



Friday,
1st May, 1953

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE

OFFICIAL REPORT

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PARLIAMENT SECRETARIAT
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THE
PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES
(Part I—Questions and Answers)
OFFICIAL REPORT

2629

2630

HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE

Friday, 1st May, 1953.

*The House met at a Quarter Past Eight
of the Clock*

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

AIR ACCIDENT NEAR LUCKNOW

*1759. Sardar Hukam Singh: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether any enquiry was instituted into the AVRO Anson crash that occurred on the 20th February, 1950 near Lucknow;

(b) if so, whether the report of the enquiry has been received;

(c) whether Government propose to place a copy of the Report on the Table of the House; and

(d) whether all precautions had been taken before giving the pilot the necessary clearance form?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. I lay on the Table of the House a copy of the accident report. [Placed in Library. See No. S-48/53.]

(d) Yes, Sir.

Sardar Hukam Singh: What was the number of Anson planes that were purchased by Government for use in India?

Shri Raj Bahadur: It is difficult for me to quote from memory, but a number of them were purchased.

Sardar Hukam Singh: Is it a fact that some Rs. 60 lakhs were spent on these Anson planes and it was at once reported that they were useless,

and as a matter of fact, they are not working now?

Shri Raj Bahadur: This question relates to a particular accident. If the entire purchase deal of the Anson planes is to be discussed, I would require specific notice for giving figures about that.

Sardar Hukam Singh: May I know the result of the enquiry? Was the accident due to some defect in the machine or some deficiency in the air traffic control?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I would refer the hon. Member to the report, particularly the concluding portion, where it says that the accident is attributable to lack of experience in flying in bad weather conditions and manoeuvring too close to the ground in insufficient visibility.

Shri Joachim Alva: Did the aircraft take off in the morning or in the night when there was full visibility in moonlight?

Shri Raj Bahadur: It took off at about 7-15 in the morning.

Shri Joachim Alva: Were the crew properly licensed?

Shri Raj Bahadur: There was only one trainee, Mr. Bhatnagar, who held a licence.

Shri Joachim Alva: Was the aircraft correctly loaded?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Yes, it was. It was a sort of test flight or practice flight. The trainee had been licensed.

Shri Sarmah: When the Air Corporations are about to come into existence, why is the Ministry contemplating to give away some large number of Curtis Commandos for a song?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It does not arise out of this.

HINDI TELEGRAMS FOR CHAPRA TELEGRAPH OFFICE

*1760. **Shri M. N. Singh:** (a) Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state whether a list of telegraph offices which receive and deliver telegrams in Hindi has been circulated to all post offices?

(b) Why Hindi Telegrams in Bombay for Chapra Telegraph Office are not received?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes.

(b) The intimation of the introduction of the Hindi Telegraph Service at Chapra was not sent by the Postmaster-General, Bihar Circle, Patna. The Bombay Telegraph offices were thus unaware of it. Suitable instructions have, however, been issued to all the offices in Bombay Circle. An upto-date list for the whole of India of the Telegraph offices where telegrams in Hindi are booked or delivered is being printed and it will be distributed to all offices throughout the country.

Shri C. D. Pande: Is it a fact that in places where there is provision for Hindi telegrams, the service is not being utilised by the public at all?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I cannot say that it is not at all being utilised, but it is not being utilised to the extent or degree that we would like it to be utilised.

Shri Bansal: Are there separate telegraphists for Hindi?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Where we are not using the trunk telephone for this service, we have to have separate telegraphists specially trained for this purpose.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: Is it a fact that Hindi telegrams are unduly delayed in transmission?

Shri Raj Bahadur: No. Sir. On the contrary, they are transmitted somewhat earlier.

Shri Sarangadhar Das: Is the cost of telegrams in Hindi higher than the cost of telegrams transmitted in English?

Shri Raj Bahadur: That is so, and in the transitional stage of development, that is bound to be so.

श्री भक्त इर्सन: क्या मंत्रालय ने कोई ऐसी योजना बनायी है कि कृषि वर्षों

में सब तार घरों से हिन्दी के तार दिये जा सकें?

श्री राज बहादुर: योजना बनायी तो नहीं है, लेकिन बनाने का विचार तीव्रता के साथ विचाराधीन है।

Shri Krishnacharya Joshi: May I know the number of telegraph offices which receive telegrams in Hindi?

Shri Raj Bahadur: About one hundred.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether the Hindi teleprinter installed at Nainital during the Congress session has been installed in any post office in India?

Shri Raj Bahadur: We are now embarking on an ambitious programme of manufacturing Hindi teleprinters on a commercial scale. We have also been able to complete a few. In course of time, we propose to install Hindi teleprinters on a wider scale.

Shri Bansal: What is the average of telegrams in Hindi per Hindi telegraphist as compared to a telegraphist who deals with English telegrams?

Shri Raj Bahadur: That depends. It differs from station to station. I could not hear the Question Sir.

PRICE OF U.P. RICE IN MADRAS

*1764. **Shri N. M. Lingam:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Madras Government has represented to the Centre regarding the prohibitive price of Uttar Pradesh rice?

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

Shri N. M. Lingam: May I know the reason for the higher price of U.P. rice, and are Government satisfied that the price is commensurate with the better quality claimed for this rice?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: There are four varieties of rice coming from. Only the first variety costs a little bit higher than rice from any other part of India. It is because of its superfine quality. The fine U.P. rice is really fine.

Shri Achuthan: May I know what quantity of rice will be available from U.P. to other States in this year?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: Last year, they surrendered some 50,000 tons. This year, so far they have exported about 30,000 tons to other deficit areas in other States.

Shri Achuthan: Did the Central Government enquire into the cost of production or cost of cultivation of this rice where they charge a higher price than that which obtains in other States?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: It is estimated that, generally speaking, it is costlier to grow rice in U.P. than in any other place in India.

Shri N. M. Lingam: Is it a fact that when the South was in the throes of acute shortage, U.P. was demanding its pound of flesh?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. Let there be no aspersion. I do not know whether it is flesh or not.

Shri A. M. Thomas: May I enquire whether the price of U.P. rice is higher than even imported rice?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: The first variety is

Shri Ramachandra Reddi: May I know the price difference between the U.P. rice and the Madras rice?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: The first U.P. variety costs about Rs. 32 per maund. In Madras, the price is between Rs. 18 and 20.

Shri K. K. Basu: So far as rice production is concerned, has the hon. Minister ascertained whether the U.P. agriculturists get the same rate of profit as the agriculturists in other parts of India?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We are straying away from the question.

Shri Sarangadhar Das: May I know if the price of Orissa rice is much lower than U.P. rice, and what is the reason why the Orissa rice is still sold at a low price?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: When the procurement prices were fixed, they were fixed taking into consideration various important factors, the most important one being the then ruling price. Even under normal circumstances when there was no price control, the price of rice in Orissa always used to be lower, because Orissa is highly surplus in rice. When the procurement prices were fixed four or five years ago, the then ruling price in the market was taken into

consideration. That explains the position.

Shri C. D. Pande: Are Government aware that consumers in U.P. are paying higher price for rice than consumers in other States?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: That is why we have stopped procurement in U.P. now.

Shri Sarangadhar Das: Do not Government feel that the price fixed some five years ago should be changed now in view of the changed circumstances?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: Yes. We do change in some cases. Last year, we effected some change in the procurement price in Madras, Coorg and other places. In Orissa, the position is that they can levy a cess and utilise the proceeds from it for the improvement of the rice growing areas. They are getting about Rs. 40 lakhs from the cess alone.

Shri Sarangadhar Das: May I know the quantum of cess levied on rice, Sir?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: Eight annas per md. on rice exported outside Orissa.

Kumari Annie Mascarenha: May I know, Sir, whether it is the privilege of U.P. to get a better price for rice, sugar and everything produced there?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Why all these insinuations? He says the inhabitants of U.P. themselves pay the same price for first-class rice produced in U.P.

Shri N. M. Lingam: Is it a fact that procurement of rice through the State agency has stopped in U.P. because no other State wants U.P. rice?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: That is one of the reasons.

RAILWAY HOSPITALS AT KHARAGPUR AND ADRA

*1765. **Shri K. K. Basu:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been reported troubles in the Railway Hospitals at Kharagpur and Adra;

(b) if so, who is responsible for it and what steps have been taken;

(c) who is the Chief Medical Officer in the Railway and when he was appointed; and

(d) who are the District Medical Officers in the Hospitals at Adra and Kharagpur?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). Yes. There were two reports of trouble in the Railway Hospital at Kharagpur, details in regard to which are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix XI, annexure No. 1.]

There was no trouble in Railway Hospital at Adra.

(c) Dr. P. N. Gokhale, M.B.B.S., D.O., D.O.M.S., F.R.C.S., D.P.H., is the Chief Medical Officer on the Railway. He was promoted as Chief Medical Officer on 8-11-1947 in which capacity he was confirmed on 15-4-1948.

(d) The District Medical Officer of Adra is Dr. G. H. Vaze, M.B.B.S., M.S., and the District Medical Officer of Kharagpur is Dr. A. S. Arora, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.E., L.R.F.P.S., L.M., D.T.M. & H., D.P.H.

Shri K. K. Basu: May we know whether in the Railway Hospital at Adra, there was an allegation against this particular doctor that he kicked one of the patients in the hospital?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: It has not come to our notice yet, Sir.

Shri K. K. Basu: Is it true that due to the misbehaviour of this Chief Medical Officer, Dr. Gokhale, and the partiality shown to a certain individual, a number of medical officers, about ten, engaged in this particular hospital have either resigned or been forced to leave service during the last one year?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: We do not accept that contention. No specific allegations to that effect have come to our notice.

Shri K. K. Basu: Is it a fact that ten people have resigned or been forced to resign? That must be within the notice of Government.

The Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri L. B. Shastri): That is not correct. Perhaps, only one doctor has resigned, but she has resigned on other grounds. Although there were complaints and an enquiry was made into that particular case, it was found that she did not resign on account of this doctor, the Chief Medical Officer there, but on other grounds.

Shri K. K. Basu: Is it true that one doctor, named Sen Gupta, who was an expert in pathology was forced to leave service because of the behaviour of Dr. Gokhale and he actually appointed a much too junior officer in charge of the pathological department?

Shri L. B. Shastri: We have no such information about that particular case. If the Member so desires, I am prepared to look into that.

Shri K. K. Basu: Is the Government prepared to hold an enquiry if certain specific reports are sent on this matter?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member must first write to the Government and then see what happens.

MECHANIZATION OF POSTAL SERVICES

*1767. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some British postal officials have come to India under the Colombo Plan to advise the Government of India on the mechanization of postal services;

(b) how long those officials will stay in India; and

(c) whether Government have already drawn up any scheme on the mechanization of postal services?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes. Two British experts have come to India under the Technical Assistance of the Colombo Plan.

(b) About 9 months.

(c) No; it will be done after receipt of their report.

Shri Bansal: Is this mechanisation consistent with the Government's policy to increase employment in the country by using.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Large questions of policy ought not to be asked either by way of a question or by way of a supplementary question.

Shri Bansal: It is not a question of policy, Sir. We have been passing resolutions on the floor of this House for the development of khadi and now the Government is going in for mechanisation of postal services, I want to know whether these policies are consistent.

Shri Raj Bahadur: I may only say, Sir, that it is consistent with the policy

of making the service as efficient, expeditious and quick as possible because the criterion for the efficiency of postal service lies in its speed and expeditiousness. As such we have to keep in line with the expeditiousness and speed of the service in other countries. Of course, a very minute fraction of the staff may be rendered surplus as a result of the mechanisation. But, it will not result in large-scale reduction of our staff.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Arising out of answer to part (c), may I know what the nature of the scheme that has been drawn by the Government is? May I know whether these officers are attached to the Ministry or whether they are working separately?

Shri Raj Bahadur: We have to leave the *modus operandi* to be determined by the experts themselves. We have attached one under study from our own department to help us even after these officers have left.

Shri Bansal: Is this criterion of efficiency going to be reserved for Government departments alone?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No, no; it is expected of every one.

Shri K. K. Basu: May we know whether as a result of this mechanisation of the postal services, there is a likelihood of our expansion scheme in the rural areas being affected adversely?

Shri Raj Bahadur: No, Sir. One part of the scheme will not be allowed to be affected prejudicially by another.

Shri Bansal: How will this retrenched personnel be absorbed?

Shri Raj Bahadur: It is too premature to say what will be the quantum of retrenchment if at all.

MEMORANDUM FROM DELHI MAIL MOTOR SERVICE WORKERS

*1768. **Shri Bheekha Bhai:** (a) Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state whether Government have received any memorandum from the union of Delhi Mail Motor Service Workers?

(b) If so, what are the main grievances contained in the memorandum?

(c) What steps do Government propose to take in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). A memorandum has been re-

ceived, but it deals with matters concerning the management of the Delhi Mail Motor Service.

(c) Does not arise.

Shri Bheekha Bhai: May I know Sir, when some of the concessions enjoyed by the workers have been discontinued by this department?

Shri Raj Bahadur: As I said, Sir, the Director of Postal Services met the representatives of the Union and they discussed many points, but they mostly concerned the efficiency and the desirability of running the department more economically.

Shri Bheekha Bhai: May I know Sir, whether one of the grievances is the low salary paid to them?

Shri Raj Bahadur: That is a larger question; I do not think it was discussed.

DEFALCATION OF MONEY OF POSTAL EMPLOYEES

*1769. **Shri K. P. Sinha:** Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that number of cases in regard to misappropriation or defalcation of public money by postal employees is increasing since 1948;

(b) whether it is a fact that only 10 to 15 per cent. of such cases end in conviction; and

(c) the total amount spent over litigation in the years 1951 and 1952, separately?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes. The actual number of cases is given below:

1948-49	...	226
1949-50	...	304
1950-51	...	463
1951-52	...	548

(b) The percentage of convictions has been as given below:—

1948-49	...	25 percent.
1949-50	...	16.80 percent.
1950-51	...	16.30 percent.
1951-52	...	13.6 percent.

(c) The amount spent during 1950-51 and 1951-52 was Rs. 7,013 and 7,573 respectively.

Shri K. P. Sinha: May I know, Sir, the total amount of defalcation?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The total figure for 1951-52 was Rs. 4,31,000.

Shri K. P. Sinha: May I know, Sir, whether any other steps have been taken by the Government besides legal proceedings for the recovery of this money?

Shri Raj Bahadur: We are taking all possible steps. The number of post offices has increased from 26000 in 1948 to 42000 but the number of supervisory posts has not increased proportionately. Whereas in 1948-49 the number of supervisory posts were 717 in 1951-52 they were only 786. So, on the one hand, the rise in the number of post offices has been 60 per cent. whereas the increase in the supervisory staff has been only 6 per cent.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know, Sir, whether the Government have assessed the reasons because of which this defalcation has been going on increasing year by year?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I have pointed out just now that one of them is the inadequate increase in the number of supervisory staff. The increase in Supervisory staff required as a result of the increase in number of post offices could not be made on account of financial stringency but we could not refuse the expansion of postal Services on this account. Apart from that the time also of the present supervisory staff is taken away in examining proposals for opening new post offices etc. Then the question of accommodation is also there which renders supervision and proper control rather difficult.

Shri K. P. Sinha: May I know, Sir, the steps taken by Government for the recovery of these amounts besides legal proceedings?

Shri Raj Bahadur: We deputed one Special Officer last year to go into the question. He has made some recommendations and they are being examined.

Shri K. K. Basu: May we know whether such defalcations are proportionately high in the urban areas and also in one particular category of employees?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Unfortunately not. As a matter of fact, village postmen are more responsible for it because it is easy for them to misappropriate the values of money orders and other things; as also the extra-departmental post masters because of the lack of supervision which we are finding very difficult; that also accounts for it.

Shri Kelappan: May I know, Sir, the amount defalcated in 1951-52 and the amount realised?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I have just now given that amount—it is Rs. 4,31,000.

Shri Kelappan: The amount realised?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I am sorry I cannot give that amount.

Shri Muniswamy: May I know whether in any of these cases private individuals are involved or only Government employees are concerned?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Mostly Government employees: I do not know whether any private individuals are involved in these cases.

RAILWAY FARES ON KALKA-SIMLA SECTION

*1770. **Prof. D. C. Sharma:** (a) Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether the third class railway fare on Kalka-Simla Section of the Northern Railway is higher than the lower class bus fare and the inter-class bus fare; and the Railway inter-class fare is higher than the upper class bus fare and the car fare?

(b) Is there any proposal to reduce the railway fares on the Kalka-Simla Section of the Northern Railway?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Presumably the hon. Member is referring to fares between Kalka and Simla and if so, the answer is in the affirmative except that the inter class rail fare is lower than the fare for the front seat in a car.

(b) No.

Prof. D. C. Sharma: May I know, Sir, how the per-mile fare on the Simla-Kalka railway compares with the per-mile fare for the railways on the plains?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: It is in the ratio of 1:4.

Prof. D. C. Sharma: May I know, Sir, if the traffic carried by Kalka-Simla Railway is one the upward grade or on the downward grade?

Shri Bansal: It is both ways—it goes up and comes down.

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: It is difficult to say which way. But the fact is that the railway train from Kalka to Simla takes approximately six hours, whereas the bus takes about three and half hours. That is the reason why buses are more popular.

MOBILE POST OFFICES IN PUNJAB

*1771. Prof. D. C. Sharma: (a) Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state whether mobile post offices are working in any towns of the Punjab?

(b) If not, is there any proposal to start mobile post office in any towns in that State?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) No.

(b) No; the policy of Government hitherto was to introduce Mobile Post Offices in towns with a population of more than five lakhs. There is no such town in the Punjab. The question whether the Mobile Post Office service should be extended, or continued where it exists, is under examination.

Prof. D. C. Sharma: Is it not a fact, Sir, that the population of Amritsar is in the neighbourhood of 5 lakhs?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The population is a fact.

Prof. D. C. Sharma: Is it not necessary that mobile post offices should be made use of more for rural areas than for urban areas?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I have just now said that the whole question whether mobile post offices should be extended to rural areas or town areas, or whether it should be continued at all where it exists is under examination.

Shri K. K. Basu: May we know how many of the towns having more than five lakhs population have already got mobile post offices?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Bombay, Ahmedabad, Poona, Calcutta and Hyderabad.

TOURIST HOME AT MAHABALIPURAM

*1772. Shri N. P. Damodaran: (a) Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state whether Government have under consideration a proposal to build a tourist home at Mahabalipuram and to open a tourist centre in South India?

(b) If so, when will the tourist home be built and where will the tourist centre be opened?

(c) What will be the nature and purpose of the tourist centre?

(d) Will the cost of construction of the home and the expenses for the said centre be borne by the Central Government or by the State Governments?

(e) Is any place in Kerala, including Travancore-Cochin and Malabar, being considered for locating the tourist centre?

(f) Which are the places in South India likely to be developed into tourist centres for the benefit of Indian and foreign tourists?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) to (d), Mahabalipuram is a famous tourist centre in the South. Accommodation facilities available there are however not adequate, and the State Government have now prepared plans for the construction of a Rest House at a cost of Rs. 1.38 lakhs. The State Government have suggested that the Government of India should share the cost of this Rest House. The question is under consideration.

(e) and (f). In a country of India's size with a wealth of archaeological monuments the number of places of tourist interest is not inconsiderable. Development of a particular place as a tourist centre depends upon the availability of accommodation and its accessibility. The question of development of a particular tourist centre is primarily for the consideration of the State Government concerned.

Shri N. P. Damodaran: May I know, Sir, whether there is any proposal to develop Cape Comorin or the Periyar Lake in Travancore-Cochin as a tourist centre?

Shri Alagesan: As I said it is primarily for the State Government concerned. We are not aware of any such proposal. Perhaps the State Government may be having it under consideration.

Shri Punnoose: May I know, Sir, whether it is under the consideration of Government to make a place like Edapalayam which was visited by the hon. the Prime Minister recently a tourist centre by providing sufficient accommodation there?

Shri Alagesan: I have already replied it is for the State Government to consider. If the State Government considers that it can be developed as a tourist centre certainly it can be done.

FISKA DEVELOPMENT SCHEME

*1773. Shri N. P. Damodaran: (a) Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether Government are aware that a number of roads constructed under the Fiska Development Scheme in Madras are unlikely to be used as roads for want of level-

crossings at places where these roads cross the railway lines?

(b) Is it a fact that the public, Panchayat Boards and non-official road Construction Committees, who have constructed such roads are being asked to deposit huge sums of money with the Railway Administration for the provision and maintenance of these level-crossings, if the same are to be provided by the Railway?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) No specific cases of roads constructed under Fiska Development Scheme have so far been referred to the Southern Railway Administration for provision of level crossings to connect the roads constructed.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri N. P. Damodaran: Is it not a fact that the Collector of Malabar represented to the railway administration that a level crossing should be provided at a place called Peringadi near Mahe, just on the border of French Mahe, for a road constructed by the people under the Fiska Development Scheme?

Shri Alagesan: He may have represented, if the hon. Member makes a special reference to that I shall enquire.

Shri N. P. Damodaran: In reply to Mr. Nambiar's question during the last session the hon. Minister replied that representations had been received from a Panchayat Board for the construction of a level-crossing at a place called Peringadi?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is it sufficient reason for the hon. Minister to remember every such representation.

Shri Damodara Menon: But the hon. Minister stated that no representations have been received.

Shri Alagesan: The question was with reference to roads constructed under the Fiska Development Scheme. I do not know whether the particular level-crossing which the hon. Member has in mind comes under this.

Shri N. P. Damodaran: It comes under that.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister cannot carry all the information in his head.

Shri N. P. Damodaran: Since this country is supposed to be a welfare State, are the Government considering the desirability of providing amenities to the public at Government cost?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Alagesan: They are governed by definite rules.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question hour is meant to elicit information and hon. Members cannot indulge in arguments.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: Are there any rules for providing level-crossings?

Shri Alagesan rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is he going to read the whole book?

सेठ अचल सिंह : क्या गवर्नर्मेंट यह मुनासिब नहीं समझती है कि जितने रेलवे कार्सिस्ट हैं उन को अन्डर प्राउन्ड कर दिया जाय जिस से टाइम और मनी दोनों की सेविंग हो ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : कहां पर ?

सेठ अचल सिंह : सब जगह ।

रेल तथा यातायात मंत्री (श्री एल० शौ० शास्त्री) : अन्डर प्राउन्ड काम जितना कम हो उतना अच्छा है ।

REDUCTION IN RAILWAY RATES FOR TRANSPORT OF GROUNDNUT

*1775. **Shri Ramachandra Reddi:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) which company or companies applied for a reduction of railway rates for the transport of groundnut;

(b) whether there was a revision of rates for groundnut on their applications;

(c) if so, what is the revised rate;

(d) whether there is reduction in revenue to the Railways on that account;

(e) if so, how much; and

(f) whether other categories of oil seeds are now enjoying a similar concession in rates?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Messrs. Modi Food Products Company Ltd. Modinagar, Meerut District.

(b) Yes, as a result of the Railway Rates Tribunal's decision on their application.

(c) Groundnuts (without shells) are now charged at the 4th class rate at Railway Risk and when in wagon loads at WL/H scale at Railway Risk subject to the minimum weight for charge of 450 maunds per four-wheeled B. G. wagon, 300 maunds for 4-wheeled M. G. wagon and 180 per four-wheeled N. G. wagon.

(d) Yes.

(e) About 10 lakhs of rupees per annum.

(f) There was no reduction in the rates for other categories of oilseeds. The rates for groundnuts were reduced to the level of those applicable to other oilseeds.

Shri Ramachandra Reddi: May I know how long this reduction has been in effect?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: The reduction has been there with effect from 1st October, 1951.

Shri Muniswamy: When a particular decision is taken in one Railway does it hold good for all the Railways?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: Yes.

Shri Dabhi: Is it not a fact that this reduction in railway rates on groundnut will encourage the oil mill industries as against the *ghani* oil industry?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We are going into questions of policy.

AIR NAVIGATION

*1778. **Shri S. C. Samanta:** Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the revised meteorological procedure adopted to ensure the greater safety of air navigation;

(b) how far the International Organisations have helped us in the matter;

(c) whether further improvements in the matter are under contemplation; and

(d) if so, what they are?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix XI, annexure No. 2.]

(c) Yes.

(d) Supply of meteorological information relating to high altitudes in the atmosphere between 40,000 to 50,000 feet at which jet aircrafts normally fly.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know to what extent air accidents have decreased since the introduction of this revised meteorological procedure?

Shri Raj Bahadur: It is very difficult to make an estimate so early as to what extent accidents have decreased or increased since the introduction of this. But it has to be presumed that the introduction of this new procedure is definitely an improvement and, as mentioned in the statement, it has been devised by international bodies.

Shri S. C. Samanta: According to the procedure laid down by the I.C.A.O. an Area Meteorological Broadcasting Station was opened at Bombay in August, 1952. May I know whether any more such stations have been opened in India?

Shri Raj Bahadur: We have got the Meteorological Watch offices at four places, namely Bombay, Delhi, Calcutta and Madras.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether the preparation of additional surface synoptic chart is being continued in the main stations?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I cannot go deep into the technicalities, but I can say that so far as the briefing of pilots is concerned it is being fully adhered to. So far as giving them written forecasts is concerned it is also being adhered to. Transmission of warnings against adverse weather conditions is also being done. And a constant watch about the changes in weather is also being kept to keep the pilots in flight informed.

Shri T. N. Singh: May I know whether the Poona Meteorological Station does not cover the giving of all this information?

Shri Raj Bahadur: This concerns flights, and for that purpose we have got these four areas.

RESEARCH IN AIR TRAVEL

*1781. **Shri L. J. Singh:** (a) Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state whether it is a fact that more comfortable air travel and reduction of bumpiness along some of India's air routes are among objectives of the research now being conducted by the Civil Aviation Department?

(b) Has the Department collected any data on vertical gusts of wind prevailing over some of the air routes in the country?

(c) If so, what are they and how far will they go to help achieve some of the objectives above?

(d) What is the progress so far made in this field?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) No, Sir. The objective of the research is safer air travel.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). I lay a statement on the Table of the House giving the required information. [See Appendix XI, annexure No. 3.]

Shri L. J. Singh: May I know what are the names of the air routes over which the vertical gusts of wind prevail?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The gusts of wind can of course affect any aircraft in flight.

An Hon. Member: He wants the air routes.

Shri L. J. Singh: May I know whether the air routes over Bengal and Manipur and the hilly regions of Tripura and Assam are included in some of the air routes over which the particular gusts of wind prevail?

Shri Raj Bahadur: It is difficult for me to specify all the various air routes on which we experience rather bad spells of weather. But normally it depends upon the Indian conditions of season. In the rainy season in Assam, as well as in the desert areas, there occur thunder storms and other storms and so on and so forth.

Shri L. J. Singh: In the statement I find that Delhi to Calcutta and Bombay to Delhi are the known air routes over which the bumps are experienced. The air routes over Manipur and Bengal and Assam and Tripura are not included there. Do I understand that there is less bumpiness on these lines?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I admit my inability to enter into an argument about this highly technical matter which is yet a subject of research.

Shri L. J. Singh: May I know whether the International Civil Aviation Organisation has helped India in the research work in this field, and if so how far research has been made?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The I.C.A.O. does help all the countries so far as it can

with the research knowledge that they have got.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: May I know if the Air Line Companies which were commissioned by the Director-General of Civil Aviation to investigate into the prevalence of gusts of winds have submitted their report?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I do not think so.

IRREGULARITIES IN ALLOTMENT OF WAGONS. BY EASTERN RAILWAY

*1782. **Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether Government's attention has been drawn to complaints from collieries in Bihar and West Bengal regarding alleged irregularities by the Eastern Railway authorities in the matter of allotments of loading space on railway and assisted sidings?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): Yes. The matter is being looked into.

RAJAKIMANDI RAILWAY STATION

*1784. **Seth Achal Singh:** (a) Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state by what time the newly proposed Rajakimandi station at Agra will be completed and how much money will be spent thereon?

(b) How many stations will be closed after its construction?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Although it is not possible to indicate at present the exact time by which the new Rajakimandi Station will be completed, it is expected to be ready by the end of the year 1955-56.

(b) The new station will be in replacement of the existing Rajakimandi station and no other station is proposed to be closed at this stage.

सेठ अचल सिंह : क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि यह जो राजा की मंडी का स्टेशन बनाने जा रहा है इसके लिए कितने रुपये का एस्टीमेट रखा गया है ?

Shri Alagesan: 9.5 lakhs.

EXPORT OF TAPIOCA

***1785. Kumari Annie Mascarene:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether food scarcity is caused in Travancore-Cochin State by export of Tapioca and Tapioca Starch outside the State; and

(b) whether complaints have reached Government that the State Government are ignoring complaints from people against export of Tapioca?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) Exports of raw tapioca from the State are banned since 1st June, 1952. The ban on conversion of tapioca into starch and other industrial products as also on the export of such products was lifted on 21st October 1952. Some scarcity was reported on the lifting of the ban but the State Government have since taken action to control the price and distribution of tapioca at fair price through ration shops.

(b) No.

Kumari Annie Mascarene: May I know whether Government is aware that this export of tapioca has raised the price of tapioca per lb. and the poor people find it difficult to purchase tapioca which is their staple food?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: Export of raw tapioca from Travancore (which is the poor man's food there) is banned. It is no longer being exported to other countries.

Kumari Annie Mascarene: I do not mean export outside India. I am referring to export to other Provinces.

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: Even before that, it is banned. Only the products prepared out of raw tapioca are being exported from Travancore.

Kumari Annie Mascarene: That is exactly what I want to know.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let us not enter into an argument.

Kumari Annie Mascarene: The products of tapioca are exported so much so that all the tapioca is converted into starch and the people get no food.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is an argument.

Kumari Annie Mascarene: Has Government taken any steps to prevent it or restrict it?

Shri Namdhari: What is tapioca?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: Tapioca is a root crop which is used for human consumption.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member evidently wants to know why, when this is the poor man's food, tapioca is allowed to be converted into various other products and exported in different forms?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: Other products like starch used to be manufactured out of this tapioca in this country from time immemorial but there was a ban on the manufacture of other products out of tapioca a year ago. The net result was that accumulation of tapioca in Travancore reached to such an extent that the prices went below the economic prices. It told on the production of tapioca itself. I can give you the figures. In 1951, the production was 13 lakhs tons, in 1952, it was 14 lakhs tons. In 1952-53, on account of the ban it went to 8 lakhs tons, a decrease of 6 lakhs tons because the agriculturists switch on to that crop which fetches them more money and the cultivation suffered because of the uneconomic price.

Shri A. M. Thomas: May I know whether it is not a fact that export has been permitted on the recommendations of a Committee presided over by Dr. P. J. Thomas, Ex-Economic Adviser to the Government of India, constituted to enquire into the desirability or otherwise of exporting tapioca starch and the Government acted on the recommendations of that Committee?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: The hon. Member is correct. When the prices went below the economic price, there was so much pressure in the country that the Government had to appoint a Committee and that Tapioca Enquiry Committee went into the whole matter and on the recommendation of that Committee, the ban on export of products and manufactures of tapioca has now been lifted.

Shri A. M. Thomas: May I further enquire whether the ban was removed when it was found that in several gardens where tapioca cultivation was raised, the gardeners were not even able to take the crop for lack of demand and prices were very low?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: It is true, Sir.

Some Hon. Member rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Hon. Members should not simultaneously start asking questions.

Shri Punnoose: Has it come to the notice of the Government that the State Government have been imposing and lifting the ban off and on without a regular policy in this matter?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: Only once they had to lift it on the recommendations of the Tapioca Enquiry Committee.

Shri Bansal: This question about tapioca is being raised on the floor of the House again and again. Will the hon. Minister please place a sample of it on the Table of the House?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: I will try to do it.

Shri G. P. Sinha: May I know the price of tapioca products in comparison with other starch food products?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: I am not able to give that. In January 1952 the price was Rs. 6 per maund whereas in December 1952 it was Rs. 4/- per maund. It has decreased, not increased.

Shri Thanu Pillai: May I know how much of this tapioca export is compensated by the rice imports for the poor man's food?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: We have given to Travancore-Cochin this year more than about 3 lakhs tons of rice. We have not given so much last year. This year we have given them more rice.

Shri Punnoose: Will the Government be pleased to go into this question and advise the Travancore-Cochin Government to follow a certain policy?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is a suggestion for action.

Shri Punnoose: Is there any proposal to follow a policy that will help the small producer and at the same time help the poor consumer?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: We will look into the matter.

CIVIL AIR PILOTS

*1786. **Shri Punnoose:** (a) Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state whether the examination of the Report submitted by M.A. Master Committee appointed to inquire into training of civil air pilots has since been concluded?

(b) Do Government propose to lay a copy of the Report on the Table of the House?

(c) What is the number of unemployed pilots up to 31st March, 1953 and what licence do they hold?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) No, Sir.

(b) As stated in the reply to Shri N. M. Lingam's unstarred question No. 153 on the 18th February 1953, it is proposed to publish the main recommendations of the Committee at an early date.

(c) As far as is known to the Civil Aviation Department, there are 120 pilots with current 'B' licences who are unemployed at present.

Shri Punnoose: I did not hear the answer to part (c) of the question.

Shri Raj Bahadur: As far as is known to the Civil Aviation Department, there are 120 pilots with current 'B' licences who are unemployed at present.

Shri Punnoose: May I know when this Committee was appointed?

Shri Raj Bahadur: It was appointed sometime last year. I cannot give a specific date.

Shri Punnoose: May I know when this Report was submitted by the Committee?

Shri Raj Bahadur: About January, Sir.

Shri Joachim Alva: Has the Civil Aviation Department got any plan by which these unemployed pilots may be employed and are they in touch with the air lines to find out whether there are vacancies?

Shri Raj Bahadur: We try to help them as best as we can. On our part we have relaxed the qualifications and conditions for recruitment to the posts of Assistant Aerodrome Officers. The previous arrangement was that only those pilots who had 1000 hours of flying at their credit could be selected. Now pilots with 200 hours of flying and a pass degree in Intermediate Science can also be employed. As a result of that, some of them have been employed.

Shri K. C. Sodha: What is the number of air pilots under training now besides those who are out of employment?

Shri Raj Bahadur: It is not possible for me to give a firm answer.

