which were treated as Union Territories. By these two amendments of the Constitution, we are practically changing to a great extent the political map of India. I welcome this progressive attitude of the Central Government.

At one time, it was thought that the States Reorganisation Committee's report and the action taken by the Government of India by passing the Act of 1956 was the last word and nothing more was going to be changed so far as the reorganisation of States was concerned. But we find that man can see only a few inches beyond his nose; he is not given the faculty of looking long into the future. The statement he makes today as something which is a permanent solution, and within a few months we find that solution is no longer useful and we have to change that. That is what is happening every day.

Two of the hon. Members there—one of them spoke in Hindi—took up the report of the States Reorganisation Commission and said something in support of the demands for Delhi and Himachal Pradesh, by putting his fingers on certain parts of the report. The hon. Member said that if Government had carried out fully the recommendations, probably no trouble would have arisen at all. But one thing is certain. Neither the States Reorganisation Commission took the whole view of India as it should have at that time nor even today we are in a position to say that the arrangements that we have made will be of permanent use. The situation all round is changing every day. My hon. friend has pointed out that Himachal Pradesh is a border province. At present it is a small province, and

[Dr. M. S. Aney]

he said that unless the whole of the areas lying on the boundary are brought into one State we cannot have a strong State which can resist any invading force or any other country which looks upon India with suspicion and jealous eyes. That is the kind of argument that he has put forward. Therefore, there are many considerations which have to be taken into account by those who change the Constitution.

Another thing which I find of very great importance is this, that those principles which were considered as sacrosanct in the formation of States are no longer considered sacrosanct. Now, expediency and the will of the people for whom the States are to be created are the basis for the formation of a State. For the formation of Nagaland it was openly admitted that it cannot be a viable one. As a matter of fact, my hon. friend there was right when he asked as to which State was viable today. When you know that you are under-developed and backward, what is the use of saying that you will have viable States. How many crores of rupees are you giving to Uttar Pradesh by way of subsidy to carry out their programme of development. If a State cannot carry on its development programme out of its own resources, how can you say that that State is viable. Everybody stands in need of support, money and subsidy from somebody else. They cannot stand on their own legs. It is the Central Government to whom every State looks up. At the same time they claim the status of viable States. They are not viable States. However, I am not arguing for bigger States.

The question is this. The theory of viability in creating a State was a fiction deliberately brought up to exclude certain sections of people from being granted the status of full State on the ground that they cannot form a viable group. On the ground they wanted to tell those people that they cannot have a separate State. Along

with so many States for which we have been making provisions, there are certain sections which are clamouring for those rights. They feel that the situation in a particular State today is not very satisfactory. When the report of the States Reorganisation Commission was written and adopted, one submission was made with regard to the formation of Maharashtra, formation of Gujarat and the formation of Vidarbha. Eight districts of Vidarbha were marked out as a separate State. The recommendation was that they deserved to be carved out into a separate State. Well, the recommendations of that report were accepted and used for purposes of forming other States. So far as Vidarbha was concerned, it was not agreed to. My old friend here who advocated the cause at that time was gagged by the Government.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh (Amravati): I was not gagged. I was a willing partner for keeping Vidarbha in Maharashtra.

Dr. M. S. Aney: From the beginning the people there were thinking that their leader was here and he would look after their interests. Unfortunately, he was gagged. That is what they are thinking.

Anyway, Sir, that is another matter. The question is this. There is a good deal of discontent about this matter. Has the arrangement met with satisfaction? What is the position of Maharashtra and Mysore? Has the arrangement brought about integration between the two States which were carved out on the very principle stated by the report of the Commission? On the question of the border line, taking a few villages this side or giving a few villages to the other side, the Chief Ministers of Maharashtra and Mysore have not been able to reconcile each other and come to an agreement as to what should be the correct division.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Pataskar Formula.

Dr. M. S. Aney: I do not want to give any opinion about the view of a friend for whom I have great respect. He was a Member coming from Bombay. There was a big constituency which he was representing at that time. Probably their opinion must have influenced his judgment. I do not want to discuss that question any further. My point is this. The people have themselves formed into certain units. They have lived like that. Historically, culturally and in every other way there is a distinct personality that is characteristic of those people. That is a fact and that should be recognised. Their loyalty will be of great use to us in creating several units and forming them into a federation. A federation of people who among themselves are discontented, who among themselves are jealous of each other, is built on the foundation of sand and not on the foundation of rock.

I, therefore, bring to your notice, Sir, and through you to the notice of the Government, that the people of eight districts of Vidarbha are still smarting under that grievance.

An Hon. Member: No.

Dr. M. S. Aney: He may say no now. I shall not quarrel with him here. I can discuss it with him tomorrow.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: At Nagpur.

Dr. M. S. Aney: The question is still alive there and the Government will have to consider that. This discussion which has taken place here will at least make it clear that the present position created by the report of the States Reorganisation Commission has not satisfied the people. The people are seething with discontent. It is the duty of the Government to appoint another commission to go into the whole question and find out whether new units should be formed or not. No independent country in the world has got units like Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra

where the population is four to six crores. That is the reason why the administration is not carried on properly in these States. We have created unwieldy States without any regard to the nature of the people who are being brought together in the name of one State. The result is that we have not got a compact State which can be considered strong.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

With these words, Sir, I support the motion. I hope the discussion that has taken place here will clearly bring home to the Home Minister the necessity of appointing at an early date another Commission, so that the integration of India can be properly solved. It will not be solved by commissions or committees sitting here or holding seminars. It can only be solved by competent persons sitting together and probing deeply into this question. I firmly hope, Sir, that it will be done.

I once again support the motion and thank you for the opportunity given to me.

Shri Prakashwar Shastri (विजनीर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस विधेयक के नदिन में उपस्थित होते समय, जिस रूप में वह यहाँ रखा गया है, उस में हमारे देश के वे भू-भाग भी सम्मिलित हैं जो अब तक दूसरे शासन के अन्तर्गत थे, जैसे गोआ, पांडिचेरी आदि, इस दृष्टि से तो मैं इस विधेयक का स्वागत करता हूँ, लेकिन जहाँ तक छोटे छोटे राज्यों के निर्माण को स्थिति है, उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में मेरा अपना विरोध है। मैं इस विश्वास का हूँ कि हमारे देश में जब तक संघोंय शासन प्रणाली अर्थात् यूनिटरी कार्यालय गवर्नरमेंट, नहीं होगी, तब तक हम अपने देश का सुरक्षित नहीं रख सकते। इस प्रकार छोटे छोटे राज्यों का निर्माण और छोटे छोटे राज्यों के दिना कर देश में अनेकता को प्रवृत्ति का प्रोत्ताहन देना भारत की एकता और भारत का मजबूती के लिए बहुत बड़ा संकट उत्पन्न करना है।

मुझे इस बिल में यह देख कर आश्चर्य हुआ कि जिन प्रदेशों को प्राप्त अलग अलग

[श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

स्वायत्त शासन देने जा रहे हैं उन में मणिपुर और त्रिपुरा के राज्य भी हैं। आप राजस्वान को इतनों बड़ी बड़ी रियासतों को तो मिलाकर एक प्रदेश बना सकते हैं लेकिन मणिपुर और त्रिपुरा इन दोनों को आपको पृथक राज्य बनाने की आवश्यकता अनुभव हुई, इसके पौछे स्पष्ट ही यह स्थिति है कि हमारे मनों में उतनी शुद्धता और देश के प्रति उतनी आत्मीयता नहीं जगी है कि हम एक दूसरे के साथ कन्धे से कन्धा मिला कर रहे सकें।

इसके साथ साथ मेरा एक निवेदन है कि यदि हम चाहें कि हम अपने देश में संघीय शासन प्रणाली की स्थापना करें, वहां साथ हो साथ मैं एक दूसरी बात भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। अभी इस विषेयक में दिल्ली राज्य की भी चर्चा हुई। पहले दिल्ली में विधान सभा रह चुकी है, और बाद में दिल्ली प्रदेश की विधान सभा को भंग करके केन्द्र के अन्यतंत्र दिल्ली को लाया गया। यह भी कहा गया कि जब मैं ऐसा किया गया है तब से दिल्ली के शासन में बहुत सी बुराइयां बढ़ गयी हैं और भ्रष्टाचार इन्हाँ बढ़ गया है कि बिना रिश्वत का सहारा निए कोई कार्य नहीं होता। मैं यह मानता हूँ कि बुराइयां बढ़ी हैं, लेकिन मैं इस बात को इस रूप में मानने के लिए तैयार नहीं हूँ कि जब दिल्ली विधान सभा थी तो यहां थो और दूध की नदियां बहती थीं और जब मैं दिल्ली के न्यूयार के हाथों में आया हूँ तब स बुराइयां बढ़ी हैं। यह ठीक है कि दिल्ली में बुराइयां बढ़ी हैं, लेकिन उनका समाधान दिल्ली का पृथक राज्य बनाने से हैं। जायगा, इससे मैं सहमत नहीं हूँ।

साथ ही साथ मैं एक और भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ, वह यह कि कहीं दिल्ली प्रान्त के नारे के पीछे वह पुरानी महा दिल्ली की भावना तो नहीं है कि जिसमें उत्तर प्रदेश और पंजाब के कुछ भागों का सम्मिलित करने की योजना थी। मुझे तो यह प्रतीत

होता है कि यह केवल दिल्ली तक ही सीमित नहीं है, बल्कि इसके पीछे और भी कोई दूसरी भावना लगी हुई है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, यदि सरकार इन प्रदेशों का निर्माण करना चाहती है, तो आप मुझे इन शब्दों को कहने की आज्ञा दें, और गृह मन्त्री जी अपना उत्तर देते समय इस बात का स्पष्टीकरण करें, कि कहीं उनके मस्तिष्क में दिल्ली के विषय में वैसी दुर्बलता तो नहीं है जैसी महाराष्ट्र और गुजरात के सम्बन्ध में थी। पहले केन्द्रीय सरकार गुजरात और महाराष्ट्र की मांग का विरोध करती रही, और वहां तीन वर्ष तक खून सच्चर होता रहा और आपस में लड़ाई होती रही, उसके बाद केन्द्रीय सरकार ने अपने घुटने टेक दिये। अगर दिल्ली के बारे में भी वह इसी प्रकार की स्थिति में आने के लिये उत्तर हों, तो मेरा निवेदन है कि इस विषेयक में दिल्ली को भी सम्मिलित कर लिया जाए, लेकिन यदि उनका ऐसा विचार नहीं है और वे दृढ़ता में अपने निर्णय पर डटना चाहते हैं, तो मेरा अपना विचार है कि दिल्ली को पृथक राज्य नहीं बनाना चाहिए।

एक और बात जो मैं विशेष रूप से कहना चाहता हूँ, वह यह है कि जब हम इस विषेयक पर विचार कर रहे हैं तो हमें अपने देश में प्रान्तों के निर्माण की पृष्ठ भूमि पर भी ध्यान देना चाहिए। यिस समय हमारे देश में पृष्ठक राज्य बनाने की सम्भावना संविधान सभा में स्वीकृति हुई थी उस समय भी यह चर्चा जारी थी। और आज भी मैं इस बात को बलवती भाषा में कहना चाहता हूँ कि अभी भी जितने राज्य बने हुए हैं उनमें पृथकता की भनोवृत्ति कभी तेल की रायलटी के रूप में और कभी अलग शासन के प्रश्न को लेकर सामने आने लगी है। यह जो राज्यों में पृथकतावादी मनोवृत्ति बढ़ रही है, अगर इस पर प्रबिकार प्राप्त करना है तो हम को इसके लिये गंधी से सीख सेनी चाहिये। उनकी सबसे बड़ी

शिक्षा यह थी कि जब भी उससे कोई भूल हो जाती थी तो वे उसको सांबंधित रूप से स्वीकार कर लेते थे। हमारे शासन ने उस दिन बड़ी भारी भूल की थी जिस दिन उसने भावावार प्रान्तों के सिद्धान्त को मान कर इस पृथकता की नीति को जन्म दिया। आज अगर शासन की सचमुच में गांधी जी में आस्था है तो उनको अपनी भूल के लिये पश्चाताप करना चाहिये और छोटे छोटे राज्यों को समाप्त कर देश में संघर्ष शासन प्रणाली की स्थापना करनी चाहिए, और उसके लिये आवश्यक है कि इस प्रकार के विवेयकों को जो छोटे छोटे राज्य बना कर देश को बांटना चाहते हैं यह सदन स्वाकार न करे।

..Shri Shiv Charan Gupta rose—

Mr. Speaker: I am sorry, there is no time.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Mr. Speaker, I am thankful to the House for the general appreciation of this measure. Almost every section of the House, every member, has endorsed and welcomed it. Though something has been said about Delhi, nothing much has been said about the other provisions of the Bill.

Shri Dasaratha Deb said that it was necessary to merge part of Pondicherry with the neighbouring areas. I have made it quite clear in the beginning that it is not only a question of sentiment but otherwise too Pondicherry should retain its old position because there is the treaty agreement and we cannot ignore the terms of the treaty. Under these circumstances, I am unable to accept his suggestion.

As regards Delhi, I have already said that we will give further thought as to what kind of set up should be provided in Delhi. Perhaps it was Shri Brahm Prakash who stated that we have not agreed to this because it meant additional expenditure on the exchequer. That was not at all in our mind. In fact, most of the

Union Territories have to depend on the Centre for loans as well as for grant. We need not merely make an exception in the case of Delhi on that account. So, that is not the reason at all. As Shri Brahm Prakash has himself stated, it is just possible that the revenues of Delhi would be greater compared to that of other Union Territories.

He criticised the present arrangements in Delhi and talked of lack of co-ordination as well as increase in corruption. I am not prepared to refute what he has stated. Sometimes we do realise that there is lack of adequate co-ordination between the different agencies working in Delhi and it is essential that these different agencies coordinate their work themselves. We have made arrangements and provision for that also. Yet, somehow, it does not work very satisfactorily. There is some point in what Shri Brahm Prakash has stated about co-ordination of work in Delhi.

Coming to corruption, it is better that we talk less about it. When I say this, I mean that it is a matter about which every one of us has to think within himself. I agree that the Government is mainly responsible, there should be legislation for it and strict enforcement. Yet, unless every one of us realises what his responsibility is, it would not be possible to root out corruption from this country. To suggest that because there is an agency or a new set up of administration in Delhi, so the corruption has gone up is something which I do not generally approve of. Even if it is so, may I ask, who are the people who are ruling or governing or administering Delhi? We are all Indians, the sons of the motherland, and we must hang down our head in shame if we are not able to reduce corruption, fight corruption or eradicate corruption. Government servants, political parties and political workers, Ministers, every one of us is responsible for that. I entirely agree that we

[Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri] should do everything possible to fight it. But merely to criticise the pattern or set up which exists in Delhi for increased corruption or continuing corruption would neither be feasible nor acceptable to me.

A mention was made of the Asoke Sen Committee. I hope he remembers the statement I made in this House. I had said that this committee will be a committee which will advise the Government. In fact this report was not meant for circulation. I had made it clear even then that it was being appointed with a view to advise the Home Ministry, Government of India, as to how they should proceed further in considering the proposal of having a new set-up or new pattern in Union Territories. So, I did not, in fact, consider it advisable to place it on the Table of the House. But I can inform Shri Dwivedy that their recommendations are more or less on the same lines except of course, that we call it 'Legislative Assembly' with more powers and they had suggested 'Territorial Assembly'. They had given it that name. There were some other differences between their proposals and ours. But the substance was more or less the same. However, when considering that report we felt that if we have to delegate powers we should delegate it to the maximum extent possible. It is, therefore, that we have come up with the amendment of the Constitution.

As regards Shri Rishang Keishing, I have nothing much to say. I am glad that he is happy over it. I only wanted that he did not refer to the movement which he carried on or which was carried on under his leadership in the past. I say so because my personal feeling is that that kind of movement was not at all needed and the sufferings which the people of Manipur had to undergo could easily have been avoided provided proper leadership was given to them.

As regards Shri Chakraverti, what shall I say? If I may use the sentence, it is the case of the return of

the prodigal. Shri Chakraverti was a member of the Delhi Legislative Assembly. Now he comes to Parliament from Bihar. I can understand his feelings about Delhi and for having a legislature in Delhi. But I hope I am not betraying his confidence, if I say that he also was one of those who did not feel quite happy in those circumstances. However, what is the purpose? The purpose of every hon. Member who is speaking for Delhi is to see that the people of Delhi should get every opportunity to take part in the administration or in the work of the Corporation in the fullest measure possible and that they should have a sense of satisfaction and a sense of participation in the working of the administration of the city of Delhi. If I have in mind that I would or the Government would be willing to confer or delegate those powers or to set up that new kind of pattern, it should meet the wishes of Shri Chakraverti as well as of Shri Brahm Prakash and others. Just the name of a legislature and the cabinet—it is important in a way—should not be considered as the final thing or the last thing.

He has himself referred to the United States or Australia and the case of Washington etc. I remember, the States' Re-organisation Commission had also said that the principle of effective control of the Government over the federal capital was a sound one. They considered it to be a sound principle. Therefore, the States' Re-organisation Commission had recommended that there should be a Corporation working in Delhi with greater powers with the people or with the members of the Corporation. However, generally I find, as I said in the beginning, that the Corporation has not given them full satisfaction. Hence, we are prepared to reconsider over the powers and the authority which the Corporation has at present. I might also add that the Corporation has also set up a sub-committee to go into this matter and to make their own suggestions about what changes they want. Only the other day I requested the Mayor of the Corporation

to send the report of that sub-committee to the Government as early as possible.

Shri Bade and others have raised general questions. I do not think I should go into them. But they have specially laid stress on a unitary form of government. Shri Prakash Vir Shastri has also spoken against Manipur and Tripura being given this form of government. It is very good to talk in terms of unity and solidarity. We all endorse that idea, but we have also to face realities. We cannot merely draw up an imaginary picture and then go ahead with it without actually realising whether it is bringing about real integration in the country or not. Of course, in spite of our diversity there is unity and oneness in the country. There is no doubt about that. But in such a big country where languages are different, where religions are different and where there might be differences in other things also, if we want to have a democratic form of government, the only alternative is to bring about an integration of these diversities. If these diversities are integrated, we will be able to have a real national feeling in our country. Do you want to deprive the people of their conventions, their own rights, their customs which are so much in abundance in Manipur and Tripura? People of Manipur and the Hill Tribes are always doubtful whether we will allow them to continue their own customs, land rights etc. You can certainly keep them down under pressure, but the point is whether they are with the country, feeling within themselves that they should really be there. Their first urge should be the country and everything else afterwards. It will be there only when you give them enough latitude and liberty to function in their own way and in their own small territories. So, I personally think that it is essential, so long as you do not create that condition in which they will gladly merge in the neighbouring areas, that you have to continue

the present state of affairs. Who will always like that the smaller areas should continue for ever? But look at their economic conditions.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : वहां की पापुलेशन, जनसंस्थाएँ, क्या हैं?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Whatever may be the population, that is not the question. The question is that most of these areas, the Hill areas specially, have been backward. They have not been looked after properly. Now, after independence special efforts have been made to bring about a change in their economic condition. We do not feel satisfied over it. Much more has yet to be done and I have no doubt that if the economic conditions improve, you will find that these smaller areas will gladly like to join their neighbours. So, at this juncture to raise those general issues, I do not think would be correct nor would it really bring about real unity among the people of our country.

I do not want to say anything about Vidarbha which is a much bigger issue and does not really, at the present moment, concern this Bill. I have only one more point to add about the amendment which Shri Kamath has given, that is, Page 1, line 21, omit "nominated or"—these two words. I have had a word with him. Of course, as I said in the beginning, what I have reproduced in this Bill is exactly the same as it appeared before in the Constitution, in article 240. I hope he will have no objection and he will accept it. I have shown him the old article 240. It contains the same words. Yet, I am prepared to consider what he has said and what other Members have also said about it. I would agree to the dropping of the words "nominated or".

I have done. The Union Territories are being placed in a position when they will get an opportunity, a valuable opportunity to serve their areas. It would be for them to rise to the occasion, remain united and subordi-

[Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri]

nate all other interests to the collective interests of the State. As I said just now, above all, we have to think in terms of the country and function in the general interests of the nation.

Mr. Speaker: There are no amendments to the Consideration motion. I have to put it straightforward. I said that we will divide at 4 O'clock. There is no harm; if the House agrees, we can have it just now.

Hon. Members: Yes.

Mr. Speaker: Let the Bell be rung.

Order, order. Now, every hon. Member will be in his own seat. The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India be taken into consideration."

I am calling Division. I need not repeat the caution that is to be exercised. Hon. Members are ready now? Division.

The Lok Sabha divided:

श्री त्यागी (देहरादून) : जनाब, मुझे एक अर्जन करना है। हर डिवीजन में बटन दबाने में इतनी जलदी की जाती है कि हम लोग पूरी तरह से बटन दबा नहीं पाते हैं। जो यह जलदी की जाती है, इसकी वजह से

गलती भी हो जाती है। मेरी अर्जन यह है कि कम से कम आधे मिनट का वक्त दिया जाना चाहिये ताकि हम लोग पूरी तरह से बटन दबा सकें और उसके बाद धंटी आपको करनी चाहिये।

Shri Hanumanthaiya (Bangalore City): Mine is not marked.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : त्यागी जी चाहते हैं कि आधा मिनट दिया जाए। मैं तो जितना हाउस चाहता है, उतना वक्त देने को तैयार हूं। मुझे इसमें क्या ऐतराज हो सकता है।

श्री हरि विल्यु कामत : बटन दबाने के लिये इतना वक्त नहीं लिया जाना चाहिये।

श्री ह० च० सौय (सिंहभूम) : मुझे एक निवेदन करना है। मेरे बगल में जो बटन है वह बगेर दबा ही जल उठना है।

Mr. Speaker: Three this side. Any other hon. Member? Yes; five.

Shri Reddiar (Tindivanam): There is mistake.

Mr. Speaker: The 'No' has to be removed completely?

Shri Reddiar: Yes.

AYES

Division No. 12]

Akkamma Devi, Shrimati	Bhanja Deo, Shri L.N.	Chaudhuri, Shrimati Kamala
Alagesan, Shri	Bhanu Prakash Singh, Shri	Chavan, Shri D. R.
Alva, Shri A.S.	Bhargava, Shri M.B.	Chettiar, Shri Ramanathan
Alva, Shri Joachim	Bhakar, Shri	Chuni Lal, Shri
Aney, Dr. M.S.	Bhattacharya, Shri Dinen	Colaco, Dr.
Anjanappa, Shri	Biren Dutta, Shri	Dafe, Shri
Anthony, Shri Frank	Birendra Bahadur Singh, Shri	Daji, Shri
Bakliwal, Shri	Bist, Shri J.B.S.	Daljit Singh, Shri
Balakrishnan, Shri	Brahm Prakash, Shri	Das, Dr. M.M.
alniki, Shri	Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri	Das, Shri B.K.
Banerjee, Shri S.M.	Brij Basi Lal, Shri	Das, Shri N.T.
Barkataki, Shrimati Renuka	Brij Raj Singh Kotab, Shri	Das, Shri S.B.
Barupal, Shri P.L.	Chakravarty, Shrimati Renu	Dassappa, Shri
Basappa, Shri	Chakraverti, Shri P.R.	Dasaratha Deb, Shri
asumatari, Shri	Chanda, Shrimati Jyotana	Dass, Shri C.
Baswant, Shri	Chandak, Shri	Deo Bhami, Shri P.C.
Besra, Shri	Chandrasekhar, Shrimati	Desai, Shri Morarji
Bhagat, Shri B. R.	Chattar Singh, Shri	Deshmukh, Dr. P.S.
Bhakt Darshan, Shri	Chaudhuri, Shri D. S.	Deshmukh, Shri Shivaji Rao S.