Shri Jaipal Singh: What is the total amount of expenditure incurred by the Master Committee in this work?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Rs. 77,000/-.

Shri G. P. Sinha: How many foreigners are employed in this country as pilots?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Their number is less than 20.

Shri K. K. Basu: May I know how long Government propose to take to complete the examination of this Master Committee's Report?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I may submit for the information of the hon. Member that the minute of one of the important Members of the Committee was not received earlier. We received it only last week or the week before last.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether these air pilots who are not employed now will be considered as employees of the Air Corporation when it will be nationalised because Government bear half the expenses of the training?

Shri Raj Bahadur: How is it possible for those who are not employed by the air companies at the moment to be considered as employees of the Air Corporation when it comes into being?

Shri Jaipal Singh: Is it a fact that this very important member of the Master Committee is no less than the Director General of Civil Aviation himself who is no longer the DGCA?

Shri Raj Bahadur: It is not proper for me to give out the name.

Shri Punnoose: In view of the number of unemployed pilots now on the list, is it in the consideration of Government to restrict the number of new recruits to be trained?

Shri Raj Bahadur: No. We want to encourage flying but we want to leave it to the discretion of such trainees who want to take up the profession of flying. We will leave it to their own judgment.

ALL-INDIA RAILWAYS MINISTERIAL STAFF ASSOCIATION

*1787. **Shri Jhulan Sinha:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state the grounds for refusing recognition to the All India Railway Ministerial Staff Association?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): The ground for declining to accord recognition to the All India Railway Ministerial Staff Association is that it is a Sectional Union and it is not the policy of the Railway Board to recognise Sectional Unions.

Shri Jhulan Sinha: May I know how, in this view of the matter, recognition has already been granted to Class II Railway Officers' Association and the Association of Stenographers?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: That is so, Sir, but the rules under which recognition is granted to Class II Central Government gazetted officers are quite different from those applicable to non-gazetted officers.

Shri Jhulan Sinha: May I know whether these Associations are sectional or not?

The Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri L. B. Shastri): There is a difference between an Association and a Union. The Associations are generally formed by gazetted officers. They are entitled to form Associations but Associations have only the right to make a representation whereas the Unions can put forward demands and pursue the matter further. They can negotiate with the Railway authorities and the Railway Board. In so far as non-gazetted employees are concerned, they are entitled to form unions. Recognition is given to Associations. But, in regard to Unions, we have made it a rule that we do not encourage the formation of nor give recognition to sectional unions.

PROCUREMENT OF RICE IN U.P.

*1788. **Shri A. M. Thomas:** (a) Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state whether procurement of paddy through State agency has been stopped in U.P.?

(b) If so, what are the reasons for the same?

(c) What is the estimated surplus of rice in U.P.?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnaappa): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The price of U.P. rice is comparatively high and as disclosed by questions in the House on several occasions, recipient States are reluctant to pay this high price.

(c) There are no data on the basis of which an estimate of surplus can be given with any accuracy, but it was expected that they would procure about 40,000 tons during the course of the year.

Shri A. M. Thomas: May I enquire whether there is any other State in the country wherein there is surplus, and where there is no procurement through Government agency?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: The procurement system varies in the different provinces. In Orissa, it is by the Government, in Madhya Pradesh, it is a levy on trade. In other States like Bengal, it is a levy both on trade and mills. Thus procurement differs in the different States.

Shri A. M. Thomas: That is not my question.

Shri T. N. Singh: On a point of order, Sir, how far is this answer to part (b) of the question relevant as given by the Deputy Minister? The question asked was about the procurement of paddy through State agency in the U.P. What has the price in other States got to do with this? Has the U.P. Government given such reasons that it is given here as reply to part (b) of the question? I want to know on what authority this reply has been given to part (b) of the question, and how far it can be relevant.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is not irrelevant. Hon. Members take advantage—some of them, not generally. I am not casting any aspersion—whatever with respect to any particular matter in any particular State some question is put, and immediately ask what happens in my State. That is the range of questions. I have been allowing these questions if they relate to food because all are interested, particularly when the hon. Minister has some information. Hereafter, I shall see that no such questions are asked or answered.

Some Hon. Members: No, no.

Shri T. N. Singh: My point was only this. Probably, I have not been properly understood by you. The question was, what were the reasons for the State to abandon the State agency system of procurement in the U.P. The State must have got its own reasons, I want to know the reply to that. That was the question. The reply does not give the State's reasons,

but gives the Government of India's reasons.

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: I will give the reasons. The procurement in the U.P. was abandoned at our initiative also, not only on the initiative of the State. So, we have given the reason why we have abandoned procurement in the U.P.: the first reason being that the recipient States are reluctant to receive that high priced rice and the second being that we do not want to drain the deficit districts of the U.P.

Shri A. M. Thomas: My supplementary question was not with regard to the method of procurement. My question was whether there is any other State in the country where there is surplus and procurement is not being made through Government agency.

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: No. There is no State which is surplus, where no procurement is being made. We procure grains from all surplus States.

Shri A. M. Thomas: That is, through Government agency?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: Not exactly through Government agency. In some places, it is by Government agency; in some other places, semi-Government; in some other places, by a levy on trade. That is what I stated in answer.

Shri Damodara Menon: May I know whether the high price of U.P. rice is due to procurement through private agency?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: No. The ruling market price in the U.P. is always higher than in any other place in India, because of its fine quality. There is one more thing that I want to bring to the notice of the hon. Members. It is only one variety of rice in U.P. which is costlier than others; the prices of other varieties are on par with the prices in the rest of the country. It is only the Dehra Dun rice which is almost a myth, a very fine variety that is costlier.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This has been answered a dozen times.

Shri Punnoose: One question. Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No. This has been repeatedly asked. Next question.

* TUBE-WELLS

***1789. Shri Muniswamy:** (a) Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the total number of tube-wells sunk by the Central Tube Wells Sub-Division and at what cost?

(b) At what cost are the tube wells being sunk by "Associated Tube Wells" and other foreign firms?

(c) Was full opportunity afforded to Indian firms to undertake this work before offering it to foreign firm?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa):

(a) 24 tubewells of an average depth of 160 feet have been constructed by the tube-well Sub-division at a total cost of Rs. 1,43,286/- which represents the actual expenditure on tube-wells plus establishment, depreciation and maintenance charges on drilling equipment. This expenditure is exclusive of the cost of pump set and transformer.

(b) Rs. 29,000 for Standard tube-well of 300 feet depth duly installed with pump-set and transformer.

(c) Yes.

Shri Muniswamy: May I know whether the work was done on a no-profit-no-loss basis, and if not, what was the total loss incurred?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: It is done on a no-profit-no-loss basis. There is no loss incurred.

Shri T. N. Singh: With reference to the reply to part (c) of the question, may I know whether it is a fact that the Associated Tube Wells were asked to construct tube-wells in the U.P. at the instance of the Government of India without reference to what others were prepared to do for the same cost or a lower cost?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: I want notice.

Shri Dabhi: May I know the average area irrigated by a tube-well?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: It depends upon the capacity of the tube-well. In some places, it irrigates 250 to 300 acres. For example, some tube-wells near Ghaziabad, a place 15 miles from here, irrigate about 250 to 300 acres. There, the capacity of a tube-well is 40,000 gallons per hour. The capacity of a tube-well depends upon the water it is able to pick up.

Shri T. N. Singh: May I know what other firms were given an opportunity to construct tube-wells which were given to the Associated Tube Wells for construction?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: They are all foreign companies.

Shri T. N. Singh: The names of the companies that is what I want to know.

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: Associated Tube-Well 250; German Water Development Corporation 500 wells; Harold T. Smith 200 in U.P., 255 in the Punjab and 300 in PEPSU.

Shri T. N. Singh: The Associated Tube Wells had nothing to do with the construction of tube-wells in the Punjab and PEPSU. They were all in U.P. and Bihar. I think the answer is irrelevant and incorrect.

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: It is not for the hon. Member to say that it is irrelevant and incorrect.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Hon. Members take the law into their own hands. Hon. Members ought not to cast aspersions. Sometimes, hon. Ministers, with a view to avoid repeated questions or more supplementaries, try to make the answer as full as possible. What they expect is sometimes a disqualification.

Shri T. N. Singh: My submission was only with regard to the question on tube-wells.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member must draw the attention of the Chair to the irrelevancy and not decide himself whether it is irrelevant or relevant.

Shri Bansal: May I know if the Associated Tube Wells are manufacturing Bore hole pumps or are importing from abroad?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: I want notice.

Shri Sarangadhar Das: May I know if the Indian Tube Well Co., in Bombay—I do not remember the name—had submitted any tenders for U.P. and Bihar?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: Only three Indian companies had submitted. I do not know whether this Bombay company is one of them.

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know if any of these companies have monopoly rights in any area?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: No monopoly rights.

Shri K. K. Basu: Is the cost of constructing the tube-wells by the different companies so far as U.P. is concerned, the same?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: The contract is the same: Rs. 29,000 for each tube-well. The cost of construction of

each well depends upon the soil conditions.

Shri Punnoose: May I know whether the Government have the whole picture of the needs of the country in regard to tube-wells and may I know also whether they have received any representation from Travancore-Cochin in this regard?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: It has been already stated on the floor of the House that an agreement has been reached between India and the U.S. to explore the possibilities of water supply in various parts of this country. In Travancore-Cochin also, about 5 wells will be dug. The possibility of digging more will be explored.

Shri Thanthu Pillai: On a point of order, Sir. Has the remark "irrelevant" been withdrawn, or does it stand?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What he said and what I said, both will stand.

Shri Thanthu Pillai: May I know whether the use of that word is in order?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He said that some explanation or answer by the Minister was irrelevant. Then I pointed out that hon. Members ought not to decide the irrelevancy themselves, but only draw the attention of the Chair. There the matter ends. That will be a ruling for the future also.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

LOCO-DRIVERS AND FIREMEN

*1761. **Shri Nambiar:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Loco-drivers and Firemen working on similar trains, having the same period of service are paid different scales of pay on the basis of Matriculates or non-Matriculates and if so, why;

(b) whether there is discontent against this disparity, and if so, what action Government propose to take in the matter;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the implementation of the Central Pay Commission scales has adversely affected large sections of Loco Running Staff; and

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

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). Yes. This is because of the introduction of minimum qualification of Matriculation for the directly recruited upper grade Firemen and the creation of a separate channel of promotion for such staff. This was administratively necessary to improve the quality of Loco Running Staff available for promotion to higher supervisory posts. Representations were received and have been considered. Genuine grounds of grievance have been removed.

(c) No. The scales of pay and total emoluments of Running Staff have improved in practically all cases as a result of the implementation of the Central Pay Commission scales.

(d) Does not arise.

FREE MEDICAL TREATMENT FOR RAILWAY EMPLOYEES

*1762. **Shri Nambiar:** (a) Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether family members of Railway employees are denied free medical treatment in the Railway Hospitals and if so, since when and why?

(b) How does the system of grant of medical aid to Railway employees and their families work on the open lines so far as relief granted is concerned?

(c) What is the rate of dispensary and doctor available for every thousand employees?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) No. The dependants of railway servants for purposes of medical attendance and treatment include their wives, children and step-children residing with and wholly dependent upon them and they are entitled to free medical treatment in Railway Hospitals on the same scale and conditions as Railway servants themselves.

(b) Railway employees and their families on the open lines are getting medical aid on the same scale and conditions as applicable to staff who are stationed at headquarters. Medical aid is rendered by the Assistant Surgeons attached to Railway dispensaries on receipt of intimation from the nearest road side Station Master and the patient is treated at his station but if hospitalization is required, this is arranged.

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

STATEMENT

The rate of dispensary and doctor available for every 1,000 employees on each Railway.

(per 1000 employees)

Railway	Dispensary	Doctor
Central.	0.37	0.45
Eastern.	0.42	1.00
Northern.	0.56	1.07
North-Eastern.	0.70	1.50
Southern.	0.60	1.00
Western.	0.57	1.00

EMPLOYEES WORKING IN SHIPS OWNED BY SOUTHERN RAILWAY

*1763. Shri Nambiar: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the employees working on the two ships run by the Railway between Dhanushkodi and Talaimanner are given the same service conditions as those of Railway employees;

(b) whether the disciplinary rules, security of service etc. are the same; and

(c) whether there have been cases of termination of service recently of staff after six months service basing the "service agreements" entered into as per the Shipping Act and if so, how many and the reasons thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). The staff working on the Talaimanner-Dhanushkodi Ferry Service are governed by Railway Rules in the matters of leave, contribution to provident fund, pass privileges and scales of pay and are governed by the provisions contained in the Indian Merchants Shipping Act 1923 for the purpose of hours of employment, supply of food, discipline, security of service, manner of disbursement of wages, etc.

(c) There have been no such cases during the past two years.

TRICHUR RAILWAY STATION

*1766. Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the present wharfage charge levied at Trichur Railway Station is higher than the normal charge;

(b) whether representations have been made by the public for expanding the goods shed; and

(c) whether some wagons of scrap iron are being kept in the goods shed and if so, for how long?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) Yes, 5 wagon loads of motor vehicle parts received at Trichur in November 1951 from New Delhi, Bellgurria and Ruthollah pending investigation by the Special Police Establishment, Madras in connection with a case of alleged criminal conspiracy to defraud the Railway by misdeclaration and underweighting.

DETENTION OF MAIL TRAIN AT SATNA

*1774. Sardar A. S. Saigal: (a) Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether it is a fact that a Mail train was detained for nearly an hour at Satna Station, Northern Railway, in the month of February, 1953?

(b) What was the cause of detention and who was responsible for this?

(c) Have Government made any inquiry into the matter and if so, with what result?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes. 8 Up Calcutta-Bombay Mail was detained for 70 minutes at Satna station on the Central (not Northern) Railway on 22nd February, 1953.

(b) The detention was due to the inability of the Station Master, Satna to obtain Line Clear for the Mail train to proceed to Lagargawan, owing to the absence of the Assistant Station Master on duty at the latter station.

(c) Yes. As a result of investigations, the Assistant Station Master, Lagargawan, was immediately suspended, for absenting himself from duty without permission and leaving the station unattended.

RAILWAY OVERBRIDGES AND UNDERBRIDGES

*1776. Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: (a) Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state the rules governing the construction of Railway overbridges and underbridges?

(b) To what extent do Government participate in the construction of these bridges?

(c) Are Government aware of the serious inconvenience caused to the general public by the level crossings, particularly in municipal areas?

(d) Is it a fact that the question of constructing an overbridge near Salem Market Station has been before the Railway authorities for about the last 20 years and if so, when will the matter be taken up?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). The rules governing the construction of Railway overbridges and underbridges are contained in paragraphs 1117 to 1122 of the Indian Railways General Code, a copy of which is available in the Library of the House.

(c) Yes, a number of cases have been reported.

(d) State Governments were asked to prepare a list showing the order of priority for replacement of level crossings by over or underbridges, the cost of which would be shared according to the rules mentioned above. The replacement of the Salem Market Station level crossing has been accorded 10th place by the Madras Government in the order of priority and will be taken up after dealing with the cases which have been accorded higher priority.

REPORT OF INLAND WATER TRANSPORT EXPERT

*1777. **Sardar A. S. Saigal:** (a) Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state whether the Ganga-Brahmaputra Water Transport Board, in their recent sittings, considered the Report of Mr. J. Surie, Inland Water Transport Expert of the Ganga-Brahmaputra River System?

(b) What were the proposals?

(c) How many representatives of the State Governments and the Government of India attended the meeting?

(d) What further steps will be taken to implement the recommendations?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes.

(b) Mr. Surie's important recommendations relate to the undertaking of three projects, viz. (1) a pilot project for testing the feasibility of towing barges and boats by shallow draft tugs on the Ganga and the Ghagra. (2) another pilot project on the Dihing and Subansiri rivers in Assam,

and (3) a pilot project for a ferry service across the Brahmaputra.

(c) Three representatives of the Central Government and one representative each from the State Governments of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal and Assam.

(d) It is proposed to request the U.N. for financial and technical assistance for preparing the designs and drawings of craft and for running all the three pilot projects.

NEEM OIL

*1779. **Shri Jethalal Joshi:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether any experiment has been made to press oil out of small fruits of the Neem trees;

(b) if so, the result thereof;

(c) whether, as a result of any research, it is possible to take out the bitterness of its taste; and

(d) whether its oil can be put to any use?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) and (b). Neem seed is already being pressed and the oil is produced on a commercial scale in several parts of the country.

(c) Yes.

(d) Yes; the refined oil or the partially or completely hydrogenated oil can be used for manufacture of soaps, stearin, oleic acid or as hardened fat.

HOUSE-RENT ALLOWANCE TO RAILWAY EMPLOYEES AT KHARAGPUR

*1780. **Shri N. B. Chowdhury:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the question of paying house-rent allowance to the Railway employees at Kharagpur after the publication of the results of the 1951 census; and

(b) if so, from which date the house-rent allowance is going to be paid?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes.

(b) From 1-10-1952.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION

*1783. **Shri Vittal Rao:** (a) Will the Minister of Labour be pleased to state the reasons for not ratifying the International Labour Organisation Convention 1949, concerning the application of the principles of the right to organise and to bargain collectively?

(b) Do Government propose to ratify the same during this year?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) The reasons for which the Government of India did not think it desirable to ratify the Convention were explained in the statement placed before Parliament on the 21st December, 1950, indicating the action proposed to be taken by Government on the Conventions and Recommendations adopted at the 32nd session of the International Labour Conference.

(b) The matter is under consideration and a decision will be taken as soon as the proposed Labour Relations legislation is enacted.

CO-ORDINATION OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

*1790. **Shri Muniswamy:** (a) Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state whether there is any All-India Body to co-ordinate agricultural research work throughout India, including the States?

(b) Has there been any duplication under the present system?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) Yes. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research, in conjunction with the Commodity Committees, coordinates agricultural research in the country.

(b) There is no avoidable duplication as the State Governments undertake research of a purely local nature while the I.C.A.R. and the Commodity Committees, in conjunction with the States, promote research of regional and all-India importance.

RESEARCH IN MANGOES

*1791. **Shri Muniswamy:** (a) Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state what researches have been undertaken by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research regarding mango fruits and with what results?

(b) Are the fruit schemes subsidised by the I.C.A.R.?

(c) If so, how?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) A note giving details of the research work done by the I.C.A.R. on mangoes and results achieved hitherto is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix XI, annexure No. 4.]

(b) Yes. Research schemes on fruits are subsidised on the same principles as other research schemes.

(c) Generally 50 per cent. of the recurring expenditure of the schemes is contributed by the I.C.A.R. while the balance of the recurring expenditure and the entire non-recurring expenditure is met by the State Government.

COMMITTEE TO ENQUIRE INTO FALL IN PASSENGER EARNINGS

*1792. **Shri A. M. Thomas:** (a) Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether the Committee of experts has been constituted to enquire into the fall in passenger earnings?

(b) Who are the Members of the Committee?

(c) What are the terms of reference?

(d) Has any report been submitted by the Committee?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) to (d). No Special Committee of Expert has been constituted but the Railway Board themselves have conducted an expert examination jointly with the Railway Administrations of the position and taken necessary measures to arrest the fall in passenger earnings.

LABOUR IN MAJOR PORTS

*1793. **Shri K. Subrahmanyam:** (a) Will the Minister of Labour be pleased to state the steps taken so far towards decasualisation of labour in Major Ports?

(b) In how many ports has the decasualisation scheme been enforced and what are the results so far achieved?

(c) Is Visakhapatnam Port decasualised?

(d) If so, to what extent?

(e) If not, what are the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) The Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act was passed in 1948 with a view to eliminating hardship caused to dock workers on account of the casual nature of their employment. The Act empowers the Central Government, in the case of major ports, to frame schemes for the registration of dock workers with a view to ensuring greater regularity of employment. So far schemes have been framed for Dock Workers at Bombay, Calcutta and Madras.

(b) The Scheme for Bombay was enforced with effect from the 1st February 1952 and is reported to be working satisfactorily. The enforcement of the Calcutta Scheme is receiving the attention of the Calcutta Dock Labour Board. The Madras Scheme will be enforced by the Madras Dock Labour Board, which is being set up.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) A Scheme for the port of Visakhapatnam will be framed after experience has been gained of the working of the Scheme in the other parts, particularly Madras.

WORKSHOP SUPERVISORS IN P. & T. DEPARTMENT

1284. Shri Nanadas: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of workshop supervisors in the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department and the number of Scheduled Castes and Tribes out of them;

(b) how many have been directly recruited or promoted since 1947 and how many of them belong to Scheduled Castes and Tribes; and

(c) what special steps Government propose to take to recruit the Scheduled Castes and Tribes?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) None.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The cadre of Workshops Supervisors was sanctioned only recently. It has been laid down in the recruitment rules that appointment of Workshops Supervisors will be subject to the orders relating to representation of Scheduled Castes, etc. In the services issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs from time to time. The upper age limit is relaxed in the case of

Scheduled Castes and Tribes by five years. The recruitment examination will be advertised in the press.

T. B. SEALS

1285. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: (a) Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state what amount of money has been raised in the third Tuberculosis Seal Sale Campaign?

(b) What are the amounts of money raised during the first and second campaigns?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumar Amrit Kaur): (a) According to present information about Rs. 2 lakhs have been collected so far. Figures regarding collections have not yet been received from all the States but the total collection expected in the campaign is about Rs. 10 lakhs.

(b) A sum of Rs. 10,63,366/12/- was raised during the first campaign. The total collection in the second campaign was about Rs. 9,10,000/- but this figure is not final as some more information is yet to be received.

RAILWAY CLASS IV STAFF AT SAKRI-GALI GHAT

1286. Shri Jajware: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Class IV Staff at Sakri-gali Ghat do not get their pay regularly; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that they do not have the same facilities as other railway staff in respect of housing, free medical help and education of children?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) No. Under the Payment of Wages Act, dates of payment are notified and payments are made on the notified dates unless something extraordinary happens to prevent it. There was delay in payment by one or two days on a few occasions, but arrangements have since been made to ensure that such delays do not occur.

(b) The Class IV staff at this Station get the same medical aid and facilities for education of their children as are available to other staff. As regards housing, this has not been provided on a large scale as in other stations, due to the temporary nature of the Ghat. About 25 per cent. of the staff have been housed either in regular accommodation or in wagon bodies and old coaching stock. The rest of the staff live at Sahibganj which is only five miles away and go to work every day from there.

NEW RAILWAY LINES IN ORISSA

1287. Shri Sanganna: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether there is any proposal to take up the following railway lines during the next five years:

- (i) Tittagarh-Nowrangapore-Jeypore-Vizag; and
- (ii) Meramandali-Sambalpore-Khurda Road-Dasapalla-Boudh?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): There is no such proposal under consideration at present.

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATIONS FOR DARBHANGA DISTRICT

1288. Shri S. N. Das: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether any plan for the development of telegraphic communications in the District of Darbhanga (Bihar) has been drawn up;

(b) if so, what are the places that are likely to have telegraphic communications under the Five Year Plan; and

(c) whether it is a fact that a large number of police stations in Darbhanga District have not got telegraph Offices?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). Telegraph offices in the Darbhanga District, as in other parts of India, will be opened in accordance with the policy announced in a Press Note, a copy of which was placed on the Table of the House in reply to Shri B. N. Roy's Question No. 1074 on 30th March, 1953.

(c) Yes.

RAILWAY APPENDIX III-A EXAMINATIONS

1289. Shri N. P. Sinha: (a) Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether there are any fixed dates or months for holding Appendix III-A Examinations and for publishing the results thereof?

(b) If so, are they adhered to?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) Under the rules, the Appendix III-A Examination is required to be held in the month of November every year. No date for publishing the results thereof has been prescribed.

(b) Yes. The dates for holding the examination are normally adhered to.

MANIPUR STATE TRANSPORT

1290. Shri Rishang Keishing: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Manipur State Transport is jointly owned by the Manipur Drivers' Union and the State Government and if so, the amount invested by each;

(b) whether the Railway out-agency owned by the Manipur Motor Association was taken over by the State about a year ago and is still under the joint management of the Manipur Drivers' Union and the State Government;

(c) whether any enquiry was made by the Railway authorities before the out-agency was allowed to transfer from Manipur Motor Association to the Joint Management of Manipur Drivers' Union and the State Government; and

(d) whether the Manipur Motor Association has lodged a complaint to the Railway Authorities against the taking over of the out-agency from them?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) No. The Manipur State Transport is a purely State Government concern.

(b) No.

(c) It is not clear as to what enquiry is referred to. The Railway Administration of course kept in touch with the Manipur State Government in the matter.

(d) No. The Manipur Motor Association, however, appealed to the Railway Board.

TEA LABOURERS

1291. Shri Sanganna: Will the Minister of Labour be pleased to state:

(a) the number of labourers repatriated to Orissa from the Assam Tea Gardens consequent upon the crisis in the Tea Industry and closure of tea gardens;

(b) whether any arrangements have been made for their absorption in the development schemes in the State of Orissa; and

(c) if the answer to part (b) above be in the affirmative, how many of them have been employed in the construction work of the Hirakud dam, community projects and Duduma Hydraulic work?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) According to the information available, 8324 persons were repatriated to Orissa from Assam tea gardens during the period from 1st September 1952 to 28th February 1953. Separate figures of labourers repatriated due to the crisis in the tea industry and closure of tea gardens are not available.

(b) and (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

DAIRYING

1292. Sardar Hukam Singh: (a) Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state how many Technical Advisers are attached to the Ministry of Food and Agriculture proper, in respect of dairying?

(b) What is the total annual expenditure on them, and what is the pay of each officer per month?

(c) Is it a fact that they were originally appointed for preparing and examining Dairy Development Schemes under the "Grow More Food" campaign?

(d) Are the dairy Schemes being included in the "Grow More Food" Schemes at present?

(e) If not, what are the present functions of these officers?

(f) How many schemes were prepared by these Officers during the last three years and how many of them have actually been started?

(g) How many cases were referred to them during the year 1952 for advice?

(h) Is it a fact that these Officers run a Milk Supply Scheme?

(i) Is the expenditure on these Officers taken into account while calculating the profit and loss of the I.C.A.R. Milk Scheme?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) One, viz., Deputy Dairy Development Adviser, who is assisted by a Technical Officer.

(b) Rs. 29,200/-.

	Pay	D. A.	Total Expenditure p. m.
Deputy Dairy Development Adviser	Rs. 1350	Rs. 135	Rs. 1485
Technical Officer	Rs. 620	Rs. 85	Rs. 70

(c) Yes.

(d) Not at present.

(e) (i) To advise the Centre and State Governments on matters relating to dairy development and allied subjects.

(ii) To give technical guidance and help to the dairy trade.

(iii) To formulate dairy development schemes for Centre and State Governments.

(iv) To run the Central Government dairy development schemes.

(f) Ten, out of which eight have been started.

(g) No such tally has been kept.

(h) Yes, in addition to their other duties as technical officers of this Ministry.

(i) No.

LAND RECLAMATION IN SCHEDULED AREAS OF ORISSA

1293. Shri Sanganna: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply to unstarred question No. 394 asked on the 6th December, 1952 regarding land reclamation in Scheduled areas of Orissa and state when the information will be placed on the Table of the House?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): The information is still awaited from the Government of Orissa, and it will be furnished to the House as soon as it is received from the State Government.

MANGANESE MINES

1294. Shri Sanganna: Will the Minister of Labour be pleased to refer to unstarred question No. 174 asked on the 19th November, 1952 regarding Manganese Mines and state when the information will be placed on the Table of the House?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): I place on the Table of the House a statement containing the information sought by the hon. Member in his unstarred question No. 174 asked on the 19th November 1952. [See Appendix XI, annexure No. 5.]

RAILWAY LANDS

1295. Shri Sanganna: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many acres of land acquired long ago by the Railway Administration near Railway colonies for building purposes, have not so far been used up

in the Orissa State, Eastern Zone; and

(b) if so, the total acreage of land and whether there is a proposal for the allocation of these sites to the other departments of the Union Government?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes.

(b) 185 acres. The entire land is required for Railway's present and future requirements at Kantabanji, Sambalpur and Rayaghada and the question of the allocation to other departments of the Union Government does not therefore arise.

PARLAKIMEDI LIGHT RAILWAY

1296. Shri Sanganna: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of ticketless-travel cases reported by the end of 1952 by the officer appointed on the Parlakimedi Light Railway (Eastern Railway Zone) since the management was taken over by the Railway Administration;

(b) the service grade and the total emoluments of the said officer; and

(c) the previous category of service from which this officer is generally appointed?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). No special officer has been appointed on the Parlakimedi Light Railway since it was taken over by Government on 1-2-1950. The number of passengers detected travelling without ticket since that date to the end of 1952 is 21,195.

(c). Does not arise.

PURCHASE OF LOCOMOTIVES FROM THE TATA ENGINEERING AND LOCOMOTIVE COMPANY

1297. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of locomotives purchased by Government from the Tata Engineering and Locomotive Company in the years 1950-51, 1951-52 and 1952-53; and

(b) the average cost of the locomotive purchased from that Company?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a)—

No. ordered.

1950-51	.. 50
1951-52	.. 50
1952-53	.. 50

No. delivered.

1950-51	.. Nil.
1951-52	.. 10
1952-53	.. 30

(b) Approximately Rs. 3.5 lakhs—excluding development costs.

मुंगेली-बिछिया रोड

1298. Shri Jangde: क्या यातायात मंत्री बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि मध्य प्रदेश स्थित मुंगेली-बिछिया रोड के निर्माण कार्य में कहां तक प्रगति हुई है?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): A total length of 86 3/16 miles of the Mungeli-Bichhia road is to be improved with financial assistance from the Central Road Fund. Work is at present in progress on a length of 57 9/16 miles only and about 44 per cent. of the work was completed upto 31st March, 1953.

RECRUITMENT OF HINDI ASSISTANTS IN RAILWAY BOARD

1299. Shri Jangde: (a) Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether it is a fact that some Hindi Assistants have been appointed recently in the Railway Board's Office?

(b) Was an advertisement given in the papers regarding the filling in of these posts?

(c) Were the Employment Exchanges given information of these vacancies?

(d) Was any of the above posts reserved for Scheduled Castes?

(e) If the answers to parts (b), (c) and (d) above be in the negative, what were the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes.

(b) to (d). No.

(e) It was hoped that suitable personnel would be found from among

the existing employees and they were actually found.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNT IN RURAL POST OFFICES

1300. Shri Jangde: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state in how many rural post offices Government have provided facilities for Savings Bank deposits in the North and South Chhattisgarh Divisions of the Central circle?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): The number of Branch post offices doing Savings Bank work in India on 31st March, 1953, was 5,076. The figures, in the case of North and South Chhattisgarh Divisions, are as follows:—

North	Chhattisgarh28
South	Chhattisgarh79

SHUTTLE TRAIN FROM PILIBHIT TO PURANPUR

1301. Shri M. L. Agrawal: (a) Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether it is a fact that for want of a morning train from Puranpur to Pilibhit and an evening train from Pilibhit to Puranpur, residents of Puranpur have to spend a whole night and day for a few hours work in courts or elsewhere at Pilibhit?

(b) Have the Railway authorities agreed to introduce a shuttle train or a diesel car service?

(c) What are the reasons for the delay?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) No, as there is at present an early morning train from Puranpur to Pilibhit and a night train from Pilibhit to Puranpur.

(b) and (c). The feasibility of introducing a rail car service to run in the morning from Puranpur to Pilibhit and back in the evening to timings suitable for working hours of the court at Pilibhit was considered. Due to the non-availability of a rail car, it has not yet been found feasible to introduce such a service. There is no traffic justification at present for the introduction of an ordinary additional shuttle train between Puranpur and Pilibhit, even if coaches and locomotives were available for it, which, at present, is not the case. It is proposed to place orders for 12 Metre Gauge rail cars and when these become available their distribution will be decided.

श्री डॉ एस० बस स्टार्पों पर ठंडे पानी का प्रबन्ध

*१३०२. श्री एन० प्रभाकर: क्या यातायात मंत्री यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सत्य है कि यात्रियों की सुविधा के लिए, गमियों में, डॉ. डी० एस० के विभिन्न मार्गों पर स्थित बस स्टार्पों पर ठंडे पानी का प्रबन्ध किया जा रहा है; तथा

(ल) यदि किया जा रहा है, तो यह प्रबन्ध कब तक हो जायेगा ?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) Provision of drinking water within municipal limits is a municipal function; however there is a proposal under consideration by the Delhi Road Transport Authority to arrange supply of drinking water at certain important stops for the benefit of passengers.

(b) It is not possible to specify a target date but efforts are being made to complete the arrangements as soon as possible.

OAKGROVE SCHOOL, JHARIPANI

1303. Shri A. N. Vidyalankar: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Oakgrove School in Jharipani (Mussoorie), was established by the Indian Railways, and it is still being maintained by the Railway Ministry's financial support;

(b) whether it is a fact that while the tuition fees in the case of the children of the ex-Railway employees of the Western Railway, East Punjab and Northern Railways, were recently raised, the fees for the children of the ex-employees of the ex-East Indian Railway has remained the same;

(c) if so, the reasons for the same; and

(d) the number of children studying in the institution at present belonging

to the following categories respectively—

- (i) the boys and girls belonging to the European and Anglo-Indian communities;
- (ii) the total number of children belonging to other communities;
- (iii) the number of children of Railway employees;
- (iv) the number of children of ex-Railway employees;
- (v) the number of children of ex-East Indian Railway employees; and
- (vi) the number of children of non-Railway employees?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). No. Commencing with the 1952 School session the tuition fees chargeable in the case of children of all ex-Railway employees of Government Railways is uniform and there is no distinction between ex-East Indian Railway employees and ex-employees of other Railways.

- (d) (i) 192.
- (ii) 188.
- (iii) 333.
- (iv) 1.
- (v) 1.
- (vi) 45.

बैलेरी शिले में रेल की पटड़ी को उत्ताहने की घटनाएं

१३०४. श्री रमेश सिंह : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि (क) मार्च, १९५३, के अन्तिम सप्ताह में बैलेरी शिले में रेल की पटड़ी को उत्ताहने की कितनी घटनाएं हुईं;

(ल) इन घटनाओं के कारण रेलवे को कितनी वस्ति हुई; तथा

(ग) कितनी बार रेलवे पुलिस को सहायताएं बुलाना पड़ा?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) One case of removal of rail and four of removal of fish plates, bolts, steel keys, gate keys etc.

(b) Rs. 500/-.

(c) Four times.

TELlicherry RAILWAY STATION

1305. **Shri N. P. Damodaran:** (a) Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state when the remodelling work of the Tellicherry Railway station in the Southern Railway is likely to be completed?

(b) How long is it since the work started?

(c) Has there been any delay in the execution of the work and if so, what are the causes of delay?

(d) When will the remaining stages of the remodelling scheme be taken up?

(e) Does the scheme include the provision of an overbridge?

(e) Does the scheme include the for the remodelling and how much has been spent so far?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) By June 1953.

(b) About two and one fourth years.

(c) No.

(d) The entire work is being done in one stage.

(e) No.

(f) The work was sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,15,521/-. During the course of execution, certain additional works have been found necessary, resulting in an increase in the original estimated cost. A sum of Rs. 2,46,623/- has so far been spent on this work.

RURAL POST OFFICES IN PUNJAB

1306. **Prof. D. C. Sharma:** (a) Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state how many applications for opening post offices in villages or group of villages were received by the Post Master General of the Punjab during the year 1951-52?

(b) How many of these representations were accepted?

(c) In how many cases did the inhabitants of those villages agree to share the loss incurred by the Government?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) 174

for opening post offices in villages having population of 2,000 or more, 118 in groups of villages with similar population, and 42 in single villages with population less than 2,000.

(b) 244 but post offices in 174 villages with population of 2,000 or more would have been opened, even if no applications were received.

(c) One.

MINOR IRRIGATION PROJECTS

1307. Prof. D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state what amount was given to the Punjab State during 1952-53 to aid the "minor irrigation projects"?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa):

Grant	... Rs. 1.50 lakhs.
Loan	... Rs. 96.72 lakhs.

U.N.I.C.E.F.

1308. Shri Muniswamy: (a) Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state whether the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund Executive Board has made any allotment to India, recently?

(b) What are the main Centres in which the UNICEF assistance to India will be distributed?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): (a) Yes.

(b) The recent allocations to India will be distributed as follows:—

1. \$ 751,000 ... For Mother and Child Health Programmes in the States of West Bengal, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh.

2. \$ 39,000 ... To initiate a Yaws Control Programme in the States of Madhya Pradesh, Hyderabad and Madras.

3. \$ 300,000 ... For the Provision of 1,500 short tons of skim milk powder for distribution in scarcity areas. The actual distribution will be decided upon later on the arrival of the supplies in India.

4. \$ 340,000 ... For the provision of nearly 2,200 tons of rice for distribution in scarcity areas as follows:

Madras	... 1,000 tons.
Bombay	... 1,000 tons.
Travancore-Cochin.	200 tons.

T. B. HOSPITALS

1309. Shri N. B. Chowdhury: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state the total capacity of T.B. hospitals in India?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): The total bed capacity of tuberculosis hospitals, sanatoria, clinics and tuberculosis wards attached to general hospitals in India on 31st December 1952 was 12,982.

FIRE IN GODOWN AT DELHI MAIN STATION

1310. Sardar A. S. Saigal: (a) Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether it is a fact that a fire broke out in the Western Railway Lost Property shed in Delhi Main Station on the 5th April, 1953?

(b) How much damage is estimated by this fire?

(c) How long did the fire continue and after how many hours was it brought under control?

(d) What is the condition of the shed as well as the entire building at present?

(e) What are the organisations that helped to extinguish the fire?

(f) Are any figures available about the quantity of goods placed in the godowns?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes.

(b) Rs. 50,000.

(c) The fire was noticed at about 16-45 hours and was brought under control after about 2½ hours.

(d) A portion of the building occupied by the Lost Property shed has been badly damaged and the rest of the building is intact.

(e) Local Municipal and Railway Fire Brigades.

(f) Particulars of goods stored in the shed are being collected.

MANUFACTURE OF PALM GUR

1311. **Shri P. R. Rao:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether any centres for the manufacture of "Palm Gur" have been established in Hyderabad State;

(b) if the reply to part (a) above be in the affirmative, how many such centres have been established and what are their objectives;

(c) how are they functioning; and

(d) how many persons have been trained in each centre during the last six months ending the 31st March, 1953?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa):

(a) Yes.

(b) Three experimental Training-cum-Demonstration Centres have been established in the State. In these centres training is imparted to tappers in the art of making palm gur from Neera extracted from date Palm and Palmyra trees.

(c) The Centres are functioning satisfactorily.

(d) During the year 1952-53 in all 40 tappers were trained.

Sarvail (Nalgonda District) 20

Chinna Pendyal (Warangal Distt.) 9

Pattacheru (Medak District) 11

—
40
—

CENTRAL COUNCIL OF GOSAMWARDHAN

1312. **Shri K. C. Sodhia:** (a) Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the total amount of lump sum and recurring grant made during 1952-53 to the Central Council of Gosamwardhan?

(b) What was the Budget of the Council for the same year and the total expenditure incurred by the Council?

(c) Do Government get any periodical report from the Council?

(d) What are their proposals and schemes for 1953-54?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) and (b). The Council had asked

for a grant-in-aid of Rs. 2 lakhs during 1952-53, which was duly provided for in the budget for that year. Against this amount, Rs. 1 lakh was initially sanctioned as grant-in-aid and the Council were advised that the balance would be made available after they had spent the first instalment. The Council, however, incurred a total expenditure during 1952-53 of only Rs. 31,000 and there was thus no occasion for sanctioning the entire budget provision.

(c) Yes.

(d) The proposals so far received from the Council for the year 1953-54 relate to a number of schemes of cattle improvement at a total cost of Rs. 1,32,000/- such as the celebration of Go-Samvardhana Day, training of Gauhala workers, issuing of Gosamvardhana Bulletin, development of Gauhalas in the States and award of prizes at Regional cattle shows.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

1313. **Shri K. C. Sodhia:** (a) Will the Minister of Labour be pleased to state the total number of industrial disputes in the Central sphere relating to (i) mines, (ii) major ports, (iii) Railways and (iv) Banking and Insurance companies each, were referred to adjudication during 1952?

(b) In how many of them were awards made?

(c) How many are still pending before the Industrial Courts?

(d) What is the average duration of the disposal of a dispute?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) to (c). The number of industrial disputes in the Central sphere undertakings referred for adjudication during the year 1952 was 29. The required particulars in regard to the disputes are given below:

Central sphere undertakings	Particulars of disputes referred for adjudication during 1952		
	Referred	Disposed of	Pend- ing
(i) Mines	5	2	3
(ii) Major Ports	7	1	6
(iii) Railways	2	1	1
(iv) Banking and Insurance Companies	15	9	6
	29	13	16

(d) About 8 months.

SOCIAL GUIDES

1314. Shri-Dhusiya: (a) Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state what is the total number of the Social Guides (Yatri-Bandhu) on the N.E. Railway?

(b) What is the date on which they were appointed?

(c) What is the total number of the Scheduled Castes employees in this service?

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

ADVANCE TO MESSRS. LA BRUGEOISE ET NICIAISE AND DELCAVE

1315. Shri Vittal Rao: (a) Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to replies to unstarred questions Nos. 1076 to 1078 answered on the 16th April, 1953 and state whether any amount has been paid in advance to Messrs. La Brugueoise et Nicaise and Delcave Belgium for the supply of wagons, underframes and Petrol tanks?

(b) If so, what is the total amount in Indian currency?

(c) Do Government propose to lay on the Table a copy of the agreement?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). These orders are actually placed by the Director-General, India Store Department, London, and no advance payments have been made as far as the Railway Ministry are aware.

(c) Copies of such contracts are treated as departmental documents and not generally made public.

CENTRAL AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

1316. Shri Muniswamy: (a) Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the number of students admitted every year in the Central Agricultural College, since it was started?

(b) How many of the students belonged to agricultural families?

(c) How many have graduated so far and how have they been absorbed?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa):

(a) 1947-48	...	86
1948-49	...	62
1949-50	...	60
1950-51	...	No admissions were made.

1951-52	...	32
1952-53	...	40
(b) 1947-48	...	61
1948-49	...	33
1949-50	...	33
1950-51	...	Nil
1951-52	...	10
1952-53	...	13

(c) Sixty-eight, in all, have graduated from 1949-52, of whom eleven have been employed in Government service on agricultural work, as Farm Manager, Senior Scientific Assistants, Inspectors etc., two have taken to private farming and three others have obtained employment in lines not connected with agriculture. No information is available about the rest.

CONTRIBUTORY HEALTH SERVICE SCHEME

1317. Shri Telkkar: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state the reasons for the non-introduction of the Contributory Health Service Scheme for Government employees in Delhi in the year 1952-53?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): The Contributory Health Service Scheme which is to be administered directly by the Central Government, was originally framed on the assumption that the facilities available in the Delhi State Hospitals and Institutions could be utilised in connection with the Scheme. This was not found to be feasible owing to the conditions put forward by the State, namely, that the Scheme should be administered by them. The Scheme had to be revised and could not, therefore, be introduced during 1952-53. Steps are being taken to implement the Scheme during the current year as early as possible.

FAMILY PLANNING PROJECT IN RAMANAGARAM

1318. Shri Madiah Gowda: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) when the Family Planning Experiment Project started functioning in Ramanagaram (Mysore State);

(b) the number of experts engaged in this Project;

(c) the number of persons and the extent of the area covered by this experimental operation;

(d) the methods adopted in this experiment; and

(e) whether any results have been obtained so far?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): (a) May, 1952.

(b) Three, one of whom has recently left.

(c) 1309 couples and 14 villages.

(d) Only one method namely, the rhythm or safe period method.

(e) It is obviously not possible to assess results before the end of 1954.

THE
PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

Dated.....25/1/2011

*(Part II—Proceedings other than Questions and Answers)
OFFICIAL REPORT

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HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE

Friday, 1st May, 1953

The House met at a Quarter Past Eight
of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(See Part I)

9-15 A.M.

MESSAGE FROM THE COUNCIL OF
STATES

Secretary: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary of the Council of States:

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 125 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Council of States, I am directed to inform the House of the People that the Council of States, at its sitting held on the 29th April, 1953, agreed without any amendment to the following Bills, which were passed by the House of the People at its sitting held on the 25th April, 1953.

(1) The Cinematograph (Amendment) Bill, 1952.

(2) The Indian Lighthouse (Amendment) Bill, 1952."

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

Shri K. K. Basu (Diamond Harbour): What about the adjournment motion?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I sent word that I am not giving consent. If an adjournment motion is tabled, the Speaker must give his consent. If he does not give consent, it cannot be raised here. As I said the other day, if the hon. Member still feels that consent ought to be given, I have no objection to his seeing me, and I shall bring it up the next day.

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Shri K. K. Basu: What I am suggesting is that this decision should not be final.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: For the time being it is final until it is set aside or revoked or withdrawn.

Shri C. D. Pande (Naini Tal Distt. cum Almora Distt.—South West cum Bareilly Distt.—North): I wanted to ask a question before the House proceeds with the next business.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No question now. Unless something is on the Order Paper, I will not like the proceedings to be interrupted.

PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE
NOTIFICATION AMENDING COAL MINES
RESCUE RULES

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Ministry of Labour Notification No. M-1(17)51, dated the 31st December, 1952, making certain amendment to the Coal Mines Rescue Rules, 1939, under sub-section (7) of section 59 of the Mines Act, 1952. [Placed in Library. See No. S-40/53.]

Shri N. P. Damodaran (Tellicherry): May I know if another Minister can act on behalf of Mr. Giri?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: On behalf of Mr. Giri, another Minister may do so. Hon. Members must read the Rules every day.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: General Discussion on the PEPSU Budget.

Some Hon. Members: What about Mr. Bhargava's motion?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister is not here.

श्री अलगु राय शास्त्री (जिला आजम-
गढ़—पूर्व व जिला बलिया—पश्चिम) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कल पंडित ठाकुर धास
भार्गव ने एक प्रश्न उठाया था . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall take it up later. Mr. Bhargava is not here. The hon. Minister said he is engaged in the other House. Therefore, I will take it up later.

Shri B. S. Murthy (Eluru): May I know, Sir, when it will be taken up?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: As soon as this important work is over. Now, General Discussion will start regarding the PEPSU Budget.

Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani (New Delhi): Before you start, we would like to know when you are likely to take up Mr. Bhargava's motion.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: At the end of the day.

Dr. S. P. Mookerjee (Calcutta South-East): May be tomorrow morning, after Question Hour.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will say sometime later.

P.E.P.S.U. BUDGET—GENERAL DISCUSSION

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, the General Discussion will take place on the PEPSU Budget. Hon. Members are aware that fifteen minutes is the time allotted normally to every hon. Member except possibly the leaders of groups who may be given five minutes more if they want to intervene, or other spokesmen on behalf of their groups. I will allow first persons coming from PEPSU to speak.

Shri Bansal (Jhajjar-Rewari): I come from an area which is on the border of PEPSU, Sir. (Interruption).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I find this kind of difficulty arising every time so far as the Chair is concerned. I wish hon. Members also have the same experience. Those hon. Members who are intimately connected with a particular subject do not get up. They wait till opportunities are given to the others, and at the last moment they say that they come from PEPSU. What is it I can do in such circumstances? I am placed in a very embarrassing position from time to time, and therefore, unless hon. Members who come from that area and who are interested in the subject, start first. I will not give them opportunity later on, and there is no good quarrelling with me that I am calling others. Of course, every Member of Parliament is interested, but Members coming from PEPSU are naturally more interested. Therefore, hon. Members from PEPSU may start, and they need not wait till

others have spoken. They will be given fifteen minutes each.

Shri Chinaria: And he can speak in English for the benefit of others.

Shri Bansal: On a point of order, Sir,

Hon. Members: No point of order.

श्री चिनारिया (महेन्द्रगढ़) : उपाध्या महोदय, मैं आप का कृतज्ञ हूँ कि मुझे सब से पहले इस मौके पर अवसर दिया।

पैप्सू बी० क्लास स्टेट है और उसका बजट आज डिस्क्स किया जा रहा है। आंकड़ों से और हिसाब-किताब से तो मैं हमेशा घबराता रहा हूँ लेकिन यह केवल आंकड़े नहीं बल्कि पैसा है और लाखों आदमियों के खन पसीने की कमाई का पैसा है और उस की मेरे ऊपर कुछ जिम्मेदारी है। मेरे ऊपर उन लाखों आदमियों की जिम्मेदारी है जिनका पैसा खर्च हो रहा है। इसलिए इस के अन्दर पड़ने में घबराते हुए भी मुझे इस को स्टडी करना पड़ा और मुझे इस के लिये कुछ कहना भी है। लेकिन कुछ कहने से पहले मैं मंत्री महोदय को बधाई देता हूँ कि जहां तक आंकड़ों का ताल्लुक है वहां तक सब ठीक है और जब आंकड़े आ गये हैं तो पैसा भी वह देंगे ही। लेकिन कई बातें और हैं जिन की बाबत मुझे कहना है जो कि इस तमाम बात में रुकावटें होंगी।

पैप्सू एक छोटी सी रियासत है जिस की ३५ लाख आबादी है और दस हजार मुरब्बा मील जिस का क्षेत्रफल है, ६४ लाख एकड़ जमीन है। खैर, मैं इस बात में नहीं जाना चाहता कि यह ठीक है या गलत। आज तो बजट पर ही बातचीत करनी है। इस की आमदनी सन् १९५१-५२ में कोई साढ़े चार करोड़ के लगभग थी, यह एस्टीमेट था, लेकिन ऐक्युअल आमदनी ६ करोड़ ही गई। सन् १९५२-५३ में पांच करोड़ का एस्टीमेट

था और आमदनी सबा ६ करोड़ तक हो गई, और इस साल ६ करोड़ ३४ लाख का अन्दाजा है और घाटे का बजट है। ६८ लाख का घाटा दिखाया है। लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि पिछले सालों को देखते हुए इस साल भी इतनी बढ़ोतरी हो जायगी कि घाटा नहीं रहेगा। खैर, अगर घाटा भी रहे तो मैं तो एक किसान के घर में पैदा हुआ हूँ जिस के प्राणे हमेशा घाटा चलता है। इसलिए मेरे बड़े घर पैप्सू में भी घाटा चले तो कोई परवाह नहीं। देखना तो यह है कि लोगों का काम ठीक से चलता है या नहीं। अब इस में भी मुझे तसल्ली है। जहां तक बजट का ताल्लुक है सोशल सरविसेज के लिए इस सात करोड़ में से १.७२ करोड़, यानी ऐने दो करोड़ के करीब रखा गया है।

दूसरी तरफ एक और भी सन्तोष की बात है कि डैवलैपमेंट सरविसेज के लिए, एप्रीकल्चर, इंडस्ट्री, इन सब बातों के लिए भी सबा दो करोड़ रुपये रखे गये हैं। लेकिन इस में एक चीज़ है कि जितनी रकम इन दोनों पर मिल कर बनती है उतनी ही सिक्योरिटी सरविसेज और एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन पर भी लगा दी गई है। हम लोग यह उम्मीद करते थे कि आठ रियासतें मिली हैं तो उस से कोई न कोई सरविसेज म, एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में बचत होगी। लेकिन बजाय बचत के वह सारे आदमी और सारा अमला इंटीग्रेट हो गया और उस के बाद भी किन्तने ही आदमी घुसेड़ दिये गये। आज बजाय इस के कि एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन का खर्च कुछ कम होता, यूनियन बना देने से खर्च बढ़ा है। तो जहां एक तरफ सन्तोष है कि डैवलैपमेंट के लिये और दूसरी युटीलिटी सरविसेज के लिए काफ़ी रकम रखी गई है वहां एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन का इतना अधिक खर्च है कि उस में काफ़ी कमी की गुंजायश है।

आमदनी को देखते हुए एक बात खास तौर से दिखाई देती है। पैप्सू बजट में और

पैप्सू स्टेट में ४० फी सदी हिस्सा आबकारी से आता है और ३० फी सदी शराब से आता है। जब कि हिन्दुस्तान में चारों तरफ आबकारी और शराब की कमी की गई, प्रोहीबीशन के जरिये और पाबन्दी लगा कर, तब उन्हीं दिनों पैप्सू के अन्दर शराब खुले आम बिकती है और उस ने अपनी आमदनी ८७ फी सदी शराब में बढ़ाई है। जब ऐसी हालत हो तो मैं नहीं समझता कि क्या हाल होगा। “जैसा लाये अप्स, वैसा हो जाय मन”, तो जो शराब से पलेंगे वह कैसे अच्छा काम करेंगे। इसी तरह से पैप्सू में जहां एक तरफ से उस के घर पर अकाली साम्प्रदायिक विष की बेल छाई हुई हो और जिस को रजवाड़ाशाही का सहारा दिया गया हो और जिस की अफीम से और शराब से सिचाई होती हो, वह बेल जहर नहीं उगलेगी, जहर का फल नहीं उस पर लगेगा तो इस से और ज्यादा अच्छी क्या उम्मीद की जा सकती है। “बोये पेड़ बबूल के तो आम कहां से खाय”, यह चीज़ पैप्सू पर बिल्कुल ठीक साबित होती है।

एक माननीय यदस्य : महाराजा फरीदकोट।

श्री चिनारिया : हां, महाराजा फरीदकोट भी बहुत प्रच्छे हैं, जैसे पहले होते थे महाराजा पटियाला वैसे ही वे भी एक ही थेली के चट्टे-चट्टे हैं। उसी थेली के महाराजा फरीदकोट भी हैं। अगर महाराजा पटियाला से भी हम लड़ते रहें हैं तो महाराजा फरीदकोट से भी लड़ते रहेंगे। और हमें तो अफसोस होता है कि राजप्रमुख को इस के बीच में क्यों लाया जाता है। मैं नहीं कहना चाहता। अभी आप ने यह मामला छेड़ दिया तो मैं आप से कहूँ कि हम किसी भी राजप्रमुख के खिलाफ़ नहीं हैं। मैं तो यहां तक कहने के लिये तैयार हूँ कि हमारे नेताओं पर मैं खुदगरजी का इलाज लगा दूँ तो वह बेजा नहीं होगा,

[श्री चिनारिया]

क्योंकि उन्होंने अपने दुर्मन को हिन्दुस्तान से निकाल दिया, इम्पीरियलिज्म को हिन्दुस्तान से बाहर निकाल दिया, तब जा कर चैन लिया। लेकिन हमारे यहां जो फ्यूडल सिस्टम था, उस को हम अपनी स्टेट्स में कैसे बरदाश्त करें।

श्री छत्तीगु राय शास्त्री (जिला आजमगढ़—पूर्व व जिला बलिया—परिचय) : वह भी निकाले जावेंगे।

श्री चिनारिया : इसलिए हर 'बी' पार्ट स्टेट के आदमी के दिल में जरूर यह विचार होता है कि जब तक उन के यहां से, पार्ट 'बी' स्टेट्स से रजवाहाशाही खत्म नहीं होती, जब तक उन के यहां से वह फ्यूडल सिस्टम खत्म नहीं होता जिस तरह से कि इस मूल्क से इम्पीरियलिज्म खत्म होता, तब तक आप लाखों करोड़ों रुपये खर्च करिये, कितना ही अच्छा बजट बनाइये, हालत ठीक नहीं होगी, नहीं होगी और बिल्कुल नहीं होगी। यह रुयाल सिर्फ भेरा ही नहीं है बल्कि 'बी' क्लास स्टेट के हर एक बच्चे बच्चे का है। कोई उस को उगल देता है और कोई चुपका बैठा है। लेकिन हर एक के दिल के अन्दर यही रुयाल है और दिल में जो चीज़ जोर करती है उस का असर होता ही है, आज नहीं तो कल, कल नहीं तो परसों, लेकिन बहरहाल आप को यह मानना ही पड़ेगा।

बजट के अच्छा होते हुए और रुपया बहुत लगाते हुए भी हमें कई शंकायें हैं कि यह ठीक जगह रुपया पहुंचेगा या नहीं और ठीक से काम होगा या नहीं। अब्बल, तो इस को इम्प्ली-मेंट करने वाली सरविसेज हैं। सरविसेज के अन्दर कई एक लामियां हैं जो कि रुपया लगाने में बाधा डालती हैं और पर्यालगाने में पूरा कायदा भी नहीं पहुंचने देतीं। अब्बल तो वहां सरविसेज के अन्दर करप्शन है।

शायद वह सारे हिन्दुस्तान में होंगा, लेकिन इस वक्त तो मुझे अपने घर की देखनी है और में समझता हूँ कि शायद नजदीक से ज्यादा दिल्लाई देती हो, लेकिन जितना करप्शन पैप्स के अन्दर है, उतना शायद और किसी स्टेट में न हो। हालत यहां तक है कि काशज़ एक दफ्तर से दूसरे दफ्तर ले जाने के लिये पैसे खर्च करने पड़ते हैं। एक क्लर्क से दूसरे क्लर्क तक और दूसरे क्लर्क से तीसरे क्लर्क तक पैसे खर्च करने पड़ेंगे। अगर आप पैसे खर्च नहीं करेंगे तो आपका काम नहीं बनेगा। हालत यहां तक है कि काशज़ जाने ही नहीं पाता और ऐसी नजीरे मौजूद हैं कि पैसा आप नहीं देते तो काशज़ आपके सामने ही फाड़ कर फेंक दिया जाता है। तो जहां यह हालत हो वहां काम कैसे हो सकता है। खाली रुपया खर्च कर के ही आसमान में नहीं पहुंच जाते। इसलिये आप को पहले सरविसेज को ठीक करना होगा।

दूसरी बात यह है कि सरविसेज म इन-ऐफीशियेंसी है। उन को मूल्क का इतना रुयाल नहीं है जितना कि तनस्वाह का रुयाल है और तनस्वाह से भी ज्यादा रुयाल रिश्वत का है। फिर वह कैसे काम कर सकते हैं और ऐफीशियेंट रह सकते हैं। एक बात और भी है। साम्प्रदायिकता वैसे तो सरविसेज में सब जगह है, चाहे वह हिन्दू साम्प्रदायिकता हो या कि किसी शक्ति की हो, लेकिन पैप्स के अन्दर साम्प्रदायिकता सब से ज्यादा है। और रजवाड़ेशाही ने अपने को क़ायम रखने के लिए उस को और बड़ाबा दिया और अपने आदमी उन्होंने रखे, अपने लड़के रखे, अपने बच्चे रखे। और इस में हालत यहां तक है कि वहां साम्प्रदायिकता ही नहीं है बल्कि टैरीटोरियलिज्म भी है। आठ रियासतें थीं, सब से बड़ी उन में पटियाला थी। जब इंटीग्रेशन होने लगा तो पटियाला को सब से अच्छा दरजा टिका-

गया। हर एक जगह पटियाला के आदमी को प्रिफर किया गया। इस में मैं यह नहीं कहता कि सिक्का को प्रिफर किया बल्कि उस शारूस को प्रिफर किया जो कि उस प्यूडल सिस्टम को ज्यादा ताकत पहुंचा सके। इसलिये तमाम की तमाम सरविसेज में ऐसे आदमी भरे पड़े हैं जिन में शुरू से आखिर तक साम्प्रदायिकता भरी हुई है।

● इसलिए मैं कहता हूं कि यह रुपया-ठीक तरह से खर्च नहीं होगा। आमी मैं एक ईमासाल देता हूं। लाखों रुपये एश्रीकल्वर के लिए सबसिडी के लिए दिये गये। आप उन के आंकड़े देखें कि किस जगह और किस किस को दिये गये। वह इलाका जिस को हमेशा के लिए कोलोनी समझा गया, वहां एक पैसा भी नहीं दिया गया। उस को हिन्दी एरिया कहिये या हिन्दू एरिया कहिये। मैं नहीं चाहता कि इस आमले में मैं पड़ूँ। लेकिन आप फिरास देखिये कि सबसिडी के तरीके से आर और भी जितनी तरह की चीजें हैं उन में से कितनी रकम हिन्दी एरिया को दी गई और कितनी पंजाबी एरिया को दी गई। इसलिए तो हिन्दी एरिया चाहता है कि पैसू से वह अलग हो जाय। इतना ही नहीं, मैं कितनी ही मिसालें और बता सकता हूं। एक कुएं के लिए पौने नी सौ रुपये की सबसिडी दी जाती है। लेकिन मेरे इलाके में पानी बहुत गहरा है। एक कुएं के लिए वहां पांच हजार रुपये खर्च होते हैं। तो वहां तो यह सबसिडी दी नहीं जाती और जिस एरिया में नी सौ या एक हजार रुपये में कुआं बन जाता है उस एरिया में यह पौने नी सौ रुपये की सबसिडी दी जाती है। जहां क़हतसाली है, जहां पीने तक के लिए पानी नहीं, वहां यह सबसिडी नहीं दी जाती है। फिर इस सबसिडी की हालत क्या है कि २५ से ५० रुपये तक तो पटवारी को देने पड़ते हैं, कोई नक़शा बरीरह बनाने के लिए, फिर ग्रीकल्वर के सब इंस्पेक्टर के पास पहुंचने

पर २५/५० रुपये देने पड़ते हैं। और शायद इंस्पेक्टर साहब १००/२०० रुपये मांगे। एश्रीकल्वर के डाइरेक्टर तो बड़े अफसर हैं, उन की नहीं कहता, मगर वहां तक पहुंचने में शायद ही कोई ऐसा हो कि जिस को तीन चार सौ रुपये तक न खर्च करने पड़ें और तब जा कर उसके चार सौ पांच सौ रुपये पल्ले पड़ते हैं। तो यह तो उस बाली बात हुई कि पहले जूती का इनाम मांगे और फिर उन में पांव दे। तो इसलिए हालत यह है कि जिन्होंने कुएं क़हती ही नहीं लगवाये वह सबसिडी लेते हैं, क्योंकि दो सौ तीन सौ वही दे सकते हैं जिन को कुछ खर्च नहीं करना है। वरना जिन को बाक़ी में खर्च करना है वह इतना खर्च करने के ६०० रुपये या पौने नी सौ रुपये ले कर क्य करें।

इसी तरह से ट्रैक्टर के बारे में हालत है। पांच सात हजार की रकम पाने के लिए वही खर्च कर सकता है जिस के पास इतना रुपया खर्च करने को हो। इसलिए यह उन को नहीं मिलता जिन को बाक़ी में ज़रूरत है बल्कि उन को मिलता है जिन के पास लाखों रुपये हैं और जो पहले ही काफ़ी रुपया लगा कर ट्रैक्टर बरीरह रखे हुए हैं। उन्हीं को यह ट्रैक्टर के लिये भी रुपया मिलता है। इसलिए महज पैसा देने से ही काम नहीं चल सकता, इसी से तरक्की नहीं हो सकती। बल्कि पैसा कहां और कैसे खर्च होता है इस को देखने से असली तरक्की होगी।

आमी पांच साला प्लान में भी भाज्हरा डाम पर ३५ करोड़ रुपया पैसू की तरफ से खर्च ही रहा है, लाखों एकड़ जमीन उस से सैराब होगी, बड़ी अच्छी बात है, लेकिन जिस इलाके को पानी की ज़रूरत है, साठ की सदी जमीन पर पानी नहीं आता है और हिन्दी एरिया के अन्दर महेन्द्रगढ़ डिस्ट्रिक्ट के अन्दर साठ की सदी के बचाय ६६ की सदी

[श्री चिनारिया]

में पानी नहीं आता है वहां भाखरा का पानी नहीं आयेगा।

वह पानी पटियाला से निकलता हुआ जाखल, सरसा होते हुए हनुमानगढ़ तक तो पहुंच जायेगा लेकिन दादरी की तरफ नहीं आ सकता, जहां कि ८४ हजार एकड़ जमीन सबै हो चुकी है। वहां की जमीन निहायत जरखेज़ है और वह सोना उगले अगर उस जगह भाखरा का पानी पहुंचता, इसलिए कि पटियाला में रहने वाले आदमियों को उस इलाके का स्थाल नहीं, वह महज उस को एक कोलोनी समझते हैं जैसे कि अंग्रेज हिन्दुस्तान को अपनी कोलोनी समझते थे, आज महेन्द्रगढ़ की हालत बिल्कुल उसी तरह है....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has already taken five minutes more.

श्री चिनारिया : श्रीमान्, आप मुझे पांच मिनट का समय और देने की कृपा करें और इस पैम्पू के मामले में मुझे इधर की पार्टी का लीडर समझ लिया जाय और इस नाते कुछ और अतिरिक्त समय दिया जाय। पैम्पू के ग्रलावा दूसरे मामलों में तो लीडर बनने वाले बहुत हैं, इसलिए थोड़ी देर के लिए इस पैम्पू के मामले में मुझे लीडर समझ लीजिए।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No, no.

श्री अलग राय शास्त्री : पांच मिनट का समय दे दीजिए, ताकि यह अपनी बात सत्त्व कर सके।

उपर्युक्त महोदय : आप बोलिए, लेकिन जहां खत्म कीजिए।

श्री चिनारिया : खैर, अभी और बहुत सी काम की बातें बतलाने को हैं और जब अब मुझे इजाजत मिल गयी है तो मैं थोड़ा-सा

उन की बाबत जिक्र करूँगा। मैं आपको बतला रहा था कि भाखरा का पानी उस इलाके में जहां पानी की ज़रूरत थी, जहां क़र्तव्य पानी नहीं है, और ६६ परसेंट इलाका रेनफैंड है, उस जगह नहीं जाता, दूसरी जगह जाता है। मैं उस रास्ते को तो नहीं बदल सकता, लेकिन मैं आप को दूसरे रास्ते बतलाता हूँ जिस से उस इलाके में जहां पानी की ज़रूरत है, आ सकता है, उस इलाके के अन्दर नरखना बांच का पानी जहां लगता है उस जगह भाखरा का पानी आ जायेगा। वह पानी बच कर आयेगा और इलाका दादरी के लिये काम आ सकता है। दूसरे एक और भी चीज़ की जा सकती है कि जगाधरी और कर्नाल के वाटर लौगड़ एरिया में जो २२५ दूयूब्बेल लगाये जा रहे हैं, वही पानी इलाके दादरी में आकर इलाके दादरी और महेन्द्रगढ़ एरिया को जो डेफिसिट एरिया है सैराब और सेल्क सफिशियेन्ट बना सकते हैं, लेकिन अगर वह भी काफ़ी न रहे, तो मैं एक दूसरी चीज़—आपके सामने रखता हूँ कि जगाधरी कर्नाल एरिया के साथ ही लगता हुआ सफ़ीदों पैम्पू का वाटर लौगड़ एरिया भी बैसा ही है जिस में पानी ऊपर आया हुआ है। उस जगह २५, ३० या ५० जितने भी दूयूब्बेल लगाये जायें और वह पानी नहर जमना में बेस्टन जमना में डाला जा सकता है, इतना पानी बढ़ा कर ८४ हजार एकड़ जमीन को पानी देना मुश्किल नहीं है, सिर्फ़ जरा स्थाल करने की ज़रूरत है। यहां पैम्पू के सेक्रेटरीज़ भी बैठे हुए हैं। उनकी में इस तरफ तवज्ज्ञ दिलाता हूँ, फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर और स्टेट मिनिस्टर की माझें तवज्ज्ञ दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि उस इलाके का स्थाल करके आप वहां पानी दें।

इसके ग्रलावा कम्युनिटी प्राजेक्ट्स का सवाल बहुत बड़ा है और इन की बाबत ज्ञानिंग मिनिस्टर ने हमेशा से यह पालिसी-

फौलों की कि जो पालिसी गवर्नरमेन्ट आफ इंडिया फौलों करती आती थी कि जो पहले से अच्छा है उसको और अच्छा कर दो और मरते हुए को मरने दो। मेरे सवाल पर उन्होंने जवाब दिया था कि कम्युनिटी प्रोजेक्ट्स सारे के सारे ऐसी जगह हैं जहां कि पानी खूब है, क्योंकि उन्हें जल्दी से जल्दी पैदावार बढ़ाना आवश्यक है। लेकिन सच पूछिए तो जरूरत इन प्राजेक्ट्स की वहां है जहां पानी नहीं है। भरते तो वह लोग हैं, आपके पास अनाज ज्यादा भी हो जाये तो वह खरीदेंगे कहां से, क्योंकि उनके पास आमदनी के कोई साधन तो हैं नहीं। आप कम्युनिटी प्राजेक्ट्स ऐसी जगह करें जहां पानी नहीं है ताकि उन को पानी भयस्सर हो सके जिस से वह अपनी पैदावार कर सकें। उन जगहों पर हर तीसरे साल कहुत पड़ता है और वहां कोई लोगों के पास उद्योग बंधा करने को नहीं है। उनके लिए नई २ चीजों को करने के लिए कम्युनिटी प्राजेक्ट्स चाहिए। यह तमाम के तमाम कम्युनिटी प्राजेक्ट्स उन जगहों पर करने चाहिएं जहां पर आवपाशी नहीं होती है और जहां कहत ज्यादा पड़ते हैं और जहां खुश-साली रहती है। लेकिन होता इस के बिल्कुल बरअक्स है, एक भी जगह ऐसी नहीं जहां कि मुकम्मिल खुश इलाके में कोई कम्युनिटी प्राजेक्ट उन्होंने जारी किया हो। पिछले दिनों इंडियन कौसिल आफ एथीकल्चर रिसर्च में मेने एक रेजोल्यूशन रखा था और उसको उन्होंने मेहरबानी फरमा कर युनीनीमस्ली पास भी कर दिया। लेकिन उस रेजोल्यूशन का इम्पलीमेंटेशन में अब तक होता नहीं देख रहा है। अब भी मैं यह चाहता हूं कि इस सम्बन्ध में जितने कम्युनिटी प्रोजेक्ट्स जारी करने हैं, वह मेहरबानी करके अकेले महेन्द्रगढ़ डिस्ट्रिक्ट में ही नहीं, बल्कि जितने हिन्दुस्तान के खुश इलाके हैं, उन में इन को जारी किया जाय और उन के साथ प्रिफरेंशियों किया जाये।

तभी आपका मामला हल होगा, वरना यह कम्युनिस्ट भाई आपकी तमाम कमज़ोरियों को देख रहे हैं और मैं चाहता हूं कि इन की निगाह इन की तरफ न पड़े क्योंकि नहीं तो उन के पंजे में वहां के रहने वाले फंस जायेंगे। अगर आपको अमनोभ्रामान कायम करना है तो तमाम रुपया उस जगह लगाइये जहां लोग भूखे मरते हैं, जहां कमज़ोरी और दरिद्रता है।

इसके अलावा दो, एक छोटी २ बातें और हैं.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

श्री चिनारिया: दो मिनट मेहरबानी कर के मुझे और बोलने दें।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No, no; one minute more.