Deshpande, Shri	Krishnamachari, Shri T.T.	Patel, Shri Man Singh P.
Dey, Shri S.K.	Kunhan, Shri P.	Patel, Shri N.N.
Dhaon, Shri	Kureel, Shri B.N.	Patel, Shri P. R.
Dhebar, Shri U.N.	Lahri Singh, Shri	Patel, Shri Rajeshwar
Dhuleshwar Meena, Shri	Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati	Patil, Shri D.S.
Dinesh Singh, Shri	Lalit Sen, Shri	Patil, Shri J.S.
Dixit, Shri G.N.	Laskar, Shri N.R.	Patil, Shri S.K.
Dube, Shri Mulchand	Laxmi Bai, Shrimati	Patil, Shri T.A.
Dubey, Shri K.G.	Lonikar, Shri	Pattabhi Raman, Shri C.R.
Dwivedi, Shri M.L.	Mahatab, Shri	Pattayak, Shri K.
Dwivedy, Shri Surendranath	Mahishi, Shrimati Sarojini	Pillai, Shri Nataraja
Elias, Shri Mohammad	Maimoona Sultan, Shrimati	Prabhakar, Shri Naval
Gahmari, Shri	Malichami, Shri	Pratap Singh, Shri
Gaitonde, Dr.	Malhotra, Shri Inder J.	Puri, Shri D.D.
Gajraj Singh Rao, Shri	Malliah, Shri U.S.	Raghunath Singh, Shri
Gandhi, Shri V.B.	Manaa, Shri	Raghuramaiah, Shri
Ganga Devi, Shrimati	Mandal, Dr.	Rai, Shrimati Sahodrasbai
Gauri Shanker, Shri	Mandal, Shri B.N.	Raj Bahadur, Shri
Ghosh, Shri Atulya	Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad	Raju, Dr. D.S.
Gokaran Prasad, Shri	Maniyangadan, Shri	Raju, Shri D.B.
Goni, Shri Abdul Ghani	Mantri, Shri	Ram, Shri T.
Govind Das, Dr.	Masuriya Din, Shri	Ram Sewak, Shri
Guha, Shri A.C.	Matcharaju, Shri	Ram Singh, Shri
Gupta, Shri Badshah	Mathur, Shri Harish Chandra	Ramakrishnan, Shri P.R.
Gupta, Shri Indrajit	Mehdi, Shri S.A.	Ramdhani Das, Shri
Gupta, Shri Kashi Ram	Mehrotra, Shri B.B.	Rananjai Singh, Shri
Gupta, Shri Ram Ratan	Mehta, Shri J.R.	Rane, Shri
Gupta, Shri Shiv Charan	Mehta, Shri Jashvant	Ranga Rao, Shri
Hajarnavis, Shri	Melkote, Dr.	Ranjit Singh, Shri
Hansda, Shri Subodh	Mengi, Shri Gopal Datt	Rao, Shri Ramapathi
Hanumanthaia, Shri	Menon, Shri P.G.	Rao, Shri Rameshwar
Haq, Shri M.M.	Minimata, Shrimati	Rao, Shri Thirumala
Harvani, Shri Ansar	Mishra, Shri Bibudhendra	Rattan Lal, Shri
Hazarika, Shri J.N.	Mishra, Shri Bibhuti	Reddiar, Shri
Heda, Shri	Mishra, Shri M. P.	Reddy, Shri Eswara
Hem Raj, Shri	Misra, Shri Shyam Dhar	Reddy, Shri K.C.
Imbichibava, Shri	Mohanty, Shri G.	Reddy, Shri Ramakrishna
Jadhav, Shri M.L.	Mohain, Shri	Reddy, Shri Yallamanda
Jadhav, Shri Tulshidas	Morarka, Shri	Reddy, Shrimati Yashoda
Jagjivan Ram, Shri	More, Shri K.L.	Roy, Shri Bishwanath
Jain, Shri A.P.	More, Shri S. S.	Sadhu Ram, Shri
Jamunadevi, Shrimati	Mukerjee, Shri H.N.	Saha, Dr. S.K.
Jedhe, Shri	Mukerjee, Shrimati Sharda	Saigal, Shri A.S.
Joshi, Shri A.C.	Munzni, Shri David	Samanta, Shri S.C.
Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra	Murti, Shri M.S.	Samnani, Shri
Jyotiishi, Shri J.P.	Muthiah, Shri	Sanji Rupji, Shri
Kabir, Shri Humayun	Naidu, Shri V.G.	Saraf, Shri Sham Lal
Kamat, Shri Hari Vishnu	Naik, Shri D.J.	Sarma, Shri A.T.
Kamble, Shri	Naik, Shri Maheswar	Satyabhama Devi, Shrimati
Kappen, Shri	Nair, Shri Vasudevan	Satyanarayana, Shri
Kapur Singh, Shri	Nambiar, Shri	Sen, Shri P.G.
Keishing, Shri Rishang	Nanda, Shri	Shah, Shri Manabendra
Khadilkar, Shri	Nayak, Shri Mohan	Sham Nath, Shri
Khan, Dr. P.N.	Nayar, Dr. Sushila	Shankariya, Shri
Khanna, Shri Mehr Chand	Nehru, Shri Jawaharlal	Sharma, Shri A.P.
Khanna, Shri P.K.	Oza, Shri	Sharma, Shri D.C.
Kindar Lal, Shri	Pande, Shri K.N.	Sharma, Shri K.C.
Kisan Veer, Shri	Pandey, Shri R.S.	Shastri, Shri Lal Babu
Kotoki, Shri Liladhar	Pandey, Shri Vishwa Nath	Sheo Narain, Shri
Koya, Shri	Panna Lal, Shri	Shinde, Shri
Kripa Shankar, Shri	Parashar, Shri	Shivananjappa, Shri
Krishna, Shri M.R.	Patel, Shri Cbottubhai	Siddananjappa, Shri

Siddhia, Shri	Sumat Prasad, Shri	Utiya, Shri
Sidheshwar Prasad, Shri	Surendrapal Singh, Shri	Vaishya, Shri M.B.
Singh, Shri D.N.	Swamy, Shri M.N.	Valvi, Shri
Singh, Shri K.K.	Swell, Shri	Varma, Shri M.L.
Singh, Shri R. P.	Tahir, Shri Mohammad	Varma, Shri Ravindra
Singh, Shri S. T.	Tan Singh, Shri	Venkaiah, Shri Kolla
Singha, Shri G.K.	Tantia, Shri Rameshwar	Venkatasubbiah, Shri P.
Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan	Thimmiaiah, Shri	Verma, Shri K. K.
Sinha, Shrimati Ramdulari	Tiware, Shri D.N.	Vidyalankar, Shri A.N.
Sinha, Shrimati Tarkeshwari	Tiware, Shri K.N.	Vimla Devi, Shrimati
Sinhassan Singh, Shri	Tripathi, Sri Krishna Deo	Virbhadra Singh, Shri
Sonavane, Shri	Tula Ram, Shri	Vishram Prasad, Shri
Sundaram Ramchandaran, Shrimati	Tyagi, Shri	Vyas, Shri Radhesh
Soy, Saci H.C.	Uikey, Shri	Wadiwa, Shri
Srinivasan, Dr. P.	Ulaka, Shri	Warior, Shri
Subramaniam, Shri C.	Umanath, Shri	Yadab, Shri N. P.
Subramanyam, Shri T.	Upadhyaya, Shri Shiva Dutt	Yadav, Shri Ram Harkh
		Yadava, Shri B. P.

Mr. Speaker: The result of the division is:

Ayes*: 297; Noes: none.

The Ayes have it. The Ayes have it. The motion is carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the Members present and voting. It is unanimous. That I have to take into account. The motion is adopted unanimously.

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: We take up clause by clause consideration.

The question is:

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

AYES

Division No. 13]

Akkamma Devi, Shrimati	Basumatari, Shri	Brij Basi Lal, Shri
Alagesan, Shri	Baswant, Shri	Brij Raj Singh Kotah, Shri
Alva, Shri A.S.	Besra, Shri	Chakravarty, Shrimati Renu
Alva, Shri Joachim	Bhagat, Shri B. R.	Chakraverti, Shri P.R.
Aney, Dr. M. S.	Bhakt Darshan, Shri	Chanda, Shrimati Jyotsna
Anjanappa, Shri	Bhanja Deo, Shri L.N.	Chandak, Shri
Anthony, Shri Frank	Bhanu Prakash Singh, Shri	Chandrasekhar, Shrimati
Badruddua, Shri	Bhargava, Shri M.B.	Chattar Singh, Shri
Bakliwal, Shri	Bhatkar, Shri	Chaudhuri, Shri D.S.
Balakrishnan, Shri	Bhattacharya, Shri Dinen	Chaudhuri, Shrimati Kamala
Balmiki, Shri	Biren Dutta, Shri	Chavan, Shri D. R.
Banerjee, Shri S.M.	Birendra Bahadur Singh, Shri	Chettiar, Shri Ramanathan
Barkataki, Shrimati Renuka	Bist, Shri J.B.S.	Chuni Lal, Shri
Barupal, Shri P.L.	Brahm Prakash, Shri	Colaco, Dr.
Basappa, Shri	Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri	Daffe, Shri

[15:58 hrs.

*Ayes: Two names could not be recorded.

Dai, Shri	Khadilkar, Shri	Nesamony, Shri
Daiji Singh, Shri	Khan, Dr. P.N.	Oza, Shri
Das, Dr. M.M.	Khanna, Shri Mehr Chand	Pande, Shri K.N.
Das, Shri B. K.	Khanna, Shri P.K.	Pandey, Shri R.S.
Das, Shri N. T.	Kindar Lal, Shri	Pandey, Shri Vishwa Nath
Das, Shri S.B.	Kisan Veer, Shri	Panna Lal, Shri
Dasappa, Shri	Kotoki, Shri Liladhar	Parashar, Shri
Dasarath Deb, Shri	Koya, Shri	Patel, Shri Chhotubhai
Dass, Shri C.	Kripa Shankar, Shri	Patel, Shri Man Singh P.
Deo Bhanji, Shri P.C.	Krishna, Shri M.R.	Patel, Shri N.N.
Dessi, Shri Morarji	Krishnamachari, Shri T.T.	Patel, Shri P.R.
Deshmukh, Dr. P.S.	Kunhan Shri P.	Patel, Shri Rajeshwar
Deshmukh, Shri Shivajirao	Kureel, Shri B.N.	Patil, Shri D.S.
Deshpande, Shri	Lahri Singh, Shri	Patil, Shri J.S.
Dey, Shri S.K.	Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati	Patil, Shri S.K.
Dhebar, Shri U.N.	Lalit Sen, Shri	Patil, Shri T.A.
Dhuleshwar Meena, Shri	Laskar, Shri N.R.	Pattabha Raman, Shri C.R.
Dinesh Singh, Shri	Laxmi Bai, Shrimati	Patnayak Shri K.
Dixit, Shri G.N.	Lonikar, Shri	Pillai, Shri Nataraja
Dube, Shri Mulchand	Mahtab, Shri	Prabhakar, Shri Naval
Dubey, Shri R.G.	Mahishi, Shrimati Sarojini	Pratap Singh, Shri
Dwivedi, Shri M.L.	Maimoona Sultan, Shrimati	Puri, Shri D.D.
Dwivedy, Shri Surendranath	Malaichami, Shri	Raghunath Singh, Shri
Elias, Shri Mohammad	Malhotra, Shri Inder J.	Raghuramaiah, Shri
Gahmari, Shri	Malliah, Shri U.S.	Rai, Shrimati Sahodrabai
Gaitonde, Dr.	Manaen, Shri	Raj Bahadur, Shri
Gairaj Singh Rao, Shri	Mandal, Dr.	Raju, Dr. D.S.
Gandhi, Shri V.B.	Mandal, Shri B.N.	Raju, Shri D.B.
Ganga Devi, Shrimati	Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad	Ram, Shri T.
Gauri Sanket, Shri	Maniyangadan, Shri	Ram Sewak, Shri
Ghosh, Shri Atulya	Mantri, Shri	Ram Singh, Shri
Gokaran Prasad, Shri	Masuriya Din, Shri	Ramakrishnan, Shri P.R.
Gyan, Shri Abdul Ghani	Mathur, Shri Harish Chandra	Ramdhani Das, Shri
Govind Das, Dr.	Mehdi, Shri S.A.	Rananjai Singh, Shri
Guha, Shri A.C.	Mehrota, Shri B.B.	Rane, Shri
Gupta, Shri Badshah	Mehta, Shri J.R.	Ranga Rao, Shri
Gupta, Shri Indrajit	Mehta, Shri Jashvant	Ranjit Singh, Shri
Gupta, Shri Kashi Ram	Melkote, Dr.	Rao, Shri Ramapathi
Guota, Shri Ram Ratan	Mengi, Shri Gopal Datt	Rao, Shri Rameshwar
Gup a, Shri Shiv Charan	Menon, Shri P.G.	Rao, Shri Thirumala
Hajarnavis, Shri	Minimata, Shrimati	Rattan Lal, Shri
Hansda, Shri Subodh	Mishra, Shri Bibudhendra	Reddiar, Shri
Hanumanthaiya, Shri	Mishra, Shri Bibhuti	Reddy, Shri Eswara
Haq, Shri M.M.	Mishra, Shri M.P.	Reddy, Shri K.C.
Harvani, Shri Ansar	Misra, Shri Shyam Dhar	Reddy, Shri Ram-krishna
Hazarika, Shri J.N.	Mohanty, Shri G.	Reddy, Shri Yallamanda
Heda, Shri	Mohsin, Shri	Reddy, Shrimati Yashoda
Hem Raj, Shri	Morarka, Shri	Roy, Shri Bishwanath
Imbichibava, Shri	More, Shri K.L.	Sadhu Ram, Shri
Jadhav, Shri M.L.	More, Shri S.S.	Saha, Dr. S.K.
Jadhav, Shri Tulshidas	Mukerjee, Shri H.N.	Saigal, Shri A.S.
Jagjivan Ram, Shri	Mukerjee, Shrimati Shraddha	Samanta, Shri S.C.
Jain, Shri A.P.	Munzni, Shri David	Samnani, Shri
Jamunadevi, Shrimati	Murti, Shri M.S.	Sanji Rupi, Shri
Jedhe, Shri	Muthiah, Shri	Saraf, Shri Sham Lal
Joshi, Shri A.C.	Naidu, Shri V.G.	Sarma, Shri A.T.
Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra	Naik, Shri D.J.	Satyabhama Devi, Shrimati
Jyotishi, Shri J.P.	Naik, Shri Maheswar	Satyanarayana, Shri
Kabir, Shri Humayun	Nair, Shri Vasudevan	Sen, Shri P. G.
Kamath, Shri Hari Vishnu	Nambiar, Shri	Shah, Shri Manabendra
Kappan, Shri	Nanda, Shri	Sham Nath, Shri
Kapur Singh, Shri	Nayak, Shri Mohan	Shankarayya, Shri
Keishing, Shri Rishang	Nayyar, Dr. Sushila	Sharma, Shri A.P.
	Nehru, Shri Jawaharlal	Sharma, Shri D.C.

Sharma, Shri K.C.	Soy, Shri H.C.	Umanath, Shri
Shastri, Shri Lal Bahadur	Srinivasan, Dr. P.	Upadhyaya, Shri Shiva Dutt
Sheo Narain, Shri	Subramaniam, Shri C.	Utiya, Shri
Shinde, Shri	Subramanyam, Shri T.	Vaishya, Shri M.B.
Shivananappa, Shri	Sumat Prasad, Shri	Valvi, Shri
Siddanjanappa, Shri	Surendrapal Singh, Shri	Varma, Shri M.L.
Siddiah, Shri	Swamy, Shri M.N.	Varma, Shri Ravindra
Sidheshwar Prasad, Shri	Swell, Shri	Venkaiah, Shri Kolla
Singh, Shri D.N.	Tahir, Shri Mohammad	Venkatasubbaiah, Shri L.P.
Singh, Shri K.K.	Tan Singh, Shri	Verma, Shri K.K.
Singh, Shri S.T.	Tantia, Shri Rameashwar	Vidyalankar, Shri A.N.
Singh, Shri Y.D.	Thimmaiah, Shri	Virbhadra Singh, Shri
Singha, Shri G.K.	Tiwary, Shri D.N.	Vishram Prasad, Shri
Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan	Tiwary, Shri K.N.	Vyas, Shri Radhesh
Sinha, Shrimati Ramdulari	Tripathi, Shri Krishna Deo	Wadiwa, Shri
Sinha, Shrimati Tarkeshwari	Tula Ram, Shri	Warior, Shri
Sinhasan Singh, Shri	Tyagi, Shri	Yadab, Shri N.P.
Sonavane, Shri	Uikey, Shri	Yadav, Shri Ram Harkh
Soundaram Ramachandran, Shrimati	Ulaka, Shri	Yadava, Shri B.P.

Mr. Speaker: The result of the division is as follows:

Ayes: 295; Noes: Nil.

The 'Ayes' have it, the 'Ayes' have it. The motion is carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the Members present and voting. It is unanimously carried.

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Shri Frank Anthony: Nobody has gone out or has entered the House since the last division. How is it that the number has gone down now to 295?

Mr. Speaker: If any hon. Member had complained, then I might have taken note of it; perhaps, some hon. Member might not have voted at all.

Clause 3—Amendment of the First Schedule)

Mr. Speaker: There are two amendments to this clause, namely amendments Nos. 4 and 21. As regards amendment No. 21, it was not received in time, but I shall allow it.

Shri Yallamanda Reddy (Markapur): I beg to move:

Page 1, for clause 3, substitute:

'3. Amendment of the First Schedule.—In the First Schedule to the Constitution, under the heading "I. THE STATES",—

(a) in entry 1, the following shall be added at the end, namely:

"and the territory which immediately before the sixteenth day of August, 1962, was comprised in the French Establishments in India known as Yanam;

(b) in entry 5, the following shall be added at the end, namely:

"and the territories which immediately before the sixteenth day of August, 1962 were comprised in the French Establishments in India known as Karikal and Mahe"; and

(c) in entry 7, the following shall be added at the end, namely:

"and the territory which immediately before the sixteenth day of August, 1962 was comprised in the French Establishments in India known as Pondicherry". (4)

Shri Nambiar: I beg to move:

Page 1, line 15, add at the end:

"till it is decided to be merged with the respective States of Madras, Kerala and Andhra Pradesh." (21)

Mr. Speaker: These amendments are now before the House.

Shri Nambiar: The object of my amendment is this.

In clause 3, it is provided that:

'In the First Schedule to the Constitution, under the heading 'II. THE UNION TERRITORIES', after entry 8, the following entry shall be inserted, namely:

"9. Pondicherry: The territories which immediately before the sixteenth day of August, 1962, were comprised in the French Establishments in India known as Pondicherry, Karikal, Mahe and Yanam".'

At the end, I want to add the following words, namely:

"till it is decided to be merged with the respective States of Madras, Kerala and Andhra Pradesh."

While moving this amendment, I would like to impress upon the House that we are not happy over the situation that these four places should be grouped together into one Union Territory for the purposes of administration. Out of these four places, two small bits are in the Madras State; one is Pondicherry with a population of about four lakhs, and the second is Karikal which is about 70 miles away from Pondicherry. These two places are sought to be tacked on with a small portion called Mahe which is in Kerala and which has a population of about 5000 to 7000, and which is about 400 miles away from Pondicherry, and another portion called Yanam which is about 500 miles away from Pondicherry. All these four places are sought to be tacked on together and named as one Union Territory, and governed as one Union Territory and from that Union Territory, representatives are to come to the Lok Sabha and to the Rajya Sabha to represent these places. It goes without saying that that is a ridiculous position.

As the position stands today, the French have gone, and we have got these territories, and we are taking these territories with all happiness. But at the same time the proper thing would be that these territories should be merged with the respective States. For instance, Pondicherry and Karikal which are within the Madras State can have a common life and common aspirations and a common progress only if they are included in the Madras State. Otherwise, there will be no enthusiasm in integrating these small pockets with India. The people in Pondicherry and Karikal speak the same language and they have the same culture and other things as the people in the Madras State. I know that in the border there are families living in such a manner that some members of the family will be in Pondicherry while the other members of the family will be in the Madras State. If that territory is to be governed from Delhi, and the State Government is to have no say over that territory, I do not know what it means.

Further, the argument put forward even by our great leader Shri Jawaharlal Nehru that we have to keep alive the traditions of the French culture and give due regard to the feeling of the people that we should do something to maintain their French culture etc. cannot hold good any more. That may be argued for the purposes of learning or for the purpose of keeping our relations with the French culture and tradition. But that can be done even if it is merged with the Madras State. The same argument applies to Karikal, Mahe and Yanam also. Mahe should go to Kerala on that basis, and Yanam to Andhra Pradesh, and Karikal to Madras State. It is for this purpose that I have moved my amendment. I need not say anything more on it at present, except that there must be an occasion in the future when Government must come forward with an amendment to the Constitution, if not today, to provide that these places will be respectively merged with the

[Shri Nambiar]

States which I have mentioned. That is why I say that till such time when it is decided that these will be merged, these can be in one Union Territory.

Mr. Speaker: Even without this amendment, they will remain separate till they are merged. If they are not merged, then they will remain separate. Where is the need for his amendment then?

Shri Nambiar: I am saying that till the date when it is decided like that, they may be in one Union Territory. Thereby I mean that within the shortest possible time, they should be merged, and they should not be in the Union Territory for months and years together, because we feel that they should be merged in the respective States.

Shri Yallamanda Reddy: The amendment standing in my name is to this effect namely that the different parts comprised in the Pondicherry State should be merged in the adjacent linguistic State. As far as Yanam is concerned, it is in Andhra Pradesh. One part of the same street would now belong to the Union Territory while the other part would belong to the Andhra Pradesh State. This part of Yanam which has got only a population of about 7,000 would now be merged with Pondicherry which is about four hundred miles away from it; and similarly also, Mahe which is in Kerala and Karikal which is in Madras are also sought to be merged in Pondicherry. These four patches are now going to be merged as one Union Territory, and it is going to be called the Pondicherry Union Territory. This is not at all administratively feasible or economically proper, nor is it in the interests of the people themselves.

You know, Sir, that in this country, there was a big agitation that the country should be organised on a linguistic basis, and Government had conceded that point. And yet, nearly 7,000 people of Yanam are asked to join in a Union Territory which is about four hundred miles away from

their homeland, which is ridiculous. We know, Sir, that in the case of Bombay, the people fought for their linguistic region and they succeeded in their effort.

So, we cannot understand any reason why Government should now seek to include these four former French Establishments into one Union Territory. I believe the hon. Home Minister has said that if this point is conceded in the case of these territories, then he may have to concede the same thing in regard to Goa and other areas. I submit that that is no argument. If this point is a correct one, then Government should accept it, because the country has accepted this proposition and the people also have accepted it already. Also, there is some agitation against this by those people who are the importers in those parts, and who were all these years against the freedom of these parts; if Government take into consideration the agitation of those people, that is something which no one can understand.

Also, very recently, the Leader of Opposition in the Pondicherry Assembly has submitted a memorandum to the Prime Minister requesting that the State of Pondicherry and the other former French Establishments should be joined to the adjacent States in order to retain their linguistic heritage and in order that they may develop culturally, administratively etc. in a democratic manner.

Therefore, I would request the Home Minister to accept my amendment. When Government accept this amendment, they can give some guarantees to the people of these areas that they will uphold their French culture; also, some guarantees can be given in regard to the administrative personnel there in regard to their functions, their cadres etc. I cannot understand the keeping of these parts as a separate unit in order to safeguard the culture that was previously there. Therefore, I request Government to consider this point, because the country has already accepted the principle that those people who are

near to their homeland must be joined to that area.

Shri Thirumala Rao (Kakinada): May I say a few words about Yanam? Yanam is a small village with a population of 7,000 in Godavari district situated at a distance of about 500 miles from Pondicherry. A police action was started there in Yanam with the support of the people round about, and practically the French Government had to yield and surrender to the force of public opinion in that small place four or five years ago. They had appointed a separate administrator all the way from Pondicherry.

As my hon. friend opposite said, there are certain streets in that small village where one row of houses is in the Indian Union and the others in the former territory of the French. Now it is being tacked on to Pondicherry. The educational system is also the same as in the area round about—the textbooks etc. that are prevalent obtain round about the whole area. For the sake of administrative and revenue considerations, there are about 10,000 acres attached to their village and all these have to look to Pondicherry for administration. Therefore, if not today, at least hence for the sake of administrative convenience and integration and the convenience of the people who have to go a distance of 500 miles in connection with education, law courts and everything else, this matter has to be reconsidered. If it is not possible to do this today, it should be done at a later juncture.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): So far as Pondicherry and all these small territories are concerned, we have declared any number of times that they will remain a separate entity and there will be no change in them so long as this is not demanded and approved by the people there themselves. Our treaty with the French Government was based on

this, and I have no doubt that apart from every other consideration, we have to keep our word to the French Government. That is quite adequate for me.