श्री चिनारिया: सिर्फ दो फिकरे कह कर मैं अपनी बात खत्म कर दूँगा।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All right.

श्री चिनारिया: मैं एक, दो इंस्ट्रीज की तरफ कुछ आपकी तबज्जह दिलाना चाहता हूं कि हमारे यहां एक डालमिया सीमेंट फैक्टरी और एक शुगर फैक्टरी हमारी थी, वह शुगर फैक्टरी यू० पी० में भेजी जा रही है।

दूसरी तरफ डालमिया सीमेंट फैक्टरी का एसा गलत इन्तजाम चल रहा है कि पहले जो मैनेजिंग एजेंसी थी, तेरह साल में पांच लाख रुपया मैनेजिंग एजेंसी से आया, जब इस में नका नहीं रहा तो तेरह साल के लिए पांच लाख और सिर्फ पांच साल के लिए उन्होंने ६ लाख ले लिया। २२ लाख रुपया आपने दूसरी फार्म को कर्जे ~~पर~~ दे दिया, हांलाकि डिवेंचर्स, प्रिफरेंशियल शेयर्स हैं और जो जिम्मेदारियां हैं वह उस रुपये से अदा कर सकते थे। यही नहीं, अपनी मैनेजिंग एजेंसी पांच लाख के लिए खत्म कर के ६ लाख रुपया ले लिया और डाइरेक्टर अपने ही रखते। मैं कहता हूं कि इस तरह सारी जंगह जो आज

[श्री चिनारिया]

काम होता है, तो मेरे ह्याल में जितनी जल्दी आप नेशनलाइजेशन ला सकें, लायें, वरना कम से कम मैंने जिंग एजेंसी को तो खत्म कर दें ताकि यह लूट जो हम डालमिया सीमेंट फॉक्टरी में देख रहे हैं, उस लूट को रोका जा सके और इस के लिए मैंने जिंग एजेंसी को खत्म किया जाना चाहिए।

इस के अलावा हिन्दी के मुतालिक
कुछ नहीं हो रहा है

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order, please. I cannot allow the hon. Member to go on like this. Sardar Hukam Singh.

Sardar Hukam Singh (Kapurthala-Bhatinda): We have had just the pleasure of hearing our leader from PEPSU. I give him that credit. He has complained about certain things and discussed the Budget that was here for the first time. Certainly, it is a misfortune that this Union, that we have before us for discussion, previously consisted of some Sikh States. He has complained that there are Sikh servants there. But the circumstances have so happened that there were Sikh rulers and they could not be removed immediately. It was the covenant that all the officers and servants who were there previously should be retained; that was the promise. If he has that complaint, certainly, that has to be thrown overboard. Rather the pinch is on the other side. I express it. At any rate, since charge was taken over by the Adviser, many officers have been removed and not one Hindu has been removed. Not one servant appointed by the Congress Ministry when it was in charge was touched; but since this regime has come into power, they have singled out one after the other Sikh officers in responsible posts. In Education and other departments also, aged Sikh masters have been removed from charge and charge has been given to some non-Sikh lower qualified persons. Other instances are also there. I did not want to go into them, but this point has been touched upon by the previous Speaker, who claims to be a leader—and I acknowledge him to be so. My hon. friend also complained that the Hindi-Speaking areas had been neglected from the time PEPSU was formed. I would remind him that that was so most of the time the Con-

gress remained in power and it was inspired by the Centre itself. But if he is complaining of the period 1952 when the Ministry was in power, he must remember that out of six Ministers, four Ministers came from Hindi speaking area. If he were to look into recruitment lists, he will find that a larger number of persons from that area were recruited in the services during that period, than persons from other areas. So his accusation is groundless and contrary to facts. The papers can be gone into very easily.

Then his complaint is that the Bhakra-Nangal project does not give his territory the water that he requires. That may be so. He says that his area was surveyed. Very good. If the surveys reveal that his areas are at a higher level, our engineers cannot make water go uphill. So that complaint should be directed against the engineers and, perhaps, against nature itself. So the complaint that water is not allowed to go into his fields is also without any real foundation.

Now I come to a review of the Budget that is now before us. This White Paper which gives a short survey of the things that have happened during the last year in PEPSU is dated 14th March, 1953. The Adviser went there on the 10th. Maybe he got it printed within those three days. But I presume that most of the things mentioned here, were perhaps formulated by the popular Ministry that was there. The survey that is incorporated in this White Paper presents nice and interesting reading. So far as the economic position is concerned, we find that this small and border State—as was observed by my hon. friend the previous speaker—has made remarkable progress. The White Paper says that the production of crops during 1952-53 has increased in all respects. In regard to food grains it is said that the figures compare favourably with an export of 37,000 tons. It is a surplus State and wheat to the tune of 59,000 tons was supplied to the neighbouring state of Delhi. In regard to prices it is said that prices were generally lower in 1952. It is said that cotton and sugar produced was much more this year than in the previous year, though there is some decline in prices that is expected to affect adversely the cotton production. Our Government should see to it and give proper care to see that this small tract does not suffer on that account.

The Patiala working class cost of living, the report says, has shown a steady downward trend. It is said that it has gone down by 90 points.

Though PEPSU is primarily an agricultural State, progress has been made in the field of industrialisation too. Then again it is said that the production of sugar was considerably higher in 1952 than in 1950-51. Production of cloth during 1952 was four times more than that of 1951. It will be seen from the above review that the year 1952-53 has witnessed a general improvement in the economic conditions in PEPSU. We are glad to find that this White Paper admits that during 1952, when the popular Ministry was in charge all round economic progress was achieved.

As I started by saying this is a border State. It has many problems. As was mentioned by the previous speaker, the Sikhs are in a majority and must be in a majority in the services too. We have to see whether we can recast the whole thing in the pattern of the other parts of India, whether we can rehash it and bring about changes slowly. It was said by about a new order or we should bring the hon. the Home Minister the other day in the course of the debates that democracy is new to India. Quite so. I agree with him there. There were no elections in the beginning and, therefore, there were no representative Legislatures. But it cannot be said that because there were no Legislatures, the States were badly run. I can say at least in regard to two or three States (Kapurthala and Faridkot) that the administration in them was much better than what it is today. People admit it; masses know it. Even taking the Union of Patiala and East Punjab States, as a whole, as I have pointed out just now, remarkable progress has been made as could be done under the circumstances.

Then much has been said about the law and order position. Certain remarks made by my hon. friend Chinaria yesterday were not warranted at all. He referred to some abduction cases. He said that cattle were sold everywhere; but human beings were not sold. I may tell him that if he were to see and study the conditions in other States, perhaps he will not find things much better than what they are in PEPSU.

An Hon. Member: In which State?

Sardar Hukam Singh: I may tell my hon. friend of an incident which occurred in Agra. Agra has a population of more than three or four lakhs. My cousin's son was carried away from the second storey in the heart of the town and the dacoits wanted Rs. 40,000. My cousin took the Police Sub-Inspector with him. Rupees forty thousand worth of currency notes were

signed by the Superintendent of Police and the Sub-Inspector delivered those notes to the dacoits. They have not been traced so far. We got our boy after paying them Rs. 40,000. That was what happened in the city of Agra. I approached Pantji and the Inspector-General of Police. Such instances can be cited in Saurashtra, Rajasthan, United Provinces and other places also. But if you are going to make one State the target of attack and carry on this propaganda, it is a different question. The newspapers might make it. But I say that all this is manoeuvred and engineered.

But you look to the circumstances. I do not mean to say that there has not been any improvement since the time the Adviser took over charge. It is but natural. If you make one man in charge of the State certainly there will be improvement. Dissolve this Parliament and this Ministry; give the administration over to Dr. Katju. Certainly a dictator will do much better. But would it be a better administration? Would you like it? Wherever a dictator is put in charge of any administration, there is bound to be improvement.

Shri Algu Rai Shastri: I would like to put you.

Sardar Hukam Singh: I know very well that I am not destined to be of that type.

If we were to compare the state of affairs as it was when the representative Government was in power, with what it is today when it is in the hands of one dictator, I admit—as I said at the very start—that there is some improvement: but not to the extent to which it is being propagated. I, therefore, refute and repudiate the improvement that has taken place in the position of law and order.

I have some figures with me which I quoted last time also. In February, 1952 there were 41 murders, in February, 1953 there were 21 Dacoities: they were ten in February, 1952; in February, 1953 they were five. Burglaries were 137 in February, 1952; there were 99 in February, 1953. Robberies: there were 35 during February, 1952; in February, 1953 there were only twelve.

An Hon. Member: Where does the hon. Member get these figures from?

Sardar Hukam Singh: From the records. Government can only repudiate or refute it by records. I have given figures. If it is any satisfaction to the hon. Member to know wherefrom I have got it, if he means I have stolen it he can proceed against me. But he

[**Sardar Hukam Singh]**

must listen to me and if they have no other figures, simply shouting "wherefrom have you got the figures?" will not do, that will not take their case any further. Simply asking wherefrom I have got them, is that an answer to my allegation and the figures I have placed before the House? Government is in possession of the figures. They have records. Let them come out if I am telling anything wrong. (*Interruption*). Now I must proceed, Sir, and I would request you to deduct the time of these interruptions.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is no question of deducting. He himself chose to answer. He gave an illustration. It is open to some hon. Members now and then for the purpose of elucidation to put a question, not for interrupting. And it is open to the hon. Member on his legs who is in possession of the House to answer or not to answer. He may or may not give in. But if he chooses to give in I am not going to deduct that time. He answered and referred by way of illustration to Agra and so on. All that time cannot be deducted.

Sardar Hukam Singh: Would this be deducted, Sir?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Nothing will be deducted.

Shri K. K. Basu (Diamond Harbour): Let there be a flexible extension!

Sardar Hukam Singh: There is another thing. The time that the Adviser has taken over charge—he is a lucky man—is the harvesting season. The wheat is harvested, the kharif crop is not sown, the fields are open, and there is no hiding place. Therefore during these two or three months the incidence of crime is much lower than in other months. If credit is to be taken for that, I would advise the Government to compare it with the corresponding periods of other years and not gloat over the fact that crime has gone down in this period.

There is another additional reason. The Adviser must have been an honest man. He must have given instructions to the police stations that they should try to reduce these crimes as much as possible. But the police officials, out-Heroding Herod, whenever a case of dacoity comes they enter it as a case of robbery or theft and dacoity is not entered, because they feel that they will be able to give the impression that they have been able to reduce acts of dacoity. That also is a thing which I must ask Government to find out and enquire whether there has been an actual decline in crime or whether it

is manoeuvred and engineered, I do not say by the Adviser himself but by others who want to show that they have done a great lot in this respect. We will be glad if it is really so. We will be prepared to give our co-operation to the Adviser. No man wants lawlessness. No man wants that there should be dacoities or robberies. I would be the first man to give him every help if he needs. If he can go on like that and reduce crimes, who would be happier than ourselves that he has done a good job? But that is not so. Let us not be complacent. The three gangs of robbers that were there are still at large. And I can cite recent instances where those dacoits have been committed, where those abductions have been committed, people have been carried away.

10 A.M.

And then an attempt has been made to represent it in a different manner. A charge was laid that the House that was dissolved only met for ten days.

The Minister of Finance (Shri C. D. Deshmukh): I am sorry to interrupt the hon. Member, but I would like to know the names of the dacoits that are at large.

Sardar Hukam Singh: I will give you that. But it is not now with me. I have got those papers but I cannot give you offhand.

Sir, you have said that you would not allow me extra time for these interruptions.

The Minister of Home Affairs and States (Dr. Katju): May I take it that my hon. friend is in contact with them?

Sardar Hukam Singh: Yes, just as the Home Minister was when he toured round there and people brought those applications. Certainly, and I have got some information from the Home Minister himself.

Shri Algu Rai Shastri: He simply wants notice!

[**PANDIT THAKUR DAS BHARGAVA in the Chair.**]

Sardar Hukam Singh: It was said that the House was called to meet only for a few days and not a particle of legislation was done. Correct information was not given to the Home Minister. In this White Paper it is said and it is conceded that very useful and very necessary legislation was passed during the time that the Assembly met. There was also a reference yesterday that they passed three Bills and that they have been sent up to the Centre for assent. But the assent was not given. It was delayed and then there was some discussion with the Planning Commission

and others. Those very Bills were delayed here in the States Ministry and the charge was brought against that Ministry that they were not able to pass the legislation. They had passed it—it was admitted—and they had sent the same on for assent. It was delayed here and now this charge is being brought against them.

Shri K. K. Basu: He has no correct information, it seems.

Sardar Hukam Singh: With regard to other legislation also, they were forwarded in the very initial stage, because that was a Part B State, and consultation was being held. They were to be taken up. But before that time the Assembly was dissolved. Therefore it was not fair to charge the Assembly or that representative Government that it was inefficient, that it could not go on with legislation or that it would not improve matters. This White Paper is a correct record to show that things are not just that way.

A very effective point was made the other day when the Proclamation was discussed that people used to cross over to the other side, that there was no honesty, that people could be won over, that Members could be won over. If it was a fact it was regrettable. It was unfortunate. But who were there, who were being sold and were ready for sale and who could be purchased? I beg to submit that they were only Congressmen. They were ready to cross over, ready for sale in the market. Every effort was made to win them over. The Maharaja of Faridkot with a fleet of forty cars remained there for fifteen days. It was known to the Congress bosses here. Every evening he was flying to Delhi in a plane and bringing other persons. Every temptation was offered to those Members that they might cross over and come to the Congress side. When that could not be effected, when no Member could be won over, the Maharaja of Faridkot wanted to distribute all his purse in the streets of Patiala. These things were known to every Congress leader here whom we worship and who knew it was being done. Then what was it that broke the camel's neck, the last straw? It was the crossing over of Takshak, the pillar stone of the Congress. When it was beyond all hope of repair and when the Congress found that there was no chance at all for it to be rehabilitated there, this course was adopted. I leave it there. That is a story which is painful.

I now come again to this White Paper and to the improvement that has been made. I say it is certainly commendable in a State like this which is

very small in size, which is interspersed by some of the other States, Himachal Pradesh, Delhi, Punjab, Rajasthan at some places—parts of territories run into each other and therefore those effects, social economic and other, are felt there. And really it was that disease of Punjab from 1951 that infected PEPSU as well. With that precedent we are here confronted with that contingency, and I am afraid I should warn the adjacent States lest this disease spreads to Himachal Pradesh and other States as well. The people of those States might beware lest it overtakes them also. And I found that this small State was proceeding at a remarkable pace, at a wonderful speed and was making progress in every walk of life. The economic condition was much better and improvement had been made on all fronts when suddenly this blow of hammer came.

Again we have been told, and there is a very big propaganda in the Press, that the Adviser has done yeoman service and that he has made the preparation and revision of rolls two months earlier. That is a trickery. I should say. That is not fair to anybody or to the people of PEPSU. In the ordinary course, when the representatives of Government were there, every year, the rolls were prepared and revised and in 1952 they revised the rolls which were published in January, 1953. For the next year they are to be published in January, 1954. This January, 1954 is being utilised and exploited in this respect. The previous Government had the target that the rolls would be prepared and revised and published by January, 1954. To say that we have brought it earlier by two months I shudder to think what would be the fate of our country if this is the method that is adopted for such a propaganda.

डा० सत्यबाबी (करनाल—रक्षित—भनु—सूचित जातियाँ) : सभापति महोदय, कल से हम पैस्पू के मामलात पर बहस कर रहे हैं और पिछले दिनों वहां अमन और इन्तजाम में जो गडबड़ रही मुस्तलिफ़ दोस्तों ने उस पर रोशनी डाली है। मैंने कल अर्ज किया था कि मैं चूंकि इसी पैस्पू के एक हिस्से में रहता हूँ, वहां के मामलात से मुझे बराहरास्त ताल्लुक है और हम वहां पिछले सालों में बहुत कुछ गडबड़ देखते रहे हैं। आजादी के बीद जब यह यूनियन बनी इस यूनियन के बनने के बाद वहां के पहले प्रधान मंत्री ने यह बात कही कि

[डा० सत्यवादी]

इस यूनियन की शक्ति में हम ने सिक्षण होम बनाया है। और इस बात को उन्होंने कई जगह दोहराया, जिसका मतलब था कि हम ने अपने देश के कानून की बिना जिस सैक्यु-लैरिज्म पर रखी है वहां लोग उस के बरभक्स सोचते हैं और दूसरे रास्ते से चलना चाहते हैं। हम ने यहूदियों का बतन, मुसलमानों का बतन और ऐसी कई बातें सुनी और देखी हैं। यहूदियों का जो बतन बना, उस ने मिडिल ईस्ट में जो गड़बड़ की, जो बेचैनी पैदा की, उस पर मुझे यहां बहस नहीं करनी है। मुसलमानों के नाम पर, इस्लाम के नाम पर, जो इस देश को बांट कर एक टुकड़ा बनाया गया, वहां की हालत हम रोज़ देखते हैं। ऐसा मालूम होता है कि हिन्दुस्तान का यह टुकड़ा इस क्रिस्म का तसव्वुर पैदा कर के एक तबाही के रास्ते की तरफ जाना चाहता है। दरबास्त बुनियादी गलती यह है कि पैप्सू में जब यह समझ लिया गया कि इस यूनियन की शक्ति में हम ने सिक्षण होम बनाया है तो इस से वहां रहने वालों के एक बहुत बड़े तबक्के के दिमागों में बदगुमानी पैदा होने लगी और इस एक कुनियादी सबब ने इस की सियासत का ऐसा रूख कर दिया कि जो तबाही की तरफ ले जाता है। मुझे तो यह डर है कि सियासत के इस असर ने सिक्षणम के रूहानी तसव्वुर को भी बहुत नुकसान पहुंचाया है। जहां तक मैं ने मुताला किया है, स्वाध्याय किया है, मैं देखता हूं कि वह सिक्षणम, जिस के दामन में बाबा फरीद, भक्त कबीर और भक्त रविदास जैसे महात्माओं के लिए जगह थी, आज यह उस सिक्षणम को सियासत के दलदल में डाल कर उस के दमन को तंग करना चाहते हैं और आज इसी वजह से लोग उस को शुबहा की नज़र से देखने लगे हैं। इस पैप्सू को सिक्षण होम करार देने वाले दोस्तों से मैं यह कहूंगा कि वेसारे

भारत को सिक्षण होम क्यों नहीं समझते। अगर हम उस के दूसरे पहलू को देखें तो क्यों नहीं उसी सिक्षणम के सन्देश को, उस के पैशाम को ले कर वे भारत के कोने कोने में फैलाते। वे क्यों अपने आप को पैप्सू के इन चार ज़िलों की हव्डों में महदूद कर देना चाहते हैं। तो मैं यह अच्छे कर रहा था कि आज उस इलाके में हर बात में इसी नज़र से देखा जा रहा है और हर भस्ते को इसी ढंग से हल करने की कोशिश की जा रही है जिस ने वहां के सारे के सारे निजाम को गड़बड़ कर दिया है। पिछले दिनों तो हम ने यह देखा कि यह गड़बड़, सियासत की कशमकश, इतनी गिरावट में चली गई कि वहां ताकत हासिल करने के लिये लोगों ने डाकुओं का, राहजानों का और खुनियों का सहारा लेना शुरू कर दिया। हम तो यह सुनते रहे हैं कि वहां के लीडर, किसी जमानत के नाम लेने की ज़रूरत नहीं है, सभी लीडरों के लिये यह कहा जा सकता है, कि वे इतनी गिरावट को पढ़ूंच गये कि भट्टिंडा और दूसरे ज़िलों में जो कुछ हुआ वह आप सब को मालूम है। लेकिन वह जो कुछ हुआ वह डाकुओं का किया हुआ नहीं था। इन डाकुओं के पीछे जो सियासी डाकू बैठे हुए थे वे सब इस के लिये ज़िम्मेदार थे।

तो, बहरहाल, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि पैप्सू की सियासत में इस बुनियादी गलती ने एक अजीब गड़बड़ पैदा कर दी और जितनी जल्दी हम वहां इन हालात को ठीक करें उतना ही हमारे सिक्षण भाइयों के लिये, हिन्दुओं के लिये और तमाम देश के लिये अच्छा और मुकीद होगा। अब हम वहां प्रेसीडेंट का राज्य ले कर गये हैं। अमन और इन्तजाम के भास्ते में कल मैं ने अच्छे किया था और आज भी कहता हूं कि पिछले दो महीने के तजुर्बे से हमें यह महसूस हो रहा है

कि वहां हालात ने बड़ी तरक्की की है, इसलिये कि जिन लोगों के हाथ में अब वह इन्तजाम आया है वे तंग स्थालात के असर से बाहर और आजाद हैं। तो मैं वहां की गड़बड़ के हालात की कुछ बातें आप को बताऊं जो कि वहां इस तरह से पैदा हुईं। एक पुरानी मसल मशहूर है कि “करेला और नीम चढ़ा”。 कुछ तो रियासतों की पोल पहले ही मशहूर थी। पटियाले की बात में आप को बता रहा था कि वहां मुकदमात की कैफियत क्या थी। एक मुकदमे का जिक्र कल मैं कर रहा था कि २३ साल हो जाते हैं। जरा-ना जमीन का टुकड़ा जिसका मालिया कुल चार आने बनता है उस को २३ साल हो जाते हैं। उस अरसे में उस की नजूल की तहकीकात हो कर उस का फ़ैसला नहीं हो पाता है और वह पटवारियों, क़ानूनगों और दूसरे ऐसे आदमियों का खिलौना बना हुआ है। इतनी उस जमीन की क़ीमत नहीं है जितना उस मुकदमे के सिलसिले में उस जमीन के ताल्लुक रखने वालों को खर्च कर देना पड़ा और उन को परेशानी उठानी पड़ी। मुकदमे की बात छोड़ कर मैं दूसरी तरफ जाता हूं। मैं ने आप से अर्ज किया कि मैं इसी पैप्सू के एक इलाके में रहता हूं। यह वह इलाका है जिस को कोहिस्तान का जिला कहते हैं। कोहिस्तान का इलाका यों कहिए कि हमारे देश में हमेशा से ही पिछड़ा हुआ रहा है। तो इस पैप्सू का यह वह जिला है जिस के मुतालिक यह आशा की जा सकती थी कि यह यूनियन बन जाने के बाद, देश के आजाद हो जाने के बाद, इस पिछड़े हुए इलाके की तरफ तब्ज़ह की जा सकेगी। लेकिन हम ने देखा कि पिछले चार पांच सालों के अन्दर वह हमारी तबक्कात पूरी नहीं हुई, हमारी वह आशाएं पूरी नहीं हुईं।

बजट पर सरसरी नज़र डालने से मालूम होता है कि इन पहाड़ों में, क्योंकि यह पहाड़ी

इलाक़ा है, जो रोत भराह की ज़रूरत हैं वह कम्पनिकेशन के ज़राएँ से पूरी होती हैं और इस की वहां बहुत ही ज्यादा कमी है। इस पर जितना धन वहां दिया जाता उतना ही यह इलाका तरक्की की तरफ ज़ल्दी क़दम उठाता। इस बजट में मेरा स्थाल है कि कंडाघाट, चायल, सड़क को पक्का करने के लिये रकम रखी गयी है और बाकी किसी सड़क पर कोई व्यान नहीं दिया गया है। इस सड़क पर भी व्यान दिया गया तो शायद इसलिये दिया गया कि चायल राजप्रमुख का गर्मियों में सैटर होता है, पुराना समर सैटर है। वहां पर उन्हें ही रोजाना जाना पड़ता है, उन बड़े आदमियों को जिनकी वहां पर कोठियां हैं। इसलिये वह सड़क जो पहले ही अच्छी हालत में थी, उस पर और रुपये खर्च करने का इन्तजाम किया जा रहा है।

एक दूसरी सड़क है जो शिमला से सुबाथू तक ब्रिडल रूट जाता है। उस का एक टुकड़ा सुबाथू से आगे जा कर मंडप से शुरू हो कर ममलीग तक जाता है। वह तो ऐसा रूट है कि वहां चला ही नहीं जाता। अगर इस सड़क को जो शिमले तक जाती है, मोटर के क़ाबिल बना दिया जाय, तो बहुत सहूलियत वहां के तमाम के तमाम इलाके के लोगों को हो जाय। जितोग से लेकर ममलीग तक तो इतना टुकड़ा इस क़ाबिल है कि उस को जारी कर के मोटर के क़ाबिल बनाया जा सकता है। इस से सब से बड़ा फ़ायदा होगा उन जमीदारों को जो अपने छोटे २ लेटों में सभियां पैदा करते हैं और शिमला ले जा कर बेच कर अपनी गुजर आकात करते हैं। वह लोग दो, दो मन सभी सिर पर रख कर पन्द्रह २ और सोलह २ मील ले कर जाते हैं। अगर उस रास्ते को मोटर के क़ाबिल बना दिया जाय तो उस इलाके के आदमियों को बड़ा फ़ायदा हो सकता है। सेहत के एतबार से

[डा० संयवारी]

और अस्पतालों के इन्तजाम के एतत्वार से देखिए तो सैरी एक छोटी-सी डिस्पेंसरी है। मुझे मालूम नहीं वहां अस्पताल में कोई डाक्टर आया भी है कि नहीं, लेकिन अभी दो साल के पहले की बात है कि वहां के इच्छार्ज एक कम्पाउन्डर साहब शराब के इतने प्रादि थे कि जब तक शराब की दो तीन बोतलें न पी लें, तब तक वह डिस्पेंसरी में नहीं आते थे। मुझे एक बार का बाक़या याद है कि मेरे एक दोस्त कम्पाउन्डर साहब को एक मरीज़ को देखने के लिए ले जाने आये, तो उन्होंने मुझ से 'फीस पेशगी ले ली। पेशगी फीस ले लेना कोई बुरी बात नहीं थी, चूंकि मरीज़ तक पहुंचने का रास्ता लम्बा था और सफर लम्बा था इसलिए उन्होंने पांच बोतलें शराब की अपने साथ रख लीं और कुन्हार तक पहुंचने में जो पांच-सात मील का रास्ता तय करना पड़ता है, उस दरमियान में चार, पांच बोतलें उड़ेल गये और कुन्हार पहुंचते-पहुंचते उन बेचारों की कैफियत ऐसी बन गयी कि मुझे उनके लिए डाक्टर बुलाने की ज़रूरत पेश आई, मरीज़ को देखने को कौन कहे! तो मैं आप को बतलाना चाहता था कि वहां पर लोगों की सेहत का इन्तजाम बिल्कुल नाकाफ़ी है और उस के प्रति लापरवाही बर्ती गयी है। मेडिकल के बारे में सब से ज्यादा ज़रूरत तो मैं समझता हूं वह यह है कि वहां पर गम्भीरी स्त्रियों के लिए मैटरनिटी सेंटर्स का प्रबन्ध होना चाहिए।

वहां पर सड़कें भी अच्छी दशा में नहीं हैं। सैरी से कंडाघाट तक का जो क़रीब १२, १३ मील का रास्ता है वह रास्ता इतना खराब है कि उस रास्ते मरीज़ नहीं जा सकते, कोई सड़क नहीं है जिस से उन को ले जाया जा सके। इस के अलावा एक दूसरा इलाक़ा है जो शिमले के कैथु इलाके से मिलता है और जिस को कैमिली परगना कहते हैं। वहां

ठीक मेडिकल प्रबन्ध न होने के कारण बहुत सी गम्भीरी स्त्रियां गर्भ की स्टेज में मृत्यु को प्राप्त हो जाती हैं, क्योंकि वहां पर उन को बक्त पर मेडिकल इमदाद नहीं मिल पाती है। वहां ऐसे सेंटर नहीं हैं जिन में मरीज़ों को ले जाया जा सके, और पन्द्रह मील का यह रास्ता तय करने में ही उन का काम तमाम हो जाता है।

तालीम के बारे में मैं आप को बतलाऊं कि वहां सैरी में एक प्राइमरी स्कूल है। उस प्राइमरी स्कूल के लिए एक दुकान किराये पर ले रखती है। उस दुकान में बच्चे बैठे रहते हैं। वहां न कोई ठीक बैठने का इन्तजाम है और न ही फर्नीचर कोई ठीकठाक है। आप अन्दराजा कर सकते हैं कि इस पोज़ीशन में बच्चों की शिक्षा और पढ़ाई कैसी होती होगी! उस इलाके में प्राइमरी स्कूलों की और आवश्यकता है। उस इलाके में एक हाई स्कूल भी है। ममलीग में एक मिडिल स्कूल है। मैं चाहता हूं कि आगे गहराई में जा कर शुकुरा के क़रीब मिडिल स्कूल बनाया जाय तो वहां के बच्चों को आसानी हो जायगी। इसके अलावा टूटो में एक हाई स्कूल खोले जाने की ज़रूरत है तो इस से वहां के लोगों को बहुत आराम हो जायेगा।

सड़कों की बाबत मैं ने आप को बताया कि शिमला से सुब-चू वाली सड़क को मोटरबुल किया जाये, इस के अलावा मंडप से ममलीग तक का रास्ता बहुत खराब है।

बक्त तंग है, अब मैं हरिजनों के बारे में कुछ कह कर बैठ जाता हूं। हरिजनों को दशा पैम्प में बहुत खराब है और उन के साथ लापरवाही और सहितयां बर्ती गयी हैं और मालूम पड़ता है कि पिछले चुनावों के दौरान में हरिजनों ने जो रवैया बोट देने का अखिलयार किया था, उस की उन्हें बड़ी सजा मिल रही

है। किरकापरस्ती का वहां पर बोलबाला है। और आप को मैं एक किस्सा मुनाऊं जो कि एक बहुत ही अजीबोगरीब किस्सा है। तमाम भारत में महर्षि बाल्मीकि का जन्मदिवस असौज की पूर्णमासी को मनाया जाता है। लेकिन पैप्सू ने तमाम भारत में चल रही इस चीज़ को छोड़ कर अपने यहां कार्तिक की पूर्णिमा को महर्षि बाल्मीकि के जन्मदिवस के उपलक्ष्य में छाटी कर दी है। अजीब तमाशा है। इस तरह की और भी कई बातें वहां पर हो रही हैं।

पहाड़ी इलाकों में काफ़ी धास होती है जो कागज बनाने के लिए बाहर जाती है। उस इलाके में कालका के करीब कागज का कारखाना बनाया जा सकता है और जड़ी-बूटियों की रिसर्च के लिए सेंटर्स बनाये जा सकते हैं।

इस के अलावा पहाड़ी इलाके में जितना स्टाफ़ पुलिस का बाहर से जाता है उन लोगों का रहन-सहन पहाड़ के रहन-सहन से बिल्कुल भिन्न होता है और खासकर पुलिस वालों का अखलाक भी जैसा होना चाहिए नहीं होता है। हमारे पहाड़ी इलाके में औरतें आजादी के साथ अकेली घूमती फिरती हैं और जंगलों से धास काट कर लाती हैं। तो जो पटवारी और पुलिस वाले इधर फ्लेन्स के जाते हैं उन का अखलाक काबिले तारीफ़ नहीं होता इसलिए यह बहुत जरूरी हो जाता है कि पहाड़ पर हम पुलिस और माल के महकमों में ऐसा स्टाफ़ रखें जिनका अखलाक दुरुस्त हो। टीचर्स स्टाफ़ में भी पहाड़ी स्टाफ़ रखना जाना चाहिए और हमें वहां पर ऐसा स्टाफ़ रखना चाहिए जो, जंगलों में धास लाती हुई और डंगर चराती हुई हमारी बहु बेटियां फिरती हैं, उन को अपनी ही मां बेटी समझें। बस में और अधिक न कह कर बजट प्रपोज़ेस्ट्स को सपोर्ट करता हूँ।

Shri Ranjit Singh (Sangrur): The Adviser an outsider, had been sent from Delhi with full powers to rule the State. The Adviser does not understand the language and customs of the people. All the political parties and all the officers of the PEPSU have been ignored and left out. Not a single man from PEPSU had been taken in the administration. The people of PEPSU think that the Central Government have treated them in a most unjust and unfair manner. On the 10th of March the Adviser took over charge and on the 12th of March he passed orders...

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. I do not want to interfere with the thread of the arguments of the hon. Member. I have found in all the speeches that have been made that they are of a general nature as if the Members were all speaking on the general situation before and after the assumption by the Central Government. I would request hon. Members who partake in the debate in future to kindly be specific in their criticism and at the same time see that their arguments relate to certain aspects of the Budget. A roving discussion like this will not be so beneficial.

Shri Ranjit Singh: The Adviser took charge on the 10th March.....

Dr. N. B. Khare: What is this? Locusts are coming in swarms.

Mr. Chairman: The House has to proceed with the business. I will request the hon. Members to see that no noise is made.

Shri Ranjit Singh: The Adviser took charge on the 10th. On the 12th, he passed orders that four officers should proceed on compulsory leave. He has made sweeping changes in the administration of PEPSU. Within the last seven weeks.....

Mr. Chairman: I am sorry to find that the noise is so great. I would request the hon. Members to hear the hon. Member who is speaking.

Some Hon. Members: He must also speak louder.

Shri Ranjit Singh: Within the last seven weeks he has taken action against 20 officers. With every change in the Government, if the officers are victimised, degraded and discharged, without any cause no Government in the State can be run on sound lines. The problem of PEPSU cannot be solved with such methods. By adopting such methods, the problems of PEPSU may become complicated. This is not the first time that action against officers has been taken. In 1949 when

[Shri Ranjit Singh]

the Malerkotla incident took place and the Sub-Inspector of Police was murdered in broad daylight in the bazaar of Malerkotla, four or five police officers were dismissed or suspended and the Inspector General of Police was asked to proceed on six months' leave. Later on these police officers were acquitted by the High Court and they had to be reinstated. The I.G. of Police, after six months, was compelled to retire. The people of PEPSU look to the Central Government which is the highest authority in the country today, for justice and fairplay. Let me tell you that the Adviser's rule in PEPSU will be judged by the people by his actions and deeds and not by his words, because actions and deeds are stronger and louder than words. The people of PEPSU are worse off than in 1946. The law and order position is not very satisfactory. People cannot travel from one place to another after sunset in certain areas. Highway robberies, bus hold-ups, dacoities and murders have been rampant in one part of the country or the other. Taxation during this period has gone high and people have to pay higher and more taxes than before. There is yet friction between the two major political parties and as long as this friction will continue and the agrarian trouble is not solved and PEPSU does not get a stable Government, I think there are no hopes for the administration of PEPSU to improve and if it improves, it will improve only for a certain period.

PEPSU is an agricultural State. More than 80 per cent. of the people live on land. The area is dry. The land is fertile and the people are hardy. If two crores of rupees are spent on tube-wells, PEPSU can supply foodgrains worth Rs. two crores every year to the Government. The work on the Bhakra Dam and canal works that are already under construction, should be accelerated. These works, when completed, would bring prosperity to the State and great credit to the Government. In certain areas, the land revenues are higher than in others; these land revenues should be brought on par with the other areas. There are more than two lakh acres of land lying fallow and uncultivated. These lands should be reclaimed and tube-wells should be constructed so that the lands could be irrigated. When these lands are reclaimed, they should be given to the landless labourers. This will increase food production and also the landless people will get land.

It is a matter of great relief that more than one crore of rupees have

been provided for education in PEPSU. The people of the urban areas are getting all the facilities and amenities of life. There are schools, colleges, roads and hospitals. The people of the urban areas are often better off than the villagers. They can look after themselves in the matter of education. The villagers are very backward in education. They deserve help from the Government. Most of the money provided for education should be spent in opening more primary schools in the villages. About Rs. 35 lakhs have been provided for medical facilities. There are very few hospitals in the villages. More dispensaries should be opened in the villages and more touring dispensaries should be provided for the villagers, at least for two months during the malaria season. I would like to say one or two words about my friend Mr. Chinaria who said that in PEPSU there is a 'Kaka' rule. Well, I do not agree with my friend on this point, because, actually, PEPSU is ruled by the President. The Adviser is there to rule the State. These people—"Kaka" means young boys of tender age—belong to the State. They are born there. They are brought up there, and educated there. They are serving the State. And if proper enquiries are made about these boys, the Government will find that they are very honest—90 per cent. of them are very honest—and I think they are really an asset to the State, and I cannot understand what they should do and where they should go if they cannot live in their home.

The second thing is, he said certain things about lands, that lands were given by Maharajas to certain people. About lands, I would like to say that 30 or 40 years ago, there was not so much demand for lands. Lands were sold very cheap. About 30 or 35 years ago, at Lyalpur land was sold at Rs. 2,500 per square, and in Bikaner in 1924/25, lands were sold at Rs. 2,500 per square.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair] During those days, lands in different parts of the country were given, at many places, free of charge to many people. So this charge of Mr. Chinaria will not stand. I may say that about 35 years ago the land prices were so low that it is not worth while putting this blame on the Maharajas.

I would request the Government that in PEPSU the Sikhs should be treated sympathetically, generously and liberally. I earnestly appeal to the Sikhs that their welfare, prosperity and good lies in acting in co-operation with the Government, and it is for the Government to win over the Sikhs by statesman-

ship, fairplay and justice. Therein lies the good of the country, the good of the Government and the good of the Sikhs.

**LAW MINISTER'S SPEECH RE:
SPEAKER'S CERTIFICATE ON
INDIAN INCOME-TAX (AMEND-
MENT) BILL.**

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava (Gurgaon): Sir, under the Constitution, a Money Bill has been defined under clause.....

The Minister of Law and Minority Affairs (Shri Biswas): Before my friend goes on, may I make my position clear? I believe, Sir, you have received a communication from the Chairman of the Council of States, and he must have conveyed not only his own statement but also a copy of a Resolution which was unanimously adopted in the other House. By that Resolution, I am directed not to attend here either in my capacity as Law Minister or in my capacity as Leader of the Council in order to answer a charge which my friend Mr. Bhargava might choose to bring against me in respect of certain remarks reported to have been made by me in the other House the other day in connection with the Income-tax (Amendment) Bill. Therefore, if that is the matter which is going to be discussed, and if there is to be any charge brought against me, I cannot be here.

Shri Feroze Gandhi (Pratapgarh Distt.—West cum Rae Bareli Distt.—East): The Resolution passed in the Upper House may be read out.

Shri Syed Ahmed (Hoshangabad): Has the Resolution of the other House been received by you?

مسنٹر آف ایمیکوکیشن ایلڈن نیکرول
دیسپووزن ایلڈ سائلنٹک دیسپوچ (مولانا
آزاد): اصلی سوال جو مسادے سامنے ہے
وہ تو یہ ہے کہ نہ لے مسٹر کا بہان اسے
بارے میں ہم سلیں۔

[The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): The real question before us is to hear the statement of the Law Minister in this regard.]

श्री पी० एन० राजभोज (शोलायुर—
रक्षित—अनुसूचित जातियां) : लेकिन
अपर हाउस में क्या हुआ है वह मालूम
होना चाहिए।

Shri Biswas: I may at once state here that in the statement which came from the Chairman of the Council of States you will find.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have not got the Resolution.

Shri Biswas: I do not know. The Resolution must have been sent Possibly, it will follow.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall read out the message I have received.

Shri Biswas: If you read out that message, that will make my position clear, because it was read out to me by the Chairman before he read it out to the Council, and I accepted that statement as quite correct.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I understand this is a copy that was given to the Secretary. Formally I have not received a copy, but anyhow, in view of the statement, I think this is correct. I shall, for the information of the House, read it out.

Shri Feroze Gandhi: On a point of order, Sir. When this communication has not been received by you, shall we take it as having been received by this House?

Several Hon. Members: No, no.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I understand that it was personally given by the Chairman to the Secretary.

Shri P. N. Rajabhoj: That is all right.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This is what I understand was read out in the other House by the Chairman. Now, when once a statement is made in the other House and a copy has come here, that is sufficient property so far as this House also is concerned. Let us see what exactly it says:

"A mere complaint is not precluded and does not involve any breach of privilege of a member or of the Council. I am afraid that I cannot give my consent to this motion for privilege.

There seems to be some misapprehension in regard to what happened in the Council on the 29th instant. Some members expressed a doubt whether the Bill in question was a Money Bill according to the requirements of article 110(1). A few felt that doubts could be raised even after the certificate was issued by the Speaker. At this stage the Leader of the Council referred to these doubts and suggested that it would reassure the House if it was told

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

categorically that the Speaker had applied his mind to this question and issued the certificate after a full and fair consideration of all aspects of the matter. When that statement, which reiterated the obvious, came to us yesterday from the House of the People, the matter was concluded. It was nobody's intention, least of all, of the Leader of the Council to cast aspersions on the integrity and impartiality of the Speaker. It is our anxiety in this Council to do our best to uphold the dignity of the Speaker and the privileges of the other House as we expect the other House to protect our interests and privileges."

I believe the hon. Minister associates himself with everything that has been said here.

Shri Biswas: Yes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: In view of this, I think any further discussion on this matter is not necessary or called for.

Shri Gadgil (Poona Central): The point is whether it is a fact that the other House has passed a Resolution directing the Law Minister not to appear in this House in any capacity. If that is passed, may I know whether it is not a matter of which proper notice can be taken by this House?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: So far as this matter is concerned, we have the hon. Law Minister in flesh and blood before us. Now, the hon. Law Minister has been kind enough to come and explain to us and reiterated what was already said in the other House. This matter is closed.

As regards the other matter, let me wait and see what exactly the Resolution is. I have not got a copy of the Resolution. Hon. Members have not got it either. Let it be taken up later on in due course as soon as a copy is available. I will try to send for the proceedings, and we will take it up in a proper manner. This matter is closed.

Pandit Balkrishna Sharma (Kanpur Distt. South cum Etawah Distt.—East): May I draw your attention only to this matter, that the Law Minister himself has said in this House that if his speech or statement in the Upper House regarding Money Bill is to be considered here, then he is bound by the Resolution of that House and it will not be possible for him to be present here to answer these charges? In view of this, is it not proper that we should take notice of this statement of the hon. Minister—let alone that Resolution?

مولانا آزاد: جلاب - دوسرے ہاؤس

میں جو کارروائی ہوئی ہے وہ کارروائی
آپ کو مہرے آنہ بیل ساتھی نے بھاں،
سلما دی تھی۔ باقی جو اصلی سوال
تھا وہ کونسل کے چہر میں کے بھاں
نے صاف کر دیا ہے اور اس پر معاملہ
ختم ہو جانا ہے۔

[Maulana Azad: Sir, the proceedings in the other House have been related to you by my hon. colleague. The other remaining question has been dealt with in the statement of the Chairman of the Council. And this settles the matter.]

پنڈیت تھاکر داس بھارگاہ: یہ پیسکا
بیان ہے جو جناب نے پڑا؟

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Statement by the Chairman in the other House

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Not the statement of the hon. Minister.

مولانا آزاد: جس سے ابھوں نے اتفاق
کیا اور کہا کہ میں اس کا ساتھ دیکھ
ھوں

[Maulana Azad: The hon. Minister has agreed with him and has supported his statement.]

Shri Gadgil rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. If there is anything to be heard, I will certainly call upon him to elucidate any point. The position, as it is, is this. The hon. the Law Minister was kind enough to tell us that it is true that the other House has passed a Resolution. But later on, when this was read out, he said he entirely agreed and stood by that. Now, therefore, he is here and he also says that he never intended anything against the Chair. Therefore, so far as this matter is concerned, it may be treated as closed.

Regarding the other one, that the other House has given a direction to the Law Minister not to appear here, I have to say that we are both of us limbs of the Parliament, and particularly a Minister is a Minister in both the Houses. Unlike other Members, the Minister belongs to both the Houses, and I will consider as to the

appropriateness of any particular Resolution in due course. I would like to request hon. Members, as far as possible, to avoid any kind of criticism. We do not know exactly under what circumstances and for what purpose the other august House has passed a resolution of that kind. We shall try to find out from the proceedings in a calm atmosphere; so that constantly we must develop a kind of family relationship between the two Houses. Under the Constitution, both the Houses form a single Parliament. (Interruptions). Order, order. That ought to be the spirit in which we understand the proceedings of the other House. As the hon. Chairman of the other House has observed, "It is our anxiety in this Council to do our best to uphold the dignity of the Speaker and the privileges of the other House as we expect the other House to protect our interests and privileges". I am sure we will also do the same.

Shri Syed Ahmed rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. Permit me to speak also.

Now, it is open to us to look into the proceedings of the other House and if really there is anything objectionable, as it is said, certainly there are methods of seeing that such things do not occur.

But so far as this matter is concerned, it will be treated as closed. It is unfortunate that we had to interrupt the present proceedings regarding the PERSU Budget.

Dr. S. P. Mookerjee (Calcutta South-East): May I place one matter before you, Sir?

Shri Gadgil rose—

Dr. S. P. Mookerjee: If I may say so Sir. I agree with you entirely that this matter should be treated as closed. The hon. the Law Minister has associated himself with the statement of the Chairman of the other House, and the matter should be closed. But one question of fundamental importance arising out of this, apart from what has been raised by my friend, Pandit Balkrishna Sharma, is this: supposing in the other House a statement is made, whether by a Minister or by a Member of the other House, which may amount to a reflection on the Speaker of this House, has this House any authority to consider that matter? That is a question of supreme importance which cannot be decided now. But along with the other question which you have raised, the propriety of the Council of States passing that Resolution, I would earnestly request you to consider this

matter also, because, in my opinion, if the Speaker's authority is challenged or any reflection is cast on him, the authority of this House is long enough, wide enough, and big enough to bring that man before this House, whoever he may be. That is the position of this House—it is the sovereign Parliament of this country. This question has to be gone into quite apart from the other. This matter may be treated as closed, but the main question is, if any reflection is cast on the Speaker, has this House the authority to bring that person before this House and call for an explanation?

Shri Gadgil rose—

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: As the Deputy-Speaker has been pleased to close this episode, I request the hon. Minister also to treat it as closed for ever. But at the same time, I beg to bring to the notice of the House and the Deputy-Speaker one matter of very great import—the prestige of this House and the prestige and dignity of the Chair of this House. Now in regard to this matter also—I will not go into the merits—I never raised any charge against anybody. I simply requested you to give me an opportunity...

مولانا آزاد : جناب - جب میرے
آنہیں دوست نے تسلیم کیا کہ یہ
انہوں نے ختم ہو کیا تو یہ وہ اس
ہر بحث کو دے ہوئی - یہ کسی
طرح ہوئی تھیک نہیں ہے -

[**Maulana Azad:** Sir, when my hon friend has agreed that this matter is closed, it is not at all proper for him to dilate upon it.]

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava rose—

Shri Biswas: I have to withdraw from the House, Sir, when a discussion on his motion is going on. May I have your permission to withdraw. (Interruptions).

Some Hon. Members: Withdraw permanently.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am afraid.. (Interruptions).

Shri Gadgil: May I ask for one minute. (Interruptions).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order

Pandit Balkrishna Sharma: The cat is out of the bag.

Dr. N. B. Khare (Gwalior): The Minister has insulted the House by walking out in this manner.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I allowed Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava to speak for this reason. I read out the statement that the Chairman of the other House made there. It might appear from the proceedings that whereas the Law Minister has explained his position, Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava's position may not have been explained. Therefore, he wanted to say something. It is not in a spirit of carping criticism. He only wanted to make his position clear by way of personal explanation, as to why he moved it.

I am really sorry that the hon. the Law Minister has gone away.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I should be allowed to complete my sentence. It is very unfortunate Sir...

Dr. N. B. Khare: On a point of order, Sir. Can he make a statement in the absence of the Law Minister?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is by way of personal explanation.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Unfortunately, when I stood up and wanted to speak, the hon. Minister did not know what I was going to say. I was just saying that in accordance with his orders, with his directions, with his wishes, we have closed this chapter. And this is exactly what fell from you. I had accepted what the hon. the Deputy-Speaker and our Deputy Leader had said. I have now nothing to say on that incident. But another matter is raised. The hon. the Law Minister, when he started, said that I had brought a charge against him. It is absolutely wrong that I had brought any sort of charge. I only wanted to submit for the consideration of the House and the Speaker what happened in the other House. I brought no charge against anybody. Nothing of the kind. This is an entirely wrong procedure and a wrong basis. After all this House and the other House are sister Houses and we have got respect for every Member of the other House. But, Sir, when the question of the privileges and the prestige of the House comes, it is our duty to see that the privileges and prestige of this House are also fully protected and the dignity of the Speaker is also protected. This sort of blame should not have been raised against me also. What did I do? The matter had appeared in the papers. There was everything there. The Members raised this in the discussion. I was expecting that some hon. Minister of this House will bring

this matter to the notice of the Deputy-Speaker that such and such a thing had taken place in the other House. When nobody took any action, I requested you at 1 P.M. yesterday to consider this matter. Now, in asking you to consider this what wrong did I commit: that my friends fling at me the charge that I have brought a charge against the hon. Minister. I only submit, even now—this matter is closed—and I would respectfully ask you kindly to bring out a convention in which Members as well as Ministers of the other House would behave in a manner which will produce no conflict between the two Houses.

I know those Ministers who are Members of that House have certainly a right of audience there and a right of vote also; but, here in this House also, those Ministers who are not Members of this House have a right of audience and we the humble Members of this House have also got certain rights against all the Ministers who are not Members of this House. Sir, when it had been stated here that the chapter regarding this incident has been closed, I was simply stating before you another thing, is it right that the hon. Minister should take up this attitude of asking you to permit him to retire, and, before you permit him, should run away from this House? Sir, this cannot be tolerated by the House. I request you kindly to take such action—not any drastic action—that there will not be a recurrence of this matter for all time. I would respectfully beg you to kindly treat this matter as closed and look into the other aspects of the case.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The matter is closed.

Several Hon. Members: Point of order, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: May I suggest one thing? Now, when we have treated this matter as closed, some other matter has cropped up. (*Interruption.*) Order, order. Another chapter has started that raises controversial issues.

Dr. N. B. Khare: He has insulted us in walking out of the House.

Dr. S. P. Mukherjee: I would like to have your opinion on this. Under the Constitution, the Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the House of the People alone. It is not open to any Minister, no matter, Sir, to which House he belongs, to come up here and say that he is not prepared to listen to what is going on in this House and that he wants to withdraw. I think this should be brought to the

notice of the Government and I hope he will realise his mistake and come back and hear the discussion.

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): May I make a suggestion, Sir?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will make one suggestion. This is a very serious matter.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh (Shahabad South): He must be brought back here, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let us not say things or do things in a hurry or haste. The very crucial or important point is this. We have not yet looked into the Resolution except a statement made here by the hon. Law Minister. The other House has passed a Resolution asking him not to come to this House. That is a very serious matter. (Interruption). Hon. Members will kindly bear with me and see what I am anxious to do. I am equally responsible for maintaining the prestige and dignity of this House. Each House has its own dignity and both Houses have collective dignity. This House and that House constitute the Parliament. A resolution has been passed by that House asking the Leader of that House, who is also the Law Minister, not to come to this House and explain a possible misunderstanding. There is no question of any charge—it has been cleared up. It was a statement made by hon. Members are aware, the Finance Minister who places the Budget there makes a statement. His statement is referred to here for purposes of elucidation. Almost every day a Minister makes a statement with view to clear up something and make further elucidation of the matter. Naturally, it might be expected by this House that a Minister who is responsible to this House also—though technically he is not a Member of this House—(Interruption). All Ministers are responsible to both Houses. Several Hon. Members: No, no.

1 A.M.

Order, order. I am not parting away with any rights of this House. The word 'responsible' that I used is in a more liberal manner. But, it is this House that can keep a Minister or throw out a Minister. Therefore, to that extent, the responsibility to this House is larger. But so long as..... (Interruption). Let not people misunderstand me. Possibly the House will be satisfied if I say that the Ministers are solely responsible to this House.

Shri Algu Rai Shastri (Azamgarh istt.—East cun Ballia Distt.—West): That is the correct position.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: But the Ministers have got a dual capacity. They have to go to the other House also. Any hon. Minister who is a Member of this House has got a duty to go to the other House and explain the action taken by the Government; and whenever any misapprehension is created by any statement in the House it is necessary and obligatory on him to explain the position. There is naturally no loss of dignity or aspersion cast. As a matter of fact, no charge is being made. *Prima facie* it appears somewhat strange that one House should give direction to a Member of that House who is a Minister not to come to the other House to clarify the position. Unfortunately, I have not got the copy of the Resolution before me. If the other House can say that the Law Minister shall not come to this House, it is equally open to this House. (Interruptions). Order, order. May I request the hon. Members to have patience? This matter is unfortunately assuming very serious proportions. Today we have said the chapter may close. (Interruption). Hon. Members must at least be patient to hear what I have to say. I shall read out this Resolution and leave it at that stage. In a calmer atmosphere, let us consider what has to be done with respect to this. Let us proceed with the PEPUS Budget later on. Therefore, I expect hon. Members to patiently hear me and to consider in a spirit of goodwill what has to be done. Let us try sufficiently to understand one another and whatever is done should be done consistent with the dignity of this House and the dignity of both Houses. I am really surprised.....

Some Hon. Members: The hon. Law Minister has come back, Sir.

Shri Gadgil: May I respectfully submit that as the facts have happened, they constitute a first-class constitutional issue and I respectfully submit that it is no good discussing it in all its implications here and now. I therefore request you, Sir, to put down some time for the discussion of this issue. The question is more for the guidance of a Minister, what guidance we can give to a Minister who is a Member for all purposes *except* for purposes of voting in this House, than so much for the preservation of the privileges of this House. I also want to know that if the situation is allowed to deteriorate in this way, it might be possible that some Members of this House may direct hon. Chintaman Deshmukh not to appear before that House. Now, all these possibilities are there. I therefore submit that you may be good enough to direct that this question should be discussed in all its implications some other time than now.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have already said what exactly the hon. Member has advised me to do. I said that I will only read out the Resolution a copy of which I have got, allow time for us to think over calmly as to what further steps have to be taken in this direction. It is addressed to the Secretary. The Secretary will read it.

Secretary: The following is the message received from the Secretary of the Council of States:

"I am directed to send herewith a copy each of the statements made by the Chairman of the Council of States and the Leader of the Council at the sitting of the Council today on a question of privilege raised in the Council regarding certain points raised by Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava in the House of the People at its sitting held on 30th April, 1953 with reference to a speech of the Leader of the Council regarding the certificate of the Speaker endorsed on the Indian Income-tax (Amendment) Bill, 1953.

I am further to inform the House of the People that the Council, also at the same sitting, passed the following Resolution unanimously:

'That this Council is of the opinion that the Leader of the Council be directed not to present himself in any capacity whatsoever in the House of the People when the matter sought to be raised by Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava with reference to the speech of the Leader of the Council regarding the certificate of the Speaker endorsed on the Indian Income-tax (Amendment) Bill, 1953, is under discussion in that House.'

Pandit Balkrishna Sharma: A very irresponsible Resolution, Sir!

Secretary: I will now read the authorised copy of the statement made by the Chairman of the Council of States which reads as follows.....

Shri P. N. Rajabhoj: May I know the name of the Chairman?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Chairman of the Council of States is such a notable figure. What is the fun of asking the name of the Chairman of the Council of States?

Secretary: "A mere complaint is not precluded and does not involve any breach of privilege of a member or of the Council. I am afraid that I cannot give my consent to this motion for privilege."

The motion for privilege that was given notice of in the Upper House and of which a copy was given to me by the Chairman this morning reads as follows:

"I wish to raise a question involving the privilege of the Council arising out of a point raised by Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava in the House of the People at its sitting held on 30th April 1953 and some remarks made by him and the Deputy-Speaker thereon and requiring the Leader of the Council to present himself in the other House on 1st May 1953 presumably for answering to charges made against him in the House of the People for certain statements made by the Leader in the Council.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) B. C. Ghose,
Member, Council of States."

This is addressed to the Secretary of the Council of States.

It was in reference to this notice of motion that the Chairman of the Council of States made this statement:

"A mere complaint is not precluded and does not involve any breach of privilege of a member or of the Council. I am afraid that I cannot give my consent to this motion for privilege.

There seems to be some misapprehension in regard to what happened in the Council on the 29th instant. Some members expressed a doubt whether the Bill in question was a Money Bill according to the requirements of article 110(1). A few felt that doubts could be raised even after the certificate was issued by the Speaker. At this stage the Leader of the Council referred to these doubts and suggested that it would reassure the House if it was told categorically that the Speaker had applied his mind to this question and issued the certificate after a full and fair consideration of all aspects of the matter. When that statement, which reiterated the obvious, came to us yesterday from the House of the People, the matter was concluded. It was nobody's intention, least of all, of the Leader of the Council to cast aspersions on the integrity and impartiality of the Speaker. It is our anxiety in this Council to do our best to uphold the dignity of the Speaker and the privileges of the other House as we expect the other House to protect our interests and privileges."

Statement by the Leader of the Council is as follows:

"Sir, you will of course give your ruling on the motion moved but I want to submit only this with reference to the two points which were raised by my hon. friends. First of all, I may assure my hon. friend and all others concerned that I never cast any slur upon the Speaker in what I said nor was it ever my intention to do so. I would be unworthy of the position I hold if I had said something which would sully the integrity of the Speaker or of the Chairman of the other House of Parliament. I have sufficient responsibility to be conscious of the honour which is due to their position. Secondly, as regards the other point whether I should be permitted to go to the other House at the invitation of the Deputy-Speaker, I do not propose to raise the constitutional question. I shall go there. I was present in that House and I did not hear the Deputy-Speaker making a request to me but he said to me afterwards that he had made that request. If that request was made, I owe it to him as a matter of courtesy—not as a matter of constitutional obligation—that I should be there to show as an example of good behaviour."

Dr. N. B. Khare: On a point of clarification. It is said here that the Resolution has been passed unanimously. May I know through you whether the hon. the Law Minister also agrees with it?

مولانا آزاد : جناب کو نسل آف استھنس میں جو کارروائی ہوئی اس کی وجہ سے بلا شہد بعض اہم سوالات پیدا ہو گئے ہیں اور ان کے دن سے صحیح انکار ہوئے ہیں ہے ۔ بلا شہد ان پر شور کرنا چاہئے ۔ لیکن اپ اتفاق کریں گے کہ اس وقت اس بحث کو اور بڑھانا کس۔ طرح ہی ملasp نہیں ہے ۔ ہاؤس کی کارروائی دک چکی ہے ۔ اس کو پھر سے چاری کرنا چاہئے ۔ اپ بھر اطمینان اس پر فور کر لیں گے کہ اس سلسے میں اور کھا کارروائی کرنی چاہئے ۔

[**Maulana Azad:** There is no doubt about it that the proceedings in the Council of States have given rise to some important questions, the significance of which I do not deny. These should certainly be considered, but you will agree with me that it would not at all be proper to prolong this discussion. The proceedings of the House have been interrupted; they should be resumed. You will be able to consider at leisure as to what further action is required in this matter.]

Shri B. S. Murthy (Eluru): We would like to know what the Deputy Leader said.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have already said that I will read the message from the other House and leave it at that stage and consider calmly what ought to be done. I assure the House that nothing shall be wanting on my part to uphold the prestige of this House and to see that nothing is done to impair it from whichever quarter it may be.

I am equally interested in seeing that both the Houses of Parliament carry on on amicable terms, maintaining the prestige of each other.

There is no harm in putting it off till some other day. I will take it up as early as possible and consider this matter with the leaders of the various groups and decide what action is to be taken, in consultation with the Leader and Deputy Leader of the House.

We shall now proceed to the PEPSU Budget.

P.E.P.S.U. BUDGET—GENERAL DISCUSSION

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy (Mysore): Sir, after the storm in the House.....

An Hon. Member: It is not a storm.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: ...say, excitement in the House, I think Members are not very much interested in hearing the speeches on the P.E.P.S.U. Budget. But anyway I want to submit a few things to this House, and I want hon. Members to consider my observations.

A few days ago the Congress made a virtual march on P.E.P.S.U. This reminds me of Mussolini's march on Rome and also the Pilsudski's march on Warsaw. The main reason for which the P.E.P.S.U. Ministry was asked to resign and President's rule was enforced was that there were a large number of election petitions against members of the Assembly and

[**Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy**]

also the law and order situation was very bad. On these two grounds the P.E.P.S.U. Government was unseated.

I am sorry that the Government of India has blundered terribly in this matter. If the law and order situation in P.E.P.S.U. had deteriorated considerably—I admit it had deteriorated—there are other States as well where the law and order situation is no better. I may also state that the stability of the Government in some of the States, both Part A and Part B, is not very good. For example, take the case of Rajasthan. In the beginning the Congress Party had a majority of ten. Subsequently by intrigues, by cajolery, by persuasion, by so many methods employed, some of the opposition members of the Assembly were won over to the side of the Congress. Take Hyderabad.

Pandit K. C. Sharma (Meerut Distt.—South): Sir, on a point of order. May I know what information the hon. Member has in his possession on the basis of which he can state that by intriguing, by doing this or by doing that, or by doing anything unworthy whatsoever the party made a majority? It is a reflection on the members of a certain House which is made without any basis whatsoever. The hon. Member may be asked to produce the evidence in his possession.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: Sir, I have got information gathered by my own party in Rajasthan, and so many individuals have sent me information regarding this matter. It is not only the case of Rajasthan. I have got information regarding.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Ordinarily, every Member who makes a statement here makes himself personally responsible for the statements that he makes. Unless they have very strong evidence they should avoid such statements. In addition, as far as possible, avoiding expressions attributing or imputing things of this kind to any party in this House will conduce to a better understanding in this House. Therefore, general sweeping remarks of this kind may be avoided, from whichever quarter they might come.

Shri Bansal: He is referring to Rajasthan. What have conditions in Rajasthan to do with P.E.P.S.U.?

Shri Dhulekar (Jhansi Distt.—South): He is a young Member, he may be pardoned.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava (Gurgaon): With your permission, Sir, I wish to raise a point of order. This

morning speeches are being made as if we are discussing the general situation in the country, without some relation to the specific Budget before the House. I have been seeing this. A debate of this general nature becomes very unreal. My friend is referring to the Rajasthan Assembly and the Rajasthan people while he is submitting his observations about the P.E.P.S.U. Budget. I would respectfully beg of you to kindly give us a ruling whether even on a general discussion of Budget observations of such a general nature can be made.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: So far generally as the Budget is concerned, remarks on the Budget relate to the Demands. Whenever there is an opportunity by way of a Finance Bill all things can be talked generally about the administration. I do not know if there is a Finance Bill here with respect to P.E.P.S.U. It has not been simultaneously introduced in the House. I do not know whether, if this discussion had gone on in the State Legislature itself, there is that procedure of a Finance Bill.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: No. Appropriation alone.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is no procedure of a Finance Bill. There is only an Appropriation Bill. Hon. Members are aware that the scope of discussion on the Appropriation Bill is very limited, that is only those matters that had not come up for discussion. Therefore, unlike the practice here in the Parliament where we allow an opportunity to hon. Members to review the administration as a whole on the Finance Bill and restrictions are placed on a discussion of the Budget and they have to restrict themselves to the Demands and the particular items of expenditure, so far as the P.E.P.S.U. State Legislature is concerned there is no Finance Bill giving such an opportunity apart from the Budget. Therefore I was allowing a kind of latitude with respect to the general administration regarding the P.E.P.S.U. Budget.

But I agree that so far as Rajasthan is concerned, any allegations regarding how matters were settled in Rajasthan are absolutely irrelevant.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: Sir, I thank you for your ruling.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is no good saying that "in Rajasthan they misbehaved and therefore in P.E.P.S.U. also they will misbehave" and so on. The hon. Member is apparently a lawyer. He must have many other points. Why should he worry?

It was for this reason that I suggest that those Members who come from P.E.P.S.U. or who are so near P.E.P.S.U. that they know the conditions might take the chance first.

Very well, let him conclude.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: I was only pointing out that the Congress Government had the effrontery to say that they are democratic, though they have nothing in common with democracy. In PEPSU the rule that has been imposed now is more tyrannical and more reactionary than the rule that was there a few months back. That is my complaint. And with regard to the so-called Adviser regime of the Congress I have heard complaints that it is supporting the most corrupt and venal elements in P.E.P.S.U. and that the Adviser is acting as the spearhead of the counter-revolution against the popular agitation in respect of land reform and for the abolition of the institution of the Rajpramukh and for merging the State with the neighbouring State of Punjab. So we are against these counter-revolutionary forces that have been let loose by the Adviser's regime. And it is from top to bottom most undemocratic, *reactionary and bureaucratic.

* * * * *

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Hon. Members can support their arguments by facts. A general charge can be easily made for fifteen minutes, all the expressions in the dictionary can be used and the hon. Member may sit down. There is no purpose in using that language. They can suggest improvements so far as P.E.P.S.U. is concerned. I feel personally that as far as possible, not only should they not be unparliamentary but even expressions which are undignified or defamatory should not be used under the rules. On the ground of its being undignified I rule it out and I will get it expunged from the record.

Hereafter hon. Members will kindly bear this in mind. They might be under the impression that according to the practice of the British House of Commons we ought not to use only unparliamentary language and all other expressions can be used. Even expressions which are not conducive to decency and decorum are not allowed under the Rules.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: I have a few observations to make about the development plans. For these nearly Rs. 822 lakhs will be spent in 1953-54,

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

excluding Bhakra-Nangal and Tube-well projects. According to the Explanatory Memorandum attached to the Budget I find that the development programme has been put into action in the year 1950-51 itself, and it has already gone on for three years. This development programme is part and parcel of the Five Year Plan. But according to a statement in the White Paper, on page ten, we are told that the Five Year Plan in P.E.P.S.U. begins in 1952-53. I want to know, so far as P.E.P.S.U. is concerned, whether the Five Year Plan will commence from 1952-53 or from 1950-51. If the statement in the White Paper is correct, then the Five Year Plan will spread out from 1952-53 and it will close in 1957-58. So there is a contradiction between the explanation in the Explanatory Memorandum and the White Paper and I want the hon. Minister to clarify the position. Bhakra-Nangal and the tube-well projects have not been included in this figure of 1,822 lakhs. Regarding Bhakra, we have heard so many things on the floor of the House, how the project is not progressing well and when it was said that the Bhakra Thermal Station was not working when the Prime Minister opened it, there was a reply saying that it is false but still, according to the report....