But I recognise that so far as Yanam and Mahe are concerned, there are considerations which would, presumably, lead us to attach them to their respective States. They are small areas of a district. But at this stage, when for the first time we are getting these old French territories formally and legally into the Union of India, I think we should stick to the old arrangement of the French. After that, it may well be that Yanam and Mahe are attached. Whether Pondicherry will be attached or not, is a different matter. That depends on the goodwill of the people. So far as I know, the people in Pondicherry, that is, a majority of them, want to keep it as a separate entity. But anyhow, at present we have to give effect to the agreement arrived at with the French Government.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): I want a clarification. The Prime Minister seems to suggest that when France was compelled by force of circumstances to agree to the cession of these territories to India, there were certain conditions or presuppositions attached. I do not understand why the Prime Minister referred to the fact that certain understandings with the French Government have to be respected. It was an conditional cession and that is why after having waited for so long, the country is waiting for the fulfilment of that cession. Now we are told that we have some understandings with the French Government which have to be respected. This is absolutely out of keeping with the entire spirit of what we are doing.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not understand what the hon. Member means. We have given specific, clear and repeated understandings to the Pondicherry people, to the French Government and to the whole of India

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

that Pondicherry would be kept separate till such time as the people of Pondicherry desired a change. It was an understanding given to everybody. I do not think this is laid down in writing with the French Government, but it was a very clear understanding given to them and to the people of Pondicherry. I am quite certain that the great majority of the people of Pondicherry want to remain separate.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: Then how do Government propose to proceed? Does it mean that we are going to have a plebiscite on this whole question?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Surely there are many ways of finding that out later. At the present moment, I am giving my opinion that the great majority do not want to join Madras but want to remain as a separate entity. But regardless of what I may feel in the matter, at this first stage of its incorporation into the Indian Union, I think it is essential to keep it a separate entity. We have said so to everybody concerned, including the French.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: What will happen to the villages of Mahe and Yanam?

Mr. Speaker: He has explained that.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: In regard to the villages of Mahe and Yanam, there is good argument. But at the present moment, I should like to treat them as a whole, attached to Pondicherry. Later on, it may be feasible to separate them and to let them go to their respective States.

Shri Tyagi: Even at this stage, when we are amending the Constitution and when these villages also become part of that Constitution, could we not make a provision? I am glad that the Prime Minister agrees that this word may not be kept for all time to come. When practical politics require it, something should be done in the case of these villages. Could we not at this stage make a provision whereby it may not be necessary to amend the

Constitution for this purpose later on? Could we not have a provision so that we may have the liberty of taking whatever step we want with regard to these small territories? If that is done, we shall not have to resort to another amendment of the Constitution for this purpose.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: It would not be necessary. If any part of these Union Territories is merged with any other area, it should not require an amendment of the Constitution. Parliament can do it by ordinary legislation.

Shri Tyagi: Then that takes care of it.

Shri Yallamanda Reddy: There is one amendment to be made in amendment No. 4 because of an error. The words 'Karikal and' in (b) should not be there and the words 'and Karikal' should be inserted at the end of (c).

Mr. Speaker: That is all right. Should I put amendment No. 4, as modified, to the vote of the House?

Shri Nambiar: Yes.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 1,—

for clause 3, substitute—

‘3. Amendment of the First Schedule.—In the First Schedule to the Constitution, under the heading “1. THE STATES”,—

(a) in entry 1, the following shall be added at the end, namely:—

“and the territory which immediately before the sixteenth day of August, 1962 was comprised in the French Establishments in India known as Yanam”;

(b) in entry 5, the following shall be added at the end, namely:—

“and the territories which immediately before the sixteenth day of August, 1962 were comprised in the French Estab-

lishments in Indian known as "Mahe"; and

(c) in entry 7, the following shall be added at the end, namely:

"and the territory which immediately before the six-

teenth day of August, 1962 was comprised in the French Establishments in India known as Pondicherry, and Karikal". (No. 4 as modified).

~~The motion was adopted.~~

Lok
dham

AYES

Division No. 14]

[16.16 hrs.

Badruduja, Shri
Banerjee, Shri S.M.
Bhattacharyya, Shri Dinen
Biren Dutta, Shri
Chakravarty, Shrimati Renu
Daji, Shri
Dasarathi Deb, Shri
Elias, Shri Mohammad
Gokaran Prasad, Shri
Gupta, Shri Indrajit
Imbichibava, Shri

Kamath, Shri Hari Vishnu
Kapur Singh, Shri
Karjee, Shri
Kunhan, Shri P.
Lahri Singh, Shri
Mandal, Shri B.N.
Marandi, Shri
Mukerjee, Shri H.N.
Murmur, Shri Sarkar
Nair, Shri Vasudevan
Nambiar, Shri

Pottekatt, Shri
Ram Singh, Shri
Reddy, Shri Eswara
Reddy, Shri Yallamanda
Shastri, Shri Prakash Vir
Singh, Shri Y.D.
Soy, Shri H.C.
Swamy, Shri M.N.
Umanath, Shri
Venkaiah, Shri Kolla
Vimla Devi, Shrimati

NOES

Abdul Wahid, Shri
Akkamma Devi, Shrimati
Alagesan, Shri
Alva, Shri A.S.
Alva, Shri Joachim
Aney, Dr. M.S.
Anjanappa, Shri
Anthony, Shri Frank
Arunachalam, Shri
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
Bakliwal, Shri
Balakrishnan, Shri
Balmiki, Shri
Barkatki, Shrimati Renuka
Barupali, Shri P.L.
Basappa, Shri
Basumati, Shri
Basant, Shri
Besta, Shri
Bhagat, Shri B.R.
Bhakt Darshan, Shri
Bhaoji Deo, Shri L.N.
Bhanu Prakash Singh, Shri
Bhargava, Shri M.B.
Bhatkar, Shri
Birendra Bahadur Singh, Shri
Bist, Shri J.B.S.
Brahm Prakash, Shri
Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri
Brij Basi Lal, Shri
Brij Raj Singh Kotah, Shri
Chakraverti, Shri P.R.
Chanda, Shrimati Jyotsna
Chandak, Shri
Chandrasekhar, Shrimati

Chattar Singh, Shri
Chaturvedi, Shri S.N.
Chaudhuri, Shri D.S.
Chaudhuri, Shrimati Kamala
Chavan, Shri D.R.
Chettiar, Shri Ramanathan
Chuni Lal, Shri
Colaco, Dr.
Dafe, Shri
Daljit Singh, Shri
Das, Dr. M.M.
Das, Shri B.K.
Das, Shri N.T.
Das, Shri S.B.
Dasappa, Shri
Dass, Shri C.
Datar, Shri
Deo Bhanji, Shri P.C.
Desai, Shri Morarji
Deshmukh, Shri Shivaji Rao S.
Deshpande, Shri
Dey, Shri S.K.
Dhebar, Shri U.N.
Dhuleshwar Meena, Shri
Dinesh Singh, Shri
Dixit, Shri G.N.
Dube, Shri Mulchand
Dubey, Shri R.G.
Dwivedi, Shri M.L.
Gahmari, Shri
Gaitonde, Dr.
Gajraj Singh Rao, Shri
Gandhi, Shri V.B.
Ganga Devi, Shrimati
Gauri Shanker, Shri

Ghosh, Shri Atulya
Goni, Shri Abdul Ghani
Govind Das, Dr.
Guha, Shri A.C.
Gupta, Shri Badshah
Gupta, Shri Kashi Ram
Gupta, Shri Ram Ratan
Gupta, Shri Shiv Charan
Hajarnavis, Shri
Hansda, Shri Subodh
Hanumanthaiya, Shri
Haq, Shri M.M.
Harvani, Shri Ansar
Hazarika, Shri J.N.
Heda, Shri
Hem Rai, Shri
Iqbal Singh, Shri
Jadhav, Shri M.L.
Jadhav, Shri Tulshidass
Jagjivan Ram, Shri
Jain, Shri A.P.
Jamunadevi, Shrimati
Jedhe, Shri
Joshi, Shri A.C.
Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra
Jyotishi, Shri J.P.
Kabir, Shri Humayun
Kamble, Shri
Kanungo, Shri
Kappen, Shri
Kedaria, Shri C.M.
Khadilkar, Shri
Khan, Shri Osman Ali
Khan, Shri Shahnsawaz
Khanna, Shri Mehr Chand

Khanna, Shri P.K.	Nesamony, Shri	Shah, Shri Manabendra
Kindar Lal, Shri	Oza, Shri	Sham Nath, Shri
Kisan Veer, Shri	Pande, Shri K.N.	Shankaraiya, Shri
Kotoki, Shri Liladhar	Pandey, Shri R.S.	Sharma, Shri A.P.
Koya, Shri	Pandey, Shri Vishwa Nath	Sharma, Shri D.C.
Kirpa Shankar, Shri	Panna Lal, Shri	Sharma, Shri K.C.
Krishna, Shri M.R.	Pant, Shri K.C.	Shastri, Shri Lal Bahadur
Krishnamachari, Shri T.T.	Parashar, Shri	Sheo Narain, Shri
Kureel, Shri B.N.	Patel, Shri Chhotubhai	Shinde, Shri
Lakhan Das, Shri	Patel, Shri Man Singh P.	Shivananjappa, Shri
Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati	Patel, Shri N.N.	Shrimali, Dr. K.L.
Lalit Sen, Shri	Patel, Shri P.R.	Siddananjappa, Shri
Laskar, Shri N.R.	Patel, Shri Rajeshwar	Siddiah, Shri
Laxmi Bai, Shrimati	Patil, Shri D.S.	Sidheshwar Prasad, Shri
Lonikar, Shri	Patil, Shri J.S.	Singh, Shri D.N.
Mahatab, Shri	Patil, Shri S.K.	Singh, Shri K.K.
Mahishi, Shrimati Sarojini	Patil, Shri T.A.	Singh, Shri R.P.
Maimoona Sultan, Shrimati	Patnaik, Shri B.C.	Singh, Shri S.T.
Malaichami, Shri	Pattabhi Raman, Shri C.R.	Singha, Shri G.K.
Malaviya, Shri K.D.	Pillai, Shri Nataraja	Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan
Malhotra, Shri Inder J.	Prabhakar, Shri Naval	Sinha, Shrimati Ramdulari
Malliah, Shri U.S.	Pratap Singh, Shri	Sinha, Shrimati Tarkeshwari
Manaan, Shri	Puri, Shri D.D.	Sinhasan Singh, Shri
Mandal, Dr.	Raghunath Singh, Shri	Sonavane, Shri
Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad	Raghuramaiah, Shri	Soundaram Ramchandran, Shrimati
Maniyagandan, Shri	Rai, Shrimati Sahodrabai	Srinivasan, Dr. P.
Mantri, Shri	Raj Bahadur, Shri	Subramaniam, Shri C.
Masuriya Din, Shri	Raju, Dr. D.S.	Subramanyam, Shri T.
Matcharaju, Shri	Raju, Shri D.B.	Suman Prasad, Shri
Mathur, Shri Harish Chandra	Ram, Shri T.	Swamy, Shri M.P.
Mehdi, Shri S.A.	Ram Sewak, Shri	Swaran Singh, Shri
Mehrotra, Shri B.B.	Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.	Swell, Shri
Mehta, Shri Jashvant	Ramakrishnan, Shri P.R.	Tahir, Shri Mohammad
Melkote, Dr.	Ramawamy, Shri S.V.	Tan Singh, Shri
Mengi, Shri Gopal Datt	Ramdhani Das, Shri	Tantia, Shri Rameshwar
Menon, Shri Krishna	Ranajai Singh, Shri	Thummaiah, Shri
Menon, Shri P.G.	Rane, Shri	Tiwary, Shri D.N.
Minimata, Shrimati	Ranga Rao, Shri	Tiwary, Shri K.K.
Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali	Ranjit Singh, Shri	Tiwary, Shri R.S.
Mishra, Shri Bibudhendra	Rao, Shri Jaganatha	Tripathi, Shri Krishna Deo
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti	Rao, Shri Muthyal	Tula Ram, Shri
Mishra, Shri M.P.	Rao, Shri Ramapathi	Tyagi, Shri
Misra, Shri Shyam Dhar	Rao, Shri Rameshwar	Uikey, Shri
Mobhanty, Shri G.	Rattan Lal, Shri	Ulaka, Shri
Mohsin, Shri	Reddiar, Shri	Upadhyaya, Shri Shiva Dutt
Morarka, Shri	Reddy, Shri K.C.	Utiya, Shri
More, Shri K.L.	Reddy, Shri Ramakrishna	Vaishya, Shri M.B.
More, Shri S.S.	Reddy, Shrimati Yashoda	Valvi, Shri
Mukerjee, Shrimati Sharda	Roy, Shri Bishwanath	Varma, Shri M.L.
Munzni, Shri David	Sadhu Ram, Shri	Varma, Shri Ravindra
Murti, Shri M.S.	Saha, Dr. S.K.	Veerappa, Shri
Musafir, Shri G.S.	Saigal, Shri A.S.	Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.
Muthiah, Shri	Samanta, Shri S.C.	Verma, Shri K.K.
Naidu, Shri V.G.	Samnani, Shri	Vidyalankar, Shri A.N.
Naik, Shri D.J.	Sanji Rupji, Shri	Virbhadra Singh, Shri
Naik, Shri Maheswar	Saraf, Shri Sham Lal	Vyas, Shri Radhelal
Nanda, Shri	Sarma, Shri A.T.	Wadiwa, Shri
Nayak, Shri Mohan	Satyabhama Devi, Shrimati	Yadab, Shri N.P.
Nayar, Dr. Sushila	Satyanaarayana, Shri	Yadav, Shri Ram Sewak
Nehru, Shri Jawaharlal	Sen, Shri P.G.	Yadava, Shri B.P.

Mr. Speaker: The result of the division is:

Ayes: 33; Noes:^{*} 286.

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: Does Mr. Nambiar press his amendment?

Shri Nambiar: No, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Has the hon. Member

the leave of the House to withdraw his amendment?

The amendment No. 21 was, by leave, withdrawn. . .

Mr. Speaker: I now put clause 3. The question is:

"That clause 3 stand part of the Bill."

The Lok Sabha divided:

AYES

Division No. 15]

Abdul Wahid, Shri	Das, Dr. M.M.	Jagjiwan Ram, Shri
Akkamma Devi, Shrimati	Das, Shri B.K.	Jain, Shri A.P.
Alagesan, Shri	Das, Shri N.T.	Jamunadevi, Shrimati
Alva, Shri A.S.	Das, Shri S.P.	Jedhe, Shri
Alva, Shri Joachim	Dasappa, Shri	Joshi, Shri A.C.
Aney, Dr. M.S.	Dass, Shri C.	Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra
Anjanappa, Shri	Datar, Shri	Jyotishi, Shri J.P.
Anthony, Shri Frank	Deo Bhanji, Shri P.C.	Kabir, Shri Humayun
Arunachalam, Shri	Desai, Shri Morarji	Kamath, Shri Hari Vishnu
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha	Deshmukh, Shri Shivaji Rao S.	Kamble, Shri
Bakliwal, Shri	Deshpande, Shri	Kanungo, Shri
Balakrishnan, Shri	Dey, Shri S.K.	Kappen, Shri
Balmiki, Shri	Dhaon, Shri	Kedaria, Shri C.M.
Berkataki, Shrimati Renuka	Dhebar, Shri U.N.	Keishing, Shri Rishang
Barupal, Shri P.L.	Dhuleshwar Meena, Shri	Khadilkar, Shri
Basappa, Shri	Dinesh Singh, Shri	Khan, Dr. P.N.
Basumatari, Shri	Dixit, Shri G.N.	Khan, Shri Osman Ali
Baswant, Shri	Dube, Shri Mulchand	Khan, Shri Shahnaz
Besra, Shri	Dubey, Shri R.G.	Khanna, Shri Mehr Chand
Bhagat, Shri B.R.	Dwivedi, Shri M.L.	Khanna, Shri P.K.
Bhakt Darshan, Shri	Dwivedi, Shri Surendranath	Kisan Veer, Shri
Bhanja Deo, Shri L.N.	Gahmari, Shri	Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
Bhanu Prakash Singh, Shri	Gaitonde, Dr.	Koya, Shri
Bhargava, Shri M.B.	Gajraj Singh Rao, Shri	Kripa Shankar, Shri
Bhatkar, Shri	Gandhi, Shri V.B.	Krishna, Shri M.R.
Bhattacharya, Shri Dinen	Ganga Devi, Shrimati	Krishnamachari, Shri T. T.
Birendra Bahadur Singh, Shri	Gauri Shanker, Shri	Kureel, Shri B.N.
Bist, Shri J.B.S.	Ghosh, Shri Atulya	Lahri Singh, Shri
Brahm Prakash, Shri	Goni, Shri Abdul Ghani	Lakhan Das, Shri
Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri	Govind Das, Dr.	Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati
Brij Basi Lal, Shri	Guha, Shri A.C.	Lalit Sen, Shri
Brij Raj Singh Kotah, Shri	Gupta, Shri Badshah	Laskar, Shri N.R.
Chakraverti, Shri P.R.	Gupta, Shri Kashi Ram	Laxmi Bai, Shrimati
Chanda, Shrimati Jyotsna	Gupta, Shri Ram Ratan	Lonikar, Shri
Chandak, Shri	Gupta, Shri Shiv Charan	Mahtab, Shri
Chandrasekhar, Shrimati	Hajarnavis, Shri	Mahishi, Shrimati Sarojini
Chhattar Singh, Shri	Hansda, Shri Subodh	Maimoona Sultan, Shrimati
Chaturvedi, Shri S.N.	Hanumanthaia, Shri	Malaihambi, Shri
Chaudhuri, Shri D.S.	Haq, Shri M.M.	Malaviya, Shri K.D.
Chaudhuri, Shrimati Kamala	Harvani, Shri Ansar	Malhotra, Shri Inder J.
Chavan, Shri D.R.	Hazarika, Shri J.N.	Malliah, Shri U.S.
Chettiar, Shri Ramanathan	Heda, Shri	Mansen, Shri
Chuni Lal, Shri	Hem Raj, Shri	Mandal, Shri
Colaco, Dr. .	Iqbal Singh, Shri	Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad
Dafle, Shri	Jadhav, Shri M.L.	Maniyangadan, Shri
Daljit Singh, Shri	Jadhav, Shri Tulshides	Mantri, Shri

*Noes: One name could not be recorded.

Marandi, Shri	Pillai, Shri Nataraja	Siddananjappa, Shri
Masuriya Dho, Shri	Prabhakar, Shri Naval	Siddish, Shri
Matcharaju, Shri	Pratap Singh, Shri	Sidheshwar Prasad, Shri
Mathur, Shri Harish Chandra	Puri, Shri D.D.	Singh, Shri D.N.
Mehdi, Shri S.A.	Raghunath Singh, Shri	Singh, Shri K.K.
Mehrotra, Shri B.B.	Raghuramiah, Shri	Singh, Shri R.P.
Mehta, Shri Jashvant	Rai, Shrimati Sahodrabi	Singh, Shri S.T.
Melkote, Dr.	Raj Bahadur, Shri	Singh, Shri Y.D.
Mengi, Shri Gopal Datt	Raju, Dr. D.S.	Singha, Shri G.K.
Menon, Shri Krishna	Raju, Shri D.B.	Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan
Menon, Shri P.G.	Ram, Shri T.	Sinha, Shrimati Ramdulari
Minimata, Shrimati	Ram Sevak, Shri	Sinha, Shrimati Tarakeshwari
Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali	Ram Singh, Shri	Sinhasan Singh, Shri
Mishra, Shri Bibudhendra	Ram Subbag Singh, Dr.	Sonavane, Shri
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti	Ramakrishnan, Shri P.R.	Soundaram Ramachandran,
Mishra, Shri M.P.	Ramaswamy, Shri S.V.	Shrimati
Misra, Shri Shyam Dhar	Ramdhani Das, Shri	Soy, Shri H.C.
Mohanty, Shri G.	Ranajanji Singh, Shri	Srinivasan, Dr. P.
Mohsin, Shri	Rane, Shri	Subramaniam, Shri C.
Morarka, Shri	Ranga Rao, Shri	Subramanyam, Shri T.
More, Shri K.L.	Ranjit Singh, Shri	Sumat Prasad, Shri
More, Shri S.S.	Rao, Shri Jaganatha	Surendrapal Singh, Shri
Mukherjee, Shrimati Sharda	Rao, Shri Muthyal	Swamy, Shri M.P.
Munzni, Shri David	Rao, Shri Ramapathi	Swaran Singh, Shri
Murmu, Shri Sarkar	Rao, Shri Rameshwar	Swell, Shri
Murti, S. M.S.	Rao, Shri Thirumala	Tahir, Shri Mohammad
Mathiah, Shri	Reddiar, Shri	Tan Singh, Shri
Naidu, Shri V.G.	Reddy, Shri K. C.	Tantia, Shri Rameshwar
Naik, Shri D.J.	Reddy, Shri Ramakrishna	Thimmaiah, Shri
Naik, Shri Maheswar	Reddy, Shrimati Yashoda	Tiwary, Shri D.N.
Nanda, Shri	Roy, Shri Bishwantha	Tiware, Shri K.N.
Nayak, Shri Mohan	Sadu Ram, Shri	Tiwary, Shri R.S.
Nayar, Dr. Sushila	Shha, Dr. S. K.	Tripathi, Shri Krishna Deo
Nehru, Shri Jawaharlal	Sigal, Shri A.S.	Tula Ram, Shri
Nesamony, Shri	Samanta, Shri S. C.	Tyagi, Shri
Oza, Shri	Samnani, Shri	Uikey, Shri
Pande, Shri K.N.	Sanji Rupaji, Shri	Ulaka, Shri
gandey, Shri R.S.	Saraf, Shri Sham Lal	Upadhyaya, Shri Shiva Dutt
Pandey, Shri Vishwa Nath	Sharma, Shki A. T.	Utiya, Shri
Panna Lal, Shri	Styahama Devi, Shrimati	Vaishya, Shri M.B.
Pant, Shri K.C.	Satyanarayana, Shri	Valvi, Shri
Parashar, Shri	Sen, Shri P. G.	Varma, Shri M.L.
Patel, Shri Chhotubhai	Shah, Shri Manabendra	Varma, Shri Ravindra
Patel, Shri Man Singh P.	Sham Nath, Shri	Veerappa, Shri
Patel, Shri N.N.	Shankaraiya, Shri	Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.
Patel, Shri P.R.	Sharma, Shri A.P.	Verma, Shri K.K.
Patel, Shri Rajeshwar	Sharma, Shri D.C.	Vidyalankar, Shri A.N.
Patil, Shri D.S.	Sharma, Shri K.C.	Virbhadra Singh, Shri
Patil, Shri J.S.	Shastri, Shri Lal Bahadur	Vishram Prasad, Shri
Patil, Shri S.K.	Sheo Narain, Shri	Vyas, Shri Radhelal
Patil, Shri T.A.	Shinde, Shri	Wadiwa, Shri
Patnaik, Shri B.C.	Shivananjappa, Shri	Yadab, Shri N.P.
Pattabhi Ramn, Shri C.R.	Shrimali, Dr. K.L.	Yadav, Shri Ram Harkh

NOES

Musafir, Shri G. S.

Rattan Lal, Shri

Mr. Speaker: The result of the division is:

Ayes: 297; Noes: 2.

The Ayes have it. The Ayes have it.

The motion is carried by a majority

of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the Members present and voting.

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

Clause 4. (Insertion of new article 239A)

Mr. Speaker: We now take up clause 4. Who are the Members who want to move amendments to clause 4?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Sir, I beg to move:

- (i) Page 1, line 21,—
Omit “nominated or” (12).
- (ii) Page 2,—
Omit lines 4 to 8 (18).
- (iii) Page 2, lines 6 to 8,—
omit “notwithstanding that it contains any provision which amends or has the effect of amending this Constitution” (19)

Shri Nambiar: I beg to move:

- (i) Page 1, line 20,—
after “Pondicherry” insert—
“and Delhi” (22).
- (ii) Page 1, line 21,—
omit “nominated or” (23).
- (iii) Page 1, lines 21 and 22,—
omit “or partly nominated and partly elected” (24).

Shri Indrajit Gupta (Calcutta South West): I beg to move:

- Page 1, line 19,—
after “Union territories of”
insert—
“Delhi”,— (5)

Shri Yallamanda Reddy: I beg to move:

- Pages 1 and 2,—
for lines 21 to 23 and 1 to 3 respectively, substitute—

“(a) a body elected to function as a Legislature for the Union territory and a Council of Ministers elected, both with such constitution, powers and functions, in each case, as may be specified in the law.” (8).

Shri Dasaratha Deb: I beg to move:

- (i) Page 1, line 23,—
for “or” substitute “and” (14).

- (ii) Page 2, line 2,—
for “or both” substitute “and” (17).

Shri Biren Dutta (Tripura West): I beg to move:

- (i) Page 1, lines 21 and 22,—
omit “whether nominated or elected or partly nominated and partly” (10).
- (ii) Page 1, line 23,—
omit “or” (13).
- (iii) Page 2 line 1,—
before “a Council of Ministers”
insert “and” (15).
- (iv) Page 2, line 2,—
omit “or” (16).

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Mr. Speaker, Sir, before I proceed with the amendments, may I make a brief observation with regard to the punctuation changes I would like to suggest with regard to the Union territory of Goa, Daman and Diu? As it stands, the Union territories mentioned in this clause read as follows:

“Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Tripura, Goa, Daman and Diu, and Pondicherry.”

Goa, Daman and Diu is one entity, one Union territory, but it reads as if Goa is one unit and Daman and Diu constitute another Union territory. Then comes Pondicherry. I would appeal to the Prime Minister and the Home Minister, who have a very keen eye for these matters, that when it comes to the final stage of drafting, this may be borne in mind. It may be hyphenated, Goa-Daman-Diu. Otherwise, it is likely to lead to some trouble in courts of law later on. I hope this will be borne in mind when it is finally recast.

I come to my amendments now. I am glad that the Home Minister has seen his way to accept my amendment No. 12. He has already announced that in the course of his speech. So, I would not like to dwell on that amendment.

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath]

I proceed to the last two amendments which are based on constitutional ground. I have suggested two alternatives with regard to sub-clause (2) of clause 4. The first amendment I have suggested is amendment No. 18 whereby I seek to delete the entire sub-clause (2). If that is not acceptable to the House, I would suggest that amendment No. 19, which seeks to delete part of that sub-clause, may be accepted.

I now briefly state my reasons for these two amendments. In this context, I will invite the attention of the House to articles 3, 4, 368 and 239 and 242 of the Constitution. There is no article, except article 4, as far as my memory and knowledge go, in the Constitution which enables or empowers Parliament to arrogate to itself the right envisaged in this sub-clause. Sir, you took an active part in the Constituent Assembly debates and you are well aware of what happened in the Constituent Assembly. Article 368 lists certain articles which will need a special ratification by the State Legislatures besides two-thirds majority in Parliament. None of the articles in Part VIII relating to Union Territories—articles 239 to 242—has been listed in article 368 as being exempted from the provisions of that article, so that it may be passed by some other method or procedure. Article 4 is the only article in the Constitution, to my mind, which has a provision to this effect.

May I invite your attention to sub-clause (2) of article 4? Article 4 deals with laws made under articles 2 and 3 to provide for the amendment of the first and fourth schedules of the Constitution, supplementary provisions, etc. That sub-clause is explicit. It reads as follows:

"(2) No such law as aforesaid shall be deemed to be an amendment of this Constitution for the purposes of article 368."

Look at the language of sub-clause (2) of clause 4 of this Bill. It jars on my ear; it goes against the grain. It reads as follows:

"(2) Any such law as is referred to in clause (1) shall not be deemed to be an amendment of the Constitution for the purposes of article 368. . ."

So far so good, though I want even that to be deleted; but the tail-piece is certainly something which is, I will not say obnoxious, but certainly objectionable. It says:

".... notwithstanding that it contains any provision which amends or has the effect of amending this Constitution."

In the same clause, there is an amendment, but you do not want to consider that as an amendment. The Constitution-makers, the founding fathers of our great country, had a similar contingency in mind, but how did they face that contingency? They did not add an objectionable proviso saying "notwithstanding . . . etc." They only said,

"No such law as aforesaid shall be deemed to be an amendment of this Constitution for the purposes of article 368."

I would, therefore, in the first place ask for deletion of the entire sub-clause, so that any law which comes before this House for provision of legislatures or Council of Ministers etc. for Union Territories shall be deemed to be an amendment of the Constitution, because articles 239 to 242 pertaining to Union Territories do not contain any such provision. Therefore, any such Bill which embodies any such thing must be deemed to be an amendment of the Constitution. If that is not acceptable, at least the offending tail-piece must be deleted from that sub-clause.

With these words, I move both the amendments and commend them to the acceptance of the House.

Shri Nambiar: Sir, in my amendment No. 22, I have sought to add Delhi after Pondicherry in line 20. Under article 239A, Parliament may by law create a body for any of the

Union Territories of Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Tripura, Goa, Daman and Diu and Pondicherry. That is what the clause says. It has deliberately excluded Delhi. Why should Delhi alone suffer? When popular representatives will be taking charge of the administration of all these territories, that must be extended to Delhi as well.

We are thankful to the Government for at least coming forward with this proposal for having elected bodies for these territories. But there is no justification to exclude Delhi. Hon. Members have already expressed their opinion that Delhi being the city where the Central Government is seated, its administration must be controlled by persons elected by the people directly. I need not argue more on that point. Even the Congress is divided on that issue. I hope good counsel will prevail upon the Congress leaderships to agree to this straight away. They can correct the misunderstanding which has been already created, by accepting this amendment. I request the Prime Minister and the Home Minister to accept my amendment and include Delhi also.

My amendments Nos. 23 and 24 can be taken together, because they deal with the question of election or nomination. If I have understood the Home Minister correctly, he said he is prepared to accept the deletion of full nomination, but he wants "partly nominated and partly elected" to continue. Why? We can allow the whole thing to be elected. It should not be nominated partly and elected partly. That distinction should not be there. There must be only election and on the basis of election, the representatives must be allowed to administer these territories. The Centre must give all possible assistance and help to these small units to function properly, so that they may form a very good part of our country, which will march forward along with the rest.

Shri Biren Dutta: Sir, I am speaking on my amendment No. 10. I would also submit that this nomina-

tion must not be there. While introducing the Bill, the Home Minister stated clearly that he proposes to introduce legislatures of the type which Part C States had before. We have experience of legislative assemblies of Part C States. They did not have the same powers as legislatures of Part A or Part B States. Still, we agreed to that. But what is the necessity of nominating members to these legislative bodies?

These are small legislative bodies. We have experience of how this nomination business works. While the Territorial Council Bill was introduced, we were assured that nomination will take place, but only in the case of backward people who are not represented on the body, this nomination will take place. But in Tripura, there was election and there were 15 members. The majority section was well represented through the election itself, but still a representative of that forward community was nominated without any consideration to all these assurances.

Shri Nambiar: That is to tilt the balance.

Shri Biren Dutta: In this way, the tilting was done and the power was taken away by the ruling party. So, nomination should not be there. All my amendments intend to do away with this nomination.

Shri Dasaratha Deb: Sir, I want to refer to my two amendments which I have moved. By my amendment No. 14 I want that there should also be a council of ministers in these States. It may be that after the formation of these legislatures, some legislatures may be left without a council of ministers. If this clause is allowed to remain as it is, there is a sufficient ground to suspect that the Government may have in mind to make a legislative assembly without a council of ministers. My amendment seeks to say that it should be made obligatory and every legislature should have a council of ministers in some Union Territories.

[Shri Dasaratha Deb]

My second amendment is amendment No. 17. By this amendment I want that the words "or both" after the words "Council of Ministers" should be deleted, because every council of ministers must have the power to function as is specified in the Law itself. That is why, Sir, I move these amendments and I hope the Home Minister will accept these amendments.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Mr. Speaker. Sir, I have moved my amendment No. 5 which says:

Page 1, 19.—

after "Union territories of" insert—
"Delhi".

Mr. Speaker: There was one other amendment like that and it has been argued.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: There was a similar amendment, but I would like to say a few words. The hon. Home Minister, as far as I understood him, brought forward only one positive argument in favour of excluding Delhi from these territories which are to be given some form of democratic rule. He said that the principle of central control over the federal capital has been well established, according to him, and he cited the example of Washington in the United States. I do not wish to make any comparisons with the United States, because in many respects, as everybody knows, the Constitution of the United States differs from our Constitution. But the whole impression sought to be given by the Home Minister was that if some form of popular rule is established in Delhi there will be some sort of difficulty or there may arise some difficulty in controlling or keeping control over the federal capital. I am not able to appreciate this argument very much, because if we can keep control over a State which is situated 800 miles or a thousand miles away from Delhi which has its own State legislature and responsible ministry, I do not understand why it would not be possible to keep control over a territory which

is situated, as it were, within a few miles or even under the nose of the Home Minister himself. Therefore, this argument does not seem to be very convincing.

Then, my hon. friend Shri Frank Anthony made some remarks on this question which I do not think need be taken very seriously. If one is to accept this argument against giving popular rule to Delhi and carry it to its logical conclusion, then we should do away, as he himself said, with all States assemblies, we should do away with the principle of linguistic provinces and ultimately do away with the elected legislatures. This is what he said. Of course, he is a life member of that "Nominated Members' Club", and I am not surprised at this argument coming from him since he has never had to face an electorate in his life. He advised the Home Minister not to succumb to Communist blackmail. I am very grateful to Shri Anthony. I would like him to make a tour of the country trying to convince the people that it is the Communists who are responsible for elected legislatures and linguistic provinces. That could not do us any harm; I can assure him.

As far as Delhi is concerned, the hon. Home Minister said that all these examples of corruption and other things that are being cited are not tied up necessarily with the form of administration. But I would like to point out that it is commonly accepted that administration in Delhi is deteriorating day by day in all its aspects. I do not suggest that necessarily it would improve immediately, over-night, if they had an elected legislature. But the fact remains that when it is a question of choice between a bureaucratic administration which is not answerable to anybody and which is irresponsible in that sense, and a responsible elected legislature which is answerable to the people, surely the choice is quite clear, and this House should, in the interests of democracy, choose to have an elected legislature every time.

I do not think that justice can be done to the many problems of Delhi in the present set-up at all. If the Home Minister had been good enough to tell us, from an examination of the records, how many times in practice we in this House are able to discuss the problems of Delhi, it might have shed a little more light on this question. I do not think we are able to do any justice to their problems. We discuss their problems once or twice a year. Therefore, I think the confidence of the people of Delhi requires that this set-up should be changed. I am, therefore, pressing my amendment saying that this should be extended to Delhi too.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Prime Minister.

Shri Tyagi: Sir, if I were given a chance to say a few words, the hon. Prime Minister could have answered my point also.

Mr. Speaker: This is not the final reply.

Shri Tyagi: Then I shall appeal to the Prime Minister to speak again to answer my point.

Mr. Speaker: All right; he may have a few minutes.

Shri Tyagi: Sir, I will not take much of your time. I am not opposed to the clause. But after listening to Shri Kamath, my old colleague, I feel that sub-clause (2) of clause 4 really does not sound well. Since it is going to be a part of the Constitution, it is the concern of everyone, including you, Sir, because it will be said that in the presence of so many Members these words went into the Constitution.

Mr. Speaker: But I find the same words in the original Constitution.

An Hon. Member: Article 240.

Mr. Speaker: The same words are there that Shri Tyagi and myself were responsible for framing.

Shri Tyagi: But it is said here:

“....for the purposes of article 368 notwithstanding that it contains any provision which amends or has the effect of amending this Constitution.”

This means that an Act of Parliament might freely amend the Constitution, notwithstanding that it contains any clause which goes against it. I think this could be better worded. Actually speaking, the language, sometimes when it goes like that, when it goes violently against the Constitution, violates the sense of reverence which the makers of the Constitution wanted to be there. The sacrosanctity of the Constitution must not be spoiled. I think perhaps the hon. Minister can consult his legal advisers.

Mr. Speaker: I am sending to him a copy of the original Constitution. After seeing that if he has any objection I am prepared to hear him. He may look into the constitution first.

Shri Tyagi: Here it is said:

“In cases of regulation for peace, progress and good government of the Union Territory the President shall not make any regulation from the date appointed.”

The meaning is quite clear. It was better if indirectly we were to say that after a legislature has been agreed upon by law such and such a clause shall not apply, instead of bringing in the President and saying that the President shall not do this or do that. What I suggest is, in these matters, a slight change of language would serve the purpose.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Sir, if I may repeat what you were good enough to say to Shri Tyagi, this sub-clause (2) of clause 4 is an exact reproduction of what is there in the Constitution.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: What was there; not “is there”. The entire

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath]
thing has been repealed, Part 'C'
States.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Yes. But Sir, I wish to say just a few words about the question of Delhi. Delhi is obviously, both because it is a capital and it is a great city of India, a very important part of India. It is absurd for anyone to think that Delhi is excluded because the people of Delhi are not advanced enough. That is ridiculous. We are all people of Delhi, all who are sitting here. The real difficulty is not as to what should be done to Delhi. That has to be carefully considered. But it cannot be easily put in here in this Bill, because the problems that face Delhi are different from the problems that face all the other Union Territories. Therefore, I may mention some of the problems. I do not know how the hon. Member opposite said that the Home Minister said something or the other. Anyhow, I do not understand the statement that it may go out of control of somebody. Where will it go, I do not know. There is no meaning in it.

First of all, Delhi has got a corporation and whatever other amendments we may put to the Constitution in regard to Delhi must fit in with the Constitution. It may be, the Constitution has to be changed too more powers or less powers, whatever it may be. We cannot deal with it, apart from that. It becomes two overlapping things.

Secondly, Delhi being the capital with such a large number of foreign Legations, Embassies, etc. it has to be considered in that context. None of these is the final reason, but all these matters have to be considered. None of these questions arises in regard to the other Union Territories. Therefore, merely to push in Delhi there has no meaning. It confuses the issue.

I can concede all the arguments which the hon. Members have advanced independently of Delhi, but not for Delhi as part of this. We have to consider Delhi separately. Frankly, if I

may say so, I have not been satisfied with the present arrangement in Delhi. There are many things which are not satisfactory and I think it requires a change, maybe a radical change. Some of the things which hon. Members opposite have suggested have to be considered separately; but they cannot be pushed in here. We cannot put Delhi in the same level as the other Union Territories. Therefore, I submit that this amendment should not be pressed. Whatever may be said about Delhi, that may be considered separately.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Sir, on a point of clarification.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): The hon. Prime Minister has stated that he has something in his mind about the future of Delhi. I want to know what he contemplates.

Mr. Speaker: That is to say, he should disclose it just now?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Yes.

Mr. Speaker: Perhaps, he is not prepared to do it just at the moment.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: He is going to reply.

Mr. Speaker: Why should he unnecessarily press for it? **Shri Yallamanda Reddy:**

Shri Yallamanda Reddy: My amendment seeks to substitute the following words:

"(a) a body elected to function as a Legislature for the Union territory and a Council of Ministers elected, both with such constitution, powers and functions, in each case, as may be specified in the law."

If there is a provision to nominate partly then the very purpose of having an elected Legislature is defeated. Even if the provision is to nominate only one person, it goes against the grain of democracy. We have had enough experience of this nomination business. In Kerala, just after the 1957 elections, the Governor nominated

a member to tilt the balance of power in a particular way. Fortunately, the Communist Party came to power at that time. Otherwise, the Government would certainly have misused this power of nomination to continue a particular party in power. In the case of Andhra Pradesh, for example, out of the 20 districts, 19 districts have got Congress in power and only one district has a Communist majority. In that case, Government nominated people belonging to a particular party to the State Council and they got the majority. So, what I submit is that even if we allow the nomination of one person, it will defeat the very purpose or object of an elected body. Therefore, I oppose the nomination of members. All the legislatures must be elected: so also the Ministers, as may be specified in the law. So, I oppose this move to have nomination. However, if we want to give any representation to the minorities, a method may be evolved whereby they may be brought into the legislature, but not by way of nomination giving power to the Government, which they can misuse in tilting the balance in case the party position in a legislature of the ruling party is one equal to that of the opposition. I oppose this provision relating to nomination.

Shri Shiv Charan Gupta (Delhi Sadar): The hon. Prime Minister, whenever he deals with us, is always kind and considerate to us, and in spite of his multifarious activities, he always thinks of the people of Delhi. At the same time, I am grateful to the hon. Home Minister also. Whenever any question relating to Delhi arises, he always gives his guidance and time for that purpose. At this juncture, I agree that these two amendments may not be very relevant, but I wish to submit two points for the kind consideration of the hon. Minister.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member is not audible. He may come to the front.

Shri Nambiar: Delhi is coming forward.

Shri Shiv Charan Gupta: Delhi does not suffer only from lack of co-ordination; Delhi suffers from inultiplicity of authoritis as well. As you would observe, besides the Delhi Municipal Corporation, there is the New Delhi Municipal Committee and the Dehli Development Authority; besides the Delhi Administration, there is the Government of India; and the Government of India does not under one Ministry deal with the problems of Delhi. The problems of Delhi are dealt with by the Home Ministry, Health Ministry, Commerce and Industry Ministry, Education Ministry, Finance Ministry the Works, Housing and Supply Ministry etc. The Chief Commissioner of Delhi has nothing to do, as far as the affairs of the Corporation are concerned. If there is any dispute on matters relating to the Corporation, all such matters are referred to the Home Ministry. In this way, I want to show the malady from which Delhi is suffering. After the Master Plan, which has been approved some time back by the Government of India, you will observe, the multiplicity of authorities is further increased, because there are two areas which are directly connected with the problems of Delhi—one is the area covered by the Union Territory of Delhi and the other is the metropolitan area. In the Union Territory it is proposed to set up a Delhi Planning and Development Council. Besides, that, there will be two more authorities for the metropolitan area, which is only 228 sq. miles. In addition to the area of the Union Territory of Dehli. It has a population of about 1,10,000 covering the ring towns. In that area, it is proposed that there should be a Metropolitan Planning Council. In addition to that, there should be a high-powered committee under the chairmanship of the hon. Home Minister, with the Chief Ministers of Punjab and Uttar Pradesh, Union Ministers of Health and Works, Housing and Supply and other high dignitaries to control or consider the problem of an area of

[Shri Shiv Charan Gupta]

228 sq miles. I would submit to the hon. Home Minister that while this question is considered, he may kindly consider this question also. As it is, the problems of Delhi are mounting and, if we do not do something in this direction, I have no doubt that the problems would further increase. You would be surprised to know that every fifth man in Delhi is a *Jhompidjhuggi walla*. The problems of Delhi, you will appreciate....

Mr. Speaker: These are not closely connected with this Bill.

Shri Shiv Charan Gupta: The other point which I wanted to submit, with your permission, was this, that the other malady from which Delhi is suffering is that there is no effective control on execution of policies and decisions by the popular representatives, whether it is a matter of the Corporation or of the Delhi Administration. I may be excused for saying that in spite of the fact that the Home Ministry takes full responsibility for the Delhi Administration, as far as the performance is concerned, whether it is the implementation of the Second Plan, development of land, or the question of housing or education, all problems which are increasing in Delhi there is no effective control with the result that performance in Delhi is far behind the provisions which are made by the Government. At present, we are suffering from financial difficulties. At the same time, whatever provisions are made by Parliament, those provisions are not fully utilized.

So, I submit that the hon. Home Minister may kindly take these two points also into consideration while framing proposals for the future of Delhi.

17 hrs.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: On a point of clarification, Sir. I earnestly request you to shed the light of your wisdom on this aspect of the matter with reference to clause 4 which is under discussion. You had pointed out a little while ago that this language that we find in sub-clause (2)

was a part of some article in Part VIII about Part C States which has since been repealed. So, it does not exist in the present Constitution. I however do not want to emphasise that part.

Mr. Speaker: I only wanted to say that it is only the restoration of the same phraseology.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: May I bring to the notice of the House and the hon. Home Minister particularly—and he will bear me out—that in the same Part the language which we find today in sub-clause (1) (a), namely:—

"A body, whether nominated or elected or partly nominated".

was lifted bodily from that article which has been repealed and incorporated in this sub-clause. That is agreed. With regard to that you accept my amendment, deleting that word which did form part of an article in the old Constitution in that Part. Today we are not bound by what was in the Constitution, not bound to accept the same language and the same wording. There is no obligation on the Parliament. If Parliament deems it wise and proper enough, we can change the clause which existed in the former Constitution.

Mr. Speaker: I agree. I receive the light shed now. That is all right. The hon. Home Minister.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I am glad. You shed more light.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Sir, as regards Delhi, I have nothing to say. My hon. friend from Delhi has pointed out certain matters which should be taken into consideration while we think of giving additional powers or delegating authority to Delhi for the administration of the city. We will bear those things in mind.

As regards the 'partly nominated and partly elected', I have agreed to Shri Kamath's amendment. I do not

propose to accept the amendment moved by the hon. Member of the Communist Party. This House itself is partly elected and partly nominated. Anyhow, I do not want to go into that matter.

As regards the amendment of Shri Kamath, he said that there is no such other provision in the Constitution except for this.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Repealed since.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: May I point out that he will find in article 169 of the Constitution that clause (3) says:—

"No such law as aforesaid shall be deemed to be an amendment of this Constitution for the purposes of article 368."

So, it is exactly the same thing. That also is there.

If he will also see the Sixth Schedule, again he will find in the Sixth Schedule, paragraph 21(2): says:—

"No such law as is mentioned in sub-paragraph (1) of this paragraph shall be deemed to be an amendment of this Constitution for the purposes of article 368".

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I am sorry, the hon. Home Minister has not followed me correctly. I have no great objection to that part. The offending part is in the tailpiece, that is, 'notwithstanding' etc.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: He is forgetting that he has moved two amendments. In one he has suggested that the whole thing should be omitted. In that connection, the hon. Member pointed out that there is no such other provision in the Constitution anywhere else. I merely wanted to point out that there are two such provisions in the Constitution.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It is not an argument.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: About his other suggestion. I have bodily taken from the old Constitution, of course I have done that and I am glad to know that Shri Kamath and Shri Tyagi both were the framers of that Constitution. So, I have done nothing new. I do not think I have made any mistake. I have just tried to copy them. Anyhow, I might explain this particular provision. The laws made by Parliament have to conform to the provisions of the Constitution otherwise they will be struck down by the courts. It is, however, realised that in creating legislatures in the territories it might become necessary to make some departure from the Constitutional provisions. Hence, article 239 may confer powers on the Parliament to make laws which may have the effect of amending the Constitution. For instance, under article 246(4), Parliament has exclusive legislative authority in respect of State List also so far as the Union Territories are concerned. It is intended that the legislatures of the States should be empowered to legislate in regard to matters enumerated in the State and Concurrent Lists, however, to the overriding legislative authority of Parliament. This would in effect entail an amendment of article 246(4).

Similarly, under article 266 all revenues received by the Government of India have to be credited to the Consolidated Fund of India. The revenues received in the Union Territories are revenues of the Government of India. However, it is intended that there may be a separate Consolidated Fund for each Union Territory which may have a legislature and that the revenues relatable to matters in the State and Concurrent Lists may be directly credited to this Consolidated Fund instead of

[Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri] to the Consolidated Fund of India. This provision also would, in effect, mean an amendment of the Constitution.

The proposed article 239A(2) while conceding that the parliamentary law enacted under that article may have the effect of amending the Constitution also lays down that such an amendment shall not be deemed to be an amendment for the purposes of article 368.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: That is enough. So far so good.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I am sorry, I cannot accept it. It is just making it abundantly clear, that is, that 'notwithstanding' part of the phrase. I do not quite understand, if we take abundant precaution and put it there, why the hon. Member should take such a serious objection to it. It is already there in the old article and I think it should be agreed to by the House.

Mr. Speaker: Now I am putting these amendments to the vote of the House. If hon. Members want me to put any particular amendment, they can tell me. We cannot divide on everyone of them. Would it be possible to divide on everyone of them?

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: We will divide on one or two. We will divide on No. 5 and on No. 10.

Mr. Speaker: First I am putting Shri Indrajit Gupta's amendment, Amendment No. 5.

Shri Nambari: Along with it No. 22 may also be put.

Mr. Speaker: If Nos. 5 and 22 are the same, No. 22 will be barred.

Shri A. C. Guha (Barasat): Why not these amendments be put together?

Shri Raghunath Singh: Nos. 5 and 10 may be put together.

Mr. Speaker: Nos. 5 and 22 are the same but No. 10 is different from that.

The question is:

Page 1, line 19,—

after "Union territories of" insert—"Delhi," (5).