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: That is not.

Shri Bansal: It is not Bhakra, it is Bokaro.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member may kindly resume his seat. There are a number of hon. Members who come from P.E.P.S.U. Yesterday there was so much of discussion about the manner of delegating the legislation. Therefore, this is an occasion when P.E.P.S.U. Members and other Members having a sufficient knowledge of it must talk. The hon. Member had sufficient opportunities to say about other States in India.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: Two crores of rupees are going to be spent on tube-well projects. It has been said that it is not remunerative but a contract with an American firm has been entered into. I want to know from the Finance Minister whether we cannot get help, financial and otherwise, in our country itself? I want to know the difficulties regarding operating or opening of these tube-wells. Why should we give the contract to an American firm? I was told that the progress in the construction of tube-wells is very tardy, very slow and there are complaints that in the course of construction, there is a lot of waste in expenditure.

[Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy]

I feel from seeing the Budget that there is a departure from time to time from the estimated figure. The estimated figures, I see, give a gloomy picture of the financial position of P.E.P.S.U. but the revised figures every year give us a bright picture. I want to point out that there is no proper budgeting. There is wide departure from the estimated figures and this should, as far as possible, be avoided.

Regarding cash balances, it is dwindling rapidly and in course of time it may disappear altogether. Further, the Government is charging nearly 4 1/8 per cent. interest on loans given to P.E.P.S.U. Government for the Bhakra project. I feel that the interest charged is rather very high. There is a complaint already made in this behalf. Because the financial position of P.E.P.S.U. is not so good, I would suggest that the rate of interest may be lower.

There is another point.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member must now conclude. He has taken enough time.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: Government should take a quick decision to merge P.E.P.S.U. with Punjab and if they do so, they will be able to make it a viable unit and it will satisfy the popular leaders and many elements who are agitating for this Union.

Lastly, I would strongly urge upon the Finance Minister to do away with political pensions and allowances that the P.E.P.S.U. Government is giving and also with many pensions for meritorious services rendered to the P.E.P.S.U. Government in the past. Such things should not be allowed hereafter.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Mr. Bansal. Ten minutes each. Only points to be noted.

श्री बंसल (झज्जर-रिवाड़ी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस अवसर पर बोलने के लिये सिर्फ़ इसलिये खड़ा हुआ हूं कि मेरी कांस्टीट्यूशंसी में एक छोटी सी रियासत है जो कि पिता जी की तरफ से मेरा जन्मस्थान है। और वह रियासत, यह एक मेरी खुश-किस्मती थी और हमारे इलाके वालों की खुशकिस्मती थी, कि वह पैप्सू में जाते जाते रह गयी और पंजाब में वह मिला दी गयी। इसलिये मैं इस बजट पर बोलने के लिये आज खड़ा हुआ हूं।

यह जो पैप्सू की रियासत है वह बहुत टुकड़े टुकड़े कर के सारे पंजाब में फैली हुई है। इस का धृतो बीच में है और इस का सिर कहीं, पैर कहीं पड़े हैं और हाथ कहीं हैं। इसके पैर का जो इलाका है महेन्द्रगढ़, वह इलाका मेरी कांस्टीट्यूशंसी के बिल्कुल करीब है और उस के जो मसले हैं वे बिल्कुल ही वही हैं जो कि मेरे इस इलाके के हैं, यानी गुड़गांवा और रोहतक के जो ज़िले हैं और उन में जो दो तहसीलें हैं झज्जर और रिवाड़ी की वह महेन्द्रगढ़ से बिल्कुल मिली पड़ी हैं और उन की ज्योग्राफिकल सीमा बिल्कुल महेन्द्रगढ़ के पास पड़ती है। मैंने कुछ दिन हुए अपने इरिगेशन मिनिस्टर साहब को बताया था कि इस इलाके के पानी का मसला तब तक हल नहीं होगा जब तक कि सारे इलाके को वह एक इंटीग्रेटेड इलाका नहीं समझते। अगर पैप्सू के इस हिस्से के नक्शे को देखें तो आप को मालूम होगा कि वह एक ऐसे वाटर शैड में है जिसका बहाव उत्तर की तरफ है। अभी तक जितनों भी नहरें हिन्दुस्तान के पंजाब की तरफ से बहती हैं वह उत्तर से दक्षिण की तरफ बहती हैं, लेकिन जब वे झज्जर और रिवाड़ी की तहसील के पास आती हैं तो उन का बहाव उल्टा होने लगता है। इसलिये भाखरा और नांगल का जितना पानी आवेगा वह हमारे इलाके को नहीं मिलेगा। न वह महेन्द्रगढ़ को मिलेगा और न झज्जर और रिवाड़ी की तहसीलों को मिलेगा और वह उत्तर की तरफ ही रह जायेगा। मेरे भाई चिनारिया जी ने बताया है कि भाखरा का पानी इधर आ सकता है। मेरे लूपाल में वह कुछ गलती कर गये। मैं समझता हूं कि भाखरा का पानी, सरकार कितनों ही कोशिश करे, हमारे इधर मामूली तौर पर जरा भी नहीं आ सकता। मैं समझता हूं कि यह पानी लिफ्ट चैनल से ही इधर आ सकता है। अभी भी हमारे इस इलाके में दो लिफ्ट चैनल्स बने हुए हैं और

इस मेरे इलाके में लिफ्ट चैनल्स के जरिए ही पानी थोड़ा बहुत इधर फेंका जा सकता है।

तो, इस इलाके के जो मसले हैं, खास तौर पर इरिंगेशन के, वे सब मिले जुले हैं और एक से हैं। इसलिये मेरी अपील है फाइनैस मिनिस्टर साहब से कि इस इलाके को वह एक इंटीग्रेटेड होल समझें और वहां एक इरिंगेशन कमीशन वह भेज जो वहां जा कर वहां की टोपोग्राफी को पहले देखे और उस की अच्छी तरह से स्टडी करे और देखभाल करे और वहां की जमीन का उतार चढ़ाव देखे, टोपोग्राफीकल सरवे करे ताकि वहां के लिए वास्तव में मालूम हो सके कि इरिंगेशन कैसे सस्ता हो सकता है।

मुझे हैरानी हुई देख कर जब मैं ने इरी-गेशन डिपार्टमेंट वालों से मालूम किया कि इस इलाके का अभी तक कोई ज्योग्राफिक ड सर्वे नहीं हुआ है। लोगों के दिल में इस इलाके के प्रति एक खास स्थाल है कि यहां नहर की स्कीमें नहीं बन सकती हैं। मैं ने इस बारे में खोजबीन की और यह मालूम किया कि कुछ बरसाती नाले इस इलाके में अलवर और महेन्द्रगढ़ जिले से होते हुए हमारे जिलों तक आते हैं। अगर इन बरसाती नालों के डाम्स बनाये जायें, तो यह मुमुक्षिन है कि कम से कम दो तीन महीने के लिए इस सारे इलाके को पानी मिल सकेगा और अगर रक्षी की क्राप को नहीं, तो खरीफ की क्राप को काफ़ी पानी मिल सकता है। हमारे इस इलाके की खास तकलीफ़ात इसलिए है कि यहां पानी बरसात के दिनों में सिर्फ़ आठ या दस इंच तक बरसता है और जब तक किसी और जरि ए से यह इरिंगेशन नहीं किया जायेगा, यह इलाका पिछड़ा का पिछड़ा रह जायेगा।

कम्युनिटी प्रोजेक्ट्स की स्कीम्स के बारे में हम ने कई मर्त्तवा सवाल उठाये। हमारे भाई चिनारिया जी ने आप को बताया कि

कम्युनिटी प्रोजेक्ट्स जब बांटे जायं, तब खास तौर से इस बात का ध्यान रखा जाय कि वह ऐसे इलाके को दिये जायें जहां पर बारिश बहुत कम पड़ती है और खुश इलाका हो। मेरी कास्टीट्युएंसी में सोनीपत को एक कम्युनिटी प्रोजेक्ट मिला है, उस की प्रोप्रेस को जब मैं देखता हूं तो कहे वयर नहीं रह सकता कि उस इलाके के लोगों में कोई खास जोश या दिलचस्पी कम्युनिटी प्रोजेक्ट्स के मामले में नहीं है और इस की बजह बहुत साक है, क्योंकि उस इलाके में उन को अपने काम से छुरसत हो नहीं मिलती कि वह कम्युनिटी प्रोजेक्ट की स्कीमों पर ज्यादा ध्यान दें, क्योंकि वहां पर उन को पानी अपनी खेती को संराब करने के लिए मिल जाता है। इसलिए अगर आप यह कम्युनिटी प्रोजेक्ट्स ऐसे ड्राई एरियाज्ज में जहां पर बारिश नहीं होती है, लगायें तो आप देखेंगे कि लोग कितने जोश खरोश के साथ इन में काम करेंगे और जितना रुपया आप वहां लगायेंगे, बहुत जल्द ही उसकी क्रीमत आपको बापिस मिल जायगी।

दूसरी बात जो अमनोअमान से ताल्लुक रखती है, मैं भर्ज करना चाहता हूं। भीर मैं बतलाऊं कि इस सम्बन्ध में मैं माननीय गृह मंत्री जी से मिला था और उनका ध्यान अमनोअमान की परिस्थिति की ओर खींचा था। मेरे इलाके में अमन चैन की हालत इधर कुछ महीनों में बिगड़ गई है और जब मैं ने इस बारे में जांच की तो मुझे पता लगा कि चूंकि यह इलाका पैप्सू से मिला हुआ है, इसलिए वहां के अमनोअमान की हालत बहुत खराब है और पैप्सू के बहुत से मकरूर लोग यहां आ जाते हैं और यहां पहुंच कर अपराध करते हैं और त्रांतक मचाते हैं। एक मर्त्तवा जब मैं अपनी कास्टीट्युएंसी में गया तो मुझे बतलाया गया कि सिर्फ़ एक थाने में १५-२० लून एक महीने में हुए। जब मैं ने उन से तक्सील मांगी तो मुझे दस आदमियों

[श्री बंसल]

के नाम बतलाये गये जिन का सिफे एक थाने में क़त्ल किया गया था। मैंने कातिलों का पता लगाने के लिए डिप्टी कमिशनर साहब से पूछा तो मुझे बताया गया कि अभी तक हम बहुत कम कातिलों को पकड़ सके हैं और उस की वजह यह है कि हमारे पास जो इलाक़ा लगता है वह ऐसा है जिस के ऊपर हमारा कोई कब्ज़ा नहीं है। इस नुकतेनिगाह से मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि इस सारे इलाके को जो रोहतक, गुड़गांव, महेन्द्रगढ़ का इलाका है, उस को एक अलग इलाका समझा जाय और उसके लिए खास तौर पर प्यूनिटिव पुलिस फोर्स या एक हाई लेविल का पुलिस अफसर तैनात किया जाय और उस को पूरा अखिलत्यार हो कि जितने भी इस तरह के जरायम यहां होते हैं उनकी पूरी तीर से देखभाल की जाय।

पडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : पंजाब ने ऐसी पुलिस अपने बांडर पर मुकर्रर कर रखी है।

श्री बंसल : अभी तक कोई तसलीवख्त नतीजा सामने नहीं आया है। एक हैरतअंगेज खून जो मेरे इलाके में हुआ और जिसका जिक्र मैंने माननीय मंत्री से किया था। मैं बड़े अदब के साथ पूछना चाहता हूँ कि अमनो-अमान के बारे में जो मैं ने उनसे बातचीत की थी, उसके बारे में उन्होंने क्या तजबीज की और उन्होंने क्या एक्शन उन चीजों पर लिया है।

दूसरी चीज बारबार यह भी उठती है कि जो हिन्दी स्पीकिंग पंजाब है, जिस से मैं आता हूँ, वहां यह आवाज उठती है कि हम को उत्तरी पंजाब से अलग हो जाना चाहिए। इस बात से भी गृह मंत्री अच्छी तरह से बाक़िफ़ हैं, कि यह आवाज क्यों उठती है कि दक्षिणी पंजाब का जो हिस्सा है जिस में कर्नाल, रोहतक, महेन्द्रगढ़ आदि हैं इन को अलग कर देना चाहिए। इस इलाके को

आज तक बिल्कुल स्टेपमदरली ट्रीटमेंट मिला है। उस को पंजाब ने पंजाब नहीं समझा। यहां तक कि हम नहर का पानी सौ करोड़ लूपर्य में भालुरा नांगल को दे रहे हैं लेकिन इस इलाके को हम कोई पानी नहीं देते, कोई तजबीज ऐसी नहीं बनाते जिस से नहर का पानी इस इलाके में आ सके। क्या वजह है कि वहां पानी पहुँचाने के लिये कोई तरकीब नहीं सोची गयी। द्यूबवेल हम लगा नहीं सकते। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या कोई भी तरीका ऐसा नहीं है कि जिसको अपना कर हम इस एरिया को संराब कर सकें। और मुझे कोई शक और शुबहा नहीं है कि इस एरिया के प्रति अगर इसी तरह का आप का स्टेप मदरली ट्रीटमेंट चलता रहा तो, वह भी इस बात की आवाज बुलन्द करेगा कि उसको पंजाब से अलग कर दिया जाय। मैं इस बात को मानता हूँ कि पंजाब से अलग हो कर इस को कोई फायदा नहीं होगा। यह बीच में एक अन्य-सा टूकड़ा बन कर रह जायगा जिस में न तो राजस्थान का चम्बल नदी का पानी आयेगा और न ही भालुरा नांगल का पानी आयेगा और बीच में हम रह जायेंगे। लेकिन जब आदमी फस्ट्रेटेड हो जाता है और कहीं से मदद मिलने की गुंजाइश नहीं दीखती तब इधर ही उसका ध्यान जाता है। इसलिये मैं एक बार फिर अपने फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब से जिन के हाथ में आजकल पेप्सू के सारे फाइनेंसेज़ हैं और अपने गृह मंत्री से अपील करूँगा कि यह जो सवाल बार बार उठाये जाते हैं, इनकी तह में जायें। और इस बात को समझें कि उनकी एकोनामिक हालत कितनी पिछड़ी हुई है और आज उन में इतना फस्ट्रेशन फैल गया है कि वह अब इस को बदायित करने को तंयार नहीं हैं। यह स्टेप मदरली ट्रीटमेंट उनके साथ बन्द किया जाना चाहिये। और मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार बहुत जल्द इस तरह

का मिला-जुला कमीशन बना दे जो हमारे एग्रीकल्चर और इंडरीगेशन और दूसरे मसलात हैं उनको देखें और अपनी रिपोर्ट गवर्नरमेंट भाफ इंडिया को दे। बस इतना कह कर मैं समाप्त करता हूँ और से आपका शुक्लगुजार हूँ कि आपने मुझे इस सौके पर बोलते का अवसर दिया।

Shri R. P. Garg (Patiala): It is with no sense of pride that I rise to speak on the P.E.P.S.U. Budget. It seems to be the posthumous child of Rarewala Ministry. Therefore it has a distaste and unwholesome associations of the past about it. Moreover the Budget is a tipsy, topsy and turvy Budget, which smells of liquor, opium and tobacco. A glance at the revenue receipts will show that 25 per cent. of the total revenues are the excise gift. I am not talking as a petty puritan or a prohibition faddist, when I say that the Budget this year as ever before thrives on the popular vices of the masses like drinking, opium eating and smoking. What pinches me the most is that a big chunk of Rs. 38 lakhs is spent out of the revenues so unhappily derived from the miseries of the people, on the maintenance of the institution of Rajpramukh, privy purses of the Rulers and on the maintenance of the legitimate and illegitimate families of the Rulers.

At the time of integration of our State, our great and benevolent Sardar Patel thought that these Rulers will lead a retired and comfortable life and gave them huge privy purses. But these princes are now playing havoc with the political and public life of our State, with the power and purses allowed to them. These princes, true to their traditions are pursuing anti-people policies and they are patronizing communal and reactionary forces.

Our Rajpramukh has thrown all constitutional propriety to the winds. He has reduced our State into a citadel of feudalism, reaction and intrigues. During the last Assembly session, he loosened the strings of his purse for the sale and purchase of M.L.As and reduced the representatives of the people into a marketable commodity. Sardar Gian Singh Rarewala, the maternal uncle of the Rajpramukh has formed a new party called the National Front. Do you know who are the members of this Party? The brothers, the brothers-in-law, the uncles and the uncles-in-law and the father-in-law of the Rajpramukh, the princes and the Biswadars. One may ask where from does the finance come?

It is coming from the privy purses which have been allowed to our princes and from the Biswadars. I want to warn the House, through you, Sir, that it is a big conspiracy of the Rulers and Biswadars against the people and their democratic institutions. The infant democracy needs more healthy and better atmosphere. If you want that democracy should grow and if you want that ignorant people should be saved from the evil and corrupt influences of these Rulers and the Biswadars, then abolish the institution of Rajpramukh, stop the privy purses and stop the maintenance allowances of their families and give them a summary trial for all the crimes they have committed against the people. (An Hon. Member: Hang them).

Some Hon. Members: Trial?

Shri R. P. Garg: Institute trials and hang them if you like.

I must congratulate the Kashmir Government and their people for their bold stand in having abolished the institution of Rajpramukh and stopped the privy purse of the Ruler.

A sum of Rs. 107,000 has been provided for the maintenance of the Public Service Commission in our State. The Public Service Commission in our State has been reduced to a farce by the corrupt influences of the palace. Communalism and party interests overshadowed all merit in filling up vacancies during the Rarewala regime. Even the recommendations of the Public Service Commission were ignored; all vacancies were filled with third rate men even without referring the cases to the Public Service Commission. At this attitude of the Government, the Public Service Commission made a protest stating the number of vacancies which were irregularly filled up by the Rarewala Government without referring the cases to the Public Service Commission and the number of vacancies filled up by the Rarewala Government without caring for the recommendations of the Public Service Commission. Our Public Service Commission consists of three members including the Chairman. A seat is lying vacant for the last two years and the Rarewala Government did not think it worth while to fill that place. While the Congress was in power, we made a recommendation, but the Rajpramukh sat over the file tight for more than three months till the Rarewala Government came to power.

Shri B. S. Murthy (Eluru): Tight or light?

Shri R. P. Garg: Tight.

[Shri R. P. Garg]

Our Public Service Commission is not above favouritism. There have been cases where the Public Service Commission has selected the most inefficient and third rate people, even without the requisite qualifications. There have been cases where the Public Service Commission, under the influence of the palace and the Rarewala Government, have gone through the cases overnight without advertising the posts and without calling for the previous records. Why not abolish the Public Service Commission, incorporate it with the Punjab and effect an economy of Rs. 107,000?

[PANDIT THAKUR DAS BHARGAVA in the Chair]

A sum of Rs. 334,000 has been provided for the maintenance of a High Court in our State. P.E.P.S.U. being a tiny State, it need not have a High Court of its own. Delhi, being far more advanced industrially and commercially does not have a High Court of its own. As regards distances, Amritsar and Gurgaon districts are farther away from Simla than any farthest corner of PEP.SU. We can have a Circuit Court, we can effect an economy of Rs. 334,000.

A sum of Rs. 18 lakhs has been provided for district administration. P.E.P.S.U. is having eight districts with a population of 35 lakhs. There are districts with less than a population of 147,000. There is no justification for this district administration. There are districts in U.P. which have a population more than the whole of our State. I am not suggesting that we should have one district for the whole State. I would suggest that the number of districts may be reduced to five or less than five, thereby effecting an economy of about rupees seven lakhs in the district administration.

A sum of Rs. 14,38,000 has been provided for the district excise executive establishment. With the reduction in the number of districts, we can definitely make an economy of Rs. 5,50,000.

There is a department called the Civil Supplies Directorate. A sum of Rs. 7,07,000 has been provided for this. With the improvement in the food situation and other essential goods, this department does not have much work to do. This department can easily be integrated with the Industries department and we can easily make an economy of 50 per cent. that is Rs. 3,50,000.

A sum of Rs. 87,20,000 has been provided for the maintenance of the

police force in our State. From the expenditure on the police, one finds that it is a Police State and not a Welfare State. The question is, why do we go on increasing expenditure on the police. In order to protect the eight Rulers, and the Biswadari of about 200 families in the State. I will give the background of how this Biswadari was created. Biswadari came into existence in the time of Raja Gurdit Singh as a result of conferring superior rights in land. The Rulers used to confer these rights in exchange for marriages. This class of people called Biswadars got their ownership registered in the official records by deceitful means. Although the Biswadar became the owner of the land, the possession of the land remained with the tiller. The tiller refused to give him a share in the produce. A problem arose. The Biswadars employed goondas in their service to terrorise the tiller and also used to get help from the police to get their share of the harvest. The history of our tenants movement in our State will show that every year, there have been firing, shootings, murders of tenants, etc., at the time of the harvest. These Biswadars began to send their children to join the police. You will now find that with the exception of one or two SPs, all the other SPs are the sons of Biswadars or big landlords. During the Rarewala regime, the Biswadars came into power. Their goondas became so daring that they began to commit dacoities and murders. They abducted sons and daughters of the rich people and demanded high ransoms for their return. The police used to share this loot. The police records will show that these dacoits have been drinking and doing all sorts of things with the police officers at the residence of Biswadars. The police records will also show that these dacoits used to stay at the residence of Ministers during the Rarewala regime and used to get medical treatment there. These Biswadars used to supply food, drinks and ammunition to these dacoits. This can be verified from the police records. Why not abolish the Biswadari? By abolishing this Biswadari, we may not have such a big police force and such a huge expenditure on the police. We can change the nature of our State from a Police State to a Welfare State.

Shri Biren Dutt (Tripura West): I have gone through the Budget and I have noticed some points. In all the feudal States, the revenue mainly comes from the exploitation of the common man. In the present Budget, all the old taxes on the peasantry remain the same. After the integration, we find that some new taxes have

been imposed on the head of these poor people of P.E.P.S.U. As regards land revenue, you may have a picture of it from this fact that in Kapurthala, the land revenue is four times the land revenue paid by the contiguous areas of Punjab. Over and above this, you find from the Budget that even on essential supplies, there has been a sales tax. Even though the Congress Government from the Centre proposed that this tax will not be there, today, you see the sales tax realised from all essential goods and this amount is equivalent to the privy purse given to the Rajpramukh. They have not abolished any feudal levies, but have imposed this sales tax to pay the Rajpramukh.

Another special feature has been referred to again and again. The next item of revenue is from excise. It is a common practice in P.E.P.S.U. to purchase one tola of opium from the Government at rupees thirteen and sell it at rupees seven a tola in the market. A contractor is given a thousand tolas to sell, and from other areas he procures some more tolas by smuggling to be sold in the market. In P.E.P.S.U. the highest revenue is probably from excise. In this condition we are really astonished to find that even though the Planning Commission has recommended the abolition of these intoxicating habits, in some areas the Government conveniently helps all these intoxicating habits as they are the greatest source of revenue.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: Did the hon. Member say that contractors got opium at one rupee from Government and sold for rupees seven in the market?

Shri Biren Dutt: Thirteen rupees for one tola the contractor pays to the Government, and he sells it at rupees seven a tola.

Another thing. In Page 2 of the Explanatory Memorandum, under item No. XLVI Miscellaneous, it is stated:

"The increase is due to the realisation of a sum of Rs. 8-82 lakhs from the Raja Sahib of Faridkot in lieu of the amount of Rs. 15 lakhs due from him..."

Why? There is no reason given. The Raja Sahib was to pay Rs. 15 lakhs. Only rupees eight lakhs have been claimed.

Out of the total revenue, 32 per cent. is meant for security service. What are the security measures actually taken there? It is no question of propaganda, and we must bear in mind the facts. Because I come from the State of Tripura, I can realize that actions taken are quite different from the professions made in this House. A few days ago all the Members here

heard that it is not the practice to introduce Section 144 again and again in Tripura, but yesterday I got another telegram that the same Section 144 has been introduced from yesterday for two months. It may be the Ministers do not know, or they do not even like to enquire about happenings there.

As far as my information goes, 32 per cent. of the total revenue is spent on the security services. We find that in 40 villages—Shahapur, Momin etc.—for the construction of fencing, the villagers are used as begar, i.e., they are not paid a penny. And the construction is such that only one gate is open for coming out and going in, and through these gates the villagers go and come between seven o'clock and eight o'clock as martial law requires. The Police Officers are getting ghee, atta and everything without paying anything. Chickens, atta etc. are given to the minor Constables for their own maintenance. This is the type of security arrangement there. It is said that the dacoit "Janga"—the Home Minister wanted to know the name, and I am giving him the name—is pursued in this area by fencing so many villages. Can the hon. Minister say to this House that his own C.I.D. have reported to him that these dacoits live in the farms of the Maharanis?

Sardar Hukam Singh: I do not know whether the C.I.D. has reported to him. My friend may have access to the C.I.D. reports, but I repudiate it strongly.

Dr. Katju: What is the report? Dacoits have come from that particular area? What is the point?

Shri Biren Dutt: It was said that the security measures were taken and the villages have been cordoned off and fenced to catch hold of these dacoits.

Dr. Katju: I only suggest respectfully that hon. Members will be very careful in making statements, and verify them before they make their statements.

12 NOON

Shri Punnoose (Alleppey): It is not always possible. Even Ministers say: "We do not know".

Dr. Katju: Ministers are most careful in making statements.

Mr. Chairman: Even if Ministers sometimes make wrong statements, is it any reason why hon. Members also should make wild statements?

Shri Punnoose: We are helpless because everything is mystified there.

Shri Biren Dutt: My point is after accepting this Budget, whether the people of P.E.P.S.U. are really going to be benefited.

[Shri Biren Dutt]

The hon. Minister himself assured me in a written reply on a former occasion that there would be no Section 144 in Tripura, that it was not practised. Even after his saying it, there was going to be a meeting of peasants at Agartala, and Section 144 has been issued yesterday. Now, nothing is allowed. It may be the hon. Minister does not like such things to happen again and again, but that is the position. So, the point is in P.E.P.S.U. you are not giving relief to the peasants.

Dr. Katju: Who said that?

Shri Biren Dutt: You have not lessened the burden and dues of the peasantry. You have got everything intact. You have introduced new taxes. Sales Tax on essential goods is not found in any other State, but in P.E.P.S.U. even on essential goods there is Sales Tax. Once you proposed that this tax must not be there, but you have got it there still. I have a complaint here that a person was going to purchase some bullocks, and on his way he was caught by dacoits and kidnapped. He was bound hand and foot and kept in a room. The Police came to know about the incident and went there. The dacoits were caught and arrested. But because he had some money with him, he was left in the condition in which he was, viz., tied to a pillar.

In one village, the local Biswadars were not elected to the local Panchayat and for this reason all the members of the elected Panchayat have been beaten, and they complained to the authorities that such things were happening. The authorities assured them that they would take steps. And what steps have been taken? All of them have been thrown into prison.

Are these the measures of helping the P.E.P.S.U. people? You have heard many things about Tripura and Manipur, and in reply to a question on head hunting, the hon. Minister's reply indicated that he has in mind more the interests of the chiefs than those of the people who are really suffering in Manipur. So, if you really mean to have any progress, you must decide whom you are really going to support. If these Biswadars are the real elements that are creating all the trouble, if this Biswadari system and the Rajpramukh system is really the breeding ground of all these dacoits, you should try to raze them out of P.E.P.S.U.'s life. Then you can make the situation healthy and congenial for the growth of democracy. If you do not do that and introduce this fencing process in the villages taking from the villagers begar without any payment, it will not

enhance the prestige of this House at least. That is why I say to all Members of this House that by giving your consent to this Budget, you are sharing the responsibility for those corrupt actions there. It may not be the desire that such things should happen, but they must be taken into account.

Shri ४० एन० विद्यालकार (जालन्धर):

माननीय सभापति जी, पैप्सू का मामला इस बक्त एक नाजुक भरहले में से गुजर रहा है और जिस प्रकार से वहां पर लोकतंत्र शासन को स्थगित करना पड़ा है उन हालात में मैं अनुभव करता हूं कि इस हाउस को पैप्सू के मामले पर बहुत संजीदगी से और बहुत जिम्मेदारी से गौर करना चाहिये। बजाय इस के कि हम पैप्सू के सम्बन्ध में और वहां के शासन के सम्बन्ध में कुछ सुनी-सुनाई बातें कह दें, हम को जिम्मेदारी के साथ हर चीज पर विचार कर के और तहकीकात कर के वहां के सम्बन्ध में बातें कहनी चाहिये। जहां तक पैप्सू में इस बक्त एक एडवाइजर के शासन का प्रश्न है में समझता हूं कि यह बहस इस हाउस में खत्म हो चुकी है जब कि प्रैसीडेंट के रूल को इस हाउस ने स्वीकार किया और इस बात का फँसला किया कि प्रैसीडेंट वहां के शासन को चलावें। यद्यपि मैं जाती तौर पर यह अनुभव करता हूं कि जहां तक हो सके हमें कहीं भी, किसी भी एरिया में, किसी भी इलाके में, जनतंत्र शासन स्थगित नहीं करना चाहिये। जिस तरह कि जान स्टुअर्ट मिल ने एक जगह कहा है कि “पीपल लर्न टु वर्क वी रिप्रेजेंटेटिव इंस्टीट्यूशन्स बाई वर्किंग दैम”। तो मैं समझता हूं कि जहां तक हो सके हमें जनता को भीका देना चाहिये कि वह उस शासन को वर्क करे। लेकिन पैप्सू में अजीब किस्म के हालात पैदा हो गये थे, और जब हम पैप्सू पर डिस्केन्शन करते हैं तो हमें इस बैकप्राउंड को नहीं भूलना चाहिये कि पैप्सू के अन्दर इस तरह के हालात पैदा हो गये थे, कि वहां की जनता विलकू

उस शासन को प्रसन्न नहीं करती थी जिस को गलती से डेमोक्रैटिक शासन का नाम दिया जा रहा था। अब चाहे जिम्मेदारी कांग्रेस के मेम्बरों की हो या दूसरों की हो, मैं इन में कोई भेदभाव नहीं करता। लेकिन जो मैम्बर थे, उन के चुनाव के सम्बन्ध में उस नोट में लिखा हुआ है जो कि बजट के साथ हमें दिया गया है। उस में लिखा गया है कि किस तरह एक्साइज की, लिकर की, अफीम की आमदनी बढ़ गयी। शराब के बारे में लिखा है कि शराब का कंजम्पशन, इलेक्शन की वजह से बहुत बढ़ गया। तो इस से मालूम होता है कि इलेक्शन किस तरह से हुआ और किन हालात में हुआ। इसलिये जरूरी हो गया कि असंम्बली को स्पैन्ड किया जाय।

तो आज जब हम इतना आगे बढ़ आये हैं और इस थोड़े से अरसे में वहां के शासन को हमें सुधारना हैं तो हमें सारी बातों को ध्यान में रखना चाहिये और सारी स्थिति पर आबैज़िक्टिव तरीके से सोचना चाहिये, सबैज़िक्टिव तरीके से नहीं। मुझे अफ़सोस है कि इस हाउस में जो अब तक बहुत से वक्ता बोले हैं उन्होंने सबैज़िक्टिव तरीके से देखने की कोशिश की। उन्होंने अपनी पार्टी की नज़र से इस को सोचा और किसी ने कहा कि कांग्रेस का शासन खराब था और दूसरों ने कहा कि दूसरा शासन खराब था। लेकिन आबैज़िक्टिव तरीके से, कि वहां की जनता को क्या अनुभव हो रहा था इस बात को उन्होंने नहीं देखा। अगर इस को हम नज़र अन्दाज करेंगे तो आगे जो सुधार हम लाना चाहते हैं वह नहीं ला सकेंगे। पैन्सू की समस्या का पंजाब के हालात पर सीधा असर पड़ता है और इसी तरह पंजाब के हालात का सीधा असर पैन्सू पर पड़ता है इस बक्त तक पैन्सू का जो शासन रहा उस को हम राजनीतिक दृष्टि से देखें तो उस में दो

खराबियां थीं जिससे कि पैन्सू का शासन खराब हुआ और उन खराबियों को हमें इस अरसे में दूर करना है। एक कारण तो यह है कि वहां पर रजवाड़ेशाही का दीर दीरा था जो कि वहां पर अंग्रेजी जमाने में रियासत रहने की वजह से हुआ। वहां पर आजादी ज्ञाने के बाद जिस तरह से हालात तब्दील हुए उन हालात की वजह से थोड़ा असर पड़ा और दूसरे उस वजह से कि सारे देश के अन्दर जितने भी रीऐक्शनरी और पृथूल अन्सर थे, सामन्तशाही अन्सर थे, फिरका-परस्ती के अन्सर थे, उन्होंने खराबी पैदा की। यह दो कारण थे जिस से पैन्सू का शासन खराब हुआ। इस बात को हम बिल्कुल अबैज़िक्टिव तरीके से देखें और जनता के दृष्टि कोण से देखें, हालत यह थी कि एक तरफ तो रजवाड़ेशाही की वहां जो अहमियत थी और जो फृथूल अन्सर भौजूद थे, वे सब तो इस बात के लिये कोशिश कर रहे थे कि किसी तरह से डेमोक्रैंसी का वहां विस्तार न हो सके जनतंत्र का फैलाय न हो सके। दूसरी तरफ जनता में ऐसे अन्सर थे जो वहां पर पूरी तरह से डेमोक्रैंसी की तरकी चाहते थे। बद-क्रिस्मती यह हुई, मैं इस बात को मंजूर करता हूँ कि कांग्रेस के काम करने वालों का जहां तक ताल्लूक था, उन्होंने बजाय इस के कि जनता के अन्दर ज्यादा से ज्यादा जाते, वह दिल्ली की तरफ ज्यादा देखते रहे और इस बात की कोशिश करते रहे कि स्टेट मिनि स्ट्री या कांग्रेस हाई कमांड उन में से किसी को गद्दी पर बिठा दे। उन्होंने इस बात की कोशिश नहीं की कि जनता की तरक जायें। इसलिये यह लाजमी हो गया कि मैं इस में यह रियायत नहीं करता कि आया कांग्रेस के सोग जिम्मेदार थे या दूसरे लोग, मैं किसी को भी जिम्मेदारी से बरी नहीं करता। वहां के शासन को समाप्त किया जायें। मैं चाहता हूँ कि सही तौर पर डेमोक्रैंसी की नींब बंदा रखी जायें। हम यह नहीं चाहते कि फिर इसे क्षम