Those in favour may kindly say 'Aye'.

Some Hon. Members: Aye.

Mr. Speaker: Those against may kindly say 'No'.

Several Hon. Members: No.

Mr. Speaker: I think, the 'Noes' have it; the 'Noes' have it.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: The 'Ayes' have it.

Mr. Speaker: Let the lobbies be cleared.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Hon. Members should be in their seats now. The question is:

Page 1, line 19, after "Union territories of" insert "Delhi," (5).

Those in favour may say 'Aye'.

Some Hon. Members: 'Aye'.

Mr. Speaker: Those against may say 'No'.

Some Hon. Members: No.

Mr. Speaker: The 'Noes' have it

Some Hon. Members: 'Ayes' have it.

Mr. Speaker: Ready. Division.

The Lok Sabha divided.

Some Hon. Member rose—

Mr. Speaker: Any 'Ayes' not recorded?

Some Hon. Members: No.

Mr. Speaker: Any 'Noes'?

Shri Dhaon: There is a mistake. I pressed the wrong button.

Mr. Speaker: One 'Ayes' to be removed and one 'No' to be put in.

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: My vote has not been recorded; the light is not working. I am for 'Noes'.

Mr. Speaker: Another here. Three to be added for 'Noes'.

Division No. 16]

AYES

17.09 hrs.

Banerjee, Shri S.M.	Imbichibava, Shri	Reddy, Shri Yallamanda
Bhattacharya, Shri Dinen	Kunhan, Shri P.	Swamy, Shri M. N.
Biren Dutta, Shri	Mukerjee, Shri H.N.	Tan Singh, Shri
Chakravarthy, Shrimati Renu	Murmu, Shri Sarkar	Umanath, Shri
Dai, Shri	Nair, Shri Vasudevan	Venkaih, Shri Kolla
Dasaratha Deb, Shri	Nambiar, Shri	Yashpal Singh, Shri
Elias, Shri Mohammad	Pottekatt, Shri	
Gupta, Shri Indrajit	Reddy, Shri Eswara	

NOES

Abdul Wahid, Shri	Chuni Lal, Shri	Ansada, Shri Subodh
Akkamma Devi, Shrimati	Colaco, Dr.	Hanumanthaiya, Shri
Algasan, Shri	Dasle, Shri	Haq, Shri M. M.
Alva, Shri A.S.	Daljit Singh, Shri	Harvani, Shri Ansar
Alva, Shri Joachim	Das, Dr. M. M.	Hazarika, Shri J. N.
Aney, Dr. M. S.	Das, Shri B. K.	Heda, Shri
Anjanappa, Shri	Das, Shri N. T.	Hemlal, Shri
Arnachalam, Shri	Das, Shri, S. B.	Iqbal Singh, Shri
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha	Dasappa, Shri	Jadhav, Shri M. L.
Bade, Shri	Dass, Shri C.	Jadhav, Shri Tulsidas
Balkiwal, Shri	Datar, Shri	Jagjivan Ram, Shri
Balkrishnan, Shri	Deo Shani, Shri P. C.	Jain, Shri A. P.
Balmiki, Shri	Desar, Shri Morarji	Jamunadevi, Shrimati
Barkataki, Shrimati Renuka	Deshmukh, Shri Shivaji Rao S	Jedhe, Shri
Barupal, Shri P. L.	Deshpande, Shri	Joshi, Shri A. C.
Basappa, Shri	Dey, Shri S. K.	Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra
Basumatari, Shri	Dhaon, Shri	Jyotihi, Shri J. P.
Basant, Shri	Dhebar, Shri U. N.	Kabir, Shri Iiumayun
Besra, Shri	Dhulchshwar Meena, Shri	Kachchhavaiya, Shri
Bhagat, Shri B. R.	Dinesh Singh, Shri	Kamath, Shri Hari Vishnu
Bhagavati, Shri	Dixit, Shri G. N.	Kamble, Shri
Bhakat Darshan, Shri	Dube, Shri Mulchand	Kanungo, Shri
Bhanja Deo, Shri L. N.	Dubey, Shri R. G.	Kappen, Shri
Bhanu Prakash Singh, Shri	Dwivedi, Shri M. L.	Kedaria, Shri C. M.
Bhargava, Shri M. B.	Gahmari, Shri	Khadilkar, Shri
Bhatkzr, Shri	Gaitonde, Dr.	Khan, Dr. P. N.
Bist, Shri J. B. S.	Gajraj Singh Rao, Shri	Khan, Shri Osman Ali
Boroosah, Shri P. C.	Ganapati Ram, Shri	Khan, Shri Shahnewaz
Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri	Gandhi, Shri V. B.	Khanna, Shri Mehr Chand
Brij Raj Singh Kotah, Shri	Ganga Devi, Shrimati	Khanna, Shri P. K.
Chakraverti, Shri P. R.	Gauri Shanker, Shri	Kindar Lal, Shri
Chandak, Shri	Ghosh, Shri Atulya	Kisan Veer, Shri
Chandrasekhar, Shrimati	Goni, Shri Abdul Ghani	Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
Chattar Singh, Shri	Govind Das, Dr.	Kripa Shankar, Shri
Chaturvedi, Shri S. N.	Guha, Ahri A. C.	Krishna, Shri R.
Chaudhuri, Shri D.S.	Gupta, Shri Badshah	Krishnamachari, Shri T. T.
Chaudhuri, Shri Sachindra	Gupta, Shri Kashii Ram	Kureel, Shri B. N.
Chaudhuri, Shrimati Kamala	Gupta, Shri Ram Ratan	Lakhan Das, Shri
Chavhan, Shri D.R.	Gupta, Shri Shiv Charan	Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati
Chettiar, Shri Ramanathan	Hajarnavis, Shri	Latit Sen, Shri

[Noes—contd.]

Laxmi Bai, Shrimati	Patel Shri, P. R.	Sheo Narain, Shri
Lonikar, Shri	Patel, Shri Rajeshwar	Shinde, Shri
Mahtab, Shri	Patil, Shri D. S.	Shivananjappa, Shri
Maimoona Sultan, Shrimati	Patil, Shri J. S.	Shrimali, Dr. K. L.
Malaichami, Shri	Patil, Shri S. K.	Siddananjappa, Shri
Malaviya, Shri K. D.	Patil, Shri T. A.	Siddiash, Shri
Malhotra, Shri Inder J.	Patil, Shri Vasanthrao	Sidheshwar Prasad, Shri
Malliah, Shri U. S.	Patnaik, Shri B. C.	Singh, Shri D. N.
Manaen, Shri	Pattabhi Ramam, Shri C. R.	Singh, Shri K. K.
Mandal, Dr.	Pillai, Shri Nataraja	Singh, Shri R. P.
Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad	Prabhakar, Shri Naval	Singh, Shri S. T.
Maniyaganan, Shri	Pratap Singh, Shri	Singh, Shri Y. D.
Mantri, Shri	Puri, Shri D. D.	Singha, Shri G. K.
Masuriya Din, Shri	Raghunath Singh, Shri	Sinha, Shri B. P.
Matcharaju, Shri	Raghuramziah, Shri	Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan
Mathur, Shri Harish Chandra	Rao, Shrimati Sahodrabi	Sinha, Shrimati Ramdulari
Mehdi, Shri S. A.	Raj Bahadur, Shri	Sinha, Shrimati Tarkeshwari
Mehrotra, Shri B. B.	Raju, Dr. D. S.	Sinhasan Singh, Shri
Mehta, Shri Jashvant	Raju, Shri D. B.	Sonavane, Shri
Melkote, Dr.	Ram, Shri T.	Soundaram Ramsachandran, Shrimati
Mengi, Shri Gopal Datt	Ram Sewak, Shri	Srinivasan, Dr. P.
Menon, Shri Krishan	Ram Singh, Shri	Subramaniam, Shri C.
Menon, Shri P. G.	Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.	Subramanyam, Shri T.
Minimata, Shrimati	Ramakrishnan, Shri P. R.	Sumat Prasad, Shri
Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali	Ramaswamy Shri S. V.	Surendrapal Singh, Shri
Mishra, Shri Bibudhendra	Ramdhani Das, Shri	Swamy, Shri M. P.
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti	Rananjai Singh, Shri	Swaran Singh, Shri
Mishra, Shri M. P.	Rane, Shri	Swell, Shri
Misra, Shri Shyam Dhar	Ranga Rao, Shri	Tahir, Shri Mohammad
Mohanty, Shri G.	Ranjit Singh, Shri	Tantia, Shri Rameshwar
Mohsin, Shri	Rao, Shri Jagannatha	Thimmaiah, Shri
Monarka, Shri	Rao, Shri Kriahnamoorthy	Thomas, Shri A. M.
More, Shri K. L.	Rao, Shri Ramapathi	Tiware, Shri D. N.
More, Shri S. S.	Rao, Shri Rameshwar	Tiware, Shri K. N.
Mukerjee, Shrimati Sharda	Rao, Shri Thiumala	Tiware, Shri R. S.
Munzni, Shri David	Rattan Lal, Shri	Tripathi, Shri Krishnan Deo
Murti, Shri M. S.	Reddiar, Shri	Tula Ram, Shri
Musafir, Shri G. S.	Reddy, Shri K. C.	Tyagi, Shri
Muthiah, Shri	Reddy, Shri Ramakrishna	Uikey, Shri
Naidu, Shri V. G.	Reddy, Shrimati Yashoda	Ulaka, Shri
Naik, Shri D. J.	Roy, Shri Bihwanath	Upadhyaya, Shri Shiva Dutt
Naik, Shri Maheswar	Saha, Dr. S. K.	Vaishya, Shri M. B.
Nanda, Shri	Saigal, Shri A. S.	Valvi, Shri
Nayak, Shri Mohan	Samanta, Shri S. C.	Varma, Shri M. L.
Nayar, Dr. Sushila	Sammani, Shri	Varma, Shri Ravindra
Nehru, Shri Jawaharlal	Sanji Rupji, Shri	Veerappa, Shri
Nesamony, Shri	Saraf, Shri Sham Lal	Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.
Niranjan Lal, Shri	Sarma, Shri A. T.	Verma, Shri K. K.
Oza, Shri	Satyabhama Devi, Shrimati	Vidyalankar, Shri A. N.
Pande, Shri K. N.	Satyanaaryana, Shri	Virbhadra Singh, Shri
Pandey, Shri R. S.	Sen, Shri P. G.	Vishram Prasad, Shri
Pandey, Shri Vibha Nath	Shah, Shri Manabendra	Vyas, Shri Radhelal
Panna Lal, Shri	Sham Nath, Shri	Wadiwa, Shri
Pant, Shri K. C.	Shankaraiya, Shri	Yadab, Shri N. P.
Parashar, Shri	Sharma, Shri A. P.	Yadav, Shri Ram Harkh
Patel, Shri Chhotubhai	Sharma, Shri D. C.	Yadava, Shri B. P.
Patel, Shri Man Singh	Sharma, Shri K. C.	
Patel, Shri N. N.	Shastri, Shri Lal Bahadur	

Mr. Speaker: The result of the Division is: Ayes 22; Noes 292. Therefore, the 'Noes' have it, the 'Noes'

have it. The amendment is negatived.

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: We come now to amendment No. 8, by Shri Yallamanda Reddy. I shall now put amendment No. 8 to the vote of the House.

The amendment No. 8 was put and negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 1.—

lines 21 and 22, omit "whether nominated or elected or partly nominated and partly" (10).

Those in favour may say 'Aye'.

Some Hon. Members: Aye.

Mr. Speaker: Those against may say 'No'.

Some Hon. Members: No.

Mr. Speaker: The 'Noes' have it.

Division No. 17]

Some Hon. Members: The 'Ayes' have it.

Mr. Speaker: I am calling Division. Hon. Members should get ready. Hon. Members are ready? Division.

The Lok Sabha divided.

Mr. Speaker: Any 'Ayes' not recorded?

Some Hon. Members: No.

Mr. Speaker: Any 'Noes'?

Some Hon. Members rose—

Shri Gajraj Singh Rao: My vote has not been recorded.

Mr. Speaker: 'Noes' four to be added. The result of the Division is 'Ayes' 24....

Shri Morarka: Here, one 'Aye' has been wrongly recorded.

AYES

17.12 hrs.

Banerjee, Shri S. M.
Bhattacharya, Shri Dinen
Biren Dutta, Shri
Chakravarty, Shrimati Renu
Daiji, Shri
Dasaratha Deb, Shri
Elias, Shri Mohammad
Gupta, Shri In. traitt

Imbichibava, Shri
Keishing, Shri Rishang
Kunban, Shri P.
Mukerjee, Shri H. N.
Murmur, Shri Sarkar
Nair, Shri Vasudevan
Nambiar, Shri
Pottekatt, Shri

Reddy, Shri Eswara
Reddy, Shri Yellamanda
Swamy, Shri M. N.
Tan Singh, Shri
Umanath, Shri
Venkaiah, Shri Kolla
Yashpal Singh, Shri

NOES

Abdul Wahid, Shri
Alagesan, Shri
Alva, Shri A.S.
Alva, Shri Joachim
Aney, Dr. M. S.
Anjaipappa, Shri
Arunachalam, Shri
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
Bakiwal, Shri
Balakrishnan, Shri
Balmiki, Shri
Barkatki, Shrimati Renuka
Baruupal, Shri P. L.
Bassappa, Shri
Basumatari, Shri
Bawant, Shri
Beera, Shri
Bhagat, Shri B. R.
Bhagavati, Shri
Bhakt Darshan, Shri
Bhanu Prakash Singh, Shri
Bhargava, Shri M. B.

Bhatkar, Shri
Bist, Shri J. B. S.
Borooh, Shri P. C.
Brahm Prakash, Shri
Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri
Brij Raj Singh Kotab, Shri
Chakraverti, Shri P. R.
Chandak, Shri
Chandrasekhar, Shrimati
Chatter Singh, Shri
Chaturvedi, Shri S. N.
Chaudhuri, Shri D. S.
Chaudhuri, Shri Sachindra.
Chaudhuri, Shrimati Kamala
Chavan, Shri D. R.
Chettiar, Shri Ramanathan
Chuni Lal, Shri
Colaco, Dr.
Dafie, Shri
Daljit Singh, Shri
Das, Dr. M. M.
Das, Shri B. K.

Das, Shri N. T.
Das, Shri S. B.
Dasappa, Shri
Dass, Shri C.
Datar, Shri
Deo Bhanji, Shri P. C.
Desai, Shri Morari
Deshmukh, Shri Shivaji Rao S.
Deshpande, Shri
Dey, Shri S. K.
Dhaon, Shri
Dhebar, Shri U. N.
Dhuleshwar Meena, Shri
Dinesh Singh, Shri
Dixit, Shri G. N.
Dube, Shri Mulchand
Dubey, Shri R. G.
Dwivedi, Shri M. L.
Dwivedy, Shri Surendranath
Gahmari, Shri
Gaitonde, Dr.
Gajraj Singh Rao, Shri

[Noes—contd.]

Ganapati
 Gandhi, Shri B. V.
 Ganga Devi, Shrimati
 Gauri Shanker, Shri
 Ghosh, Shri Atulya
 Goni, Shri Abdul Ghani
 Govind Das, Dr.
 Guha, Shri A. C.
 Gupta, Shri Badshah
 Gupta, Shri Kashi Ram
 Gupta, Shri Ram Ratan
 Gupta, Shri Shiv Charan
 Hajaravanshi, Shri
 Hansda, Shri Subodh
 Hanumanthaiya, Shri
 Haq, Shri M. M.
 Harvani, Shri Ansar
 Hazarika, Shri J. N.
 Heda, Shri
 Hem Raj, Shri
 Iqbal Singh, Shri
 Jadhav, Shri M. L.
 Jadhav, Shri Tulshidas
 Jagjivan Ram, Shri
 Jain, Shri A. P.
 Jamuna Devi, Shrimati
 Jedhe, Shri
 Joshi, Shri A. C.
 Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra
 Jyotihi, Shri J. P.
 Kabir, Shri Humayun
 Kachchhavaiya, Shri
 Kamble, Shri
 Kanungo, Shri
 Kappen, Shri
 Kedaria, Shri C. M.
 Khadilkar, Shri
 Khan, Dr. P. N.
 Khan, Shri Osman Ali
 Khan, Shri Shahnwaz
 Khanna, Shri Mehr Chand
 Khanna, Shri P. K.
 Kindar Lal, Shri
 Kisan Veer, Shri
 Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
 Kripa Shankar, Shri
 Krishna, Shri M. R.
 Krishnamachari, Shri T. T.
 Kureel, Shri B. N.
 Lakhman Das, Shri
 Lakshminikanthamma, Shrimati
 Lalit Sen, Shri
 Laskar, Shri N. R.
 Laxmi Bai, Shrimati
 Lonkar, Shri
 Mahatab, Shri
 Maimoona Sultan, Shrimati
 Malaichami, Shri
 Malaviya, Shri K. D.
 Malhotra, Shri Inder J.
 Malliah, Shri U. S.

Manaeen, Shri
 Mandal, Dr.
 Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad
 Maniyagandan, Shri
 Mantri, Shri
 Masuriya Din, Shri
 Matcharaju, Shri
 Mathur, Shri Harish Chandra
 Mehdi, Shri S. A.
 Mehrotra, Shri B. B.
 Mehta, Shri Jashvant
 Melkote, Dr.
 Mengi, Shri Gopal Datt
 Menon, Shri Krishna
 Menon, Shri P. G.
 Minimata, Shrimati
 Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali
 Mishra, Shri Bibudhendra
 Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
 Mishra, Shri M. P.
 Misra, Shri Shyam Dhar
 Mohanty, Shri G.
 Mohsin, Shri
 Morarka, Shri
 More, Shri K. L.
 More, Shri S. S.
 Mukerjee, Shrimati Sharda
 Munzni, Shri David
 Murti, Shri M. S.
 Musafir, Shri G. S.
 Muthiah, Shri
 Naidu, Shri V. G.
 Naik, Shri D. J.
 Naik, Shri Maheswar
 Nanda, Shri
 Nayak, Shri Mohan
 Nayar, Dr. Sushila
 Nehru, Shri Jawaharlal
 Nessamony, Shri
 Niranjan Lal, Shri
 Oza, Shri
 Pande, Shri K. N.
 Pandey, Shri R. S.
 Pandey, Shri Vishwa Nath
 Parra Lal, Shri
 Pant, Shri K. C.
 Parashar, Shri
 Patel, Shri Chhotubhai
 Patel, Shri Man Singh
 Patel, Shri N. N.
 Patel, Shri P. R.
 Patel, Shri Rajeshwar
 Patil, Shri D. S.
 Patil, Shri J. S.
 Patil, Shri S. K.
 Patil, Shri T. A.
 Patil, Shri Vasantrao
 Patnaik, Shri B. C.
 Patabhi Raman, Shri C. R.
 Pillai, Shri Nataraja
 Prabhakar, Shri Naval
 Pratap Singh, Shri
 Puri, Shri D. D.
 Raghunath Singh, Shri
 Raghubanshia, Shri
 Rao, Shrimati Sahodarabai
 Rai Bahadur, Shri
 Raju, Dr. D. S.
 Raju, Shri D. B.
 Ram, Shri T.
 Ram Sewak, Shri
 Ram Singh, Shri
 Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.
 Ramakrishnan, Shri P. R.
 Ramaswamy, Shri S. V.
 Ramdhani Das, Shri
 Rananjan Singh, Shri
 Rane, Shri
 Ranga Rao, Shri
 Ranjit Singh, Shri
 Rao, Shri Jagannatha
 Rao, Shri Krishnamoorthy.
 Rao, Shri Ramapathi.
 Rao, Shri Rameshwar
 Rao, Shri Thirumals
 Rattan Lal, Shri
 Reddiar, Shri
 Reddy, Shri K. C.
 Reddy, Shri Ramakrishna
 Reddy, Shrimati Yashoda
 Roy, Shri Bishwanath
 Saha, Dr. S. K.
 Saigal, Shri A. S.
 Samanta, Shri S. C.
 Sammani, Shri
 Sanji Rupji, Shri
 Saraf, Shri Sham Lal
 Sarma, Shri A. T.
 Satyabhama Devi, Shrimati
 Satyanarayana, Shri
 Sen, Shri P. G.
 Shah, Shri Manabendra
 Sham Nath, Shri
 Shankaraiya, Shri
 Sharma, Shri A. P.
 Sharma, Shri D. C.
 Sharma, Shri K. C.
 Shastri, Shri Lal Bhadur
 Sheo Narain, Shri
 Shinde, Shri
 Shivananjappa, Shri
 Shrimali, Dr. K. L.
 Siddanjanappa, Shri
 Siddiash, Shri
 Sidheshwar Prasad, Shri
 Singh, Shri D. N.
 Singh, Shri K. K.
 Singh, Shri R. P.
 Singh, Shri S. T.
 Singh, Shri Y. D.
 Singha, Shri G. K.

[Noes—contd.]

Sinha, Shri B. P.
 Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan
 Sinha Shrimati Ramdulati
 Sinha, Shrimati Tarkeshwari
 Sinhasan Singh, Shri
 Sonavane, Shri
 Soundaram Ramachandran, Shrimati.
 Srinivasan, Dr. P.
 Subramaniam, Shri C.
 Subramanyam, Shri T.
 Sumat Prasad, Shri
 Surendrapal Singh, Shri
 Swamy, Shri M. P.
 Saran Singh, Shri

Tahir, Shri Mohammad
 Tantis, Shri Rameshwar
 Thimmaiah, Shri
 Thomas, Shri A. M.
 Tiwary, Shri D. N.
 Tiwary, Shri K. N.
 Twary, Shri R. S.
 Tripathi, Shri Krishna Deo
 Tula Ram, Shri
 Tyagi, Shri
 Uikay, Shri
 Ulaka, Shri
 Upadhyaya, Shri Shiva Dutt
 Vaishya, Shri M. B.
 Valvi, Shri

Varma, Shri M. L.
 Varma, Shri Ravindra
 Veerappa, Shri
 Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.
 Verma, Shri K. K.
 Vidyalankar Shri A. N.
 Virbhadra Singh, Shri
 Vishram Prasad, Shri
 Vyas, Shri Radhelaal
 Wadiwa, Shri
 Yadab, Shri N. P.
 Yadav, Shri Ram Harkh
 Yadava, Shri B. P.

Mr. Speaker: The result of the Division is:

Ayes 23: Noes 291.*

The 'Noes' have it. The amendment is lost.

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: We come next to amendment No. 12 by Shri Kamath which is accepted by the Minister. The question is:

Page 1, line 21, omit "nominated or" (12).

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: May I put all the others together? Amendment No. 13 by Shri Biren Dutta.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: That is not necessary.

Mr. Speaker: Amendment No. 13 is withdrawn by permission of the House.

The amendment No. 13, was, by leave withdrawn.

Mr. Speaker: Amendment No. 14 by Shri Dasaratha Deb.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: Amendments 14, 15 and 17 may be put together.

Mr. Speaker: I shall now put amendments No. 14, 15 and 17 to the vote of the House.

The amendments Nos. 14, 15 and 17, were put and negatived

Mr. Speaker: I shall now put

amendment No. 16 to the vote of the House.

The amendment No. 16 was put and negatived.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: As regards amendments No. 18 and 19, I beg leave of the House to withdraw amendment No. 18. I press amendment No. 19.

The amendment was No. 18, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. Speaker: I shall now put amendment No. 19 to the vote of the House.

The amendment No. 19 was put and negatived.

Mr. Speaker: Amendment No. 22 is barred. I shall now put amendments 23 and 24 to the vote of the House. ^{Nos. 23 and 24 were}
~~The amendment No. 18, was by leave, put and negatived.~~

Mr. Speaker: We come to clause 4 as amended. The question is:

"That clause 4, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

Hon. Members are ready? The question is:

"That clause 4, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

Division.

The Lok Sabha divided.

Shri Tyagi: On a point of order, may I again propose that these corrections may not be made? It is not a fact that the machine is not working. Once a Member complains that

*Noes: one name could not be recorded.

[Shri Tyagi]

it is not working. The next time, he votes all right. I submit, whatever it is, we take it, and the Member loses his chance or vote.

Mr. Speaker: So far as the present rules are concerned, they provide that corrections can be made. There-

fore, I am helpless. Is there any correction to be made.

Some Hon. Members rose—

Shri Khadilkar: My vote has not been recorded.

Shri R. G. Dubey: I vote for 'Ayes'.

Division No. 18]

AYES

17.16 hrs.

Abdul Wahid, Shri	Desai, Shri Morarji	Kedaria, Shri C. M.
Alagesan, Shri	Deshmukjh, Shri Shivaji Rao S.	Keishing, Shri Rishang
Alva, Shri A. S.	Deshpande, Shri	Khan, Dr. P. N.
Alva, Shri Joachim	Dey, Shri S. K.	Khan, Shri Osman Ali
Aney, Dr. M. S.	Dhaon, Shri	Khan, Shri Shahnewaz
Anjanappa, Shri	Dhebar, Shri U. N.	Khanna, Shri Mehr Chand
Arunachalam, Shri	Dhuleshwar Meena, Shri	Khanna, Shri P. K.
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha	Dinerh Singh, Shri	Kindar Lal, Shri
Bade, Shri	Dixit, Shri G. N.	Kisan Veer, Shri
Bakliwal, Shri	Dube, Shri Mulchand	Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
Balakrishnan, Shri	Dubey, Shri R. G.	Kripa Shankar, Shri
Balmiki, Shri	Dwivedi, Shri M. L.	Krishna, Shri M. R.
Barkataki, Shrimati Renuka	Dwivedy, Shri Surendranath	Krishnamachari, Shri T. T.
Barupal, Shri P. L.	Gahmari, Shri	Kureel, Shri B. N.
Basappa, Shri	Gaitonde, Dr.	Lakhon Das, Shri
Basumatari, Shri	Gajraj Singh Rao, Shri	Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati
Baswant, Shri	Ganapati Ram, Shri	Lalit Sen, Shri
Besra, Shri	Gandhi, Shri B. V.	Laskar, Shri N. R.
Bhagat, Shri B. R.	Ganga Devi, Shrimati	Laxmi Bai, Shrimati
Bhagavati, Shri	Gauri Shanker, Shri	Lonkar, Shri
Bhakti Darshan, Shri	Ghosh, Shri Atulya	Mahtab, Shri
Bhanja Deo, Shri L. N.	Goni, Shri Abdul Ghani	Maimoona Sultan, Shrimati
Bhano Prakash Singh, Shri	Govind Das, Dr.	Malaichami, Shri
Bhargava, Shri M. B.	Guha, Shri A. C.	Malaviya, Shri K. D.
Bhatkar, Shri	Gupta, Shri Badshah	Malhotra, Shri Inder J.
Bist, Shri J. B. S.	Gupta, Shri Kash Ram	Malliah, Shri U. S.
Boroach, Shri P. C.	Gupta, Shri Ram Ratan	Manaen, Shri
Brahm Prakash, Shri	Gupta, Shri Shiv Charan	Mandal, Dr.
Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri	Hajarnavis, Shri	Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad
Brij Raj Singh, Shri	Handda, Shri Subodh	Maniyagandan, Shri
Brij Raj Singh Kotah, Shri	Hanumanthaiya, Shri	Mantri, Shri
Chakraverti, Shri P. R.	Haq, Shri M. M.	Masuriya Din, Shri
Chandak, Shri	Harvani, Shri Ansar	Matcharsju, Shri
Chandrasekhar, Shrimati	Hazarika, Shri J. N.	Mathur, Shri Harish Chandra
Chattar Singh, Shri	Heda, Shri	Mehdi, Shri S. A.
Chaturvedi, Shri S. N.	Hem Raj, Shri	Mehrotra, Shri B. B.
Chaudhuri, Shri D. S.	Iqbal Singh, Shri	Mehta, Shri J. R.
Chaudhuri, Shri Sachindra	Jadhav, Shri M. L.	Melkote, Dr.
Chaudhuri, Shrimati Kamla	Jadhav, Shri Tulsidas	Mengi, Shri Gopal Datt
Chettiar, Shri Ramanathan	Jagivian Ram, Shri	Menon, Shri Krishna
Chuni Lao, Shri	Jain, Shri A. P.	Menon, Shri P. G.
Colaco, Dr.	Jamunadevi, Shrimati	Minimata, Shrimati
Dafle, Suri	Jedhe, Shri	Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali
Daljit, Singh, Shri	Joshi, Shri A. C.	Mishra, Shri Bibudhendra
Das, Dr. M. M.	Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra	Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
Das, Shri B. K.	Jyotishi, Shri J. P.	Mishra, Shri M. P.
Das, Shri N. T.	Kabir, Shri Humayun	Misra, Shri Shyam Dhar
Das, Shri S. B.	Kachhavaiya, Shri	Mohanty, Shri G.
Dasappa, Shri	Kamble, Shri	Mohsin, Shri
Dass, Shri C.	Kanungo, Shri	Morarka, Shri
Deo Bhanji, Shri P. C.	Kappen, Shri	More, Shri K. L.

AYES—Contd.

More, Shri S.S.
 Mukerjee, Shrimati Sharda
 Munzni, Shri David
 Murti, Shri M. S.
 Musafir, Shri G. S.
 Muthiah, Shri
 Naidu, Shri V. G.
 Naik, Shri D. J.
 Naik, Shri Maheswar
 Nair, Shri N. Sreekanth
 Nasuda, Shri
 Nayak, Shri Mohan
 Nayak, Dr. Sushila
 Nehru, Shri Jawaharlal
 Nesamony, Shri
 Niranjani Lal, Sri
 Oma, Shri
 Prade, Shri K. N.
 Pandey, Shri R. S.
 Pandey, Shri Vishwa Nath
 Panna Lal, Shri
 Pant, Shri K. C.
 Parashar, Shri
 Patel, Shri Chhotubhai
 Patel, Shri Man Singh
 Patel, Shri N. N.
 Patel, Shri P. R.
 Patel, Shri Rajeshwar
 Patil, Shri D. S.
 Patil, Shri J. S.
 Patil, Shri S. K.
 Patil, Shri T. A.
 Patil, Shri Vasantrao
 Patnaik, Shri B. C.
 Pattabhi Raman, Shri C. R.
 Pattayak, Shri K.
 Pillai, Shri Nataraja
 Prabhakar, Shri Naval
 Pratap Singh, Shri
 Puri, Shri D. D.
 Raghunath Singh, Shri
 Raguramaiah, Shri
 Rai Shrimati Sahodrabai
 Raj Bahadur, Shri
 Raju, Dr. D. S.
 Raju, Shri D. B.
 Ram, Shri T.

Ram Sewak, Shri
 Ram Singh, Shri
 Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.
 Ramakrishnan, Shri P. R.
 Ramaswamy, Shri S. V.
 Ramdhani Das, Shri
 Rananjai Singh, Shri
 Rane, Shri
 Range Rao, Shri
 Ranjit Singh, Shri
 Rao, Shri Krishnamoorthy
 Rao, Shri Ramapathi
 Rao, Shri Rameshwar
 Rao, Shri Thirumala
 Rattan Lal, Shri
 Reddiar, Shri
 Reddy, Shri K. C.
 Reddy, Shri Ramakrishna
 Reddy, Shrimati Yashoda
 Roy, Shri Bishwanath
 Saha, Dr. S. K.
 Saigal, Shri A. S.
 Samanata, Shri S. C.
 Samnani, Shri
 Sanji Rupji, Shri
 Saraf, Shri Sham Lal
 Sarma, Shri A. T.
 Satyabhama Devi, Shrimati
 Satyanarayana, Shri
 Sen, Shri P. G.
 Shah, Shri Manabendra
 Sham Nath, Shri
 Shankaraiya, Shri
 Sharma, Shri A. P.
 Sharma, Shri D. C.
 Shastri, Shri Lal Bahadur
 Sheo Narain, Shri
 Shinde, Shri
 Shivananjappa, Shri
 Shrimali, Dr. K. L.
 Siddananjappa, Shri
 Siddiah, Shri
 Sidheswar Prasad, Shri
 Singh, Shri D. N.
 Singh, Shri K.K.
 Singh, Shri R. P.
 Singh, Shri S. T.

Singh, Shri Y. D.
 Singh, Shri G. K.
 Sinha, Shri B. P.
 Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan
 Sinha, Shrimati Ramdulari
 Sinha, Shrimati Tarkeshwari
 Sinhasan Singh, Shri
 Sonavane, Shri
 Soundaram Ramachandran,
 Shrimati
 Srinivasan, Dr. P.
 Subramaniam, Shri C.
 Subramanyam, Shri T.
 Sumat Prasad, Shri
 Surendrapal Singh, Shri
 Swamy, Shri M. P.
 Swaran Singh, Shri
 Swell, Shri
 Tahir, Shri Mohammad
 Tantia, Shri Ramchwar
 Thimmaiah, Shri
 Thomas, Shri A. M.
 Tiwary, Shri D. N.
 Tiwary, Shri K. N.
 Tiwary, Shri R. S.
 Tripathi, Shri Krishna Deo
 Tula Ram, Shri
 Tyagi, Shri
 Uike, Shri
 Ulaka, Shri
 Upadhyaya, Shri Shiva Dutt
 Vaishya, Shri M. B.
 Valvi, Shri
 Varma, Shri M. L.
 Varma, Shri Ravindra
 Veerappa, Shri
 Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.
 Verma, Shri K. K.
 Vidyalankar, Shri A. N.
 Virbhadra Singh, Shri
 Vsibhram Prasad, Shri
 Vyas, Shri Radhelal
 Wadiwa, Shri
 Wasnik, Shri Balkrishna
 Yadab, Shri N. P.
 Yadav, Shri Ram Harkh
 Yadava, Shri B. P.
 Yashpal Singh, Shri

NOES
Nil

Mr. Speaker: Four 'Ayes' not recorded. Two 'Noes' have to be taken out and four 'Ayes' have to be added. The result of the division is:

Ayes: 295* Noes: None.

The Ayes have it. The Ayes have it.

The motion is carried by a majority

of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the Members present and voting. It is unanimous.

The motion was adopted.

Clause 4, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 5—(Amendment of article 240)

Mr. Speaker: Clause 5.

*Ayes: one name could not be recorded.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I have an amendment, No. 20. I move:

Page 2, after line 9 insert—

‘(a) for entries (c) and (d), the following entry shall be substituted, namely:—

“(c) Goa, Daman, Diu, Dadra and Nagar Haveli.”’ (20)

Mr. Speaker, you will be pleased to see, and my colleagues will see, that article 240 of the Constitution is one of the articles sought to be amended by this Bill. My amendment seeks to amend one of the entries in article 240. I shall read my amendment first.

After line 9, on page 2, insert—

‘(a) for entries (c) and (d), the following entry shall be substituted, namely:—

“(c) Goa, Daman, Diu, Dadra and Nagar Haveli.”’

If that amendment is accepted by the House, article 240 will read as follows:

“The President may make regulations for the peace, progress and good government of the Union territory of—

- (a) the Andaman and Nicobar Islands;
- (b) the Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands;
- (c) Goa, Daman, Diu, Dadra and Nagar Haveli.”

May I have your ear, Sir, or both the ears if possible?

Mr. Speaker: Yes.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The amendment is to incorporate all the former Portuguese enclaves in India into one territory as has been done in the case of Pondicherry. All the former French territories, or enclaves or pockets have been put into one Union territory, what is called Pondicherry now. I would like the same thing to be followed in the case of the former Portuguese pockets or enclaves, that is, Goa, Daman, Diu, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, and call it by the name of Goa Territory. Clause 5 makes no reference to such a change. When you have got an amending

Bill on the anvil of the House it is high time, I feel, that these five little territories should, as a first stage towards their final integration with the neighbouring linguistic territories, be incorporated into one Union Territory just as all the former four or five French enclaves have been incorporated into one as Pondicherry. I would appeal to the Government and to my colleagues here to see the reason for the amendment in its true perspective because we have fortunately abolished all foreign rule in the country, that is, the British, then the French and finally the Portuguese.

Now that we are giving the final *imprimatur* or putting the final seal on this great adventure, it is high time that these five pockets are today integrated and merged into one territory; you may call it Goa or by whatever other name you may like to call it, but I prefer Goa.

I, therefore move my amendment No. 20 and commend it for the acceptance of the House.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Already, at the consideration stage, at the very outset, I had said that the areas as they are at present should not be disturbed.

As regards Dadra and Nagar Haveli, as the House is aware, they were liberated much before the liberation of Goa, and since then they have been administered as a Union Territory. They have been functioning as a separate unit long before the liberation of Goa. So, at present, we do not consider it desirable at least at this stage to merge Dadra and Nagar Haveli with Goa.

I may also add that Shri Kamath's amendment will not serve this purpose. He has left a loophole in the amendment he has proposed.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The hon. Minister can fill or plug that loophole. I have no objection to that.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I cannot move an amendment on his behalf. He has not suggested any amendment to the Schedule. If he wanted to move this amendment, he should also

have proposed an amendment to the Schedule, because in the Schedule, Dadra and Nagar Haveli have been shown separately.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The hon. Minister may accept the spirit of the amendment and do the necessary thing afterwards.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: So, in the circumstances, even if this amendment is accepted, it will not serve his purpose, and it will not go through. Therefore, this amendment need not be voted upon by the House.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: May I ask the hon. Minister to throw some light on this matter? He has just now said, and truly so, that Dadra and Nagar Haveli were liberated long before Goa, Daman and Diu. The effect of passing this Bill would be that Parliament will be empowered or enabled to create a legislature for Goa, Daman and Diu and a Council of Ministers for Goa, Daman and Diu which were liberated subsequently, but we shall leave Dadra and Nagar Haveli without a popular legislature. It is an irony of fate that some territory which was liberated earlier should have this handicap or this disadvantage as compared with the parts liberated subsequently. If the hon. Minister is prepared to accept the spirit of this amendment—it is on a technical ground that he has ruled out my amendment, and he is not prepared to accept my amendment—he can bring forward another amending Bill later on to incorporate these two

territories and these enclaves of Dadra and Nagar Haveli into the other territory, Goa, and make them one as has been done in the case of Pondicherry and other former French areas.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member shall have to wait till then.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Parliament will have to wait.

Mr. Speaker: I shall now put the amendment of Shri Kamath to vote.

The question is:

Page 2, after line 9, insert:

‘(a) for entries (c) and (d), the following entry shall be substituted, namely:—

“(c) Goa, Daman, Diu, Dadra and Nagar Haveli;” (20)

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: Now that amendment No. 20 has been rejected, and there are no amendments to clauses 6 and 7, with the permission of the House, I might put clauses 5, 6 and 7 together to the vote of the House.

The question is:

“That clauses 5 to 7 stand part of the Bill”.

Let the Lobby be cleared—

The Lok Sabha divided:

श्री मातृ लाल वर्मा (चित्तोङ्गड़): मेरी मशीन काम नहीं कर रही है।

Shri Rameshwar Tantia and Shri Shiv Charan Gupta rose—

Division No. 19]

AYES

[17.28 hrs.

Abdul Wahid, Shri	Basumatari, Shri	Chandak, Shri
Alagesan, Shri	Bessa, Shri	Chandrasekhar, Shrimati
Alva, Shri A. S.	Bhagat, Shri B. R.	Chattar Singh, Shri
Alva, Shri Joachim	Bhagavati, Shri	Chaturvedi Shri S. N.
Aney, Dr. M.S.	Bhanja Deo, Shri L. N.	Chaudhuri, Shri D. S.
Anjanappa, Shri	Bhargava, Shri M.B.	Chaudhuri, Shri Sachindra
Arunachalam, Shri	Bhatkar, Shri	Chsudhuri, Shrimati Kamla
Asad, Shri Bhagwat Jha	Biren Dutta, Shri	Chavan, Shri D. R.
Bade, Shri	Bist, Shri J.B.S.	Chettiar, Shri Ramanathan
Bakliwal, Shri	Boroosh, Shri P. C.	Chuni Lal, Shri
Balakrishnan, Shri	Brahm Prakash, Shri	Colaco, Dr.
Balmiki, Shri	Brajeswar Prasad, Shri	Dafe, Shri
Berkataki, Shrimati Renuka	Brij Raj Singh Kotah, Shri	Daji, Shri
Berupal, Shri P. L.	Chakravarti, Shrimati Renu	Daljit Singh, Shri
Bessappa, Shri	Chakravarti Shri P. R.	Das, Dr. M. M.

*The result of this division is applicable to each of the clauses separately.

AYES—Contd.

Das, Shri B. K.	Khadilkar, Shri	Nayak Shri Mohan
Das, Shri N. T.	Khan, Dr. P. N.	Nayar, Dr. Sushila
Das, Shri S. B.	Khan, Shri Osman Ali	Nehu, Shri Jawabirial
Dasappa, Shri	Khan, Shri Shahnewaz	Niranjan Lal, Shri
Dasaratha Deb, Shri	Khanna, Shri Mehr Chand	Oza, Shri
Dass, Shri C.	Khanna, Shri P. K.	Pande, Shri K. N.
Datar, Shri	Kindar Lal, Shri	Pandey, Shri R.S.
Deo Bhanji, Shri P. C.	Kisan Veer, Shri	Pandey, Shri Vishwa Nath
Desai, Shri Morarji	Kotoki, Shri Liladhar	Panna Lal, Shri
Deshmukh, Shri Shivaji Rao S.	Kripa Shankar, Shri	Pant, Shri K. C.
Deshpande, Shri	Krishna, Shri M. R.	Parasher, Shri
Dey, Shri S. K.	Krishnamachari, Shri T. T.	Patel, Shri Chhotubhai
Dhaon, Shri	Kureel, Shri B. N.	Patel, Shri Man Singh
Dhebar, Shri U.N.	Lakshminikantamma, Shrimati	Patel, Shri N. N.
Dhulchowdhury Meena, Shri	Lalit Sen, Shri	Patel, Shri P. R.
Dighe, Shri	Laskar, Shri N. R.	Patel, Shri Rejechwar
Dinesh Singh, Shri	Laxmi Bai, Shrimati	Patil, Shri D. S.
Dixit, Shri G. N.	Lonikar, Shri	Patil, Shri J. S.
Dube, Shri Mulchand	Mahtab, Shri	Patil, Shri S. K.
Dubey, Shri R. G.	Maimoona Sultan, Shrimati	Patil, Shri T.A.
Dwivedi, Shri M. L.	Malavinya, Shri K. D.	Patnaik, Shri B. C.
Dwivedi, Shri Surendranath	Malhotra, Shri Inder J.	Pattabhi Ramam, Shri C.R.
Gahmari, Shri	Malliah, Shri U.S.	Pillai, Shri Nataraja
Gaitonde, Dr.	Manaaen, Shri	Pottekatt, Shri
Ganpati Ram, Shri	Mandal, Dr.	Prabhakar, Shri Naval
Gandhi, Shri V. B.	Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad	Pratap Singh, Shri
Ganga Devi, Shrimati	Maniyangadan, Shri	Puri, Shri D. D.
Ghosh, Shri Atulya	Mantri, Shri	Raghunath Singh, Shri
Goni, Shri Abdul Ghani	Masuriya Din, Shri	Raghuramaiah, Shri
Govind Das, Dr.	Matcharaju, Shri	Rao, Shrimati Sahodra Bai
Guha, Shri A. C.	Mathur, Shri Harish Chandra	Raj Bahadur, Shri
Gupta, Shri Badshah	Mehdi, Shri S.A.	Raju, Dr. D. S.
Gupta, Shri Indrajit	Mehrotra, Shri B.B.	Raju, Shri D. B.
Gupta, Shri Ram Retan	Mehita, Shri Jashvant	Ram, Shri T.
Gupta, Shri Shiv Charn	Melkote, Dr.	Ram Sewak, Shri
Hajarnavis, Shri	Mengi, Shri Gopal Datt	Ram Singh, Shri
Hansda, Shri Subodh	Menon, Shri Krishna	Ram Subbag Singh, Dr.
Hanumanthaiya, Shri	Menon, Shri P. G.	Ramakrishnan, Shri P.R.
Hao, Shri M. M.	Minimata, Shrimati	Ramaswamy, Shri S. V.
Harvani, Shri Ansar	Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali	Rananjai Singh, Shri
Haarika, Shri J. N.	Mishra, Shri Bibudhendra	Rane, Shri
Heda, Shri	Mishra, Shri Bibhuti	Ranga Rao, Shri
Hem Raj, Shri	Mishra, Shri M. P.	Ranjit Singh, Shri
Imtichibava, Shri	Misra, Shri Shyam Dhar	Rao, Shri Jagannatha
Iobel Singh, Shri	Mohanty, Shri G.	Rao, Shri Krishnamoorthy
Jadhav, Shri M. L.	Mohsin, Shri	Rao, Shri Ramapathi
Jadhav, Shri Tulidas	Morarka, Shri	Rao, Shri Rameshwar
Jagivan Ram, Shri	More, Shri K. L.	Rao, Shri Thirumala
Jain, Shri A. P.	More, Shri S. S.	Rattan Lal, Shri
Jamunadevi, Shrimati	Mukherjee, Shri H. N.	Reddiar, Shri
Jedhe, Shri	Mukerjee, Shrimati Sharda	Reddy, Shri Eswara
Joshi, Shri A. C.	Munzni, Shri David	Reddy, Shri K. C.
Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra	Murmu, Shri Sarkar	Reddy, Shri Ramakrishna
Jyotishi, Shri J. P.	Murti, Shri M. S.	Reddy, Shri Yallamanda
Kabir, Shri Humayun	Mussafir, Shri G. S.	Reddy, Shrimati Yashoda
Kachchhavayi, Shri	Muthiah, Shri	Roy, Shri Bishwanath
Kamath, Shri Hari Vishnu	Naidu, Shri V. G.	Sadhu Ram, Shri
Kamble, Shri	Naik, Shri D. J.	Saha, Dr. S. K.
Kanungo, Shri	Naik, Shri Maheswar	Seigal, Shri A. S.
Kappan, Shri	Nair, Shri Vasudevan	Samanta, Shri S. C.
Kedaria, Shri C. M.	Nambiar, Shri	Sengani, Shri
Keshing, Shri Risheng		

AYES—Contd.

Sanji Rupji, Shri	Singha, Shri G. K.	Tyagi, Shri
Saraf, Shri Sham Lall	Sinha, Shri B. P.	Uikey, Shri
Sarma, Shri A. T.	Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan	Ulaka, Shri
Satyabhama Devi, Shrimati	Sinha, Shrimati Ramdulari	Umanath, Shri
Satyasrayana, Shri	Sinha, Shrimati Tarkeshwari	Upadhyaya, Shri Shiva Dutt
Sen, Shri P. G.	Sinhasan Singh, Shri	Vaishya, Shri M. B.
Shah, Shri Manabendra	Sonavane, Shri	Valvi, Shri
Sham Nath, Shri	Soundaram Ramchandran, Shrimati	Varma, Shri M. L.
Shankaraiya, Shri	Subramaniam, Shri C.	Varma, Shri Ravindra
Sharma, Shri A. P.	Subramanyam, Shri T.	Veerappa, Shri
Sharma, Shri D. C.	Sumat Prasad, Shri	Venkaih, Shri Kolle
Shastri, Shri Lal Bahadur	Surendrapal Singh, Shri	Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.
Sheo Narain, Shri	Swamy, Shri M. N.	Verma, Shri K. K.
Shinde, Shri	Swamy, Shri M. P.	Vidyalankar, Shri A. N.
Shivananjappa, Shri	Swaran Singh, Shri	Virbhadra Singh, Shri
Shrimali, Dr. K. L.	Swell, Shri	Vishram Prasad, Shri
Siddananjappa, Shri	Tahir, Shri Mohammad	Vyas, Shri Radhelal
Siddiah, Shri	Thimmaiah, Shri	Wadiwa, Shri
Sidheshwar Prasad, Shri	Thomas, Shri A. M.	Yadab, Shri N. P.
Singh, Shri D. N.	Tiwarey, Shri D. N.	Yadav, Shri Ram Harkh
Singh, Shri K. K.	Tiwarey, Shri K. N.	Yadava, Shri B. P.
Singh, Shri R. P.	Tiwarey, Shri R. S.	Yashpal Singh, Shri
Singh, Shri S. T.	Tripathi, Shri Krishna Deo	
Singh, Shri Y. D.	Tula Ram, Shri	

NOES

Nil

Mr. Speaker: The result of the division is: Ayes 298*; Noes nil. The 'Ayes' have it; the 'Ayes' have it. The motion is carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the Members present and voting.

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 5 to 7 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.

Division No. 20]

AYES

[17.31 hrs.