[श्री ए० एन० विद्यालंकार]

द्वौने के बाद हालत बिगड़े और डेमोक्रेंसी फ़ैल हो। जनता की दृष्टि से देखना चाहिये और सोचना चाहिये कि जो अन्सर इस डेमोक्रेंसी के फैल होने के लिये जिम्मेदार थे, फ़्यूडल और फिरकापरस्ती के अन्सर, उन को इस इलेक्शन में खत्म किया जाय और उन को अहमियत न पकड़ने दी जाय।

मैं इस बात को तसलीम करता हूँ जिस की तरफ मेरे माननीय दोस्त हुक्म सिंह जी न इशारा किया है और कुछ और भाइयों ने भी, समारें मैंबर्स ने इशारा किया है कि जो पैन्सू के अन्दर हालात हैं, उन में द्विकांतों ना तो हिन्दुओं का प्रश्न है या यह कि 'जाबी और गुरुमुखी और हिन्दी का प्रश्न छिड़ा हुआ है। पिछली मर्तंबा जब बहस हुई थी और जो स्टेटमेंट पेश किया गया था तो उस में इस का सवाल उठाया गया था कि पंजाबी शिक्षा बात को काकी मीका नहीं दिया जा रहा है। मैं इस बात को बहुत बड़ी बद किस्मती समझूँगा अगर रहमारा कोई भी मैंबर इस हाउस के अन्दर पंजाबी और हिन्दी के क्षण दोनों को छोड़े। मैं अनुभव करता हूँ कि पंजाबी और हिन्दी में कोई बहुत अन्तर नहीं है और हिन्दी वालों का तो सरा क्षेत्र विस्तृत है। तमाम देश में उनका क्षेत्र विस्तृत है। इसलिये उन को व्यादा सहिष्णुता और टालरेशन से काम लेना चाहिये और मौका देना चाहिये कि जो रीजिनल लैंग्वेजेज हैं, जो इलाकों की जबानें हैं, वे बढ़ें। उन को उन्हें आगे बढ़ने का भौका देना चाहिये। मैं यह भी कहूँगा कि कौरन तो हम भाषावार प्रान्तों का विभाजन नहीं कर सकते, उस में कई मुश्किलात हैं और कई पेचीदा मामले हैं। लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारी गवर्नमेंट इस बात का तु रक्त ऐलान करे कि जब दूसरे स्थानों पर भाषावार प्रान्त बनेंगे तो इस बात को भी पूटों तरह नजर में रखा जायगा कि पंजाब और

पैन्सू में रहने वाले जो पंजाबी भाषा-भाषी हैं उन को भी भाषा के अनुसार अपने को अलहवा प्रान्त बनाने का पूरा मौका दिया जायेगा। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस में जो हिन्दी के हिमायती हैं उन को टालरेशन से काम लेना चाहिये। दूसरा, जों पंजाबी और हिन्दी जानते हैं उन को मालूम है कि पंजाबी और हिन्दी में कोई बहुत बड़ा अन्तर नहीं है। और हो भी तो हम को उसे टालरेट करना चाहिये और इस क्षण दोनों को खत्म कर देना चाहिये।

दूसरी चीज जो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ वह यह है कि जहां तक फ़्यूडल अन्सर का ताल्लूक है कल हमारे होम मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा था कि वह कानून पास करना चाहते हैं, जिसके जरिये वहां पर जमीनों की तकसीम का मामला ठीक हो जायेगा और वहां पर जो विस्वेदारी वर्ग रह के अन्सर है वह खत्म होंगे। उन को वे कानून जल्दी लागू करने चाहियें। इन दो बालों का रूपाल कर के और जनता की भावनाओं को समझकर हम आगे बढ़े और जनता के फ़ायदे की नजर से काम करें तो वैसे के अन्दर ऐसा शासन स्थापित होगा जिससे आयन्दा के लिये डेमोक्रेंसी की नींव मजबूत हो जायेगी।

दो तीन बातों के बारे में मैं और कहना चाहता हूँ। वहां पैन्सू के अन्दर मजदूरों का बड़ा सवाल है। मजदूरों के सवाल पर अभी पिछले दिनों कई दफा ट्रिभ्यूनल बैठे उन्होंने फ़ैसले किये। लेकिन पैन्सू गवर्नमेंट उन को अमल में नहीं ला सकी। फगवाड़ा में वहां ट्रिभ्यूनल ने फ़ैसला किया मजदूरों के हक्क में। लेकिन वहां पर गवर्नमेंट इस को अमल में नहीं ला सकी और उस फ़ैसले को वहां की शुगर मिल बालों से नहीं मनवा सकी। नतीजा यह हुआ कि फैक्टरी बन्द कर दी गयी और मजदूर बैठे रहे और जिसना गंभीर था, सारा खराब हुआ और जाया हुआ।

इस वक्त जो हमारी एकोनामिक हालत है, आर्थिक दशा है, उसके होते हम एकोई नहीं कर सकते कि हमारी लेवर बेकार रहे और हमारा जो यह बहुत सारा मैटीरियल है, वह जाया हो। मैं ने इस मामले में बहुत कोशिश की कि हमारे फूड मिनिस्टर या लेवर मिनिस्टर साहब कोई इस मामले में दखल दें, लेकिन उन्होंने ऐसा करने में अपनी मजबूरी और असमर्थता बतलाई कि कोई कानून ऐसा नहीं जिस से वह मिल को खुलासा सकें। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस सम्बन्ध में आवश्यक कानून इस हाउस के सामने बनने के लिये आना चाहिये। हमीरे के मिल बालों ने जहां पर कि काफ़ी मजबूर लगे हुए थे, गवर्नर्मेंट आफ इंडिया को केवल एक अर्जी दी, पूरे हालात उनके सामने नहीं रखे। हमीरे मिल के आसपास काफी गश्ता पैदा होता है, और पैप्सू की गवर्नर्मेंट ने और खास तौर से पंजाब सरकार ने गश्ते की काफी पैदावार इस क्षेत्र में बढ़ाई है, लेकिन हमीरे मिल की मशीनें उठा कर दूसरी जगह भेजने का नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि बहुत सा गश्ता उस इलाके में भी जाया हो रहा है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि गवर्नर्मेंट को इन सब बातों को सामने रखना चाहिये। एक बात और कह कर मैं खत्म करता हूँ और वह तालीम के सम्बन्ध में है। बेसिक स्कूल खोलने का जो प्रस्ताव है उस को स्थगित कर दिया गया है, क्योंकि काफी टीचर्स नहीं मिलते हैं, मैं समझता हूँ कि शिक्षा पद्धति में बेसिक शिक्षा का बहुत महत्व है और अगर उसके लिए हमको टीचर्स नहीं मिलते हैं तो पैप्सू प्रदेश में टीचर्स को ट्रेनिंग करने की कोशिश करनी चाहिये, हमें वहां पर बेसिक शिक्षा का प्रसार करना चाहिये ताकि एजूकेशन सही रास्ते पर चल सके।

श्री अच्छीन सिंह (कपूरथला-मटिडा—रक्षित—ग्रन्तुचित जातियाँ) : सभापति

महोदय, मेरे कई आनंदेश दोस्तों ने पैप्सू की हालत को सुधारने के लिये सरकार का ध्यान खींचा है। मुझे उस सम्बन्ध में कहना है कि पैप्सू की तरफ तो यह रेलवे बाले बिल्कुल ध्यान नहीं देते। आप जानते हैं कि जो गाड़ी लुधियाना से चलती है, अम्बाला आ कर ठहर जाती है। पैप्सू का राजपुरा स्टेशन है, जंक्शन है वह बीच में रह जाता है, उसकी तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं देता। रेलवे के मामले में ही नहीं दूसरे मामलों में भी पैप्सू को छोड़ दिया जाता है।

अब मैं योड़ा एजूकेशन पर आपसे अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ। बजट में यह लिखा है कि फाइब ईयर प्लान के मात्रात आठ प्राइमरी स्कूल बनाये जायेंगे, जब कि इस से बरम्बस जो इस से पहले गवर्नर्मेंट थी उस ने पिछले साल दस महीने में १२० स्कूल बनाये और चूंकि यह फाइब ईयर प्लान में सिर्फ ६० स्कूल बनायेंगे, इसलिये मेरे ख्याल में यह डिक्री छुट्टी है। पैप्सू में हम देखते हैं कि जगड़े अपराध और डकैतियां बहुत होती रहती हैं और इस को अगर कोई सिर्फ मिटा सकता है तो वह राइट टाइप आफ एज्यूकेशन ही मिटा सकती है। सरकार अकेले इसको नहीं मिटा सकती है। इसलिये यह बहुत जरूरी हो जाता है कि काइम को रोकने के लिये उनके बीच में ज्यादा से ज्यादा एज्यूकेशन को फैला देना चाहिये और पुलिस बजट पर जो आप इतना ज्यादा खर्च कर रहे हैं, उसमें कुछ कमी करके अगर वह कृपया एजूकेशन के काम में लगाया जाये तो मैं समझता हूँ कि शिक्षा के प्रोसार से उन में अब ल और योग्यता आयेगी और जैसा डाक्टर काटजू ने उनके बारे में कहा था उन को ऐसा कहने का अवसर नहीं मिलेगा कि :

They are uncivilised people, un-democratic and everything.

Dr. Katju: Who said so?

श्री अच्छीन सिंह : आपने कहा था।

डा० काटजू : मैंने ऐसा कभी नहीं कहा।

भी अजीत सिंह : पेप्सू के लोग अन-
डेमोक्रेटिक हैं, यह बात बिल्कुल ठीक है।
लेकिन उनका क्षमता क्या है ? बेचारे
अनपढ़ हैं। वहां पर वेसिक स्कूल, मिडिल
स्कूल और कालिजेज खोलने के लिये सरकार
को प्रबन्ध करना चाहिये ताकि लोग शिक्षा
प्राप्त करके ज्ञान और अनुभव प्राप्त कर सकें।
लेकिन जब वहां पर काम करने की बात आती
है तो हमारे स्टेट्स मिनिस्टर और दूसरे
मिनिस्टर्स कह देते हैं कि चलो छोड़ो, सिक्खों
की स्टेट है, हमें क्या ज़रूरत है वहां कुछ करने
की। तो ज़रूरत यह है कि सरकार को अपनी
इस उपेक्षा की नीति को बदलना चाहिये।
जहां तक प्रोपेर्गेंडा करने का सवाल है, आज के
युग में रेडियो उस के लिए सब से उत्तम
साधन है। लेकिन यह खेद की बात है कि
हमारे पैन्सू राज्य में एक भी रेडियो स्टेशन
नहीं है। लेकिन रेडियो स्टेशन बहुत
सी दूसरी स्टेट्स में विवरण है
में चाहता हूँ कि आप को इन सब
बातों पर गौर करना चाहिये। फूडप्रेन
सिचुएशन के बारे में मुझे यह कहना है कि
वहां कोई बीस परसेंट आदमी हैं जिन के पास
बहुत ज्यादा जमीन है। उन लोगों को पता
भी नहीं कि हमारी कौनसी जमीन में क्या कुछ
उगा हुआ है और हमें उस में क्या उपजाना
है। मज़ करते हैं और सोने रहते हैं। मगर जो
लोग गरीब हैं अगर उनको जमीन दी जाय
तो वह उस जमीन को अंडर कल्टीवेशन ल
सकत है। कुछ आदमियों को जमीन दी
भी जाती है, लेकिन उनको तकाबी नहीं देते
जिस के कारण वह बेचारे पहने से भी ज्यादा
गरीब हो जात हैं और भूखे मरते हैं। न तो
वह कोई मवेशी खरीद सकत है और न ही
कोई भौजार वर्गीकरण खरीद सकते हैं। इस
प्रकार की उन लोगों को तकलीफें हैं। बजट
में अगर आप कुछ रकम उन को जमीन देने
के लिये निकाल देते हैं तो साथ ही आप को
उन को तकाबी भी दिनी चाहिये। इस

रिपोर्ट में लिखा हुआ है कि पैप्सू में
फूडप्रेन्स की सिचुएशन अच्छी है।
लेकिन में तो अखबारों में पढ़ता रहा हूँ और
लोगों से भी सुनता रहा हूँ कि महेन्द्रगढ़ के
इलाके में कहत पड़ा हुआ है। पता नहीं कि
फूडप्रेन्स सिचुएशन कैसे अच्छी कही जा
रही है।

बैकवड़ ब्लासेज को सरकार द्वारा
जो स्टाइपेंड और पैसा देने के बारे में लिखा
हुआ है, उसकी थोड़ी कलाई में खोलना चाहता
हूँ कि एक रुपया आप पहली जमात वाले को
देते हैं, दो रुपया दूसरी जमात वाले को
तीन रुपया तीसरी जमात वाले को और चार
रुपया चौथी जमात वाले लड़के को स्टाइपेंड
के रूप में देते हैं, इस हार्डशिप्स के जमाने में
यह स्टाइपेंड जो है, वह निहायत नाकामी
है और कम है। उन लड़कों के घरवाले जब
मास्टर जीके पास जाते हैं कि हमारे बच्चों
को यह किताबें चाहियें, तो आप वह स्टाइपेंड
दिला दे। वह स्टाइपेंड मानो कोई बुरी चीज़
है। पहले तो उन की बात ही नहीं सुनी
जाती। पांच, छँ मर्त्तबा अर्जदावत करने
पर यह कहा जाता है कि स्टाइपेंड के लिये
जिस पर दरखास्त करनी होती है, वह पेपर
हमारे पास नहीं आया है और जब उस के लिए
बहुत इंसिस्ट किया जाता है तो उस पेपर को
लाने के लिये किराये के पैसे मांगे जाते हैं,
और उस एक या दो रुपया के स्टाइपेंड को
हासिल करने के लिए पांच २ दस २ रुपये
किराये की शक्ति में उन बेचारों को खर्चने
पड़ते हैं। तो यह आपके स्टाइपेंड की
सिचुएशन है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि भाखड़ा नांगल
योजना के मातहत बहुत से जमीदारों की
जमीन उस में आ चुकी है। किसी की तो
थोड़ी सी दो, चार बीघे या दो तीन घुमाऊं
उस में आ गये तो उसके दस से सात रह गये
उसका बेशक फायदा है। अकेले जमीदार

पर इतना बोझ पड़ जाता है कि वह ऊपर नहीं उठा सकता, इसलिये उस को कम्पेन्सेशन देना चाहिये।

सभापात्र महोदय : कम्पेन्सेशन सरकार देती है।

श्री अलीत सिंह : यह क्या कम्पेन्सेशन देना है कि आपन दो बीचे का साठ रुपया दें दिया, यद्यादा मुआविजा उन का देना चाहिये। यह बहुत थोड़ा है।

अभी यह जो आपने प्रिवेन्टिव डिटेंशन एक्ट पास किया, तो उसका असर हमारे गरीब लोगों पर बैकवर्ड कनासेज के लोगों पर यद्यादा पड़ा है। मुझे पैप्सू से रीसेंटली रिपोर्ट स्प्राइट हुई है कि अपर कनासेज के लोगों के बारे में कोई नहीं पढ़ा गया और वह पार्टी पालिंटिक्स में फंसे हुए हैं। वहां के जो गरीब लोग हैं उन को पार्टी पालिंटिक्स में ला कर प्रिवेन्टिव डिटेंशन के मात्रहत कई कई रोज़ तक जेल-खानों में रखा जाता है और तब कहीं छोड़ा जाता है। किर उन बेचारों को यानेदार पकड़लेता है और उन का बुरा हाल करता है। इस पर भी रुप्यांल करना चाहिए।

अभी मेरे एक दोस्त बोल रहे थे। उन्होंने कहा कि वहां कोई भी गवर्नमेंट हो, आप कोई भी एडमिनिस्ट्रेटर भेज दें, लेकिन बिना सिलों के साथ कम्प्रोमाइज किय हुए कोई भी गवर्नमेंट नहीं चल सकती। मैं इस बात की पूरी ताईद करता हूं। यह बात बिलकुल सच है कि जहां भी कोई मजारिटी में है उसके साथ कम्प्रोमाइज करना ही चाहिये और वहां के एक सेक्शन को ही लेकर काम नहीं चल सकता। सारी कनासेज को बीच में लाना होगा और सब के साथ समझौता करने के बाद फिर पैप्सू की हालत को सुधारा जा सकता है।

प्रख्यात म. मैं फिर दो बातों पर जोर देता हूं। एक तो यह कि वहां आल इंडिया रेडियो का ट्रान्समिटर चलाना निहायत ज़रूरी है।

दूसरे यह कि ज़मीदारों को कम्पेन्सेशन ठीक से दिया जाये, उन ज़मीदारों को जिन की ज़मीनें भालवा डैम के लिये ली जाती हैं।

इतना कहने के बाद मैं खत्म करता हूं।

श्री काजरोलकर (बम्बई नगर—उत्तर—रक्षित—अनुसूचित जातियां) : चेन्नई में महोदय, पैप्सू के बजट का जो कि सभागृह के सामने आया है मैं समर्थन करता हूं। लेकिन समर्थन करते हुए भी मैं पैप्सू की हरिजन समस्या का चित्र सभागृह के सामने रखना चाहता हूं। पैप्सू की जनसंख्या तो ३५ लाख की है, लेकिन उत्तर में से हरिजनों की संख्या सात लाख है। उनके पास जमीन नहीं है, और ये लोग ज़मीदारों की जमीन में खेती का काम करते हैं उन को जो तन्हावाह ज़मीदार लोग देते हैं वह बहुत कम है। दूसरे वहां हरिजनों की सर्विस में हालत ऐसी है कि पैप्सू सरकार ने साढ़े बारह परसेन्ट हरिजनों को सर्विसों में रखने की जो बात की हुई है वह सिर्फ़ कागज़ पर ही रखी गई है। मैं ने छान बीन की तो कभी भी एक पर सेन्ट से यदादा हरिजन बाई सर्विसेस में नहीं दिखाई पड़े।

बूसरी बात यह है कि पैप्सू में प्रेसिडेन्ट के रूप के होने के पहले हरिजनों को बड़ी दिक्षित हां एडवाइजर, मिंट राव के जाने से थोड़ा सुधार अवश्य हुआ है। लेकिन फिर भी पुलिस का जो रवैया है वह आँखा नहीं है। मेरे पास जो शिकायतें आती हैं उन को देख कर मुझे अफसोस होता है। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि पैप्सू में प्रेसिडेन्ट रूप है या कि पुलिस रूप है। इस बारे में 'टाइम्स माफ़ इंडिया' में २५ मार्च का जो स्टेटमेंट उस को पढ़ता हूं :

"Serious allegations of inhuman treatment of their womenfolk, by the Station House Officer, Bassi Police (PEPSU), have been made by a delegation of refugee Harijans from the village of Tallanian in a representation to the PEPSU Government.

[श्री कजरोलकर]

The deputation waited on the Chief Secretary to PEPSU Government, Sardar Ranbir Singh, yesterday.

They alleged that several atrocities were committed on them by the police at the instance of Sardar Joginder Singh Mann, M.P. The deputation demanded a judicial inquiry into the matter and requested for suitable steps to save their lives and honour.

The representation stated that about 225 families of Harijans from Pakistan were settled at Tallanian along with about 25 families of Jat Sikhs, including former Punjab Minister, Sardar Joginder Singh Mann.

As the Harijans of the village voted against the wish of Sardar Joginder Singh Mann during the General Election, these Sikh Jats had been employing underhand tactics to get them evicted from the village.

An order was issued by the Naib Tehsildar. Rehabilitation, summarily directing all the Harijans to find out some other shelter, and their appeal against the eviction order was still pending before the higher authorities.

On March 21, the S.H.O. Bassi Police, accompanied by four or five constables and certain members of Mr. Mann's Group came to the village and entered their houses without giving any warning to the womenfolk.

It is alleged that their womenfolk were dragged, beaten and subjected to inhuman torture. The police party, while leaving the village, looted most of their belongings by breaking the locks of their houses.

The Chief Secretary assured them that he would take immediate action against those found guilty.

यह हालत है। एक दूसरा रिप्रेजेन्टेशन मेरे पास आया है पैप्सू स्टेट डीप्रेस्ड क्लासेज़ लीग की तरफ से। इस बारे में आज के पेपर में मैं ने पढ़ा कि उस के बारे में एन्क्वायरी हो चुकी है और पुलिस अफ़सर्स़ स्टाइरेंड हो चुका है।

जो रिप्रेजेन्टेशन भेजा गया था वह यह है :

"We are constrained to bring to your notice that the Scheduled Caste people in PEPSU have always been suffering repression at the hands of the highups with the administration conniving at the high-handedness perpetrated

against them. We had been thinking that with the introduction of Presidential rule here there would be an effective check-up in the police administration which has always been the main curse of our lot. But we are sorry to point out that instead of any improvement being made in our condition which is deteriorating in every aspect, the repressive policy recently let loose by the police towards the Harijans and other poor people in the villages on the pretext of restoring law and order, a regular exploitation of these classes has been commenced by the police. The excuse of doing away with the dacoits and outlaws has provided the police officials with a golden chance to dip their hands deep into the pockets of the un-influential ruralites. We note below the instance of a recent highhandedness meted out by the police to a Harijan.

On April 19th the S.H.O. Police Station Ghagga took under his custody one Harijan named Indar Singh from Samana. He is a middle class agriculturist and is a trader in leather. The S.H.O. made a search in his house and took away 23 tolas of gold, 158 tolas of silver, 1419 rupees of silver and currency notes worth rupees 6,385 from his house. All this happened in the presence of several respectable citizens of Samana. On April 22, the son of Indar Singh filed a *habeas corpus* petition in the High Court and on April 24th the S.H.O. averred before the Court that he did arrest Indar Singh but had released him. Indar Singh, however, has not been traced upto today."

मुझे आज यह कहते हुए खुशी होती है कि मैंने आज के पेपर में पढ़ा कि मिंट राव जो कि एडवाइजर हैं उन के पास जो रिप्रेजेन्टेशन भेजा गया था उस की एन्क्वायरी हमारे होम-मिनिस्टर साहब ने कराई और छिप्पेदार पुलिस अफसर को सस्तोच किया गया है (अन्तर्बाधार्य)। लेकिन ऐसी बातें कितने दिन तक चलती रहेंगी?

दूसरी बात यह है कि जो हमारे फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर श्री चिन्तामणि रा देशमुख हैं उन के हाथ में बजट है। उन्होंने हम हरिजनों की शिक्षा के लिये स्टाइरेंड के लिए ज्यादा रकम दी थी। वैसे ही वह पैप्सू के हरिजनों के लिए भी

स्टाइपेंड के लिये रकम बढ़ा देंगे और पैसू के हरिजनों की भी चिन्ता दूर करेंगे ऐसी मुझे आशा है।

Mr. Chairman: Shri Diwan Chand Sharma.

मौरी पी० एन० राजभोज: मैं ने भी को चिट्ठी दी थी।

सभापति भग्नेश्वर: आपकी चिट्ठी मेरे सामने है, लेकिन और लोगों के नाम भी तो मेरे सामने हैं और उनको भी बोलना है।

Prof. D. C. Sharma (Hoshiarpur): Sir, I thank you very much for giving me an opportunity to speak on the P.E.P.S.U. Budget. My only excuse for taking part in this discussion is this that my constituency is contiguous to the P.E.P.S.U. State at innumerable points and there are so many goings-on between my constituency and the P.E.P.S.U. State.

I have been listening to the speeches which have been made either by my friends over there or by my friends over here and one impression has forced itself upon me and it is this, that no one will deny that PEPSU is a very sick (sick as distinct from Sikh) State. It has not been in good health for a long time and whether it has been administered by the Congress Ministry or by some other Ministry no positive, no permanent, no long-range cure has been effected of the ills from which the State has been suffering. I sometimes think that this world is guided more by imponderable than by ponderable things. It is strange that while we have been discussing P.E.P.S.U. yesterday and today—P.E.P.S.U. is a very explosive and inflammable place—an explosive and inflammable situation arose in this very House! It is very strange. But I think there is something to be said for the imponderable, and I am a believer in the imponderable.

Dr. Katju: Connected with PEPSU?

Prof. D. C. Sharma: What I was going to say was, of course, the debate on P.E.P.S.U. has been carried on at so many different levels. But I endorse every word of what the hon. the Home Minister said yesterday about Mr. P. S. Rau. I have been meeting people from P.E.P.S.U., I have been reading the newspapers, and recently I met an Akali leader (whose name I will not disclose, because he may get into trouble) and I asked him, "Tell me honestly, how you are reacting to the regime of Mr. P. S. Rau".

An Hon. Member: A Congressman?

Prof. D. C. Sharma: I am talking about an Akali leader. I am not disclosing his name as he may get into trouble at somebody's hands.

Sardar Hukam Singh: He is the only honest man!

Prof. D. C. Sharma: No, no, you are the most honest man I have come across.

Mr. Chairman: Let there be no mutual conversation. Let the hon. Member address the Chair.

Prof. D. C. Sharma: Sir, I was saying that I met an Akali leader and I asked him in confidence, "How have you reacted to the regime of Mr. P. S. Rau?" And he said to me "Mr. P. S. Rau is doing very well by the State, he has cleaned up the Augean stables of the State, he is bringing stability to the State, restoring the State to normal health and he is going to prove to be a good physician". That is what he said, and I believe every word of what he said.

What are the causes of P.E.P.S.U.'s illness? Well, the causes have been told by my friend Shri Ajit Singh over there and by my friends over here. The reign of factionalism, the reign of partisanship, the reign of (well, Sir, I am afraid of using that word but I cannot get hold of any other word to describe it) goondaism all along the line—I hope it is a Parliamentary word, if it is not I will withdraw it—the reign of goondaism all along the line, this is what has been happening in P.E.P.S.U. A friend over there said: Congressmen crossed the floor, they sold themselves. I say what do you think of a State where on the back of almost every human being, whether Congressman, Akali or of any other party, is written "For Sale"? I hold no brief for anybody. But you can understand the low moral tone in which the P.E.P.S.U. State has been all these years because of the crossing and re-crossing of the floor. My feeling is this, that the P.E.P.S.U. State consists of eight old princely States and that P.E.P.S.U. has got an aggregation of all the evils which were inherent in the princely order at one time in those States which were run by the Princes at that time. I am not a student of economics, but at one time I read economics. And I think Gresham's law in economics says that "bad currency drives out good currency". And in P.E.P.S.U. bad currency has driven out good currency—I am talking of 'currency' in the meaning of moral standards, of public standards.

I will not take much of the time of the House. But I want to draw your attention to two points. People say that democracy has been suspended. Who says that? Democracy has many

[Prof. D. C. Sharma]

levels. Democracy at the Panchayat level is still there. Democracy at the municipal level is still there. Democracy at the Parliamentary level is still there. But I must say that Democracy at the provincial level has been suspended. And I think it is going to do good to the State that democracy at that level has been suspended. As I said, I must draw your attention to two points and those two points are the following. In the first place, local self-government, which is the cradle of democracy and which, I should say, is the bed-rock of democracy, should be toned up. I do not want to throw mud on anybody because that is not a good game. But I have seen in the papers the way that executive officers have been appointed to municipalities in that State. Students of law colleges have been appointed executive officers of certain municipalities. Why? I do not want to repeat the charges made in the papers. Why should I repeat them here? But the fact of the matter is that in the appointment of these executive officers nepotism has run riot, favouritism has had it, way. That is what has happened. And I would say to the Adviser and to our Home Minister that the first thing that the Adviser should do is this that he should tone up the local self-government of that State.

At the same time I would say a word about the Harijans. My friend over there spoke about the Harijans. I must tell you that the Harijans nowhere else are worse than they are in P.E.P.S.U. They are having a very bad time there, and I would request the Adviser through this House that he should try to set right their grievances. Do you think that the 20th century Harijans should be asked to do begar cases, cases of forced labour? They are treated today as they were treated about 50 years ago. They do not have any share in the common land, they do not have any shares in the nazul lands.

My friend just now said that their education is being neglected. I say they are neglected, oppressed. They are the downtrodden masses of humanity in P.E.P.S.U. and I must say that if nothing is done to improve their lot in P.E.P.S.U., I would be the first man to raise my voice against the Adviser's regime. I am going to judge the Adviser's regime by the treatment which is going to be meted out to the Harijans.

Will you please give me two minutes more?

Mr. Chairman: Yes, two minutes more. (Interruptions). Do not interrupt him.

Prof. D. C. Sharma: I welcome these interruptions. Well, I was going to say another thing. My friends have spoken about *Biswadars*. Well, who are these *Biswadars*? These *Biswadars* are the most reactionary classes, are the most, I should say, backward classes intellectually, and have entrenched themselves so firmly in P.E.P.S.U. that their tentacles have spread all over the State.

Shri B. S. Murthy: Strangle them.

Prof. D. C. Sharma: I said tentacles.

Shri Punnose: Please tackle them.

Prof. D. C. Sharma: I was saying that the tentacles of these *Biswadars* are wide. They start from the lowest rung of the administrative ladder and they go right up to the zenith all along the line and may I say that anybody who could tackle these *Biswadars* will be doing good not only to P.E.P.S.U. but also to humanity in general. I plead for the liquidation—my friend used the right word “tackle”, “liquidation” is a word which I do not like—I want to tackle these *Biswadars* so that P.E.P.S.U. should become a modern State which should march in step with the other States of India.

I would like to say another thing before I sit down. People have said that the President's rule is this and that. Of course the Opposition must say that that it is going to do no good. I say that the President's rule restored the Punjab to normal health. I here say that—I am not a prophet but I can make a prophecy being a Brahman—the Adviser's rule in P.E.P.S.U. is going to restore P.E.P.S.U. to normal health. It will not be a sickly State but a healthy State.

شروع بھادر سلکھے - سوہا پتی جی

اچ جب ہم پھنسو بھٹ کر بحث کر
دیے ہوں تو اس پر بہت کچھ کہا
کیا ہے - یہ وہائیت پھر دیورت جو ہم
کو دی کئی ہے اس میں لکھا ہوا ہے
کہ پھنسو کی جو استہلت ہے یہ ہر
طرح سے ترقی کی طرف جا دھی توی
کھونکہ تھوڑا عرصہ ہوا وہاں پر جو
ملستروں تھی اس کو سسھلند کیا
کیا - یہ بھٹ مہرا خوال ہے اس
ملستروں نے بنا لیا تھا - اس ملستروں
کو بعد میں ۲ مارچ کو سسھلند
کیا کیا اور ۱۵ مارچ کو انہیں
بھٹ پھس کرنا تھا - اس میں

لکھا ہے کہ ایجروکھشن پر - مہدیہ گل پر - پہلک ہیلتھ پر اور سول و دکس پر جتنا دوپیہ خرچ کیا چا رہا ہے یہ سب کا سب بانی ہندوستان کی جتنی استیشن ہیں - اے اور ہی سب کو اک پرسلیٹیج کے حساب سے لہا جائے تو یہ سب سے زیاد ہے - اس کا مطلب یہ ہے کہ ایجروکھشن - پہلک ہیلتھ اور مہدیہ گل اور سول و دکس پر جو دوپیہ گورنمنٹ خرچ کر رہی ہے یہ پہلک بہتری کیلئے ہے - لیکن یہاں پر بہت کچھ کہا کیا ہے کہ پہلک بہتری کیلئے اس ملستروں میں کچھ فہیں کہا چا رہا تھا - یہ ملستروں تقریباً ۸ مہہلے پادر میں رہی تھی - اس سے پہلے استیشن کا انتی گریشن ہوا تو اس وقت ۲۰ اکتوبر کو پہلی گورنمنٹ بلی - اس کے بعد ۲۰ جنوری ۱۹ کو ایک بڑی ملستروں بہائی کئی جس میں سات ملستروں کیلئے اور ۱۸ فروری کو پہلے ایک گورنمنٹ بہائی کئی اور ۲۳ مئی کو پہلو میں کالکریس کی ملستروں بہائی کئی - کونل دکھہر سلکہ ۲۰ ایک مہہلے پہلے مہرو نسہل الیکشن میں ہار چکے تھے لئے کو چھف ملستروں بہایا کیا - شاید ان کی پایرو لہری کا ایک مہہلے پہلے کافی ثبوت مل چکا تھا - الیکشن تک یہی ملستروں جو کانکریس کی ملستروں تھی یہ پادر میں رہی۔

تو اتنی دیر جو ملستروں پادر میں رہی ہے اور سلکل گورنمنٹ کی طرف سے جو بھی وہاں ملستروں بہائی کئی ہیں وہ تقریباً ۳ یا ۵ سال کے عرصے میں جو کچھ کوتی رہی ہیں اس سے جو ۸ مہہلے یونائیٹڈ فرنٹ کی ملستروں رہی ہے اس نے یقینی طور پر بہتر کام کیا ہے - لیکن اس کو کام ہی نہیں کرنے دیا کیا -

یہاں یہ کہا جا رہا ہے کہ پولیس کی حالت یہ ہے - تھیک ہے - کاٹنی پولیس کی حالت تھی یا لا ایم ایڈ آئر کی جو حالت تھی اس سے یونائیٹڈ فرنٹ کی ملستروں کے زمانہ میں جو پولیس کی حالت تھی یا لا ایم ایڈ میں بہتر حالت رہی ہے - سردار حکم سلکھ جی نے کچھ فکر س بتائے کہ فرودی میں ذکریاں کتلی تھیں مرتباً کتلنے تھے اور برکلیز کتلی تھیں - اور جب یونائیٹڈ فرنٹ ملستروں نہیں تھی تو یہ کتلی تھیں - اس سے پتہ چلتا ہے کہ تقریباً ۵ پرسنل امہروں میں یونائیٹڈ فرنٹ ملستروں کے زمانہ میں تھی - لیکن جو دوست یہ کہتے ہیں کہ اب بھی وہاں جو پولیس تھی وہ خراب تھی اور اب جا کر لا ایم ایڈ کی بہتری ہوئی ہے - یہ تھیک نہیں ہے - بات اصل میں یہ ہے کہ اب نے ایک آدمی کے ہاتھ میں

[شروعی بہادر سنگھ]

طاقت دی ہوئی ہے اور وہ یہ
دکھانے کی کوشش کرتا ہے کہ ہم
بہت کام کر دیے ہیں۔ دکھنے کے
کمیز زیادہ ہوتے ہیں اور ان کو
درج نہیں کہا جاتا۔ ان کو چوری
کے کیس بلایا جاتا ہے۔ اور یہ
دکھانے کے لئے کہ ہم بہت لوگوں
کو پکڑ دیے ہیں۔ شدائد کا سات
اور بھکرود کلاس کے لوگوں کو پکڑ
سیا جاتا ہے اور اس طرح کہا جاتا
ہے کہ ہم بہت اچھا کام کر
دیے ہیں۔ پچھلی مرتبہ میں نے
اس چیز پر بولتے ہوئے بتایا تھا
کہ یہاں سے جو افسر صاحب کئے
ہیں وہ ۱۰ مارچ کی شام کو
پتھالہ پہنچتے ہیں۔ ۱۲ کو صبح
وہاں اخباروں میں خبر آتی ہے کہ
کچھ لوگوں کو وہاں سے بھیج دیا
گیا ہے۔ کسی کو قسم کیا ہے
اور کسی کو پرموٹ کیا ہے۔ اس
وقت بھی میں نے کہا تھا کہ پہلے
سلسلہ گورنمنٹ کا یہ پروگرام
معاملہ تھا کہ ان کو یہاں لاو۔
ان کو وہاں سے نکالو۔ اور ایسے
آدمیوں کو جن کے اوپر کوپش کے
کمیز ہیں اور جو بہت جیونیٹر
انیسوس تھے ان کو قبائل کمشٹر
بلایا گیا ہے۔ اور ایسے اُسیں
جو گورنمنٹ کو کام دے سکتے تھے
الیکشن جیتتے میں۔ ایسے آدمیوں
کو لایا گیا ہے۔

شروعی چلاریا جی نے کہا تھا کہ
جو منسٹری پہلے تھی وہ ۲۲ دن
سے زیادہ بہت نہیں سکی۔ اس
سے زیادہ انہوں نے کام نہیں کیا۔
لیکن انہوں نے ۲۲ دن میں اگر
اتلے بل پاس کر دئے تو وہ ان
کے کوپیت میں جاتا ہے خلاف
نہیں۔ اس سے پتہ چلتا ہے کہ
انہوں نے کتنا کام کیا۔ لیکن
کلیمیشن ایکت پاس ہوا ہے۔
یوتیلانیشن آف لیکٹ ایکت پاس ہوا۔
اعلوی ملکہت بل پاس ہوا اور کوئی
چار امدادنگ بل پاس کئے گئے۔
نان آکوپنسی بل جس سے کہ جو
پہ آکوپیلسی دائنس مزادوں کو
ملیتے تھے وہ سلسلہ گورنمنٹ کے پاس
بھیجا گیا اور سلسلہ گورنمنٹ کی
جو استیمس ملستری ہے اس کے
پاس بہت دیر پروا رہا۔ اسلئے واپس
نہیں کیا گیا کہ اس کا کوپیت
شاید یونائیڈ فونٹ ملستری کو نہ
مل جائے۔ پارت اے استیمس جو
ہیں وہاں تو وہ ہے کہ گورنر صاحب
سے پردازان صاحب کے پاس آ جاتا
ہے۔ لیکن جو پارت بی استیمس
ہیں ن کو استیمس ملستری کا
ایک اور مرحلہ طے کونا ہوتا ہے کہ
استیمس ملستری اس کو جب تک
پاس نہ کرے تب تک وہ پاس
نہیں ہو سکتا۔ اب پیہسو میں
جب کہ کانستی ٹیوشن کو سسپنڈ

کیا ہے اور گورنمنٹ نے پاور ایک آدمی کے ہاتھ میں دی ہے تو پلچاب کی مثال دی تھی - پلچاب میں تو پہلے کانگریس گورنمنٹ تھی - سلتول گورنمنٹ نے پاور لی - تو یہاں یہی کانگریس گورنمنٹ تھی لیکن پہلو میں یونائٹڈ فونٹ گورنمنٹ تھی لیکن یہاں اسی مدت میں کے ہاتھ میں ہے پاور کانگریس کے ہاتھ میں ہے - لیکن پہلو میں کانگریس کو کتنے پرسینٹ لوگوں نے ووٹیں دی ہیں - ۷۲ پرسینٹ - ۷۲ پرسینٹ لوگوں نے ان کو ووٹیں دی ہیں اور باقی ۷۳ پرسینٹ لوگوں نے ان کو ووٹیں نہیں دیں - اسلئے جو اب ۷۳ پرسینٹ لوگ ہیں ان کا پریزیڈنٹیشن یہاں نہیں ہوتا ہے۔

اس کے بعد سوداگر گھان سلکو دارے والا کا جو بل تھا اس کے بارے میں کہا تھا کہ یہ جو بل چل دھا ہے اس کے بارے میں ان کی پہلی کمیٹیس ہیں اور انہوں نے اسٹلی فلور پر کی تھی - وہاں انہوں نے بتایا تھا کہ ان بلوں کی حالت کو ہم امہروں کو سکھانگے - لیکن اب یہ نہیں سمجھ سکتے کہ سلتول گورنمنٹ ان کو اپراؤ کریگی کہ نہیں -

ایڈوانس صاحب کے دل کے بارے میں کہا کیا ہے کہ وہاں پر بہت اچھا کام کر دے ہیں - کشمیر گورنمنٹ نے اصلی ملکیت رائنس بل

میں ایک پائی ایک روپیہ کمیٹیشن دیدا مقرر کہا تھا - لیکن ایڈوانس صاحب نے ان غریب لوگوں کو کہنا دلیف دیا ہے - اس کو پارچ کیا زیادہ کر دیا ہے تاکہ وہ لوگ زیادہ اچھی دلیف کر سکیں - اکوپلیسی بل میں پہلے اور جملی چو کمیٹیشن تھا وہ جو لہلہ دیونو ہے اس سے بارہ کلہا دیا چا رہا تھا لیکن سردار گھان سلکو نے پہلک مہن وعده کیا تھا کہ ہم اس کو آئو گلہا کر دیں گے - نہچہ لے آئے گے - لیکن جو ہمارے ایڈوانس صاحب وہاں کئے ہوئے ہیں وہ شاید ان لوگوں کو درست طریقے سے دلیف دے دھی ہیں -

کوپشن کے بارے میں چناریا صاحب نے کہا ہے کہ وہاں کریشن بہت زیادہ موجود ہے لیکن میں ان کو بتائیں کہ چب یہاں ہاؤس میں کریشن کے بارے میں ایک دیروز لیہن آیا تھا تو اس کو چناریا صاحب نے سہوٹ بھی نہیں کہا تھا - میں پوچھلا چاہتا ہوں کہ کریشن کس اسٹھت میں نہیں ہے؟ کہا پلچاب میں کریشن نہیں ہے؟ کہا پلچاب میں کچھی میں نقل لہلہ کے لئے چب تک روپیہ نہ دیا جائے نقل ملتی ہے؟ کہا میرے پلچاب کے دوست جو یہاں موجود ہیں اس سے انکا کریکے؟ چب تک اس ایڈ میٹھتو وہ شہزادی کو بدل۔ نہیں جاتا تب

[شروع بہادر سلکے]

تک پہ کریشن اور رشوت خود کا معاملہ حل نہیں ہو سکتا۔ کریشن کے بارے میں ذکر کرتے ہوئے میں یہ بتلانا چاہتا ہوں کہ دامودر داس ایک چونہر انوسر تھے ان کو تھی سب بنا دیا کیا ہے۔ اور دوسرے آدمیوں کو سہروں کو کے ان کو متعدد کیا کیا ہے۔ دوسرے ایک پریم کماں ہی کو جن کے بارے میں کریشن کہس کے سلسلے میں انکوائزی چل دھی تھی ان پریم کماں جس کو تھی سب بلایا ہے۔ میں اس بارے میں ابھی کچھ اپنے کہنا چاہتا۔ لیکن میں آپ کو بتلوں کے دس تاریخ کو ایکوائزر صاحب پتھالہ جاتے ہیں بارہ تاریخ کو کچھ لوگوں کے ترانسٹر آفہ آتا ہے۔ پتھالہ کے تھی۔ سی سلت پرکاش سلکے ہی کو تھیرہ تاریخ کو لیلوکھن دیتے کے لئے کہا جاتا ہے بارہ تاریخ کو اس کا آفہ کیا جاتا ہے تھیرہ تاریخ کو اس کو ایلوکھن پر دستخط کرنے کے لئے سچھوڑ کیا جاتا ہے کہ وہ لکھ کہ میں چھٹی پر جانا چاہتا ہوں تو یہ دعائی باری ایکوائزر بیٹھم۔ کی ۵۵

(English translation of the above speech)

Shri Bahadur Singh (Ferozepur-Ludhiana—Reserved—Sch. Castes): Sir, much has been said today in the course of the debate on the Pepsu Budget. The White Paper that has been issued speaks of an all-round progress being made in the State. I think this Budget was framed by the Ministry which has been suspended recently, as this Ministry was suspended on the 4th March and it was to have presented its Budget on the 15th. The

White Paper says that the percentage of the Budget allocated to Education, Medical, Public Health and Civil Works is higher than the percentage spent on these subjects in any of the other Part A and Part B States of India. It means that the finances the Government are spending on Education, Public Health, Medical and Civil Works are being utilized for public good. But much has been said here to the effect that during the days of this Ministry nothing was done for public welfare.

This Ministry was in power for eight months. Earlier, at the time of the integration of the States, the first Government was framed on the 20th October and, later on, on the 20th January, 1949, a Ministry with a larger strength was set up and it comprised of seven Ministers. On the 18th February yet another Ministry was set up and on the 22nd May the Congress Ministry was framed. Col. Raghbir Singh, who had been defeated in the Municipal elections a month earlier, was made the Chief Minister. Perhaps his popularity had been sufficiently evidenced one month earlier! This Congress Ministry was in power till the elections. The United Front Ministry, which remained in power only for eight months, undoubtedly did much better work than was done during the period of 4 or 5 years by this Congress Ministry or any Ministry set up by the Central Government. But this Ministry was not allowed to function.

This is how the condition of the Police is being described. True! The condition of the Police and that of law and order have been better during the rule of the United Front Ministry than during that of the Congress Ministry. My hon. friend, Sardar Hukam Singh, gave comparative figures of dacoities, murders and burglaries in the month of February and during the days when the United Front Ministry was not in power. This shows that there was nearly 50 per cent. improvement during the days of the United Front Ministry. But what some of my hon. friends say is not true. They say that even those days the Police there was incompetent and it is only now that the condition of law and order has been improved. The reality is that you have entrusted power into the hands of one man who wants to show that he is doing a lot. There is a larger number of dacoity cases which are not registered. They are termed as cases of theft, and in order to show that they are arresting a number of criminals people belonging to Scheduled Castes and Backward classes are arrested. This is how it is claimed that they are doing a good job. As I said when I spoke on this matter

last time, the officer who has been sent from here, arrived in Patiala on the evening of the 10th March and on the 12th morning reports appeared in the Press about some people having been sent away from Patiala, some having been demoted and some others promoted. At that time also I said that it was a pre-arranged matter with the Central Government to remove some people from Patiala. Such Officers, against whom there were cases of corruption and who were very junior, were made Deputy Commissioners; and such men as could be useful to the Government in winning the election were put there.

Shri Chinaria said that during the rule of the former Ministry the State Assembly was in session for only 24 days, and it did not do any more work than that. But if they passed so many Bills in only 24 days, it goes to their credit and not against them. This shows how much work they did. The Land Reclamation Act was passed, the Utilization of Land Act was passed, the Superior Proprietorship Bill and some four amending Bills were passed. The Non-occupancy Bill, which would give occupancy rights to thousands of people, was sent to the Central Government; and it lay with the Central Government States Ministry for a long time. It was not returned for this reason that it might bring credit to the United Front Ministry. In the case of Part A States a Bill is submitted to the President by the Governor; but the Part B States have to cross another hurdle—that of the States Ministry. Unless the States Ministry approves of a Bill, they cannot pass it. When the Constitution was suspended in Pepsu and the authority of the Government was handed over to one man, a comparison was made with the Punjab. In the Punjab there was a Congress Ministry; the Centre took power in its own hand and in the Centre also there is a Congress Government. But in Pepsu there was a United Front Government and the power held by the States Ministry is in other words held by the Congress. But in Pepsu what percentage of people voted for the Congress? Twenty-seven per cent. people voted for the Congress and the remaining seventy-three per cent. did not vote for them. Thus, these seventy-three per cent. people are not represented here.

Then there is the Bill which Sardar Gian Singh Rarewala was introducing. It is said that regarding this Bill he had made public commitments on the Assembly floor. He had said that improvements would be made in these Bills. But now it is difficult to understand whether the Central Government will approve them or not.

Regarding the rule of the Adviser, it is said that he is doing very good

work there. In the Superior Proprietorship Bill the Pepsu Government had fixed the rate of compensation at a pie per rupee. But now the Adviser is giving relief to these poor people. He has increased it five-fold so that they may have greater relief. Originally, the compensation provided for in the Occupancy Bill was fixed at twelve times the land revenue, but Sardar Gian Singh was publicly committed to reducing it and making it eight times the revenue. Now, the Adviser who has gone there is perhaps giving relief to these people in some other way.

Shri Chinaria said that there was much corruption in Pepsu. But I would like to say that when a resolution on corruption was put before the House, even Shri Chinaria did not support it. In which State is there not corruption? Isn't there corruption in the Punjab? Can we get the copies from the Courts without bribing somebody? Do my hon. friends from the Punjab here deny it? Unless this administrative machinery is changed, the problem of corruption and bribery cannot be solved.

In connection with corruption I have this to say that a junior officer, Shri Damodar Das, has been made a Deputy Commissioner by making him supersede others. Another man, one Shri Prem Kumar, against whom enquiries were going on in connection with a case of corruption, has been made a D.C. I do not want to say anything on the matter yet but I want to tell you that the Adviser arrives in Patiala on the 10th, on the ensuing 12th some people are issued transfer orders. Orders are passed in respect of the D.C. of Patiala, Sardar Sant Parkash Singh, on the 12th and on the 13th he is forced to sign an application to the effect that he wants to proceed on leave. These are the scandals of the Adviser's regime.

Shri Feroze Gandhi (Pratapgarh Distt.—West cum Rae Bareli Distt.—East): On a point of information, Sir, the hon. Member just now mentioned that a case for corruption is proceeding against the Deputy Commissioner and that he is still the Deputy Commissioner. Can he substantiate that?

Shri Bahadur Singh: What?

श्री फिरोज गांधी : आपने अभी कहा कि किसी डिप्टी कमिश्नर के ऊपर करप्शन का केस चल रहा है। मेरा कहना यह यह है कि अभी मेम्बर साहब ने करमाया कि किसी साहब के ऊपर करप्शन का केस चल रहा है और वह डिप्टी कमिश्नरबना।

[**श्री किरोज गांधी**]

दिये गये, तो क्या वह इस चीज को सबस्टेनशिएट कर सकते हैं ?

श्री बहादुर सिंह : अब ऐस बारे में हूँ जो सकते हैं - वहां लके होने हीं वहां के डिप्टी कमिश्नर बनाया किया है

[**Shri Bahadur Singh** You can enquire about it. He is working, there and has been made a Deputy Commissioner.]

He was a junior officer; he was promoted.

Mr. Chairman: He does not maintain that he was the Deputy Commissioner.

Shri Bahadur Singh: An enquiry is pending against him.

श्री किरोज गांधी : यह मुकदमा कहां चल रहा है ?

श्री सी० डी० देशमुख : उनका नाम बताइये ?

श्री किरोज गांधी : उनका नाम क्या है ?

Sardar Hukam Singh: The name of the gentleman is Prem Kumar. An enquiry is pending against him.

श्री किरोज गांधी : अभी उन मेम्बर साहब ने बतलाय कि उनके खिलाफ करप्पान केस चल रहा है और उनको वहां डिप्टी कमिश्नर बनाया गया है ।

1 P.M.

Sardar Hukam Singh: He has corrected himself and said that an enquiry is pending against him. During the elections, the Electoral Officer and the Chief Election Officer had some correspondence exchanged between themselves and they agreed that he had meddled with free and fair elections and had tampered with the boxes as well. An enquiry is being made against him on corruption as well. He is posted as Deputy Commissioner.

Dr. Katju: Let us be clear. There are two matters, namely conduct of elections and corruption. Are you suggesting that there is some corruption, bribery case also?

Sardar Hukam Singh: An enquiry for corruption is pending against him.

Dr. Katju: Apart from elections?

Sardar Hukam Singh: Apart from elections.

Dr. Katju: We shall have to look into it.

लाला अचिन्त राम (हिसार) : साहबे सदर, बहुत सारी बहस इस सिलसिले में खत्म हो गयी, मैं सिर्फ़ चन्द एक बातें आपकी खिदमत में अर्ज़ करना चाहता हूँ, क्योंकि वक्त खत्म हो रहा है । कल भी इस मामले पर काफी बातचीत और वहस हुई थी कि वह जो पेप्सू में प्रेसीडेंट रूल किया गया है यह इस बजह से किया गया है चूंकि वहा पर ला एन्ड आर्डर की पोजीशन ठीक नहीं थी । आज कुछ दोस्तों ने यहां पर कहा है कि अगर वहां पर ला एन्ड आर्डर की पोजीशन ठीक नहीं है तो और जगह भी ठीक नहीं है, तो पेप्सू के साथ ऐसा सलूक क्यों किया गया कि प्रेसीडेंटरूल वहां पर स्थापित कर दिया गया । मैं अपने उन दोस्तों से कहना चाहूँगा कि वह इस बात को तो तस्लीम करेगे कि पेप्सू की हालत दूसरे प्रान्तों के मुकाबले में ज्यादा खराब है और मैं गवर्नरमेंट को मुबारकबाद देना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने जो वहां पर एडमिनिस्ट्रेटर मुकर्र किया है उस ने खूबी के साथ अपना काम सरप्रिंजाम किया है और कर रहा है और मैं गवर्नरमेंट और एडमिनिस्ट्रेटर दोनों को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि वह पेप्सू की हालत को ठीक करने में और वहां जो लूटमार इत्यादि होती रहती थी, उसको कम करने में कामयाब हुए हैं । जो हालत पेप्सू की पहले थी, उस में नुमायां कमी वाक्ये हुई हैं यह बात तस्लीम करनी पड़ेगी । मैं समझता हूँ हर आदमी इसमें इंटरेस्टेड होगा कि जो वह चोरी और डकैतियां होती थीं, उनमें कभी हो और यह बाक्या है कि जो वहां पर डाकुओं और अड्डे ये जहां डाकू जा कर बैठते थे और इकट्ठा होते थे वह अड्डे आज टूट रहे हैं ।

अकेले संगठर के इलाके में एक हफ्ते के अन्दर १८ एवं स्कॉन्डरी पकड़े गये। यह ऐसे काम हैं जो वह नुमाया हैं और जिनकी तारीफ किये वगैर हम नहीं रह सकते। पहले से वहां पर ला एन्ड आर्डर की हालत बहुत बेहतर है, लेकिन इसका यह मतलब नहीं कि आप आराम से अब सो जायें और कद्द न करें।

एक प्राप्त बात में शरणार्थियों के बार म कहना चाहता हूँ। आपको मालूम है कि अभी पन्द्रह बीस दिन हुए कि योल कैम्प में १५० फैमिलीज ऐसी थीं जो रेस्टू के अन्दर बसना चाहती थीं, क्योंकि उनके रिश्तेदार वहां पर बसे हुए थे, उन्होंने बहुत कोशिश की और सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट में आ कर कोशिश की, श्री अजित प्रसाद जैन से मिल कर इस के लिए कोशिश की, लेकिन मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा कि वह क्या कर सकते हैं पेंटू गवर्नमेंट इजाजत नहीं देती है और उन को बसने के लिए अपने यहां कोई जगह देने को राजी नहीं है। मैं समझता हूँ कि जहां पहले २५० और ४०० फैमिलीज के बसने के लिए जगह मिल सकती थी, वहां आज इन बेचारे लोगों के बसने के लिए क्यों जगह नहीं मिल रही वह आज वहां पर साल, डेढ़ साल से मारे २ फिरते हैं, उनको कोई जगह नहीं मिलती है। वहां क्या उन १५० फैमिलीज को बसाने के लिए तबज्जह दी गई, नजूल लैड वहां पर काफी पड़ा हुआ है, मैं दररुवात्स करूंगा कि वह इस तरफ ध्यान दें और इन मुसीबतजदों को बसाने का माकूल इन्हें करें। अब मैं थोड़ा सा हारिजनों के बारे में अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ। यहां पर उस समय और इस से पहले हरिजनों के बारे में काफी कहा गया है, लेकिन इतना कहने के बाद भी हरिजनों की दशा दुखदायी है और उनके लिए बहुत सुधार की आवश्यकता है।

श्री श्री० एन० राजभोज : हरिजनों की

हालत शरणार्थियों से भी ज्यादा खराब है।

लाला अचिन्त राम : मैं इस चीज को मानता हूँ कि हरिजनों की हालत शरणार्थियों की अपेक्षा ज्यादा खराब और दर्दनाक है, क्योंकि हरिजनों के साथ यह सोशल डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन बहुत बूरी चली आती है। शरणार्थी तो आज बुरी हालत में हैं, कल पाकिस्तान बनने से पहल तो लह वह जमीन और घर-बार इन्स्ट्रिक्शन थे। आज उन को बुरा दिन दखना पड़ रहा है, लेकिन ये बेचारे तो हमेशा से इसी पिछड़ी हज़रत में रपते आ रहे हैं। इन्होंने तो कमी मिलिकरत नहीं देखी, इस बास्ते उनकी हालत बहुत ज्यादा खराब है। राडेवाला गवर्नरमेंट ने उनकी हालत सुधारने की कोशिश की और उनको साठ परसेंट नजूल लैड देने की बात थी, लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि केवल यही मदद उनकी दशा सुधारने के लिए पर्याप्त नहीं थी। मेरी स्वाहिश है कि जितना नजूल लैड है, उस में से अस्सी फी सदी बल्कि नब्बे फी सदी लैड हरिजनों को दिया जाये। उन के साथ जस्टिस फिर भी काफी नहीं होगी। मेरी आप से यह देखन्वस्ति है।

एक ज्वाइन्ट में और भी कहूँगा और वह यह है कि वहां के जो पोलिटिकल सफरसं हैं आप उन की तरफ जरा ध्यान दें। मुझ को कई आदमियों ने लिखा कि वहां पर उन के लिये कोई रोजगार नहीं है। इतने दिन व जेलों में रहे, तकलीफें उठाई, और वहां से आने के बाद बेकार हो गये। इस बारे में मुझे वह के जो राजप्रमुख हैं उन की स्पीच को पढ़ कर बड़ा होसला हुआ। जिस केंकनेस से उन्होंने अपनी बात कही उस के लिये उन की तारीफ करता हूँ। जब सरदार पटेल वहां गये थे तो राजप्रमुख साहब ने कहा कि :

"Sardar Patel is a precious jewel of the country. He and his comrades have undergone untold sacrifices."

[श्री पी० एन० राज भोज]

सैकिफाइसेज तो आप को मालूम हैं, कितनी मूसीबतें बदौशत कीं, और कितनी सैकिफाइसेज कीं :

"We are highly proud of all of them."

सरदार पटेल साहब के लिये और जितने उन के साथी हैं सब के लिये ।

"There was a time when we also wanted to do some sacrifices for our country, but we had to keep our desire suppressed."

यह उन के शब्द हैं। राजप्रमुख साहब का भी दिल करता था कि वह मुल्क के लिये सैकिफाइस करें। लेकिन उस वक्त हालत ऐसे थे कि वह अपनी ख्वाहिश को दबाये हुए थे। लेकिन आज तो मैं कहूँगा कि आप का राज्य है, राजप्रमुख साहब के हाथ मैं ताकत है। उनकी डिजायर को कोई सप्रेस करने वाला नहीं है, आप की डिजायर को कोई सप्रेस करने वाला नहीं है। आप राजप्रमुख साहब से कहें कि वह अपनी जमीन में से पोलिटिकल सफरर्स को हिस्सा दें। वह पोलिटिकल सफरर्स जेलों में इस लिये गये कि जो वहां के राजा थे वह उन के साथ अच्छा सुलूक नहीं करते थे। जनता के हृष्कम पर नहीं चलते थे। आज वह राजप्रमुख हैं। मैं इस बात को छिपाना नहीं चाहता कि वह बहुत ही उदार है। मैं तो कहूँगा कि उन्होंने तमाम हिन्दुस्तान के राजों को लीड दी है। जिस ने अच्छा काम किया है उस की तारीफ न करना गलती होगी। मैं कहूँगा कि उनके अन्दर सैकिफाइस का मादा है। मेरी उन से अपील है कि वह अपनी जमीन में से कुछ हिस्सा काट कर पोलिटिकल सफरर्स को दें। आप को भी उन से इस बात की अपील करनी चाहिये। लेकिन फज़े कीजिये कि वह किसी वजह से न दे सकें तो सेन्ट्रल गवर्नरेंट की लैड में से आप दीजिये। जैसे पंजाब के अन्दर किया गया है कि पोलिटिकल सफरर्स को पेन्जनें दी हैं, ४०, ४०, ५०, ५०, रुपये की

या जमीनें दे दी हैं तो कि वह गुजारा कर सकें वैसे ही आप को भी करना चाहिये। उसी तरह से आज पेंप्यू में भी ऐसे लोग हैं जिन्होंने सैकिफाइस की है जैसे सरदार सेवा सिह दीकरीबाला ने कुदानी की है। भगवान सिह 'बोंगेवालिया है जिन्होंने तमाम उम्म कुदानी की। वह तो बेचारे ग़जर गये। लेकिन अब जो ऐसे पौलिटिकल सफरर्स हैं वह ज्यादा सफर न करें।

मैं आखीर में अपनी सरकार को बधाई देता हूँ कि वह बहुत ग्रच्छी तरह ला एन्ड आईंडर को चला रहे हैं और वहां पर ऐप्रियन रिफाम ला रहे हैं। और जो कुछ आप अभी तक पूरा नहीं कर सके हैं उस को भी पूरा करना चाहिये

Shri Punnoose: I had almost given up the hope of being called. Nevertheless, I would like to put before this House certain things about P.E.P.S.U.

There is a difficulty always felt whenever we begin to speak about P.E.P.S.U. It seems the inclination on the other side is to brush aside whatever said from this side as though we are parties interested in it. Communists are being held up as making a lot of trouble there, and in 70 to 80 villages—as stated by the hon. Home Minister in this House, and it was made 90 when he went to the Council of States—have set up parallel Governments, and all the rest of it. We do not accuse the Government for not having worked miracles in P.E.P.S.U. We are not out to criticise the Government also for committing casual mistakes here and there. Almost all the Members in this House are agreed that there is something wrong in P.E.P.S.U. and we also agree that that wrong should be put right, and that some serious step should be taken.

Here is a copy of the P.E.P.S.U. Budget. My most serious complaint against this Budget is that this is an ordinary Budget. This is the type of Budget that we see in every State. I would ask the hon. Home Minister to stand up and say what exactly is it that marks out this Budget as special, what is there extraordinary in this Budget to meet an extraordinary situation. Our complaint is that the Government are proceeding in a manner which is likely to make things more hopeless, to produce a situation far less desirable than the one that exists today.

For example the hon. Minister told us on the floor of the House when he

made that speech that officialdom in P.E.P.S.U. is not in a very healthy state. I can read it from his speech. He said, when stating the reason why the elections could not be held immediately, that the condition of the public service is not very commendable. May I ask the hon. Minister what he has done. What has his Adviser done to correct matters?

For example, there is an officer whom the Election Commission have censured very severely for having illegally rejected the nomination papers, and thereby giving a chance for the suspension of the Constitution etc. May I know what has been done about that officer? I do not know that gentleman personally, I have nothing against him, but if the intention of this Government is to correct matters, then they must do something.

Some time back, there was a complaint on the floor of the P.E.P.S.U. Assembly. The Congress Party complained that one of their Members was kidnapped. An hon. Member of the P.E.P.S.U. Assembly was kidnapped and taken away so that some crossing of the floor, and manoeuvring of party politics could be done, and that M.L.A. on a further occasion came back and said that he was kidnapped. He said: "I was taken to a far off place, served with wine and other things"—I do not mention what. That officer is still in service. May I know why this Government do not take some action with regard to that.

The hon. Home Minister said that there is parallel Government functioning in 80 to 90 villages, but the real fact is that there are two Governments in P.E.P.S.U. at the moment—one functioning from seven o' clock in the morning up to eight o' clock at night viz., the Adviser's Government; and then a nocturnal Government begins in which a person whose mention, I am sure, will not be liked, has a hand. And I am told Government Secretaries take part in these nocturnal conferences. Where is the evidence? People talk like that. I am not on that bench. This is openly told there.

Dr. Katju: By your people.

Shri Punnoose: Yes. By our people. There is no "your people" or "my people". It is our people.

Here is a letter from the Secretary of the Depressed Classes League, an Association of which the hon. Minister Shri Jagjivan Ram is the patron. He says: "The condition of the Depressed Classes has been very bad

always. With the assumption of President's rule we thought things would be better. Today, we are in a much worse situation."

Here is a letter from a widow whose only son....

Shri Raghunath Singh (Banaras Distt.—Central): Where is the letter?

Shri Punnoose: Shall I produce it now? I will hand it over to you in two minutes outside. If time can be devoted to these things, I shall be glad. Her only son was shot by the Police. He went out with Rs. 1,500 given by that woman for several purchases. On the way he was caught by the dacoits. He was kept in a room imprisoned, tied up. The Police went there, arrested some of the dacoits, took this man also....

Dr. Katju: And shot him!

Shri Punnoose: Wait on. The Police helped themselves with Rs. 1,500 and did short work of the man for the simple reason that he was guilty of having that money. It is reported—I cannot make myself responsible for this, large numbers of people believe—that the dacoits even when they are arrested unhurt are shot dead. Why? Because if they give evidence and statements in the courts they will bring some high-ups into trouble. Is this not a situation where you must be very careful? Whenever we say these things, the Home Minister just gives it up and does not look into it. A very serious situation exists in P.E.P.S.U. Should we not handle it carefully?

Then, Sir, you take the report of the Government-appointed Inquiry Committee to go into the agrarian question. That Committee says that there is a particular link between the Biswadars and the officers. Everywhere in the world there are links between the bureaucracy and powerful classes. But here it is specifically stated that these Biswadars became officers and the officers became Biswadars. Now, you are tackling the whole P.E.P.S.U. question through these very officers who are inseparably linked with the Biswadars headed by the Rajpramukh. We are against the office of the Rajpramukh everywhere. It is not in that general way that we speak about the Maharaja of Patiala. We have got definite complaints. Is it my complaint alone? What about an ex-Congress President, I mean Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya? I am told that he wrote to the Prime Minister that the hands of this Maharaja are stained with the blood of his people.

[Shri Punnoose]

Then there is another story—I may be corrected—that at the time of the communal trouble....

Dr. Katju: On a point of order, Sir. I can only repeat once again what I have said over and over again, that it is very improper and very unfair to attack anybody who is not here to defend himself. All that my hon. friend has said is absolutely baseless.

Shri Punnoose: If it is baseless, I stand corrected, and I can only hope that he is....

Dr. Katju: It has become almost fashionable to say these things.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta North-East): What is his point of order?

Shri K. K. Basu: It has become fashionable for them to deny these things.

Mr. Chairman: There is no question of replying to every statement made. Shri Punnoose has replied to the hon. Minister. Other Members need not get up and bandy words with the hon. Minister.

Shri K. K. Basu: He says it has become fashionable.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member is on his feet and he is quite able to take care of himself. If another party gets up and begins to reply, it will lead to confusion.

Shri K. K. Basu: But he said that it was becoming fashionable....

Mr. Chairman: After all, the hon. Member can give his reply. He is still on his legs.

Shri Damodara Menon (Kozhikode): May I say, Sir, that the time is up?

Mr. Chairman: Let him go on for one or two minutes more. He has only taken eight or nine minutes.

Shri Punnoose: I may be given another five minutes, Sir.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member has already taken eight or nine minutes. I will request him to finish in two minutes. I have allowed ten to eleven minutes to every hon. Member. We propose to finish the general discussion today except for the speech of the hon. the Finance Minister which will be held over for tomorrow morning. Then we shall take up the Demands.

Shri Punnoose: Then I leave the Rajpramukh unhurt. But the long and the short of the story of P.E.P.S.U. is that unless and until you make this Rajpramukh and these Biswadars come under the force of law, there is no hope. Hon. the Home Minister said that the Rajpramukh would be out of the picture. But look here; in the Budget another additional amount is given for the Secretariat of the Rajpramukh, and an explanation is added: 'due to the normal growth of the Secretariat etc.' What is this normal growth? That appears to me to be very abnormal. The Rajpramukh has nothing to do with practical politics there and his Secretariat is being given an additional allowance at the moment. Therefore, we believe that the way that this Government is proceeding is not the way to take P.E.P.S.U. out of her troubles.

Then, with regard to the agrarian question, I said yesterday, that the Government of India was contemplating a Bill by which five times the land revenue was going to be given as compensation to people who should have been given but one pie per rupee of land revenue according to the law passed by the P.E.P.S.U. Assembly. Then there are other questions with regard to agrarian reforms which, for the shortness of time, I do not mention now. On a further occasion I will have to speak about them.

We entirely oppose this policy of the Government in P.E.P.S.U. not because it is against Communists—the Communist Party will outlive Dr. Katjus, Raos and Rajpramukhs; that does not matter—but it is harmful to the interests of the people in P.E.P.S.U. Therefore, we oppose it.

Mr. Chairman: The general discussion is over. The hon. Minister will reply tomorrow in the morning.

श्री पौ. एन. राजभोज : आपने मूले कल बोलने के लिये कहा था।

Mr. Chairman: Does the hon. Member want me to ensure it in writing? It is too much to ask for a promise. I may not be in the Chair here tomorrow. I will request the hon. Member not to put me in an inconvenient position.

The House will now stand adjourned till 8-15 A.M. tomorrow.

The House then adjourned till a Quarter Past Eight of the Clock on Saturday, the 2nd May, 1953.