Abdul Wahid, Shri	Basumatari, Shri	Chandak, Shri
Alagesan, Shri	Besra, Shri	Chandrasekbar, Shrimati
Alva, Shri A. S.	Bhagat, Shri B. R.	Chattar Singh, Shri
Alva, Shri Jaochim	Bhagavati, Shri	Chaturvedi, Shri S. N.
Aney, Dr. M. S.	Bhanja Deo, Shri L. N.	Chaudhuri, Shri D. S.
Anjanappa, Shri	Bhargava, Shri M. B.	Chaudhuri, Shri Sachindra
Arunachalam, Shri	Bhatkar, Shri	Chaudhuri, Shrimati Kamala
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha	Biren Dutta, Shri	Chavan, Shri D. R.
Bade, Shri	Bist, Shri J.B.S.	Chettiar, Shri Ramanathan
Bakliwal, Shri	Boroosah, Shri P.C.	Chuni Lal, Shri
Balakrishnan, Shri	Brahm Prakash, Shri	Colaco, Dr.
Balmiki, Shri	Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri	Dafle, Shri
Barkatkali, Shrimati Renuka	Brij Raj Singh Kotah, Shri	Daiji, Shri
Barupal, Shri P. L.	Chakravarthy, Shrimati Renu	Daljit Singh, Shri
Basappa, Shri	Chakraverti, Shri P. R.	Das, Dr. M. M.

*Ayes : One name could not be recorded.

AYES—Contd.

Das, Shri B. K.
 Das, Shri N. T.
 Das, Shri S. B.
 Desappa, Shri
 Dasarathi Deb, Shri
 Dass, Shri C.
 Datar, Shri
 Deo Bhanji, Shri P. C.
 Desai, Shri Morariji
 Deshmukh, Shri Shivaji Rao S.
 Deshpande, Shri
 Dey, Shri S. K.
 Dhaon, Shri
 Dhebar, Shri U. N.
 Dhuleshwar Meena, Shri
 Dinesh Singh, Shri
 Dixit, Shri G. N.
 Dube, Shri Mulchand
 Dubey, Shri R. G.
 Dwivedi, Shri M. L.
 Dwivedy, Shri Surendranath
 Gahmari, Shri
 Gaitonde, Dr.
 Gajraj Singh Rao, Shri
 Ganapati Ram, Shri
 Ganga Devi, Shrimati
 Ghosh, Shri Atulya
 Goni, Shri Abdul Ghani
 Govind Das, Dr.
 Guha, Shri A. C.
 Gupta, Shri Badshah
 Gupta, Shri Indrajit
 Gupta, Shri Ram Ratan
 Gupta, Shri Shiv Charan
 Hajarnavis, Shri
 Hansda, Shri Subodh
 Hanumanthaiya, Shri
 Haq, Shri M. M.
 Harvani, Shri Ansar
 Hazarika, Shri J. N.
 Heda, Shri
 Hema Rai, Shri
 Jibal Singh, Shri
 Jadhav, Shri M. L.
 Jadhav, Shri Tulshidas
 Jagiwan Ram, Shri
 Jain, Shri A. P.
 Jaipal, Singh, Shri
 Jamir, Shri Chubost Shi
 Jananadevi, Shrimati
 Jedic, Shri
 Joshi, Shri A. C.
 Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra
 Jivottishi, Shri J. P.
 Kabir, Shri Humayun
 Kachchhavaiya, Shri
 Kamath, Shri Hari Vishnu
 Kamble, Shri
 Kanungo, Shri
 Kappen, Shri
 Kedaria, Shri C. M.
 Kishinch, Shri Rishang
 Kusdikar, Shri
 Khan, Dr. P. N.
 Khan, Shri Osman Ali
 Khan, Shri Shahhnawaz
 Khanna, Shri Mehr Chand
 Khanna, Shri P. K.
 Kindar Lal, Shri
 Kisan Veer, Shri
 Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
 Kripa Shankar, Shri
 Krishna, Shri M. R.
 Krishnamachari, Shri T. T.
 Kuteet, Shri B. N.
 Lakshmi Kanthamma, Shrimati
 Lalit Sen, Shri
 Laskar, Shri N. R.
 Laxmi Bai, Shrimati
 Lonikar, Shri
 Maitab, Shri
 Maimoona Sultan, Shrimati
 Maischami, Shri
 Malaviya, Shri K. D.
 Malkotra, Shri Inder J.

Malliah, Shri U.S.
 Manaen, Shri
 Mandal, Dr.
 Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad
 Maniyangadan, Shri
 Mantri, Shri
 Masuriya Din, Shri
 Matcharaju, Shri
 Mathur, Shri Hariish Chandra
 Mchdi, Shri S.A.
 Mehrotra, Shri B. B.
 Mehta, Shri Jashvant
 Melkote, Dr.
 Mengi, Shri Gopal Datt
 Menon, Shri Krishna
 Menon, Shri P. G.
 Minimata, Shrimati
 Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali
 Mishra, Shri Bibudhendra
 Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
 Mishra, Shri M. P.
 Misra, Shri Syam Dhar
 Mohanty, Shri G.
 Mohsin, Shri
 Morarka, Shri
 More, Shri K. L.
 More, Shri S. S.
 Mukerjee, Shri H. N.
 Mukerjee, Shrimati Sharda
 Munzni, Shri David
 Murmu, Shri Sarkar
 Murti, Shri M. S.
 Musafit, Shri G. S.
 Muthiah, Shri
 Naidu, Shri V. G.
 Nair, Shri D. J.
 Naik, Shri Maheswar
 Nair, Shri Vasudevan
 Nayak, Shri Mohan
 Nayat, Dr. Sushila
 Nehru, Shri Jawaharlal
 Niranjan Lal, Shri
 Oza, Shri
 Pande, Shri K. N.
 Pandey, Shri R. S.
 Pandey, Shri Vishwa Nath
 Panna Lal, Shri
 Pant, Shri K. C.
 Parashar, Shri
 Patel, Shri Chhotubhai
 Patel, Shri Man Singh
 Patel, Shri N. N.
 Patel, Shri P. R.
 Patel, Shri Rajeshwar
 Patil, Shri D. S.
 Patil, Shri J. S.
 Patil, Shri S. K.
 Patil, Shri T. A.
 Patnaik, Shri B. C.
 Pattabhi Ramam, Shri C.R.
 Pillai, Shri Nataraja
 Pottekatt, Shri
 Prabhakar, Shri Naval
 Pratap Singh, Shri
 Puri, Shri D. D.
 Raghu Nath Singh, Shri
 Rachuramaiah, Shri
 Rai, Shrimati Sahodrabai
 Rai Bahadur, Shri
 Raju, Dr. D. S.
 Raju, Shri D. B.
 Ram, Shri T.
 Ram, Sewak, Shri
 Ram Singh, Shri
 Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.
 Ramakrishnan, Shri P. R.
 Ramaswamy, Shri S. V.
 Ramdhani Das, Shri
 Ranajai Singh, Shri
 Rane, Shri
 Ranga Rao, Shri
 Ranjit Singh, Shri
 Rao, Shri Jagannatha
 Rao, Shri Krishnamoorthy

Rao, Shri Ramapathi
 Rao, Shri Rameshwar
 Rao, Shri Thirumala
 Rattan Lal, Shri
 Reddiar, Shri
 Reddy, Shri K. C.
 Reddy, Shri Ramakrishna
 Reddy, Shrimati Yashoda
 Roy, Shri Bishwanath
 Sadhu Ram, Shri
 Saha, Dr. S. K.
 Saigal, Shri A. S.
 Samanta, Shri S. C.
 Sammani, Shri
 Sanji Rupji, Shri
 Saraf, Shri Sham Lal
 Sarama, Shri A. T.
 Satya Prakash, Shri
 Satyabhama Devi, Shrimati
 Satyanarayana, Shri
 Sen, Shri P. G.
 Shah, Shri Manabendra
 Shankaraiya, Shri
 Sharma, Shri A. P.
 Sharma, Shri D. C.
 Shastri, Shri Lal Babadur
 Sheo Narain, Shri
 Shinde, Shri
 Shivananjappa, Shri
 Shitali, Dr. K. L.
 Siddananjappa, Shri
 Siddheshwar, Shri
 Singh, Shri D. N.
 Singh, Shri K. K.
 Singh, Shri R. P.
 Singh, Shri S. T.
 Singh, Shri Y. D.
 Singha, Shri G. K.
 Sinha, Shri B. P.
 Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan
 Sinha, Shrimati Ramdulari
 Sinha, Shrimati Tarkeshwari
 Sinhasan Singh, Shri
 Sonavane, Shri
 Soundaram Ramachandran,
 Shrimati
 Subramaniam, Shri C.
 Subramanyam, Shri T.
 Sumat Prasad, Shri
 Surendrapal Singh, Shri
 Swaran Singh, Shri
 Swell, Shri
 Tahir, Shri Mohammad
 Tantia, Shri Rameshwar
 Thimmaiah, Shri
 Thomas, Shri A. M.
 Tiwary, Shri D. N.
 Tiwary, Shri K. N.
 Tiwary, Shri R. S.
 Tripathi, Shri Krishna Deo
 Tula Ram, Shri
 Tvagi, Shri
 Uike, Shri
 Ulaka, Shri
 Upadhyaya, Shri Shiva Dutt
 Vaishya, Shri M.B.
 Valvi, Shri
 Varma, Shri M. L.
 Varma, Shri Ravindra
 Veerappa, Shri
 Venkaiyah, Shri Kolla
 Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.
 Verma, Shri K. K.
 Vidyalankar, Shri A. N.
 Virbhadra Singh, Shri
 Vishram Prasad, Shri
 Vyas, Shri Radhelal
 Wadiwa, Shri
 Yadav, Shri N. P.
 Yadav, Shri Ram Harkh
 Yadava, Shri P. P.

NOES

Mr. Speaker: The result of the Division is: Ayes 293; Noes nil. The 'Ayes' have it; the 'Ayes' have it.

The motion is carried and the Constitution (Fourteenth Amendment) Bill, 1962 as amended, is passed by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the Members present and voting.

The motion was adopted.

17.34 hrs.

FOOD PRODUCTION*

Mr. Speaker: The House will now proceed with the half-hour discussion regarding food production.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

Shri Inder J. Malhotra (Jammu and Kashmir): Without any doubt, in my opinion, there is double talk on the food front. Recently, the Planning Minister while expressing his view regarding the performance of the Third Five Year Plan regarding agriculture, had made certain remarks which have been reported in the press. I quote:

"Mr. Nanda who had an informal chat with newsmen candidly admitted shortcomings and regretted that even after ten years of planning, the country had to depend on food imports. Referring to only a million increase in food-grains last year, the Minister suggested that if more fertilisers are required to achieve self-sufficiency, it must be produced anyhow."

After this statement, the Minister of Food and Agriculture—to be more specific, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture—while talking about the very same subject expressed one hundred per cent. confidence on the food front. He had clearly stated that the targets set in the Third Five Year Plan would be achieved. In that very statement, going further he said that these would be achieved provided the supply of

fertilisers is to the tune required in the Third Plan and the minor irrigation schemes are implemented to the tune provided in the Third Plan; he also said 'if nature is kind to us'.

In my opinion, if after 15 years of scientific agriculture in this country—everybody says that today in India we have scientific agriculture—we have still to depend upon Nature's kindness as far as our achievement in the food production is concerned, it is not a very desirable situation. We have seen over the last two or three years that generally for every year we have set a target of increase in food production of 5 per cent. But during the last two or three years, we have achieved only a little more than 1 per cent. Looking to that experience, I do not know how still we are clinging to that target of 5 per cent. increase every year. I think the Planning Minister's statement is, to some extent, more realistic than the rosy picture being painted by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture.

I do agree that to achieve the target fully the supply of fertilisers, irrigation and other things are the first requirement. Right at the beginning of the Third Plan, why was it not taken into consideration either by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture or by the Planning Commission that since we are short in supply of fertilisers and we have not been able to implement the minor irrigation schemes to the extent we wanted, we would not be able to reach the target which we have set before us? Why were all these things not taken into consideration and adequate steps were not taken to see that these defects and deficiencies in the planning of agriculture are removed? By the time the deficiency in the supply of fertilizers is overcome, by the time all the minor irrigation schemes are implemented, and if nature is also kind to us, by that time, I think, it may be that the Third Five Year Plan will be over. So, I think, the whole approach, of stating that during the Third Plan period

*Half-an-Hour Discussion.

[Shri Inder J. Malhotra]

We would have a total increase of 25 per cent. in food production over what we had at the end of the Second Five Year Plan, has been entirely confused. I would appeal very earnestly to the Minister of Food and Agriculture, that whatever difficulties he is facing to implement the schemes for the development of agriculture for the purpose of increasing food production, whatever differences of opinion he may have with the Planning Commission or the Planning Minister, or if he is not getting the required finances for his schemes or if he is not satisfied with the way the question of fertilizers is being handled in this country, he should put them before this House taking it into confidence. This House would always go with him to see that the difficulties are removed.

The production and supply of fertilizers, as far as I understand, is the responsibility of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. If the fertilizers are not made available to the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, then, how can the nation hold the Ministry of Food and Agriculture responsible for not achieving the target set before the country?

It is high time that we look thoroughly into it and see where there is lack of coordination, whether it is at the higher level or whether it is at the lower level. In my opinion, the very example of the two conflicting statements of the Planning Minister and the reaction of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture is a good example of lack of coordination even at the higher level. The responsibility of the Planning Commission is not only to fix the targets but it has also to take the realistic factors into consideration and then set the targets before the various Ministries.

As far as the efforts that are made in general for the increase in food production are concerned, I think, even at the lower level there is a good deal of confusion and lack of coordination. Fertilizers, good seed and irrigation water are the three basic re-

quisites for increased food production. The distribution of seed is handled by the Ministry of Community Development and its supply is the responsibility of the Seed Multiplication Farms which are under the State Governments. The Central Minister says that during the coming one or two years, we are going to have a certain amount of seed testing laboratories. We are going to have a seed multiplication corporation and to have a seed multiplication programme. How is it that the Centre is expecting to achieve the targets when, at the lower level even, there is absolute confusion? How can the Minister at the Centre say that all his plans will be carried out?

I would only say that the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Food and Agriculture should sit together once again and review the targets set before the Ministry of Food and Agriculture and take a realistic view. If we are not in a position to achieve increase in food production every year to the extent of 5 per cent. or 4 per cent., in my opinion, there is no need to deceive the nation and to say that the nation will be able to achieve the target and become self-sufficient by the end of the Third Five Year Plan. We should only say that we may be able to achieve, with the existing resources at our disposal, increase to the extent of 1 per cent. or 2 per cent. I think under those psychological conditions, the nation will not blame the Ministry and it will think twice before doing so. The nation will feel that we would have to put more efforts to achieve more than the targets set before us.

With these few words, I would ask the hon. Minister for Food and Agriculture to clear this confusion which has been created by the statement of the Planning Minister and by the statement of the Minister of State for Food and Agriculture.

Shri Sinhasan Singh (Gorakhpur): May I put a question, Sir? The sole object of keeping the Minister without Portfolio is to get co-ordination

between the several Ministries. Now, the complaint has been that there is no coordination between the Ministry of Food and Agriculture and the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, and the Ministry of Planning. May I know through the hon. Minister what co-ordination he is doing and how far he has succeeded in bringing co-ordination between these Ministries to see that the food target is achieved?

श्री विश्वाम प्रसाद (लालगंज) : सभापति महोदय, यह डिस्कशन ७ अगस्त, १९६२ के स्टार्ट क्वेचन नं० ८५ पर है। इस सिलसिले में मैं कुछ योड़ा सा कहना चाहता हूँ। मिनिस्टर साहब ने जवाब दिया था कि ३५ लाख मीट्रिक टन गल्ला हर साल बांटा जायेगा, और उतनी कमी हमारे फूड प्रोडक्शन में होगी। ३५ लाख टन के माने हैं ३.५ मिलियन टन। अगर हम इस को ५ से गुणा कर दें तो थड़ फाइव इंशर प्लैन में कीरीब १७.५ मिलियन टन की कमी होती है। जिस रेट से हमारे यहां पापुलेशन बढ़ रही है उसके हिसाब से हमारे यहां थड़ फाइव इंशर प्लैन के आवधिर में ३५ मिलियन एक्सट्रा पापुलेशन हो जायेगी क्योंकि एक वर्ष में लगभग ६ मिलियन पापुलेशन बढ़ती है। अगर हम एक आदमी को एक साल में १४ टन गल्ला खिलायें तो हमें कीरीब ६ मिलियन टन गल्ले की आवश्यकता और पड़ती।

एक मानीय सदस्य : कोई मरेंगे भी या नहीं?

श्री विश्वम प्रसाद : उनके मरने के बाद भी हम को ६ मिलियन टन और गल्ले की आवश्यकता होगी। इस तरह से हमारे यहां १७.५ मिलियन टन और ६ मिलियन टन को मिला कर कुल २६.५ मिलियन टन अधिक गल्ले की आवश्यकता तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना के आखीर में होगी, हमारा टार्गेट १०० मिलियन टन का है और हम ७६ मिलियन टन इस समय पैदा कर रहे हैं। इस तरह से यहां पर भी हम तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना

पैदा करेंगे। इस तरह अगर हम २६.५ मिलियन टन में से २१ टन घटा दें तो भी हम को थड़ फाइव इंशर प्लैन के आखीर में ५.५ मिलियन टन की कमी रहेगी।

सभापति महोदय : आप सवाल पूछिये, बहस का अवसर नहीं है।

श्री विश्वाम प्रसाद : सवाल पूछने के पहले मैं योड़ी सी बात बतला रहा था। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जिस तरह से आप प्लैनिंग कर रहे हैं, अगर उसी तरह चलता रहा तो मेरा यह विश्वास है कि हमारे यहां ५.५ मिलियन टन की शार्टेंज एंट्रीकल्चर के सिलसिले में फूड प्रोडक्शन में रहेगी।

दूसरी बात इस प्रश्न के सिलसिले में यह है कि तारांकित प्रश्न के (ख) भाग में पूछा गया था कि हम को सन् १९६२-६३ में कितना गेहूँ मंगाने की आवश्यकता होगी। माननीय मन्त्री जी ने उत्तर में कहा था कि इसका बतलाना जनहित में नहीं होगा। इसी तरह से आन्टेलिया और अमरीका के गेहूँ के दामों में क्या फर्क है इसके उत्तर में भी माननीय मन्त्री जी ने कहा कि उसका बतलाना जनहित में नहीं होगा। मैं इस सम्बन्ध में सिफरं एक सिम्पल सा सवाल पूछता चाहता हूँ। क्या यह कोई एंटर्म बम्ब का रहस्य है या कोई लड़ाई का कल है जिस के बतलाने में मुश्किल हो सकती है? मैं आपसे प्रार्थना करूँगा कि आप इन प्लाइंट्स को किलाकर करने की कोशिश करेंगे। यहां तक एंट्रीकल्चर को बढ़ाने की कोशिश है, प्लैनिंग को सक्सेसफुल बनाने की बात है, आप को माइनर इर्गेंशन के ऊपर भी व्यान देना पड़ेगा वर्ना एंट्रीकल्चर इसी तरह से पिछड़ा रहेगा, और किसान लोग बराबर भूखों मरते रहेंगे।

Shri B. K. Das (Contai): There have been devastating floods and also locust menace. May I know whether there has been any change contemplated in our import programme and what is the calculated deficit according to the present situation?

Shri Iqbal Singh (Ferozepur): The Food Ministry deals with the largest number of people in the whole country. We may not have achieved the targets. But, what steps have been taken so far by this Ministry to associate the actual peasants at the district level and the State level and all-India so that they could explain their difficulties to the Ministry and in this way increase production? Opinion may be sought through other Ministries but their opinion may not be the opinion of the actual peasants. This is the difficulty. May I know what steps have been taken by this Ministry for taking the opinion of the peasants in regard to agricultural production and agricultural purposes at different levels?

Shri Biju Bhutti Mishra (Motihari): सभापति महोदय, अनाज, जो कि नकद आमदानी का जरिया है, विविध इंडिविड्युल किसान पैदा करता है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि प्रदेशों के एग्रीकल्चरल मिनिस्टर, सेटर के एग्रीकल्चरल मिनिस्टर, इर्योशन मिनिस्टर, कम्प्यूनिटी डेवेलोपमेंट मिनिस्टर, कामसं एंड इंडस्ट्रीज मिनिस्टर जिनमें भी मिनिस्टर हैं, वे सब मिल कर इंडिविड्युल किसान को, जो कि इंडिविड्युल प्लाट में अनाज पैदा करने वाला है, कौन सी इमदाद देते हैं ताकि बायजूट मौसमों की अच्छाई और खराबी के बहुअपने उस प्लाट में अनाज, चाहे वह नकदी हो, चाहे जिसी हो, पैदा करे। क्या माननीय मंत्री बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि सरकार किसान को क्या इन्सेन्टिव देती है?

Shri Yashpal Singh (Kurukshetra): अगर मिनिस्टर साहब के दिल में यह बात पैदा हो जाय कि धी-दूध का इन्तजाम करने से बल्कि का खर्च आधा रह जायेगा और अगर हिन्दुस्तान की कैंटल वैल्य को बढ़ाया जाये, गाय-मैसों को बढ़ाया जाय, तो यह खाद्य समस्या एष साल में हल हो सकती है, वर्ता सरकार करोड़ों अरबों रुपये खर्च करती

रहेगी, लेकिन खाद्य समस्या फिर भी हल नहीं होगी। अगर माननीय सदस्य फूड मिनिस्टर को धी-दूध मिलता है, तो वह एक रोटी से पेट भर लेते हैं और चूंकि मुझे धी-दूध नहीं मिलता है, इस लिए मुझको छः रोटियां खानी पड़ती हैं।

हमारी सरकार को यह बात सोच लेनी चाहिए कि खाद्य समस्या को हल करने के लिए कैंटल वैल्य को इम्प्रूव करना चाहिये और ट्रैक्टरों को कानून खत्म कर देना चाहिये। ट्रैक्टरों के आने से हमारे सामने तीन दिक्कतें पैदा हो गई हैं। पहली दिक्कत यह है कि अब खाद्य बिल्कुल पैदा नहीं होती। जो मवेशों खाद्य पैदा करते थे, वे बिल्कुल खान्म हो गये हैं। आर्टिफिशल फार्टिलाइजर वर्गरह फसल बढ़ा देते हैं, लेकिन वह जमीन को कमज़ोर करते हैं। अब सरसों, चने और तिल का पैदा होना बिल्कुल बन्द हो गया है। जैसे शराब पीने से आदमी का जोश एक दम उमड़ आता है, उसी तरह से फार्टिलाइजर से सब से बड़ी दिक्कत यह हूँह है कि जमीनें कम पैदावार देने लगी हैं। फसल साल, दो साल, चार साल तक बढ़ जाती है, लेकिन उसके बाद जमीनें बेकार हो जाती हैं।

मैं माननीय मिनिस्टर साहब से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि देश में धी-दूध बढ़े और खाद्य का उत्पादन बढ़े, क्या इसके लिये वह ये तोन बातें मानने लिये तैयार हैं पहली यह कि ट्रैक्टरों को कानून खत्म किया जाये दूसरी यह कि गाय-मैसों को बढ़ाया जाये और तीसरी यह कि लोगों को यह तालीम दी जाये कि दिमोर यू ईट, दिसूनर यू बिल डाई—जितना ज्यादा तुम खाओगे, उतना जलदी मरोगे। मैंने शेर के शिकार को देखा है कि दस दस दिन तक शेर कोई चीज़ नहीं खाता है, लेकिन फिर भी उसकी एनर्जी बनी रहती है। भगवान ने जो शक्ति हमको दी हूँह है, जिससे हमारी विद्या और बुद्धि बढ़ती है, प्रतिशा बढ़ती है और खूबसूरती

बढ़ती है, उम्र बढ़ती है, वह सारी शक्ति खाना हज़म करने में लगी रहती है। इसलिए कम खाने के लिए गोपों को प्रोत्साहन दिया जाये और इसके बारे में लिट्रेट्यर तैयार किया जाये, ट्रैक्टर्ज़ को खर्च किया जाये और कैटल बैल्य को बढ़ाया जाये। क्या मिनिस्टर साहब ये सुझाव मानने को तैयार हैं?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri S. K. Patil): I am very glad indeed that my young friend, Shri Inder Malhotra has raised this question. For a long time, we have had no debate on food production. The omission was so significant that even the Minister was thinking that something is wrong, because the people never think of these problems. My friend, Shri Malhotra, who is an agricultural scientists, is very much interested in agriculture and his mind is directed towards scientific development and improvement of Indian agriculture. He has found this occasion, saying there is some difference of opinion between the two hon. Ministers. Until I really came to this discussion, I did not know who the Minister concerned was. (Interruption).

I am not contradicting my hon. friend. I am only saying, one is the Minister of Planning and another is the Minister of Agriculture. I am glad I am not that Minister.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: Whatever he says are your words.

Shri S. K. Patil: I agree he says it on behalf of Government and the entire Government is committed by whatever he has said.

I am going to say that there is really no difference of opinion among the Ministers. This is the way of putting things. I shall explain it. I am not merely suggesting it in order to score a debating point. The House has every right to ask. Its mind should be exercised as to what is going to happen in the near future so far as our food problem is concerned.

It has been quoted here that we expected an increase of something like 5 to 6 per cent. in our agricultural production every year. If it is only 1 per cent. or a little more than that, it is not the expected increase and therefore, naturally there is an apprehension that we may not be able to achieve our target.

The House knows very well that the target aimed at the end of the Second Five Year Plan was 80 million tons, including foodgrains, pulses and other things because we take these things together. That target was reached and over-reached in five years. You would have seen that in five years we did not reach that target by a continuous process of, say, 3 per cent. every year. In one year it was 10 to 12 per cent. down, because there is a cycle of four to five years. It always occurs in agriculture because it depends upon nature.

Now, from 80 million tons, we are going to 100 million tons. It is simple mathematics. It is 25 per cent. more, and if it is 25 per cent. more, it must be spread over five years which comes to 5 per cent. every year. It is a compound ratio, because if you calculate the percentage of increase on the 5 per cent. increase in the previous year also, it will come to less than 5 per cent. Therefore, for a safety margin we have kept it at 6 per cent. These percentages have no meaning, except that, by and large, at the end of the Third Five Year Plan we must somehow or the other reach the target of 100 million tons.

Now, the Planning Minister, whenever he speaks, looks at the entire thing, and not only at agriculture. It was pointed out to him that we expected 6 per cent. increase whereas our achievement has been a little lower. But the question that was put to him was in a different context,

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namely, that the *per capita* income of India has not increased commensurate with the expectations that we had. In answering that, naturally he should have emphasised this point. When I speak I do not speak with any pre-conceived notions. On the spur of the moment, I give an explanation, because it is not a long-drawn argument over which I am speaking. Similarly, on the spur of the moment, he said that the *per capita* income did not show or register that rise which was expected because, among other things, agricultural income also—because it predominantly comes in—did not register that increase and, therefore, to that extent the *per capita* income was also less.

There is nothing wrong in saying so, because—left to me I would have said 100 years—for the coming 25 years at least the most predominant portion of our national income is going to be from agriculture because 70 per cent. of our people depend upon agriculture. They depend upon it in the sense that they meet their complete life out of it. They get a little less than what they need. But dependence on agriculture on such a large scale by a large number of people is there. More than half the national income of our country is from agriculture. Therefore, when agriculture does not register that particular expectation, there is a likelihood of the national income to that extent showing a little reduction. Therefore, in saying that he has not said anything which I would regard as something against agriculture etc.

18 hrs.

Then, he was asked whether he was really stinting anything to the Agriculture Ministry in the matter of money for fertilisers, money for minor and major irrigation schemes and other things. He said that if it is necessary money must be found for minor irrigation and other works, because otherwise the target of 100

million tons cannot be reached. He positively said that money could be found, whether it is in the Third Five Year Plan or not. I am absolutely certain, so far as the requirements of minor irrigation are concerned, and along with it other things also—he mentioned minor irrigation, because that is the most important thing; so also fertilizers—if the money provided in the Third Plan is not adequate and we want more money, rest assured that the Ministry of Food and Agriculture and the Minister of Food and Agriculture are competent enough to get that money, whether it is included in the Third Plan or not. But more money alone does not solve that question. I will tell you something here. I shall share my fears with you. It is said here that if we get a little more fertilizer, then we shall have more production. It is true, in spite of the feelings of the Member opposite, because he does not like the fertilizers or any modern thing, because he thinks that the soil will get fatigued when the fertilizer is applied. And he gave an appropriate example. If you give wine to a man and he feels a little exhilarated, for the time being, that does not show his real strength. I do not know from where he got that example, but since it comes from him, it must be very right. But I do not know whether that experience is personal or borrowed.

Shri Yashpal Singh: I am a student of *gurukul*.

Shri S. K. Patil: It is true. We are all students, but not of that type of inspiration where the body gets excited.

Anyhow, there was a feeling like that. I am not an expert in it but for the last two or three years I am trying to understand things, trying to learn things, trying to see that fertilizer is being applied not only in this country but in other countries also, wherever I go. I try to examine the pattern of crops wherever I go and find out what relation the fertilizer

bears to the crop production. While the fertilizer which we have got in our country, organic fertilizers of the green manner, as it is called, is very good, it does not go very far. While it has to be used hundred per cent, because everybody must not depend upon nitrogenous fertilizers and chemical fertilizers, any conception that by applying the chemical fertilizers to a land, the land gets fatigued, or gets exhausted, or does not respond to agriculture is a superstitious opinion not borne out by the scientific developments anywhere in the world, because there have been countries which have made a myth of their agriculture, *viz.* the United States. Here I can give you the example of the United States and USSR, and I can tell you the same conditions existed in the United States and USSR, *viz.* large lands which can respond to mechanical appliances, because they have got miles and miles of land which can make use of tractors, which we cannot do here in this country whether they are available or not.

If in the science of agriculture you merely talk of the mechanisation of agriculture, Russia is slightly more mechanised than the United States. In spite of that, the production per acre in Russia is miserably low; no comparison at all with the United States; it is as good or as bad as in India; nothing more. Why? It is not because any politics enters into the field. Land is the only nice thing that does not recognize politics. It wants water and fertilizer, but surely does not want any *ism* or any politics whatsoever. Why is it so? When you consider that, you will find that Russia did not apply fertilizers till today. Now they are making efforts to apply fertilizers to their land. Fertilizer makes a tremendous amount of difference to the land.

I am merely saying that all these things are very necessary. But, at the same time, merely if somebody gives me fertilizers, perhaps, he has a million tons of fertilizers and he

says "take it as a gift", it is useless to me because so long as the agriculturist or the farmer has not learnt how to use that fertilizer, it cannot be used. The use of fertilizer is a science in itself and every farmer has got to be initiated into the technique of the use of fertilizers. In our country those farmers who have learnt how to use fertilizers, namely, the farmers in Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and other States down below, they have learnt it so well that not only do they consume their quota of fertilizers but they adopt all manner of means, whether they are fair or even sometimes foul—I hope nobody from Andhra is present here now—to get more fertilizers, for which I compliment them, and they even go out of their way and buy fertilizers in the black market because they understand the value of fertilizers. Who are those who sell it in the black market? It is those who do not understand what fertiliser means and how it can be used. Therefore you could see how the knowledge of fertilisers is very necessary indeed. Therefore this habit of fertilisation of the land must evolve with the farmer. It must go deep into him. He must understand what is to be done about it.

My hon. friend, Shri Malhotra, referred to nature. Nature is a thing about which no science in 15 years, even in 1500 years, could do anything. Even today, in spite of the colossal improvements that have been made possible in the United States of America, you do not know how much the agriculture of the United States of America depends upon the rains, the monsoon and the land. I shall give you a little example of what difference it makes.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: Not entirely.

Shri S. K. Patil: Not entirely. You are right. But it does to a large extent because it is a small country—I mean in population—of 180 million against our 440 million and the land under the plough is just the same, that

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is, 350 million acres. But they have got irrigation. We have got even more irrigation than they. India has got the largest irrigation in the whole world, even more than the United States of America, but our need is more. But even they depend largely upon the rains.

Last year when I asked for some cotton from the United States because long staple cotton is a necessity to us, the Secretary who was here luckily—my opposite number in that Government—although he was very much willing to help us in that said, "This year our crop is not good". I asked him, "Why?" and he said, "Because the season, the rains and the nature are not so good." Even a country which is really so mechanical has got to depend upon it. But this year when I opened the papers the other day I read that they have got about 15 to 16 million bales of cotton. I was very glad to see that they have got a little more. It makes a difference sometimes of a million or two million bales. Sometimes it does happen. Therefore, this factor is something over which the Ministry has no control.

May I ask what is happening in the country today? There are floods in the eastern parts of UP and Bihar and even in Assam. There are floods, but sometimes they are devastating floods. Floods, no doubt, are not an altogether unmixed disaster. Sometimes they also bring the fertilising agents along with them and they are useful. But it all depends upon when they come and whether there is a chance afterwards for the crops to grow. But these are things beyond the control of the Minister of Agriculture or anybody for that matter. These things will happen and we have got to insure ourselves against that by irrigation and things of that description.

Having said that, I have got to make one very important point. Very often we feel superstitiously that India is always going to be short in

food. That superstition has stuck into our minds for a long time. Somehow or the other we cannot get out of it. My efforts for the last three years have been to create confidence in the country, because confidence goes a long way. It is a fertiliser of the brain. Just as the land requires fertilisers, we also require a little fertiliser for our brain. So, do not be despondent while you warn. We must be warned again and again just as my hon. friend has done. Without a warning we do not know where we are going. Yet, we must develop confidence in ourselves that we are going to be self-sufficient. We are on the road to self-sufficiency. Do you know what is happening in India today? We seem to be very happy having enough of crops and food. Normally, everywhere in the world, what you call the progressive world, if they produce one ton of grain it is enough for a population of ten for a whole year. That is the general proportion. Now our 80 million tons according to that must really cater for a population of 800 million, which one day it will be, but it has not been our good luck to have that much just now. Therefore, our food, even what we are producing today, by the standards of Europe and America, is good enough for 800 million people and which 440 million people are eating and sometimes eating too much and then finding that there is nothing left.

That brings me to the question which the hon. Member, Shri Yashpal Singh, raised. It is a very important question, namely, that we must not only depend upon grain because too much eating of grain is not good for health. Therefore we must go to more healthy and more nutritious diet, not by buying it in the market but by producing in our land by the process of mixed farming, animal husbandry and by having more and more cattle wealth that is looked after well so that we shall get the dairy products, milk and ghee. You can quite understand what milk and

ghee can do when you look at the hon. Member opposite who has really propounded the cause of milk and ghee.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: He never use other fertilisers.

Shri S. K. Patil: Therefore these are the things that have got to be used.

The Ministry is very alert indeed. I can promise to everybody that there is nothing that the Ministry is not doing very seriously in this regard. We have got to create confidence. I cannot go on saying to everybody, look here, our standards have fallen down, we are not going to meet it, we are not going to meet it. The result will be, so much of chaos and confusion would be created in the country. Having lost confidence, even the little that we are doing will not be appreciated. Remember, agriculture is not a mere machine like industry. Here are 60 million families on whom the fate of agriculture depends. Therefore, even village-wise planning or even family-wise planning just as my hon. friend Shri Bibhuti Mishra is suggesting is a good thing. You cannot expect that any Government will take something and give it to the farmer, here it is, you do this. It is nowhere done in this world. What is given is the opportunity to the farmer. If he wants credit, credit is given. If he wants other things, fertilisers, plant food and so on, they are given.

Therefore, I do not want to go into those questions. I merely say, let us not be pessimistic. There is no reason whatsoever to be pessimistic in this country. This country is, industrially, agriculturally, sound enough. Our farmer is shrewd enough. He understands, he is responsive to the modern techniques that we are suggesting to him. The more and more we take him into our confidence, and we go into his confidence, this mutual process of adjusting our confidence will create an atmosphere and really we

will be able to solve the problem in five years. There will be no difficulty whatsoever.

Some questions were asked, I have said about fertilisers and irrigation. Even with the best of irrigation and the largest asset that we have got today, we have got 57 million acres under irrigation as against 325 or 350 million acres. About 25 per cent of the land is irrigated. That is the highest ratio. We have never got more irrigated land. I am talking of perennial irrigation: not irrigation of the seasonal kind. We have got to depend upon nature.

Shri Sinhasan Singh suggested, why not co-ordinate in the Ministry, etc. Let us not complicate matters, simple as they are, with having more machinery introduced for co-ordination, each one trying to do some calculation on paper. Let us have a little more calculation on the land. That would help us much more than having figures tallied and going round from table to table. Where it is necessary to have co-ordination, I am quite sure the Government is competent and ready with machinery for co-ordination also.

My hon. friend Shri Vishram Prasad talked about population that is growing. Unfortunately, I have no power to reduce it. He is right. I do not know if there is anything that we can usefully do. In other countries they do. When Japan wanted to reduce population, they have done it wonderfully well. What a determined nation can do when they are face to face with danger, if anywhere you can see it, you have got to see what these nearly 100 million people of Japan have done in a small country and regulated the population in the way they wanted. That is something that speaks volumes of the determination of the nation when it wants to live and wants to progress. If my hon. friend suggests something of that description, I shall go all out to help him. But, I will tell him that I am not responsible for all this increase of popu-

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lation that he is talking about and the 3½ million tons of food that is really necessary.

Association of peasants is a point that Shri Iqbal Singh raised. It is a very good point. Until that is done, there is no assured future for agriculture. That means, that you must go down into the planning in the village. I cannot do it. The village man, the panchayat, instead of fighting among themselves as to who should be the Chairman or what should happen, should do it. They must really give attention to this. Not that it would immediately happen. We must create an atmosphere, this Parliament must create an atmosphere by which these things would go into the villages and they should feel that they are also responsible, more responsible because they are on the spot, so that, their association could be secured.

I have already referred to ghee and milk referred to by my hon. friend. Therefore, there is nothing really that should cause us anxiety. If hon. Members, from time to time, bring motions like this and try to understand and try to help me, as my hon. friend Shri Inder J. Malhotra has done, we understand that these are the difficulties. I shall refer to locusts and I have finished. Locusts is a problem, which is also like nature. I

do not know wherefrom they come, uninvited. We have not sent any invitation at all. They come from somewhere, they go somewhere and create a lot of havoc and perhaps crores of rupees worth of excellent crops are spoiled. We are doing everything possible. But more than that, we must have all those fighting instruments ready with us. We are not well equipped with them now. I am trying to see whether, if not by exchange at least by barter or by some other process we can get those planes; it is not just one plane that we require, but we require dozens of them; we require at least ten or twelve to begin with in order that wherever such a swarm comes, we can go at once and save that territory from the complete devastation which sometimes these uninvited guests of ours do.

Therefore, by and large, I should say that the future, as far as Indian agriculture is concerned, is very good indeed, and given confidence and endeavour which this House will always give, I am quite certain that we need not be anxious that our future is going to be bleak.

18.16 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, September 5, 1962/Bhadra 14, 1884 (Saka).

[Tuesday, September 4, 1962/Bhadra 13, 1884 (Saka)]

MEMBER SWORN . . .	COLUMNS 5707	WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—contd.		COLUMNS
ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS . . .	5708—53	U.S.Q.	Subject	No.
9 S.Q. Subject				
8 No.				
767 Extension of tea gardens	5708—11	2210	Conciliation proceedings in case of Cantonment Fund Employees' Association, Ambala	5759—60
768 Bund on river Gandak	5711—13	2211	Cashewnut Shell Liquid Processing Factories in Kerala	5760
770 Trade with West Asian countries	5713—17	2212	New paper mills in Kerala	5760
771 Small Scale Industries in Bihar	5717—20	2213	Perfumery industry in Kerala	5761
772 Dandakaranya	5720—22	2214	Accreditation of correspondents	5761
773 Import and Export Policy	5723—26	2215	Information Officers	5761—62
776 Kashmir	5726—31	2216	Accredited correspondents' tours	5762—63
777 Hindi broadcast of proceedings of Parliament	5731—35	2217	Branches of State Trading Corporation	5763—64
779 Indian forces for West Iran	5735—39	2218	Export of Ilmenite	5764
780 Import of Sodium Nitrate	5739—40	2219	Rural Industrial Estates in Punjab	5764—65
781 Trade and economic representatives of India abroad	5741—42	2220	Sericulture industry in Punjab	5765—66
784 Reorganisation of Police Service in Pondicherry	5742—43	2221	Paper mill at Panipat	5766
785 Two Indian nationals kidnapped by Pakistanis	5744—48	2222	Khadi and Village Industries in Punjab	5767
S.N.Q. No.		2223	Khadi and Village Industries in Madras	5767—68
11 Two Indians killed in a raid by the Nepalese forces	5748—51	2224	Exports	5768—69
12 Washing away of Sikkim bridges	5751—53	2225	Arab Common Market	5769
WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS . . .	5753—99	2226	Manipur P.W.D.	5769—70
S.Q. No.		2227	Persons employed in Manipur P.W.D.	5770
769 Scheme of industrial truce	5753—54	2228	Areas in Assam and Tripura under illegal occupation of Pakistan	5770—71
774 Export of textile products	5754	2229	Mallik colony in 24 Paraganas	5771—72
775 Import permits for Goa	5754—55	2230	Bagalkot Cement Co., Ltd.	5772—73
778 Vacancies in International Organisations	5755—56	2231	Coffee plantations	5773—74
782 Hindustan Aluminium at Rihand	5756	2232	Shop assistants in Tripura	5774
735 Life Insurance Scheme in Gujarat	5757	2233	Refugee quarters in Kingsway Camp, Delhi	5775
787 Assets of Indian Joint Stock Companies with Pakistan	5757	2234	A.I.R. staff artists	5775—76
788 Non-ferrous metals for industry	5757—58	2235	Construction of houses for plantation workers	5777—78
789 Export of cotton textiles to Russia	5758			
790 United Nations Emergency Forces	5759			

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS—*contd.*

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
2236	Reservation of beds in Employees State Insurance Scheme Hospital . . .	5778-80
2237	Indians in Ceylon . . .	5779-80
2238	International Fairs at Zagreb, Yugoslavia . . .	5780-81
2239	Sirokipur Spinning and Weaving Mills Ltd. . .	5781
2240	Targets of Rajasthan Third Plan . . .	5782
2241	Aid and loans to Mysore State . . .	5782
2242	Press Information Bureau . . .	5783
2243	Persons registered at Employment Exchanges . . .	5784
2244	Industrial Estates in U.P. Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh . . .	5784-85
2245	Typewriters . . .	5785
2246	Training of apprentices in Government of India Press Press, New Delhi . . .	5785-86
2247	Development of agriculture in Goa . . .	5786
2248	Import of consumer goods for Goa . . .	5786-88
2249	Imported watches seized in Goa, Daman and Diu . . .	5788-89
2250	Proposal for ban on Nuclear tests . . .	5789-90
2251	Textile mill in Bihar . . .	5790-91
2253	Industrial Zones of Bihar and Orissa . . .	5791-92
2254	Production of Tasar cloth in Bihar . . .	5792-93
2256	National Small Industries Corporation Ltd. . .	5793-94
2257	Companies Act . . .	5794
2258	Aspartate Flake Production Project in Mysore . . .	5794-95
2259	Manufacture of playing cards . . .	5795-96
2260	Starting of a Printing Press . . .	5797
2261	Amount sanctioned to Uttar Pradesh . . .	5797-99

CALLING ATTENTION TO
MATTERS OF URGENT
PUBLIC IMPORTANCE 5799-5811

(i) Shri P. C. Boroocha called the attention of the Prime Minister to the reported shooting of Mr. Panting Phom a member of the Interim Body of Nagaland on the 29th August, 1962.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTERS
OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE
—*contd.*

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The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru) made a statement in regard thereto.

(ii) Shri Buta Singh called the attention of the Prime Minister to the reported removal of Indians from the Portuguese colony of Mozambique in contravention of the Agreement signed by the Government of India with the Portuguese Government.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon) made a statement in regard thereto.

(iii) Shri Indrajit Gupta called the attention of the Prime Minister to the attack on the Indian Embassy at Jakarta on 3rd September, 1962 by a crowd of 20,000 Indonesians resulting in extensive damage to property.

The Prime Minister (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru) also made a statement in regard thereto.

6 PAPERS LAID ON THE
TABLE . . .

5811-14

(1) A copy each of the following papers :—

(i) Chinese Note dated the 4th August, 1962.

(ii) Government of India's reply dated the 22nd August, 1962.

(iii) Government of India's note dated the 22nd August, 1962.

(2) A statement on flood situation in the country.

(3) A copy of the Cotton Control (Amendment) Order, 1962 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1071 dated the 11th August, 1962, under sub-section (6) section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.

(4) A copy each of the following papers :—

(i) (a) Annual Report of the Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Company Limited, Ootacamund, for the year

PAPERS LAID ON THE
TABLE—contd.

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1961-62, along with the the Audited Accounts and the comments of the comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956.

(b) Review by the Government on the working of the above Company.

(ii) Report of the Organisational Committee for Small Scale Industries.

(5) A copy each of the following Rules under sub-section (3) of section 37 of the Apprentices Act, 1961:—

(a) The Central Apprenticeship Council Rules, 1962 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 608 dated the 28th April, 1962.

(b) The Apprenticeship Rules, 1962 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1134 dated the 28th August, 1962.

(6) A copy each of the following papers:—

(a) Report on the accident in the the Sitanala Colliery on the 19th July, 1962.

(b) Statement regarding ratification by the Government of India of the Instrument for the Amendment of the Constitution of the International Labour Organisation, 1962.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA . . .

5814

Secretary reported the following messages from Rajya Sabha:—

(i) That at its sitting held on the 3rd September, 1962, Rajya Sabha had passed without any amendment the Constitution (Thirteenth Amendment) Bill, 1962, passed by Lok Sabha on the 28th August, 1962.

(ii) That at its sitting held on the 3rd September, 1962, Rajya Sabha had agreed without any amendment to the State of Nagaland Bill, 1962, passed by Lok Sabha on the 29th August, 1962.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE . . .

5814-16

The following Members were granted leave of absence from the sittings of the House:—

- (1) Shri F. P. Gaekwad, (2) Shri Rananjaya Sinh, (3) Shri Joachim Alva, (4) Shri Panampilli Govinda Menon, (5) Shri Ghyasuddin Ahmed (6) Shri A. K. Gopalan, (7) Dr. Panjabrao S. Deshmukh (8) Shri Kamalanayan Bajaj, (9) Sardar Surjit Singh Majithia, (10) Lt. Col. Maharakumar Dr. Vijaya Ananda of Vizianagaram (11) Shri Nath Pai, and (12) Shrimati Shakuntala Devi.

BILL INTRODUCED . . .

5815-16

The Converts Marriage Dissolution Bill, 1962.

REPORT OF BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE ADDED . . .

5816-17

Sixth Report was adopted.

BILLS PASSED . . .

5818-22, 5822-5975

(i) Further discussion on the motion to consider the Sugarcane Control (Additional Powers) Bill and amendments thereto moved on 3-9-62 was concluded. On the amendment for circulation of the Bill the House divided, Ayes 45; Noes 248, and the amendment was negatived. The other amendment for reference of the Bill to a Select Committee was also negatived. The motion to consider the Bill was adopted. On an amendment to clause 2 moved by Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath the House divided, Ayes 34; Noes 182, and the amendment was accordingly negatived. The Bill was passed.

(ii) The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri) moved that the Constitution (Fourteenth Amendment) Bill be taken into consideration. The House divided, Ayes 297; Noes nil. The Motion was adopted by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting.

BILL PASSED—*contd.*

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same formula applied to the motions for adoption of clauses 2 to 7 and the motion to pass the Bill as amended, the results of divisions being as under :

Clause 2—Ayes 295; Noes Nil.

Clause 3—Ayes 297; Noes 2.

Clause 4 (as amended)—Ayes 295; Noes Nil.

Clauses 5 to 7—Ayes 298; Noes Nil.

Clause 1 Enacting formula and the Long Title were adopted straightaway.

Motion to pass the Bill, as amended—Ayes 293; Noes Nil.

The Bill, as amended, was passed.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

5975—94

Shri Inder J. Malhotra raised a half-an-hour discussion on points arising out of the answer given on the 7th August, 1962 to Starred Question No. 58 regarding food production.

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri S. K. Patil) replied to the discussion.

AGENDA FOR WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1962/BHADRA 14, 1884 (Saka)

Consideration and passing of the following Bills

- (i) The Oil and Natural Gas Commission (Amendment) Bill; and
- (ii) The Industries (Development and Regulation) Amendment Bill. And discussion on Flood situation in Assam, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh.