

Tuesday,
7th December, 1954

LOK SABHA DEBATES

VOLUME IX, 1954

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सत्यमेव जयते



EIGHTH SESSION, 1954

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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(Part I—Questions and Answers)

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LOK SABHA

Tuesday, 7th December, 1954

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

DROUGHT CONDITIONS IN BIHAR AND ORISSA

*808. **Shri A. P. Sinha:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that drought conditions have occurred in Orissa and South Bihar;

(b) whether the drought has completely destroyed the standing paddy crops in those areas;

(c) whether the sowing of *rabi* crops has also been affected;

(d) the estimated value of crops destroyed in Orissa and South Bihar;

(e) whether the State Governments have sought for any aid from the Centre for rendering relief to the affected people; and

(f) if so, the nature of assistance given or proposed to be given by the Central Government?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Yes.

(b) No.

(c) Yes, to some extent.

(d) Orissa—Rupees 30 crores.

S. Bihar—Paddy worth about rupees 20.27 crores. Figures regarding the loss caused to other crops are not available.

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(e) Yes.

(f) Orissa Government have been promised a grant equal to half the cost of gratuitous relief necessary to meet the scarcity conditions in the state. They have also been promised 'ways and means' advance of Rs. 1½ crores out of which Rs. 1,30,00,000 have already been sanctioned. The Bihar Government have indicated that they would require financial assistance but they have not yet intimated their requirements.

Shri A. P. Sinha: Is Government aware that North Bihar districts which were victims of flood are also victims of drought, namely, Saran, Champaran, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, North Monghyr, North Bhagalpur, Saharsa and Purnea?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Yes, Sir. From the letter received from the Government of Bihar, I think my hon. friend is correct in mentioning the districts of North Bihar which are affected.

Shri A. P. Sinha: What is the estimated loss in North Bihar due to drought?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I have not got the total and it has not been supplied by the Bihar Government to me, but the percentages of loss are fairly high—they range from 35 to 70 in certain cases.

Shri A. P. Sinha: Is it a fact that the Central Government has offered to help the Bihar Government for drought relief according to the scheme of help for flood relief?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I find, again relying upon the Bihar Government's letter—that there is a reference to the letter received from the Deputy Secretary, Finance—that the same conside-

ration as was shown in the case of flood relief may be shown in these cases also.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: In reply to part (b) of the question, the hon. Minister said "No". May I know the names of the South Bihar districts where drought has occurred and what is the percentage of transplanted paddy which has dried up, and whether the Government of Bihar or the Central Government are proposing to remit rent and water rates of the fields where crops have dried up?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: So far as the quantum or nature of relief is concerned, it is the business of the State Government. We are concerned with giving the necessary "ways and means" advance or 50 per cent. of the gratuitous relief which the State Government will give. So far as the situation in the South Bihar districts is concerned, I have got the list district-wise, but I do not think it will be possible for me to refer to all of them unless you permit me to do so.

Shri Sarangadhar Das: Which are the districts that are affected in Orissa and what is the estimated money value of the crops lost? How much relief will the Central Government give?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I am afraid in this case I have not got the list of districts, but the total loss, as I have already stated, is Rs. 30 crores.

INDIAN TELEPHONE INDUSTRIES LIMITED

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

(a) whether the target of production of telephones and automatic exchange lines for 1954-55 in the Indian Telephone Industries Limited are likely to be achieved within the time prescribed; and

(b) whether the possibilities of foreign markets for products of this factory have been explored?

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

(b) Efforts are being made in this direction.

Sardar Hukam Singh: Did the Managing Director of the Indian Telephone Industries Ltd. visit any of the foreign countries, particularly the Far East, to find out foreign markets for our products during 1954?

Shri Raj Bahadur: We have been trying to explore the possibilities of finding out foreign markets through our embassies in Indonesia and Ceylon, and for Burma we have sent an officer who is trying to do likewise.

Sardar Hukam Singh: Out of Rs. 85 lakhs proposed for capital works during 1954-55, how much has actually been spent during this year?

Shri Raj Bahadur: It will not be possible to give the answer offhand.

Shri Ramachandra Reddi: May I know how many parts are still being imported?

Shri Raj Bahadur: So far as the question of the telephone instrument is concerned, there are only one or two parts that are not manufactured in this country, and the rest of the parts are being manufactured in India. As regards telephone exchange equipment, we are manufacturing 15 to 20 per cent. of the parts and this will go up in the next one or two years to come to 50 per cent.—there will be a progressive increase from year to year.

REQUIREMENTS OF INSECTICIDES

*811. **Shri V. P. Nayar:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated annual requirements for Government use of (i) Insecticides (ii) Fungicides and (iii) Weedicides; and

(b) what percentage of such requirements are met by Indian manufacture at present?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) The estimated annual requirements of pesticides for

Government use are approximately as follows:—

- (i) Insecticides—7,500 tons.
- (ii) Fungicides—300 tons.
- (iii) Weedicides—40 tons.

(b) The basic chemicals used in the manufacture of insecticides, such as, DDT and BHC, are practically all imported. Many of them, however, imported as pure chemicals (technical grades) are formulated in India into lower strengths for field application. Most fungicides and all weedicides are also imported. Therefore, in the initial manufacture of the pesticidal chemicals and their subsequent formulation, the contribution of the Indian manufacturers may be assessed at about 10 per cent. of the total work involved.

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I know whether, in view of the importance of insecticides to agriculture, the Government have laid down any priorities for the manufacture of formulations of insecticides, especially in the case of industries sanctioned by Government, in which Messrs. Geigy & Co. of Switzerland is in collaboration with Gladstone Lyall & Co.?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I am afraid this question must be addressed to my hon. friend, the Minister of Commerce and Industry.

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I know whether Government have laid down any standards by which the effectiveness of these insecticides, fungicides and weedicides will be gauged in India?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I am sure, with the growing use of these various chemicals, there will be some arrangements for judging their strength.

Shri V. P. Nayar: In view of the increasing application of insecticides, do Government contemplate or do Government have any plan by which India will become self-sufficient in the requirements of insecticides, by manufacturing them here, and if so, what is the possible date before which we can expect that India will be self-sufficient?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: That is also something which the Commerce and Industry Minister alone could say with any exactitude, but I might inform the hon. Member that the use of these chemicals is a new thing in India and it is growing, but I do not know how the demands will increase and how much we will be able to manufacture.

Shri Sarangadhar Das: May I know if the National Chemical Laboratory has been requested to do any work for finding out insecticides, fungicides, etc., from indigenous materials, like herbs and other things?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I am sorry I cannot give any information on that.

PURCHASE OF AIRCRAFTS

***813. Th. Lakshman Singh Charak:** Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the names of countries from where the purchases of aircrafts have been made for the two Air Corporations during 1954, so far; and

(b) the basis on which their selection was made and prices settled?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) During 1954, Air India International Corporation purchased 2 Super Constellation aircraft from the U.S.A. The Indian Airlines Corporation have not purchased any new aircraft so far in the current year.

(b) The aircraft purchased were selected as the most suitable type having regard to the character of the fleet already in operation by Air India International and to considerations of technical performance, economics of operation, traffic requirements and the need for maintaining the Corporation's competitive position vis-a-vis other international airlines. The basis of price was the manufacturers' worldwide standard price list.

Th. Lakshman Singh Charak: What arrangements have been made for spare parts which would be required in future?

Shri Raj Bahadur: That is a part of the contract. As a matter of fact, the price of the aircraft is round about Rs. 91 lakhs. The total purchase that we have made comes to Rs. 304 lakhs for the two aircrafts, spares and engines etc.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: May I know whether the Government have appointed a Committee to give its verdict on the question whether the Indian Airlines Corporation is to buy Viscounts or American built Convairs, and may I also know whether the Board of Directors of the Corporation decided in favour of Viscounts but the Government has rejected their decision and have appointed a Committee?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The hon. Member has put in three questions in one. If she puts one question some information can be given.

Shri Raj Bahadur: The choice of an aircraft suitable for internal operation is not an easy one. It is difficult even for experts. It is a fact that tentatively the decision was taken in favour of one type. Then, doubts were expressed about that and an Expert Committee had to be re-appointed. The decision about the final choice would be taken soon.

Shri Karni Singhji: Is it a fact that initially our pilots had difficulties with the Turbe-peop Super Constellations?

Shri Raj Bahadur: With regard to the new Super Constellations, there were teething trouble. They have been overcome.

REMODELLING OF DELHI RAILWAY STATION

*814. **Shri Dabhi:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1086 on the 17th September, 1954 and state:

(a) whether the proposals for a major remodelling of the Delhi Station so as to cope with the heavy passenger and goods traffic are now ready; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Not yet; Sir.

(b) It is too early to indicate the full details; the main proposals, however, are:—

- (i) To extend some platforms.
- (ii) to construct a few additional platforms.
- (iii) to effect improvements to entry and exit of trains in Delhi main B.G. and M.G. Yard by suitable yard re-modelling.
- (iv) to provide a sub-way; and
- (v) to provide additional accommodation in the station building to remove congestion.

Shri Dabhi: May I know when work is likely to commence and when it is likely to be completed?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: As I just now said, it is a bit too early to say definitely. The plans have been formulated and we hope to start as soon as possible.

MICA MINES LABOUR WELFARE FUND

*816. **Shri P. C. Bose:** Will the Minister of Labour be pleased to state:

(a) the programme of the Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund for the construction of quarters and hospitals for the Mica Mines workers for the year 1954-55; and

(b) the progress made so far in these respects?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) and (b). A statement giving the information in respect of hospitals is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 1.] As regards quarters, a Subsidised Housing Scheme was sanctioned in June 1953, under which a subsidy is paid at the rate of 25 per cent. of the cost subject to maximum of Rs. 350 per house, in respect of those houses for which applications were received by the 15th October, 1953 and the construction was

completed by the 15th October, 1954, and at the rate of 20 per cent. subject to maximum of Rs. 280 per house in respect of other houses constructed under the Scheme. As the response of the mine owners to this scheme has not been satisfactory, it is proposed to liberalise it on the lines of the Industrial Housing Scheme, which provides a subsidy equal to 25 per cent. of the cost of construction and a loan equal to 37½ per cent. of the cost of construction subject to certain ceiling limits.

Shri P. C. Bose: May I know what was the actual Budget during the year for medical aid, housing and general welfare?

Shri Abid Ali: I would require notice for this.

Shri Nageshwar Prasad Sinha: May I know if the hospitals which have recently been opened are not open to anybody else except the mica mine workers and even urgent cases coming from public are refused?

Shri Abid Ali: These hospitals are for the service of the workers in the mines. In Dhanbad, we have allowed non-miners to be treated on payment of charges. If there is any particular suggestion for any area in this category, we shall consider that.

Dr. Rama Rao: In view of the very heavy occurrence of silicosis in these workers, what steps have the Government taken for prevention, detection and cure of silicosis in these mica workers?

Shri Abid Ali: That is a separate question. The hon. Member may be aware that we have had a very detailed study of this particular disease and action has been taken.

Shri P. C. Bose: May I know, considering the large number of mica mines scattered over a very large area, if one hospital in two districts is not insufficient for all the labourers?

Shri Abid Ali: We have a regular programme for expansion of this facility and we hope that more hospitals will be built.

SUGAR PRODUCTION

***817. Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the total production of sugar this year upto October, 1954;

(b) whether the sugar scarcity has been tided over; and

(c) if not the steps taken by Government in the matter during the last two months?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) 10.16 lakh tons during the period from the 1st November, 1953 to 31st October, 1954.

(b) There has been ample supply of sugar in the country, but artificial scarcity had been created in some parts just before the Puja and Dewali festivals, but that has been tided over. The supply position is now easy everywhere.

(c) Does not arise.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know by what quantity the internal production of sugar falls short of the total consumption in the country?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: The consumption figures show that it has gone up recently. Consumption increased from 11.16 lakh tons in 1951-52 to 16.56 lakh tons in 1952-53 and in 1953-54, the consumption figure is 18.5 lakh tons.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know by what device this deficit between consumption and internal production was made up? What is the quantum of import this year from outside?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: This year, we have purchased about 8.32 lakh tons, although some of it will be carried over for consumption in the next year.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: The hon. Minister said that on festival occasions, scarcity is made in the country. May I know what steps are being taken by the Government to tide over such things when just at the nick of

the hour, this scarcity is created by the people?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Some of the steps are well known and they appeared in the Press also. I think we did our best.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: No.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: There may be difference of opinion between my hon. friend and ourselves. We take whatever steps are possible short of re-introduction of controls.

Shri Basappa: May I know whether it is possible for the Government to give the area under sugarcane cultivation in 1953-54?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I have not got this figure.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLE DEVELOPMENT BOARD

*818. **Shri Jhulan Sinha:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply to Starred Question No. 966 asked on the 12th March, 1954 and state the progress made so far with regard to the establishment of the Fruit and Vegetable Development Board for the purpose of encouraging horticultural development and increasing the supply of fruits and vegetables in the country?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): The question of establishing a Fruit and Vegetable Development Board is still under consideration.

Shri Jhulan Sinha: May I know if, in view of the importance of fruits from the point of view of nutrition, the Government propose to expedite the formation of this Board?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I will bear in mind the suggestion of the hon. Member.

SUPPLY OF BULLS

*819. **Shri Karni Singhji:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in order

to improve the quality of live-stock, Government have supplied a number of bulls to different States; and

(b) if so, the number of bulls supplied to Rajasthan and their breeds during the last three years?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Yes.

(b) Nil, as there was no demand from the State Government. Perhaps the State has its own arrangements.

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: May I know whether it is a fact that the State Governments do not place their demands due to lack of money which they have to provide in order to maintain these bulls?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I have no means of knowing the intentions of the State Governments and the reasons why they do not put forward their demands.

SURVEY OF VEGETABLE AND FRUIT RESOURCES

*820. **Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have undertaken any survey of the fruit and vegetable resources of the country;

(b) if so, the purpose of the survey; and

(c) the results thereof?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) and (b). No comprehensive survey of the fruit and vegetable resources of the country as a whole has so far been carried out. There has, however, been a survey of deciduous fruits grown in the State of Jammu and Kashmir with the object of listing, identifying and describing the varieties of such fruits. There have also been marketing surveys of certain vegetables and fruits whose main object was to ascertain marketing conditions but which also brought out information regarding resources.

(c) The results of the surveys have been brought to the notice of the State Governments for further action.

Shri Hem Raj: What is the difference in the functions of the Vegetable Development Board and the survey taken now?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: We have not got the Board as yet.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : माननीय मंत्री ने बतलाया कि केवल जम्मू और काश्मीर प्रांत में इस प्रकार का सर्वेक्षण किया गया है। क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि अन्य पर्वतीय प्रदेशों में भी फलों या तरकारियों के सम्बन्ध में कोई सर्वेक्षण किया जा रहा है या किये जाने का विचार है ?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: We have various schemes in hand, but I could not say definitely whether we are going to undertake a comprehensive survey.

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I know whether Government have made any survey as to the quantity of fruits which are destroyed by decay and because of the glut at seasonal periods in view of the lack of adequate transport facilities and also by plant diseases?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: We have not got an accurate survey. We have got some estimates.

LIGHT-HOUSE

*821. **Shri Ibrahim:** Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether the design and the site for a new light-house at Bombay have been finalised;

(b) the number of foreign experts who are expected to be engaged in this work; and

(c) whether there is any institute in India for imparting training in this work?

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

The design and site in respect of the following lighthouses in Bombay Lighthouse District have been finalised: Korlai Fort; Uttan; Bhatkal; Rajpur Bay; Telkeswar; Deogad; Rajapuri Point.

Construction in respect of lighthouses at Bhatkal and Korlai Fort has already started. It is not clear which particular lighthouse the hon. Member has in mind.

(b) It is not proposed to employ any foreign experts for the construction of these lighthouses, but foreign technicians may be needed for other lighthouses and the matter is under consideration.

(c) No. There is no special institute for imparting training in lighthouse engineering but the department has facilities to train its own officers and technicians.

Shri Ibrahim: Is there any possibility of increasing the number of lighthouses in the near future?

Shri Alagesan: If it is found necessary, of course it can be done, but already we have many lighthouses in the Bombay Lighthouse District for which a development programme has been chalked out and is being carried out.

LOAN TO BHARAT LINES LIMITED

*822. **Shri Gidwani:** Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state the terms on which a loan of Rs. 20 lakhs has been advanced recently to the Bharat Lines Ltd., Bombay, for the purchase of a Cargo ship?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): Government have given a number of loans to the Bharat Lines Ltd. for the purchase of ships. A loan of Rs. 20 lakhs has been advanced to the Company recently for the purchase of

S. S. "ROXEN". A statement showing the terms of the loan is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 2.]

Shri Gidwani: What is the total capital of the company and what is the total amount of loan advanced so far to the company?

Shri Alagesan: The total amount of loan so far advanced is Rs. 217 lakhs and odd and the tonnage added to by the company is 33,318. I have no information as to the capital of the company.

Shri Gidwani: May I know whether any other companies have been granted such loans; if so, which are those companies?

Shri Alagesan: A number of companies which are engaged in the coastal trade and overseas trade have been granted loans, as our policy is to increase the tonnage.

Shri Gidwani: Did not the Government enquire into the capital of the company before advancing any loan?

Shri Alagesan: I did not say so.

Mr. Speaker: He said he did not have the information. That does not mean that they did not enquire.

Shri Gidwani: What is the total tonnage owned by the Indian companies so far?

Shri Alagesan: Subject to correction, I think it is about 4,90,000 tons.

Shri Gidwani: And the foreign companies?

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

PEARL-OYSTERS

*823. **Shri Tushar Chatterjea:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether well-grower pearl-oysters have been found off South East Coast of the Madras State; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to revive pearl-fishing in that area?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Yes.

(b) Pearl fishing is the concern of the State Government. The Government of Madras expect to undertake pearl fishing in 1955 when the oysters would be fit for fishing.

Shri Tushar Chatterjea: May I know whether this industry will be under private ownership or Government will directly undertake it?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I could not say. It rests with the State Government, but probably it might be a state enterprise.

Shri V. P. Nayar: The hon. Minister said that pearl fisheries is a matter for State Government. May I know whether it is not laid down in the Constitution that fisheries in territorial waters alone are State subjects, that fisheries beyond territorial waters are Union subjects, and may I also know whether in that connection Government have made a detailed survey of the coral reefs and atolls near the South East coast in order to find out whether there are possibilities of pearl fisheries.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I could not undertake an interpretation or a statement on the contents of the Constitution. So far as the other question is concerned, I want notice.

TELEPHONE EXCHANGE AT SECUNDERABAD

*824. **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether the two New Telephone Exchanges at Saifabad and Secunderabad in Hyderabad Circle would be put into service on the 1st April, 1955;

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay; and

(c) the amount already spent to the end of November 1954 out of the

provision of Rs. 16½ lakhs provided in the budget for 1954-55?

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

(b) Installation is not expected to be completed by that date.

(c) The Budget Provision for 1954-55 for opening Saifabad and Secundrabad exchanges, under the several heads of account, is Rs. 20,87,500. The amount spent up to the end of September, 1954 is Rs. 6.6 lakhs. Figures up to the end of November 1954, are not yet available.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I have said in part (b) of the question "if not, the reasons for the delay". That has not been properly answered.

Shri Raj Bahadur: That is properly answered. The first question is whether it will be put into service by the end of the current financial year. I said it will not be put into service. My reply was—No. The next part of the question was—Why? My reply to that is because the installation will not be completed.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know if the delay in the installation of the apparatus for the telephone exchange is due to the fact that we have not received the imports for this apparatus?

Shri Raj Bahadur: That is not the reason I have explained more than once that the ex-Hyderabad State Government placed orders for the equipment. The equipment was received, but the buildings were not ready. In order to save capital expenditure and for the sake of economy we diverted that equipment to some other exchanges. Then we put up the buildings in Hyderabad. The buildings have come up. The exchange equipment has also been received now and is under the process of installation now.

Mr. Speaker: Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Question No. 856 may also be taken up

with No. 826, because they are of an identical nature.

Mr. Speaker: Is it convenient to the Minister?

Shri Raj Bahadur: They may be put separately.

The Minister of Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram): The two are on quite different subjects.

Mr. Speaker: Let only one be taken.

MASTER COMMITTEE

***825. Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:** Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the recommendations of the Master Committee which have been or are proposed to be given effect to; and

(b) the additional expenditure to be incurred in the implementation of these recommendations?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) I lay a statement on the Table of the Sabha indicating the decisions of the Government of India on the recommendations of the Master Committee. [Placed in the Library. See No. S-471/54.].

(b) The extra expenditure on account of the increased subsidies to flying and gliding clubs and provision of scholarships at flying clubs as a result of the decisions of the Government on the Master Committee's recommendations is expected to be of the order of Rs. 6 lakhs annually. A capital expenditure of about Rs. 11 lakhs on the provision of gliderdromes, buildings, gliders and other equipment for gliding clubs is also expected to be incurred during the current and the coming year.

CANCELLATION OF RENT ARREARS IN TRIPURA

***827. Shri Biren Dutt:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether any officer of the Ministry was sent to Tripura and Manipur to study land reform problems;

(b) if so, whether he has submitted any report regarding cancellation of rent arrears in Tripura; and

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

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) The matter is under consideration.

Shri Biren Dutt: How long will it take for completion?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I do not think it will take long. We are awaiting the comments of the Chief Commissioner.

Shri Biren Dutt: May I know whether that report and land reform, both are under consideration.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: It is under consideration.

ASSAM RAIL LINK

*829. **Shri T. K. Chaudhuri:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the Resolution of the Assam State Legislative Assembly passed on the 6th November, 1954 about the necessity of opening a suitable alternative railway route for linking Assam with the rest of India;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Assam Government have already addressed the Centre in the matter; and

(c) if so, the decision arrived at?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Assam Government have included in their recommendations for the construction of new railway lines during the Second Five Year Plan Period a proposal for providing an alternative rail-route to Assam and this proposal would be considered along with other proposals from all Part 'A' and 'B' States, while

selecting new railway lines for construction during the Second Five Year Plan Period.

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri: May I know if the Assam Government have suggested any alignment for this alternative railway link to Assam?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: Yes, Sir. They have suggested the realignment and it is as follows: from Alipur Duar to Siliguri via Falakata, Dhupguri, Maynaguri, Domohani and Balacoba.

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri: Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the complaint against the present Assam link line, that it is more liable to suffer from natural ravages like floods and other things, than the old line constructed during the former days?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: This matter has been brought to the notice of the Ministry of Railways and it is being looked into.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether Government have received representations from the Indian Tea Planters' Association also? If so, is the subject-matter the same, i.e. the line suggested is the same?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): There were several representations for an alternative route to Assam, as the present one is subject to floods.

Shri R. K. Chaudhuri: Has the Government entered into any negotiation with the Pakistan Government for the purpose of reopening the former line and through communication between Calcutta and Gauhati via Parbhatipur?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: No.

Shri R. K. Chaudhuri: May I know why?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

RINDERPEST

*830. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture

be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have prepared a scheme to eradicate rinderpest disease in the country;

(b) if so, the nature of the scheme;

(c) when it is likely to be implemented; and

(d) the amount involved in carrying out the scheme?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Yes.

(b) to (d). A brief statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 3.]

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know whether this campaign to eradicate rinderpest is going to be launched in all the States of the country simultaneously or will it be launched in certain selected areas?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: It will have to be somewhat gradual because our vaccines supplies are not adequate.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: What is the total quantity of vaccine supplied, and what is the total quantity which is manufactured here?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I must ask for notice.

Dr. Rama Rao: May I know what assistance the Central Government are going to give to the States for this purpose, where vaccine is being produced and what steps Government are taking to increase the production of the vaccine?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: The vaccine is produced in the Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar, and we give, according to a certain scheme, considerable assistance to State Governments.

DISPOSAL OF SPARE PARTS—C.T.O.

***831. Shri Sarangadhar Das:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to para. 31 of the Seventh Report of the Public Accounts Committee and state;

(a) the value of the non-tractor parts which are not required for use in the Central Tractor Organisation;

(b) whether all of these parts have been disposed of;

(c) the quantity and value of parts disposed of, in case all the parts have not been disposed of; and

(d) the ratio of the value received to the book value of the parts?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a), (c) and (d). In 1946 the Ministry of Agriculture purchased from the Disposals Department, tractors, equipment, spare parts, etc. out of the American surpluses held by it. The Ministry was charged not separately for each item or each group of items but charged by weight. It is not possible, therefore, to say precisely what the value to the Central Tractor Organisation is of non-tractor parts. By the expression 'non-tractor parts', it may be explained, is understood, spare parts relating to Letourneoue Graders and D-2 tractors.

Approximately 20 per cent. of the non-tractor surplus parts have so far been disposed of for Rs. 65,000.

(b) No.

Shri Ramachandra Reddi: May I know what portion of these disposals has been taken out by the State Governments?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I could not give the figures, but whatever things we have in surplus are being listed and a circular is sent round asking if any of the States want it.

Shri Sarangadhar Das: May I know if any of these parts suitable for other machines that are used in the multi-purpose projects have been offered to those projects?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: As a result of a personal inspection by me, a more accurate listing of these spare parts has been done, and many of them are used in place of new ones which it was the ordinary routine to get. I do not know how many of them are made useful or available to the State Governments.

INDIAN SHIPPING

*832. **Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay:** Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to lay a statement on the Table of the House showing:

(a) the amount of aid provided in the Five Year Plan for purchasing ships for the coastal trade;

(b) the tonnage of our coastal trade and the tonnage that we are handling in our ships;

(c) the number of ships that have been acquired by the different companies and their tonnage;

(d) the names of the companies which have purchased these ships and the countries to which they belong; and

(e) the cost paid out of the Five Year Plan provision in this connection?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) to (e). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 4.]

Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay: From the statement it appears that the amount provided was Rs. 1,002.11 lakhs and the amount spent is only Rs. 749.43 lakhs. May I know how the balance is to be utilised, and what are the companies to which money has been advanced for purchasing ships?

Shri Alagesan: The companies which have received loans are mentioned in the statement. The balance will be utilised in granting further loans to the companies for acquiring new tonnage.

Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay: What is the cost of a ship built at the Visakhapatnam Yard and how does it compare with that of an imported ship?

Shri Alagesan: At present, the cost of a ship built in our own yard exceeds the U.K. price.

Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay: By how much?

Shri Alagesan: I shall not be able to give the actual difference.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Give percentage at least.

Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay: How many coastal ships are to be replaced during the remaining period of the Five Year Plan, and at what cost?

Shri Alagesan: I cannot give the number of ships, but the tonnage that may be scrapped is about 67,000.

Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay: I wanted the valuation—the cost of the ships to be replaced,—if possible.

Shri Alagesan: That will depend upon each ship. If the hon. Member puts a specific question, I can answer.

MEDICAL COLLEGE, NAGPUR

*833. **Shri N. A. Borkar:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the M.B.B.S. Course of the Medical College, Nagpur is not recognised by the Indian Medical Council; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri Thimmalah: May I know whether there are any States where the M.B.B.S. course is not recognised by the Medical Council?

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: I do not think so. I think they are now all recognised.

Shri A. M. Thomas: May I ask whether there are any other medical institutions in the country which have not been recognised by the Medical Council, for example, the Medical College at Udippi? If so, what is the reason?

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: I have not got detailed information with me, but it is the duty of the Medical Council to go round to these colleges, carry

out an inspection and then recognise them or not as they think fit.

VISIT OF AGRICULTURAL TECHNICIAN TO ORISSA

*836. **Shri Sanganna:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an Agricultural Technician of the Government of India visited Orissa in November, 1954;

(b) if so, what was the purpose of his visit; and

(c) whether he has submitted any report on the agronomy of Orissa?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) In the first week of October.

(b) The purpose of his tour was to visit the T.C.M. Complex Experimental Centre at Kendrapara and to see some of the Fertilizer Demonstration Trials in Orissa.

(c) the question of submitting any report on the agronomy of Orissa does not arise. The tour report has been submitted to the proper authorities as is the usual practice in such cases.

Shri Sanganna: May I know whether he has made any mention of the agricultural conditions in Orissa?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I could not say offhand.

Shri Sanganna: May I know whether he has said anything about drought conditions that exist in Orissa?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Yes.

Shri Sanganna: What was his impression about the relief and rehabilitation given in the drought areas?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I could not say it without notice.

OFFENCES UNDER INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT

*837. **Mulla Abdullahai:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state the number of Magistrates in Madhya Pradesh and Punjab who try

offences under the Indian Railways Act?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): In addition to the ordinary courts who also try cases under the Indian Railways Act, there are nine Special Railway Magistrates in the Madhya Pradesh and one in the Punjab to try such cases.

Mulla Abdullahai: May I know what is the total number of cases tried during the year 1953 and up to the end of October 1954?

Shri Alagesan: I should like to have notice.

Mulla Abdullahai: May I know what is the nature of the majority of the cases?

Shri Alagesan: Mostly ticketless travel.

Shrimati A. Kale. May I know whether the cases have increased or decreased?

Shri Alagesan: I do not have figures before me.

DISTRIBUTION OF FERTILIZERS

*839. **Shri G. L. Chaudhary:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to distribute about 23,000 Maunds of fertilizers for demonstration purposes to the sugarcane growers free of charge in U.P., Bihar and Punjab; and

(b) if so, the criteria of selection of the sugarcane growers?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) A total quantity of 23,100 maunds of Ammonium Sulphate was made available by the Central Government for free distribution to selected sugarcane growers in U.P., Bihar and Punjab for demonstration purposes in connection with the campaign launched by the Government in June this year for intensive

application of fertilisers to the standing crop of sugarcane during the monsoon period.

(b) The basis for selection of fields for demonstration purposes is not known and the necessary information is being collected from the State Governments concerned.

Shri G. L. Chaudhary: May I know whether the Government intend to make this scheme permanent?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: No. These are experiments and they cannot be made permanent.

Shri Shivananjappa: May I know whether similar facilities are afforded to the cane-growers in the South?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: We took up this campaign in the middle of the season. It may be possible to extend it a little later to the South of India also, but there may not be any need to do so, because their yields are very high, and yet they need considerable amounts of fertilisers also.

Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay: May I know the number of years for which this proposal for distributing this manure for demonstration purposes is meant?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: So far, it is only for this particular year.

Shri L. N. Mishra: May I know whether it is a fact that in the area where the crops had been damaged by floods, it was demanded that fertilizers be distributed free or on credit but the Government did not do that?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: The Central Government gives very big loans for making fertilizers available to the cultivators on loan. It is for the State Government to take advantage of it.

रसीयों का दिया जाला

*८४० श्री एम० एन० सिंह : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बाताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि टिकट कलेक्टर, टी० टी० ई०, बकिंग क्लर्क, पासंग क्लर्क

और गोदाम कीपर जनता को जो रसीयें देते ह, वे अंग्रेजी में होती हैं और उनके फार्म भी अंग्रेजी में ही छपे हुए हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार रेलवे में काम आने वाले ऐसे सभी फार्मों को हिन्दी और प्रादेशिक भाषाओं में छपवान का विचार करती है ?

रेलवे तथा परिवहन मंत्री के सभा सचिव (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) अभी इस तरह का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

श्री भगवत झा आज़ाद : क्या मैं पूछ सकता हूँ कि ऐसा प्रस्ताव न होने के क्या कारण हैं जबकि हम जानते हैं कि अधिक लोगों की ज़बान हिन्दी है अंग्रेजी नहीं ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : यही वजह है कि काफी हों सारे के सारे नहीं हैं !

Mr. Speaker: Let there be no argument.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: I wanted to know the percentage of persons who do not know English and who understand only the Hindi language. He says, it is not so.

Mr. Speaker: We will go to the next question.

CANCER

*842. **Shri L. Jogeswar Singh:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have maintained statistics of deaths by cancer in India;

(b) if so, the number of persons who died of this disease during the years 1952, 1953 and 1954 (upto the 31st October); and

(c) the steps so far taken to eradicate this disease and the amount of

contribution made by Government to the States for this purpose?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): (a) No statistics of deaths due to Cancer on an All-India basis have been maintained.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Government of India have, *inter alia* established the Indian Cancer Research Centre at Bombay which is financed wholly by the Centre. No contribution has been made to State Governments for this purpose, although grants-in-aid have been paid, from time to time, to certain hospitals and Institutions in various States for the treatment of Cancer.

Shri L. Jageswar Singh: May I know how many cancer clinics are there in India and the places where these clinics are established?

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: There are no cancer clinics as such, but we have specialised treatment for cancer in Bombay, in Madras, in Patna, in West Bengal and of course cancer cases are treated in all hospitals.

Shri L. Jageswar Singh: May I know how many patients were admitted in these clinics in the current year and how many were cured successfully?

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: Those figures are with the State Governments, and I cannot give them. I have figures for a certain number of cases which have been admitted into various hospitals, but I have not got more statistics to furnish to the hon. Member than that.

Shri K. K. Basu: May I know whether any special funds are set apart, for cancer patients for free treatment, by the Central Government?

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: No special funds are set aside by the Centre because all hospitals are run by the States except the Cancer Research Centre in Bombay.

Shri R. K. Chaudhuri: May I know whether recently some experts came to Assam and whether they said that the largest incidence of this disease is found in Assam and, if so, whether any special step has been taken by the Government to check this?

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: I am not aware of any experts coming and giving opinions, but I am here to say that cases of cancer in hospitals in other States in India are much more than those recorded in Assam.

BALWABAZAR AND NARPATGANJ TELEGRAPH OFFICES

***844. Shri L. N. Mishra:** Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state the probable date by which telegraph offices at Balwabazar and Narpatganj in Bihar are expected to start functioning?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): A Telegraph Office is likely to be opened at Balwabazar by the end of this financial year. Narpatganj has got a Telegraph Office since 28th May, 1954.

SHEEP BREEDING CENTRES

***846. Dr. Satyawadi:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made by the Sheep Breeding Centres in the production of fine quality of wool; and

(b) the expenditure incurred so far by Government on these Centres since they were started?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) A statement is placed on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 5.]

(b) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has so far paid grants-in-aid to the extent of Rs. 62,500 to these States where the schemes are already in progress.

डा० सत्यवादी : क्या अच्छी नस्ल की

भेड़ें पब्लिक के वास्ते मुहैया करने का भी कोई इन्तजाम किया जा रहा है ?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I have not followed the question, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: The question is: whether any arrangements have been made for the benefit of the public in regard to this sheep of good breed.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I want notice of the question.

श्री भक्त बर्जान : क्या यह सत्य है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के पीपल कोटी स्थान में जो भेड़ पालन केन्द्र सफलता से चल रहा है वहाँ से उसे हटाया जा रहा है और यदि यह सच है तो इसका क्या कारण है ?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I do not think the information is correct, but I say so subject to correction.

NATIONAL HIGHWAYS

*847. **Shri S. C. Samanta:** Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state the progress made so far in the construction of the road to connect Calcutta, Madras, Bombay and Delhi?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): Direct National Highway routes connecting Calcutta, Madras, Bombay and Delhi already exist except for the following missing links on the Delhi-Madras route:—

- (a) 39 miles in Madhya Pradesh out of which the construction of 31 miles is in progress.
- (b) 33 miles in Hyderabad and Andhra.

Work on the remaining 8 miles in Madhya Pradesh and the 33 miles in Hyderabad and Andhra will be taken in hand as soon as the alignments, which are under investigation, are finalised.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether Government propose to construct an alternative connecting road between Delhi and Bombay?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): No, Sir.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether any connecting links have been taken up in these National Highways, and if so, whether they will be completed within the Five Year Plan period.

Shri Alagesan: Works are progressing according to plan. If the hon. Member has in mind the missing links with reference to these three National Highways, I may say that about 80 miles have been constructed on this National Highway, the construction of about 28 miles is in progress and the construction of about 81 miles will be sanctioned as soon as the necessary plans and estimates are received.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether the bridges that are required for the altered connection of these roads have been taken up?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: Yes; in fact, 14 bridges have been constructed, 20 are under construction and 18 will be constructed during the plan period.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: May I know whether in view of a ferry operating on the National Highway between Bombay and Delhi, the old National Highway running through Ajmer, Mhow and Indore is going to be put into operation again?

Shri Alagesan: I should like to have notice.

Shri K. K. Basu: May I know at what stage of construction is the National Highway connecting Calcutta and Madras which was to be laid through Hooghly?

Shri Alagesan: We cannot answer that question unless notice is given.

Shri Sarangadhar Das: May I know if the portion of the Calcutta-Madras road lying in Orissa is complete now, or, whether any portion still remains to be completed?

Shri Alagesan: I do not remember it and cannot describe the condition of this thousand and odd miles of National Highway between Calcutta and Madras. I should like to have notice.

DEVELOPMENT OF POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS FACILITIES, ORISSA

***848. Shri Niranjan Jena:** Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 968 on the 30th September, 1954 and state:

(a) whether any decision has since been arrived at in the matter of development of the Posts and Telegraphs Department in Orissa; and

(b) if so, the nature of the decisions taken?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). The memorandum from the Oriya Peoples' Association raises a number of issues, involving administrative and financial implications, the examination of which will take time.

A statement indicating the progress in regard to each point is however laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 6.]

DEVELOPMENT OF FISHERIES

***850. Shri Veeraswamy:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether any schemes have been implemented for developing the fishing industry on the East and West Coasts of India;

(b) if so, the nature of the schemes and the results achieved; and

(c) the amount spent on the implementation of such schemes?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Yes.

(b) A statement is placed on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 7.]

(c) The amount spent by State Governments is not known. Since 1952, the Central Government have, however, spent or provided under

their G.M.F. campaign and foreign aid programmes, a sum of approximately Rs. 100 lakhs for the development of coastal fisheries.

Shri Veeraswamy: May I know whether there is any possibility or constructing safe fishing harbours at river mouths on the east coast?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I think the possibilities have been considered.

Dr. Rama Rao: Is it a fact that an amount of Rs. 35 lakhs for the development of fisheries in the east coast of Andhra have been diverted elsewhere and, if so, what are the reasons?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I want notice.

Shri Veeraswamy: May I know whether it is a fact that Marketing Advisory Committees and Fishery Advisory Councils have been constituted in every State but not in Madras and, if so, why?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I want notice of the question.

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I know whether in drawing up a programme for the development of fisheries, the Government have set for themselves a target for increase in the per capita consumption of the country and may I know whether schemes are thought of and implemented on any such basis?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I do not think we have fixed any target for consumption. Naturally, whatever steps we take are bound to increase the supply and, to that extent, there will be improvement.

Shri Kelappan: In view of the fact that fishing is not possible for two or three months during the monsoon due to rough seas, have the Government made any provision to make fishing possible during these months?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I do not know what exactly is done but I hope the mechanisation of the fishing boats probably helps to a certain extent.

Mr. Speaker: I think, at this stage, I must make a request to all the Members. I have long ago said that the Members should confine themselves to their seats because I spot out the Members from the usual seats occupied by them. I was just going to the next question under the impression that Renu Chakravartty was absent from the House; if she was in her usual seat, I would not have done that.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: As you know, Sir, it was crowded.

Mr. Speaker: At least at the time the question is taken up it is necessary, when the Chair has to call a Member. One day she sits on the front bench, another day on the fourth bench and a third day on a bench on that side. When I call a question, I just look round and see and when I do not find a Member in his or her usual seat I think he or she is absent. Therefore, I would request the Members, at least for the question hour, to stick to their usual seats.

MEDICAL FACILITIES FOR GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

*851. **Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether Class IV Central Government employees are entitled to reimbursement of medical expenses incurred on private treatment;

(b) whether hospital charges of the families of Class IV servants are also re-imbursed; and

(c) whether Class III Central Government employees are allowed these facilities in a limited form?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): (a) No Government servant is entitled to re-imbursenient of medical expenses incurred on his treatment by private medical practitioners.

(b) Yes, where such charges are payable and where hospital treatment is recommended by the authorised medical attendant.

(c) Class III Government employees get the same facilities as classes I and II.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Does that mean that when Government servants are ill, they have to be entered into hospitals? But, what will happen in the case of those who cannot get entry into the hospitals due to over-crowding?

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: As a matter of fact, in Delhi there is a separate arrangement for all classes of government servants, the Central Government servants. Outside Delhi, they have to rely on such hospital accommodation as they can get and they are entitled always to the services of the doctor that has been recognised by the Central Government.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: In answer to part (a), the Minister said, 'No'. May I know whether it is open to a government servant to get a treatment of his own liking, whether Homoeopathic, Allopathic or Ayurvedic under government management in the hospital?

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: Government provides only modern medical treatment. It is open to the government servant to have any treatment that he likes.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know whether under the definition of 'modern medicine' Ayurvedic and Homoeopathic medicines come or not?

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: No, Sir.

INDIA—U.S. AIR AGREEMENT

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

(a) whether it is fact that the United States Government have asked for an interim arrangement to be made before an accord was reached between the two countries in signing a new Air Agreement replacing the existing Agreement which will expire in January, 1955; and

(b) if so, the nature of the proposal received?

The Minister of Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) and (b). Certain proposals have been received from the United States Government on the subject and are under examination by the Government of India. I regret that it is not possible for me to indicate the nature of the proposals at this stage.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: May I know whether any discussion for negotiating an Air Transport Agreement between India and U.S. took place between the hon. Minister and the ex-American Ambassador and whether in view of this discussion there is any possibility of a change in the stand so far taken by India?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: Yes; before the Ambassador left, he had a discussion with me. And, subsequent to that, a proposal has been received by us. But, as I said, it will be premature to disclose the nature of the proposal at this stage.

MEDICINAL PLANTS

*853. **Shri V. P. Nayar:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any Central plan for the co-ordination of research work on medicinal plants of known value in India; and

(b) if so, what are the broad details of such plan?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Yes.

(b) The Council has sanctioned a co-ordinated scheme for research on the cultivation of medicinal plants for which there is a demand both at home and abroad, in Kashmir, West Bengal, Assam and at Chakrata under the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun. Another scheme from Himachal Pradesh is under consideration.

Shri V. P. Nayar: In view of the fact that 75 per cent. of the drugs of vegetable origin listed in the British Pharmacopoeia are available in India and also in view of the fact that the pharmaceutical manufacturers have to import chemicals made out of Indian drugs which are exported, may I know whether Government have any schemes by which they can expedite the manufacture of such material in this country from the indigenous sources?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Sir, the question refers to the Ministry of Health; but, so far as the Ministry of Agriculture is concerned, we have been doing all that falls within our purview.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Is it not a fact that extracts from medicinal plants made out of medicinal plants exported from India are now imported into India in considerable quantities?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: The Ministry of Health has to say.

Shri V. P. Nayar: That is precisely a matter for research. So far as medicinal plants are concerned, we must evolve some process by which....

Mr. Speaker: His arguments and ideas may be good but the Minister is concerned only with the growing of plant and not with the further disposal of plants.

SLEEPING ACCOMMODATION IN TRAINS

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

(a) the number of Janta trains in which sleeping cars have been introduced; and

(b) the number of sleeping berths available in them?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) Out of the eight trains on which III class sleeping cars have been introduced four are designated as Janata Express trains.

(b) 54 berths in each sleeper car on the B.G. and 48 on the M.G.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if the Ministry has drawn up any plan for extending the number of sleeping berths to passenger trains also?

Shri Alagesan: Yes, Sir. The idea is to extend the scheme of providing sleeping accommodation in the third class. First, long distance through trains will have to be taken and then only the passenger trains.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if these Janata trains are spread equitably over all parts of India?

Shri Alagesan: Yes; subject to correction, I think, we are running about 19 Janata trains now on all routes. We have introduced these sleeping berths in the Janata trains running from Delhi to Bombay and from Delhi to Madras.

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri: May I know if the attention of the Government has been drawn to the inconvenience caused to passengers using these three-tier sleeping berths on account of the fact that the topmost berth gives very little space for moving about or even to sit up and has the attention of the Railway Ministry been drawn to the remarks of the Governor of Madras in this respect?

Shri Alagesan: Yes, Sir; if I may say so, the upper berth is a little inconvenient. But, we had to introduce sleeping accommodation without loss of time and so these carriages have been used; but, special carriages are under construction.

I may also draw the attention of the House to the very favourable comments that have been appearing in the Press and the wide appreciation that this has received at the hands of the public.

Short Notice Question and Answer

STRIKE AT CALCUTTA PORT

S.N.Q. No. 4 Shri Tushar Chatterjea: Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that approximately seven thousand labourers of

Calcutta Port have struck work, as a result of which about eighty ships are lying idle; and

(b) if so, the causes of the strike?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes. Approximately 3,000 Cargo Dock Workers, other than the monthly paid and those employed on the Coal Docks, stopped work from the 27th November, after a period of "go-slow" from the 12th November. The latest position is that out of 68 ships in port, 2 are unable to work ashore.

(b) The men adopted 'go-slow' method over certain demands while negotiations with the Port Commission were still in progress. The authorities have expressed their readiness to resume negotiations over the demands provided normal work is restored.

Shri Tushar Chatterjea: May I know whether it is a fact that this strike was only a token strike and that too only for a day, and thereafter the workers were not allowed by the authorities to join their work?

Shri Alagesan: The position as stated by the hon. Member is not correct. The workers adopted "go-slow" tactics from the 12th of November to the 27th of November—for more than a fortnight—and that was very unfortunate. After that they stopped work. There was no question of their being prevented from work by the Port Commissioner.

Shri Tushar Chatterjea: May I know whether it is a fact that the alleged "go-slow" work by the workers is nothing but the minimum work that has been prescribed under the contract between the workers and the port authorities, and if so, how it is charged that there has been "go-slow" work?

Shri Alagesan: Sir, I have not followed the question.

Mr. Speaker: The point is: it is not that the workers were going slow. They were doing work according to

the contract between them and the port authorities. What they refused was the excess of work which was expected of them. Is that correct?

Shri Tushar Chatterjea: Sir, I will explain the matter. As long as six years back a contract was entered into between the authorities and the workers that a certain minimum is bound to be done by the workers.

Mr. Speaker: That is what I said.

Shri Tushar Chatterjea: The workers were doing exactly that amount of work according to the contract. So, I would like to know how it is charged that they adopted "go-slow" tactics?

Shri Alagesan: Sir, the position is not as the hon. Member has put it. There were certain demands regarding the filling in of vacancies on the primary gang. All these years they were working much more than the minimum prescribed. Their minimum wage has been guaranteed and that is Rs. 87-8-0 per mensem. From this normal practice they departed and began going slow.

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri: May I know under what circumstances the Civil Pioneer Force of the Bengal Government were called in to do this work? Was it on account of a request by the port authorities or was it due to the direct intervention of the Bengal Government?

Shri Alagesan: Naturally, the House would not like the Calcutta Port to be paralysed and we are thankful to the Bengal Government for having co-operated with us and providing this Civil Pioneer Force.

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri: I am asking as to who made the request.

Mr. Speaker: They did it on their own.

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: May I know whether it is a fact that the port authorities have forced the gang workers in the dock to carry more than 2 maunds of load?

Shri Alagesan: They were carrying; it is not a question of their being forced by the port authorities. While the negotiations on certain demands were going on, the workers suddenly said that they would not carry head-loads exceeding 1½ maunds.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

संयुक्त राष्ट्र अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाल आपात निधि
से प्राप्त सहायता

*८०९. श्री एच० एल० द्विवेदी . क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री सभा पटल पर एक ऐसा विवरण रखने की कृपा करेंगी जिसमें निम्न-लिखित बातें दी गई हों :

(क) संयुक्त राष्ट्र अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाल आपात निधि की प्रबन्ध परिषद् से भारत को एशिया के १४ राष्ट्रों की जांच तथा बाल कल्याण सेवाओं के लिये अलग रखी गई राशि में से कितना धन प्राप्त हुआ है ;

(ख) इस योजना के अधीन किस प्रकार का काम किया जा रहा है ;

(ग) किन-किन स्थानों पर इस प्रकार का काम किया जा रहा है ; और

(घ) इस योजना के अन्तर्गत भा त में कितने बच्चों को लाभ पहुंचाने की सम्भावना है ?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): (a) to (d). No sum was allocated by UNICEF for investigation. A statement giving the required information in regard to the allocations made by the United Nations Children's Fund to India for maternity and Child Welfare Services is placed on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 8.]

TOURISTS VISITING INDIA

*812. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state the number of tourists from U.K. who visited India from January, 1954 to the 30th September, 1954?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): 5,322.

IDLE SUGAR FACTORIES

*815. **Pandit D. N. Tiwary:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state how many of the sugar factories which were not working for the last several years are expected to be put into operation again in the 1954-55 season?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): One, namely M/s. Maharani Parvati Sugar Mills Ltd., Sarangpur (Madhya Bharat).

उज्जैन-इन्दौर रेल सम्पर्क

*८२६. **श्री राधे लाल व्यास :** क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उज्जैन को इन्दौर के साथ बड़ी लाइन के द्वारा बरास्ता देवास मिलाने का निश्चय अन्तिम रूप में कर लिया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ये काम कब आरम्भ किया जायेगा और कब तक पूरा हो जाने की अपेक्षा है ; और

(ग) इस योजना की अनुमानित लागत कितनी है ?

रेलवे तथा परिवहन उपमंत्री (श्री अल-नेशन) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) इस बात की जांच की जा रही है कि क्या चालू वित्तीय वर्ष में इस काम को आरम्भ किया जा सकता है । अभी यह कहना कठिन है कि लाइन पर काम कब पूरा हो जायगा ।

(ग) लगभग २३५ लाख रुपये ।

BARWADIH-SARANADIH RAIL LINK

*828. **Shri G. P. Sinha:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to starred question No. 368 on the 1st September 1954 and state:

(a) what progress has been made in resuming the construction work

on the Barwadih-Saranadih Railway line in the District of Palamau in Bihar; and

(b) the amount allotted for this work?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) The traffic prospects for opening the line to public traffic are under investigation by the Railway Administration concerned.

(b) A sum of Rs. 2.04 lakhs was provided in the Budget for 1954-55 for adjustment of debits for past works only.

दूधारू पशु

*८३४. **श्री नवल प्रभाकर :** क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय कृषि अनुसन्धान परिषद् नई दिल्ली, न दूधारू पशुओं के प्रजनन के सम्बन्ध में कोई गवेषणा की है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका विवरण क्या है?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Yes.

(b) A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 9.]

कृषि सम्बन्धी चलचित्र

*८३५. **श्री नवल प्रभाकर :** क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री २० अगस्त, १९५३ को दिय गये तारकित प्रश्न संख्या ६९८ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या "कृषि" सम्बन्धी प्रलेख चित्र बन कर तैयार हो गया हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो किन किन भाषाओं में?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Yes. A film entitled 'Our Indian Earth' showing the progress of agricultural Research during the past 25 years has been produced.

(b) English and Hindi.

LIGHT VESSELS

*838. **Sardar Iqbal Singh:** Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government own any light vessels; and

(b) if so, where they are used?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). As stated by me in reply to unstarred question No. 491 dated the 10th December 1952 asked by Shri Telkikar, the Government of India own two light vessels. They are used in the Saurashtra-Kutch Lighthouse District. One is located at latitude $21^{\circ} 41' N$ longitude $72^{\circ} 18' E$ and the other at latitude $21^{\circ} 46' N$ longitude $72^{\circ} 15' E$.

NEW RAILWAY LINES

*841. **Shri Bheekha Bhai:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether in pursuance of the announcement made by him that backward areas would be given priority in construction of new railway lines, any circular letter has been addressed to State Governments to furnish the names of their backward areas for the railway projects in the Second Five Year Plan; and

(b) if not, the basis for selecting backward areas from various States for the Second Five Year Plan?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) and (b). The Governments of all Parts 'A' & 'B' States have been addressed to furnish lists of new railway lines strictly in the order of priority which they would recommend for construction during the Second Five Year Plan Period and it is expected they will take into account all factors including the backwardness of the areas while furnishing their recommendations.

ARECANUT

*855. **Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture

be pleased to state the annual production and consumption of arecanut in India?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): Annual production is about 22 lakh maunds, and consumption is about 33 lakh maunds.

MASTER COMMITTEE

*856. **Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:** Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the number of additional pilots that could be appointed after the implementation of the recommendations of the Master Committee;

(b) whether the pilots who have already completed their training have since been employed; and

(c) if not, the number still unemployed?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (c). I lay a statement on the Table of the Sabha giving the required information. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 10.]

रेलवे बोर्ड में हिन्दी

*८५७ { श्री एम० एन० सिंह:
श्री भोला रावत :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि रेलवे बोर्ड के उन कर्मचारियों को हिन्दी पढ़ाने के लिये क्या प्रबन्ध किये गये हैं, जिन्हें हिन्दी नहीं आती है ?

रेलवे तथा परिवहन मंत्री के सभा-सचिव (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : केन्द्रीय सरकार के हिन्दी न जानने वाले कर्मचारियों को, जिनमें रेलवे बोर्ड के कर्मचारी भी शामिल हैं, हिन्दी सिखाने के लिए शिक्षा मंत्रालय की ओर से हिन्दी कक्षाएँ खोली गयी हैं। रेलवे बोर्ड के कर्मचारी इसमें लाभ उठा रहे हैं।

INDIAN CENTRAL JUTE COMMITTEE

*858. **Shri L. N. Mishra:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to

a supplementary question to starred question No. 369 on the 25th February, 1954 and state:

(a) whether any final decision has since been taken to reorganise the Indian Central Jute Committee on new lines;

(b) if so, how it will be constituted and what will be the total number of its Members on State-wise basis;

(c) whether any provision has been made to give representation to the Jute growers on it; and

(d) by what time the newly constituted body is expected to start functioning?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Not yet.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The primary purpose of reorganisation of the Committee is to give increased representation to growers, but the final set-up has not yet been approved.

(d) It is not possible to say definitely when the reconstituted Committee will start functioning.

LAND REFORMS

***859. Dr. Satyawadi:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to starred question No. 732 asked on the 10th September, 1954 and state:

(a) whether the institutions and educational centres which have been given financial aid by the Central Government to carry on research in land reforms have submitted any reports; and

(b) if so, the main features of their reports?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

LOSS ON D.T.S. STRIKE

***860. Shri G. L. Chaudhary:** Will the Minister of Transport be pleased

to state the loss incurred by Government on account of the recent partial strike of Delhi Transport Service Workers?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): The drop in the gross traffic earnings during this period was about Rs. 46,000.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE INTEGRATION OF RAILWAY SERVICES

***861. { Shri Bhockha Bhal:
Shri P. L. Barupal:**

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the recommendations made by the Ad hoc Committee on the Integration of Railway Services have not been implemented by the Railway Administration; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). The Member is presumably referring to the Ad hoc Committee appointed to review the absorption of the ex-States Railways Gazetted Officers in the Indian Railway Services. If so, the report of the Committee is still under consideration of the Government.

LALLAGUDA WORKSHOP

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

(a) whether the full capacity of the carriage shop of the Railway Workshop, at Lallaguda on the Central Railway could not be utilised during January to October, 1954 due to short supply of underframes and timber;

(b) if so, whether any arrangements have since been made to augment the supplies; and

(c) the quantity of timber indented for during the above period and the quantity actually supplied?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The question does not arise.

(c) Orders have been placed for 500 tons of timber for Lallaguda Workshop from January to October 1954 and during this period Lallaguda Workshop received 800 tons of timber.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT

***863. Shri Veeraswamy:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a goods train capsized between Karaikudi and Kallam on the Southern Railway on the 23rd November, 1954;

(b) if so, how many wagons capsized;

(c) whether there was any casualty;

(d) the estimated loss of property involved in the accident;

(e) the causes of the accident; and

(f) whether through train service has been restored between Trichinopoly and Manamadurai?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). At about 19-05 hours on 23rd November, 1954, while No. 2337 Goods Train was running between Kallal and Karaikudi Stations on the Trichinopoly-Manamadurai Section of the Southern Railway, 14 wagons on the train commencing from the 13th vehicle from the engine derailed and capsized.

(c) No one was killed or injured.

(d) The approximate cost of damage to Railway property was over Rs. 50,000.

(e) The proceedings of the Inter-Departmental Enquiry held into this accident are awaited.

(f) Through running was restored at 4-30 hours on 25th November 1954.

AIR AGREEMENTS

***864. Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the number of countries with which India has entered into air agreements in the current year; and

(b) whether these agreements have improved tourist traffic to this country?

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

(b) Does not arise.

FOOD AUSTERITY MEASURES

***865. { Shri S. N. Das:
Shri Dabhi:**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government have given full discretion to the State Governments to relax or to remove the existing food austerity measures; and

(b) if so, the extent to which any of the State Governments have so far made relaxation in these measures?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Yes.

(b) All the State Governments except that of Bihar, U.P., West Bengal, Ajmer, Delhi and Madhya Bharat have completely withdrawn all food austerity measures in their States. The Governments of Bihar, U.P., West Bengal, Ajmer, Delhi and Madhya Bharat are also taking steps to remove these measures.

बाल की खेती में गवेषणा

***८६६. श्री नवल प्रभाकर :** क्या जाज तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय कृषि अनुसन्धान

संस्था, नई दिल्ली में धान की खेती के लिये कोई नए प्रयोग किए गए हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो वह नई पद्धति धान की खेती की जापानी पद्धति की तुलना में कैसी है ; और

(ग) नई पद्धति में पैदा होने वाला चावल किस किस्म का है ?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) No.

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

SUGAR REFINERIES

*867. **Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to starred question No. 185 on 19th November, 1954 and state:

(a) whether Government have under consideration any schemes for starting more sugar refineries in the country;

(b) if so, what will be the estimated cost involved in implementing the scheme;

(c) the names of the sites that are proposed to be selected for starting this scheme; and

(d) whether these refineries will be of a permanent nature?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) No.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

JUTE RETTING TANKS

*868. **Shri L. N. Mishra:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to unstarred question No. 1348 on the 26th March, 1954 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Bihar have not provided any jute retting tanks to the jute growers so far, to improve the quality of raw jute; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) and (b). Bihar Government have plans to construct 1,000 retting tanks during the year 1954-55. Details of tanks constructed upto date are not yet available.

RAILWAY CLAIMS

578. **Shri R. N. S. Deo:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether any advice has been given to the General Manager, Eastern Railway, Calcutta to settle petty Railway claims in time out of court; and

(b) whether any time limit has been fixed for settlement with the claimants?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) No advice strictly in terms of the question has been issued.

All Railways have been instructed to see that all claims where railways are liable, are settled as quickly as possible, so that the number of suits filed against the railways may be minimised.

Similarly, where the railways are not liable, they have been instructed to repudiate the claims with the least possible delay.

In the case of petty claims the enquiries necessary are more limited and they are expected to be finalised more quickly.

(b) No time limit, as such has been fixed for settlement of claims.

POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR KUMBH MELA AND KALYANI CONGRESS

579. **Shri N. B. Chowdhury:** Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the total expenditure incurred by Government for providing Postal, Telegraph and Telephone facilities at the last Kumbh Mela and Kalyani Congress respectively; and

(b) the incomes derived therefrom?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

CLASS IV POSTAL STAFF IN MIDNAPUR

580. Shri N. B. Chowdhury: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the number of class IV staff of the Posts and Telegraphs Department in the District of Midnapur, West Bengal; and

(b) the number of such persons who are enjoying the benefit of General Provident Fund?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) 294.

(b) 10.

CITY COMPENSATORY ALLOWANCES TO POSTAL EMPLOYEES

581. Shri R. N. S. Deo: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether city compensatory allowances are paid to the employees of the Posts and Telegraphs Department in any of the cities of Ranchi, Vishakhapatnam, Vellore, Rajahmundry, Tanjore, Cuttack, Mathura, Jamnagar and Bhopal;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether city compensatory allowances are paid in all the other cities which have been newly classified as cities in the census of 1951?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) No compensatory (city) allowance is admissible in any of these stations. However house rent allowance is granted to officials on pay upto Rs. 100 with marginal adjustments in Visakhapatnam and Mathura only.

(b) This allowance is given only in cities where population substantially exceeds 1 lakh i.e. by about 15 per cent.

(c) Yes, house rent allowance only.

पहलेजा घाट स्टेशन

५८२. श्री एस० एन० दास : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे की विद्यमान पहलेजा घाट स्टेशन को किसी अन्य स्थान पर हटा दिया गया है या हटाने का विचार है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके फलस्वरूप कितना व्यय हुआ है या होने की सम्भावना है ; और

(ग) यह पहलेजा घाट स्टेशन मूल स्थान पर कितने दिनों से है ?

रेलवे तथा परिवहन उपमंत्री (श्री अलगेशन) : (क) इस समय कोई इस तरह का प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) वर्तमान पहलेजा घाट स्टेशन इस स्थान पर १३-७-५३ से है ।

RAILWAY INVESTMENTS

583. Sardar Hukam Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount invested by the Railways in the State Road Transport undertakings as on 31st March, 1954 in different States (Statewise);

(b) the percentage of the amount invested by the Railway in State Road Transport undertakings in each State to the total invested capital; and

(c) what net profits have accrued to the Railways on their capital during the years 1951-52, 1952-53 and 1953-54?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) to (c). A statement giving the require-

ed information is attached. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 11.]

NEW RAILWAY LINES IN PUNJAB

584. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state the schemes, if any, in regard to the new railway lines sent by the Punjab Government for inclusion in the Second Five Year Plan?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): The Punjab Government's recommendations for the construction of new railway lines during the Second Five Year Plan Period are still awaited.

GRANT FOR ROADS

585. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allotted to the Punjab State during the year 1954-55 from the Central Road Fund for the construction of roads and bridges in the State; and

(b) what is the programme formulated for the purpose?

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

(i) Estimated allotment to be made during the current financial year out of the State Government's Allocations Account in the Central Road Fund, Rs. 33 lakhs.

(ii) Estimated allotment to be made during the current financial year from the Central Road Fund (Ordinary) Reserve, Rs. 4.0 lakhs

(iii) Estimated allotment to be made during the current financial year from the Central Road Fund (Special) Reserve, Rs. 9.0 lakhs.

NOTE.—In the case of Central Road Fund, allotments or adjustments are made on the basis of actual expenditure and are not made in advance for the whole year. This is why estimated figures have been given.

(b) Attached list gives the required information. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 12].

NEW RAILWAY LINES IN PUNJAB

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

(a) the recommendations made by the Punjab Government for the construction of new Railway lines;

(b) whether the people of the Punjab State have also made any representation in this connection; and

(c) if so, which of those recommendations have been accepted?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) The Punjab Government's recommendations for the construction of new railway lines during the Second Five Year Plan Period are still awaited.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. The proposals would be considered, if recommended by the State Government.

DELHI RAILWAY STATION

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

(a) the improvements that have been carried out at the Delhi Station of the Northern Railway after the 15th August, 1947; and

(b) what other improvements for passengers, staff amenities and safety measures are proposed to be undertaken during the First Five Year Plan at the above station?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) A statement showing the works carried out in connection with improvement to Delhi Main Station after 15th August, 1947 is attached. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 13.]

(b) These are shown in the statement attached. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 13].

OWN-YOUR-OWN-EXCHANGE SCHEME

588. **Shri Krishnacharya Joshi:** Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) how many "own your own exchanges" are working in the country at present; and

(b) the names of places where they are working?

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

- (b) 1. Budaun.
2. Malegaon.
3. Kapadwanj.
4. Tirupathi.
5. Bulsar.
6. Devangere.
7. Anand.
8. Ichhalkaranji.

USE OF ALIGNMENT

589. **Pandit D. N. Tiwary:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to starred question No. 844 asked on the 9th March, 1954 and state:

(a) whether the alignment constructed between Lucknow Junction and Aishbagh station on the North Eastern Railway is being used for the purpose for which it was meant; and

(b) if not, the purpose for which it is used?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes, Sir, for running trains between Kanpur and Lucknow Junction without reversal at Aishbagh.

(b) Does not arise.

RAISED PLATFORMS

590. **Pandit D. N. Tiwary:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of stations on the North Eastern Railway which have not been provided with raised platforms;

(b) whether there are stations on the North Eastern Railway which have got their plinth much below the platform level; and

(c) if so, their number?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) 438.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Fifty.

रेलगाड़ियों में इकट्ठी

५९१. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रेलगाड़ी संख्या ३०२ के एक डिब्बे में यात्रा करती हुई दो महिलाओं को २५ अगस्त, १९५४ की रात को लूटा गया था ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस समय उनके बचाव के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई थी ?

रेलवे तथा परिवहन उपमंत्री (श्री अल-गेशन) : (क) विभिन्न रेलों पर ३०२ नंबर की कई गाड़ियां हैं। यदि यह मान लिया जाय कि संकेत अमृतसर से दिल्ली जाने वाली नं० ३०२ अमृतसर मेल की ओर है तो उत्तर हां में है।

(ख) जानकारी प्राप्त की जा रही है और जाने पर सदन में प्रस्तुत की जायेगी।

COAL TRADERS' STRIKE AT DELHI

592. **Shri C. R. Chowdary:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to starred question No. 58 on the 16th November, 1954 and state:

(a) the number of wagons of hard and soft coke which were refused to be unloaded by the dealers at New Delhi Station on the 24th September, 1954; and

(b) the steps taken to redress the complaints against Railway Administration?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) 28.

(b) The complaint on account of which the dealers refused to unload the wagons was that they were receiving contents of such wagons short in weight. 15 wagons of soft coke and steam coal were reweighed and the results did not show any appreciable shortage in most cases. The few cases in which appreciable shortage was noticed are under investigation.

TEA GARDEN LABOURERS

593. Shri Gidwani: Will the Minister of Labour be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of labourers employed in tea gardens of Assam and West Bengal during 1953;

(b) the total amount of wages paid to them during the above period; and

(c) the rate and amount of the profit declared by the owners during the above period?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) and (b). Assam—5,21,855 labourers were employed in tea gardens during 1953 and Rs. 95,85,192-13-8 were paid as wages to them during that year.

West Bengal—2,65,064 labourers were employed in tea gardens during 1951. Employment figures for later years and information regarding the amount of wages paid to labourers in tea gardens are not available.

(c) Information is not available.

STAFF CARS

594. Th. Lakshman Singh Charak: Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) the number of staff cars purchased by the Delhi Road Transport Authority during the period from 1st January to 31st October, 1954; and

(b) whether all the nine staff cars and seven motor cycles taken over by Government from the G.N.I.T. were auctioned due to their unserviceable condition?

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

(b) No, Sir. Seven staff cars and five motor cycles have been declared unserviceable after full wear and tear.

MEDICO-SOCIAL WORKERS

595. Dr. Rama Rao: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Medico-Social workers trained from (i) Bombay (ii) Madras and (iii) Delhi so far;

(b) the number at present undergoing training at these Centres; and

(c) the number of trained workers who are employed as also their designation, nature of work and emoluments?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): (a) to (c). A statement containing the required information is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 14.]

EXPORT OF RICE

596. Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the total quantity of rice which Government propose to export during the current year?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): The export of rice from India to foreign countries has been thrown open to trade who can export any quantity up to the ceiling of 2,00,000 tons for the current Calendar year.

EMPLOYEES OF HYDERABAD POSTAL CIRCLE

597. Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Un-

starred Question No. 285 on the 3rd December, 1953 and state:

(a) the number of employees confirmed out of the 75 employees who have put in more than 5 years continuous service in the Hyderabad Postal Circle;

(b) the total number of employees confirmed between the 1st October, 1953 and the 31st October, 1954;

(c) what percentage of the employees are still temporary;

(d) whether the examination of the fixation of seniority of ex-State Officials vis-a-vis regular P. and T. Officials has since been concluded; and

(e) if so, whether a seniority list has since been compiled?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) 74.

(b) 232.

(c) 15.3 per cent.

(d) No. The matter is still under consideration of Government.

(e) Does not arise.

धान की खेती की जापानी पद्धति

५९८. श्री बार० एन० सिंह : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि वर्ष १९५३-५४ में प्रत्येक राज्य में धान की खेती की स्वदेशी और जापानी पद्धति के अधीन अलग-अलग कितने एकड़ भूमि थी ?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): A statement giving the required information is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 15.]

PUBLIC CALL OFFICES

599. **Shri Radha Raman:** Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that considerable dissatisfaction exists over the working of the coin-boxes installed at the Public Call Offices; and

(b) if so, the steps taken for better working of these telephones at the Public Call Offices?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) No. But there have been some complaints regarding working of coin boxes in Bombay.

(b) The complaints were due to some people inserting match sticks, pieces of paper, wire etc. in place of coins which resulted in unsatisfactory working of these coin boxes. These coin boxes are now inspected daily in the morning and tested for satisfactory working.

RAILWAY CONTRACTORS

600. **Shri Dhusiya:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state the names of the Railway contractors who are authorised to sell sweetmeats, betel-leaf, tea and fruits between Gorakhpur and Gonda stations on the North Eastern Railway (including both these Stations)?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): The names of various railway contractors who are authorized to sell one or more of the commodities viz. sweetmeats, betel-leaf, tea and fruits at different stations between Gorakhpur and Gonda stations on both the routes via Basti and via Anandnagar are as under:—

1. M/s. Gunaish Lall & Co.
2. M/s. Mathura Pd. & Sons.
3. M/s. K. B. & Sons.
4. Shri Lambodar Tiwari.
5. Shri Bechan.
6. Shri Munni Lal.
7. Shri Govind Ram.
8. Shri Bhulai.
9. M/s. Sinha Bros.
10. Shri Mohan Lal.
11. Shri Banarsi Lal.
12. Shri Amar Nath.
13. Shri Bind Basni Misra.
14. Shri Bogai Tej Narain.
15. Shri Ram Shanker.

16. Shri Nageshwar.
17. Shri Sheo Nath.
18. Shri Mathura Pd.
19. Shri Nehal Singh.
20. Shri Gauri Shanker.
21. M/s. Bindeshwari Pd. & Sons.
22. Shri Hardwar Ram.
23. Shri Sita Ram.

RAILWAY BRIDGE OVER KOEL

601. Shri G. P. Sinha: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the progress of the work of construction of bridge over River Koel in the District of Palamau in Bihar; and

(b) by what time the bridge will be completed?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) In connection with the construction of Barwadih-Sarnadih railway line the work on Koel Bridge was started. 2 abutments and 4 piers were partially completed when it was decided to close down further construction on the line.

(b) No decision has been taken regarding resumption of the work and it is not therefore possible to indicate the date by which the bridge is likely to be completed.

ELECTRIFICATION OF STATIONS

602. Shri T. K. Chaudhuri: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state the causes which are holding up the electric lighting of the following stations on the Lalgola Section of the Eastern Railway (Sealdah Division):

- (i) Beldanga, and
- (ii) Berhampore Court?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (i) Beldanga Railway Station has already been electrified since 11th September 1954.

(ii) On account of high service-connection charges demanded by the local Licensee, the Berhampore Court Railway Station has not been electrified so far.

FLOODS

603. Shri Sarangadhar Das: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to lay a statement on the Table of the House showing:

(a) the amount of damage done to crops by the floods separately in (i) Eastern U.P., (ii) North Bihar, (iii) West-Bengal, (iv) Assam, and by drought conditions in (i) South Bihar (ii) Parts of West Bengal, (iii) Orissa; and

(b) the amount of financial assistance rendered by Government to the various State Governments, separately, for relief and Taccavi loans in the various areas?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) The extent of damage caused to the crops has not yet been ascertained by the State Governments with any degree of accuracy. However, the rough estimates of damage caused to the crops by floods is as follows:—

- (1) North Bihar, Rs. 39.39 crores.
- (2) Assam, Rs. 18.59 crores.
- (3) West Bengal, Rs. 7.5 crores.

Even approximate figures regarding the extent of damages caused to the crops in Eastern U.P. by flood are not available but the damage is reported to be extensive.

As regards the damage caused by drought the estimated loss is as follows:—

- (i) South Bihar—Rs. 20.27 crores.
- (ii) Orissa—Rs. 30 crores.

No information is available about the extent of damage caused by drought in West Bengal.

(b) the principles on the basis of which the Central Government give financial assistance to the States are:—

- (i) Grants to the extent of 50 per cent. of the total expenditure on

Gratuitous Relief. For the purpose of regulating this grant the instructuous expenditure on relief works, undertaken by the State Governments, would also be treated as expenditure on gratuitous relief.

(ii) To provide to the States the finances required for relief works and Taccavi loans to the extent necessary and justified by the 'ways & means' positions of the State Governments, by way of loans.

Assistance based on these principles has been agreed to for flood relief in the case of Eastern U.P., North Bihar, West Bengal and Assam; and for scarcity relief in the case of Orissa. So far as flood relief in Bihar is concerned, the Central Government have agreed, as a special case, to bear 75 per cent. of the expenditure that the State Government may incur over and above a ceiling of Rs. 2 crores.

PLANT PROTECTION WORK

604. Th. Jugal Kishore Sinha: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of grants made so far under the Five Year Plan to Bihar in connection with the Plant Protection Scheme; and

(b) the progress made by the Bihar Government in this connection?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Rs. 4.64 lakhs from the Grow More Food Funds.

(b) A sum of Rs. 4,06,061 out of the above grants appears to have been utilised so far for protecting a total area of 8,555 acres under food and cash crops, 1,30,766 fruit trees, 88,404 mds. of stored grains and for destroying rats in 35,711 holes

SYMPOSIUM ON TYPHOON

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

(a) whether the Indian representative at the Symposium on Typhoon recently held in Tokyo has submitted any report;

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(b) whether as a result of the discussions held at the symposium, India has decided to carry on research with regard to this subject;

(c) if so, the nature of decisions taken in this respect; and

(d) whether any scheme and programme have been drawn up?

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

(b) to (d). The official proceedings of the Symposium and its recommendations are expected to be received by the end of March 1955. When these are available, the possibility of undertaking a programme of research in accordance with the recommendations will be considered.

BARODA STATION

606. Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are not enough godowns for storing goods on the recently constructed railway station at Baroda;

(b) whether it is also a fact that goods are kept in open yards even in monsoon season;

(c) if so, whether there is any proposal to cover the yards; and

(d) when it will be done?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes Sir; the covered accommodation available at Baroda Goods shed is not adequate for storing all traffic.

(b) Yes Sir, but goods which are liable to be spoiled by wet are kept inside the godown.

(c) and (d). Proposals for increasing the covered goods shed accommodation at Baroda are under development and they will be included in the Works Programmes for the subsequent years.

BARODA STATION

697. **Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the total cost of construction of the new railway station at Baroda;

(b) whether it is a fact that the roofs of the new station leak during rains; and

(c) the action taken against the persons responsible for the faulty construction?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) Approximately Rs. 7,52,000.

(b) Yes Sir, when it rains very heavily.

(c) The roof leaked in 3 or 4 isolated places and at a few points at the junction of the asbestos-cement-sheet roof with the draining gutters. The leakage was due to very heavy rains during the last monsoon. Necessary steps have been taken to stop the leakages.

QUARTERS FOR RAILWAY EMPLOYEES

698. **Shri Ganpati Ram:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of flats, quarters and bungalows constructed or under construction at Moghalsara; and

(b) the amount sanctioned for various items, e.g., roads, lanes, buildings, furniture, electric equipment etc. in this connection?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) 90 units of quarters have so far been constructed and another 108 units of quarters are under construction during the current financial year.

(b) Sanctioned estimated cost of quarters already constructed or under construction is Rs. 8,16,000. Of this Rs. 7,73,000 is for the building portion, Rs. 15,000 for roads, Rs. 28,000 for electrification and nil for lanes and furniture.

१९५४-५५ में डाकघर

६०९. **श्री भक्त बर्मान :** क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) १९५४-५५ के आय-व्ययक प्राक्कलन में नये डाकघरों, तारघरों और टेलीफोन एक्सचेंजों को खोलने के लिये अलग-अलग कितनी राशियों की व्यवस्था की गयी है ; और

(ख) अभी तक प्रत्येक सर्किल को अलग-अलग कितने अनुदान दिये गये हैं ?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) 'Budget Provision': Post Offices—Rs. 7 lacs; Telegraph Offices—Rs. 10 lacs (approx.); Telephone Exchanges—Rs. 75 lacs (approx.)

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 16.]

TICKETLESS TRAVELLING

610. **Mulla Abdullahai:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of ticketless travellers detected during 1951-52, 1952-53 and 1953-54 on the Central and Northern Railways; and

(b) the amount realised from them during each of the above years?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). A statement giving the required information is attached. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 17.]

RAILWAY EMPLOYEES

611. **Shri I. Eacharam:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons recruited direct as class III and class IV employees in the Southern Railway during the years 1953 and upto the 31st October, 1954;

(b) the number of Scheduled Caste candidates amongst them; and

(c) the number of posts which were reserved for the Scheduled Castes in each category for each year?

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

	1953		Upto 31-10-1954	
	Class III Railway Service	Class IV Railway Service	Class III Railway Service	Class IV Railway Service
(a)	1,516	6,433	1,484*	5,063*
(b)	228	1,161	152*	912*
(c)	195	1,070	185*	849*

*Upto 30th September 1954 only.

RAILWAY EMPLOYEES

612. Shri U. M. Trivedi: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the mileage allowance of the Travelling Assistant Luggage clerks working on the metre-gauge sections of the Western Railway has been stopped; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Similar staff on the other Indian Government Railways are not being granted mileage allowance as they do not perform duties connected with the running of trains.

FACILITIES FOR KOSI PROJECT AREA

613. Shri L. N. Mishra: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to provide telephone and telegraph facilities to the Kosi Project Authorities in Bihar;

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

(c) how the financial liabilities are to be met?

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

(b) A statement is attached. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 18.]

(c) The P. & T. Department will construct the lines at its cost and will

rent the circuits to the Kosi project administration on usual terms.

जम्मू और काश्मीर की खाद्यान्नों का भेजा जाना

६१४. डा० सत्यबाबी : क्या साहब तथा

कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) ९ अगस्त, १९५३ से आज तक जम्मू और काश्मीर राज्य को कितना खाद्यान्न और कितने मूल्य का भेजा गया है ; और

(ख) क्या ये खाद्यान्न ऋण के रूप में भेजे गये हैं या सहायता के रूप में ?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) and (b). The quantities of foodgrains supplied to Jammu and Kashmir State since 9th August, 1953 are:—

(i) Under the Basic Plan—

Rice	40,062 tons.
Wheat	3,751 tons.
TOTAL			43,813 tons.

The value of these foodgrains was paid direct by the Jammu and Kashmir Government to the supplying States and the Government of India are not, therefore, aware of the amount actually paid.

(ii) 9,780 tons of rice upto 2nd December 1954. Supply of this rice has been arranged by the Government of India at the subsidised rate of Rs. 7-8-0 per maund for sale in the Kashmir Valley and Rs. 12-8-0 per maund for sale in Jammu.

P. AND T. ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR ORISSA

615. Shri K. C. Jena: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a State Advisory Committee for Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones in Orissa;

(b) if so, whether representatives of every Postal Division in the State have been taken in that Committee;

(c) if the answer to part (b) above be in the affirmative, the names of

the representatives and the Postal Divisions they represent; and

(d) if the answer to part (b) above be in the negative, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) There is no single Advisory Committee for Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones conjointly for each State but there are separate Committees for P. & T. in each Circle, viz. the Regional P. & T. Advisory Committee and the Telephone Advisory Committee. There are two such Committees functioning in Orissa Circle.

(b) The representation on these Committees is not based on Postal Divisions but is for the Circle as a whole. These represent the State Government, Trade and Commercial interests and Members of Parliament.

(c) In view of what has been stated against (b) above, the question does not arise.

(d) Does not arise.

NEW ROADS

616. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) the area of land requisitioned so far in Dharwanagar for opening a new road;

(b) the number of families who have already been given compensation; and

(c) the number of those who have still to get compensation?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of Lok Sabha in due course.

GUINEA-WORM DISEASE

**617. { Shri Bheekha Bhai:
Shri P. L. Barupal:**

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons suffering from guinea-worm in various States;

(b) the names of the States which are seriously affected; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to prevent the spread of this disease?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): (a) Information asked for is not available. A statement showing the number of persons treated for guinea-worm infection in the hospitals and dispensaries of various States from whom information has been received is, however, laid on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 19.]

(b) The disease is prevalent in the States of Bombay, Madras, Rajasthan, Madhya Bharat, Madhya Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Orissa, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Hyderabad, and Coorg.

(c) Prevention and control of diseases are primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. The role of the Central Government is to assist and advise the State Governments and also to promote research. Researches on the evaluation of new remedies in the treatment of guinea-worm were undertaken in Rajasthan under a grant from the Indian Council of Medical Research in 1953. A report on the results obtained is awaited.

The Central Institute of Research in the Indigenous Systems of Medicine, Jamnagar, proposes to undertake, in the very near future, an investigation on guinea-worm in collaboration with the Director, Ayurveda, Saurashtra. Certain medicines which are stated to be of value in the treatment of guinea-worm will also be tested.

The National Water Supply and Sanitation Schemes in rural and urban areas which are being implemented by the State Governments with Central assistance will greatly help to reduce the incidence of this disease.

RAILWAY EMPLOYEES

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

(a) the names of the stations where

Compensatory and Hill Allowances are paid to the Railway employees of the different grades on the Northern Railway (Kangra Valley Section); and

(b) the main factors taken into consideration while granting these allowances?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). There are only two Railway stations namely Jogindarnagar and Palampur, Punjab at which a compensatory allowance has been sanctioned with effect from 15th April 1954 the date when the line has been re-opened for traffic.

This allowance has been sanctioned on the consideration that a similar concession is admissible to other Central Government servants similarly stationed.

PASSENGER AMENITIES

619. Shri K. C. Jena: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of waiting-rooms, cloak-rooms and goods sheds constructed in the stations in Orissa on the Eastern Railway, during the period from May, 1952 to the end of October, 1954;

(b) whether it has come to the notice of Government that some important Railway Stations in Orissa do not have such facilities causing thereby considerable inconvenience to passengers; and

(c) if so, the time by which all such stations will be provided with waiting-rooms, cloak-rooms and goods-sheds?

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

	Waiting Halls	Waiting Rooms	Cloak Rooms	Goods Sheds
1952-53	15	Nil	Nil	Nil
1953-54	3	1	Nil	1
1954-55 (up to 31-10-54)	—	3	Nil	Nil

(b) Yes, Sir. Any deficiency in respect of these amenities is progressively made up in consultation with the

Passenger Amenities Committee. Similar action is also taken in respect of Goods Sheds by the Railway Administration.

(c) It is not possible to indicate, for this depends upon the availability of the required funds and materials for providing the necessary amenities at all deficient stations.

PASSENGER AMENITIES

620. Shri K. C. Jena: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that most of the Railway Stations on the Eastern Railway in the State of Orissa do not have Pani Pande (water supplier) for supplying water to passengers;

(b) if so, the names of the stations in the State not having Pani Pander and

(c) whether Government propose to make some arrangement in this regard on every Railway Station at least for the summer season; and

(d) if so, when the proposal is going to be given effect to?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) No. There are permanent watermen throughout the year at 37 stations in Orissa. Temporary watermen were also posted at 48 stations during the last hot weather.

(b) The stations at which no watermen worked even during the summer were 53. Their names are as follows:—

1. Loknath Road.
2. Basta.
3. Haldipada.
4. Khantapara.
5. Bahanaga Bazar.
6. Markona.
7. Bandpur.
8. Manjuri Road.
9. Balikuda.
10. Mancheswar.
11. Retang.

12. Kalpadar Road.
13. Tapang.
14. Malatipatpur.
15. Bhusandpur.
16. Chilka.
17. Humma.
18. Ganjam.
19. Jagannathpur.
20. Golanthra.
21. Bagdehi.
22. Dhutra.
23. Ib.
24. Lapanga.
25. Sason.
26. Lanjigarh Road.
27. Buramara.
28. Chandamata.
29. Banjiriposi.
30. Kanchinda.
31. Talbandh.
32. Singapore Road.
33. Ambodala.
34. Rupra Road.
35. Muribahal.
36. Harishankar Road.
37. Lakhna.
38. Nawapara Road.
39. Himgir.
40. Dharuadihi.
41. Garpos.
42. Sonakhan.
43. Quarry Siding.
44. Kuar Munda.
45. Kansbahal.
46. Jaraikela.
47. Onlajari.
48. Kuldika.
49. Badampahad.
50. Bisra.
51. Doikallu.
52. Bissamcuttack.
53. Gorumahisani.

(c) and (d). As every year, the question of appointment of watermen

will be reviewed before the advent of the summer season and temporary watermen for the summer will be posted at such stations as is considered necessary but not at all stations.

SUB POST-OFFICES IN ORISSA

§21. **Shri K. C. Jena:** Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Sub-post offices housed in rented houses in the State of Orissa, district-wise;

(b) whether Government propose constructing departmental buildings for those offices;

(c) if so, the time by which the construction is likely to be taken up; and

(d) if the answer to part (b) above be in the negative, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

(b) Departmental buildings will be constructed as and when found necessary.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Does not arise.

TELEGRAPH FACILITIES

§22. **Shri K. C. Jena:** Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to provide the post offices at the Thana Headquarters with telegraph facilities; and

(b) if so, by what time Government expect to provide these facilities?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes, in States without Tehsils; places involving very heavy outlay, would however, be separately examined.

(b) The aim is to provide the facilities within the next three years.

TELEPHONE EXCHANGES IN ORISSA

623. **Shri K. C. Jena:** Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the number of telephone exchanges now functioning in Orissa; and

(b) the number of such exchanges to be established during the First Five Year Plan in that State?

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

(b) Nine during the rest of the First Five Year Plan.

RAILWAY EMPLOYEES

624. **Shri K. C. Jena:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of appointments made in different cadres in the Eastern Railway beginning from the 31st March, 1952 to the end of October, 1954;

(b) the number of Scheduled Caste candidates who applied for those posts;

(c) the number among them who were selected for each cadre; and

(d) whether the quota fixed for them was duly filled up?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) to (d). The necessary information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

TICKETLESS TRAVELLING

625. **Shri Bogawat:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that ticketless travelling has increased on the Central Railway and that there is no proper checking of tickets in the trains as well as at the stations; and

(b) if so, what steps Government intend to take to remedy this state of affairs?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) No.

(b) While the position is that ticketless travelling has not increased on the Central Railway as stated in answer to part (a), the steps taken to combat ticketless travelling have not been relaxed and they are in fact being intensified. They include:—

(i) Spot lighting of bad spots and concentrating on them.

(ii) Special drives by the Travelling Ticket Examiners attached to the Headquarters and Divisions with the assistance of Magistrates and Police staff posted in Uttar Pradesh and Bombay States. The question of introducing a similar scheme in Hyderabad State and Vindhya Pradesh is under examination with the State Governments.

(iii) Posting of one Travelling Ticket Examiner on every two coaches on the Grand Trunk Express train between Delhi and Bezwada as an experimental measure.

(iv) Posting of a few Travelling Ticket Examiners in plain clothes for checking ticketless travel on the Bombay Suburban Section.

(v) Steps to reduce possibilities of trespass on railway premises by providing fenceings, railings, etc. within the availability of funds at various stations.

टिकट की जांच करने वाले कर्मचारी

६२६. श्री एम० एन० सिंह : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे पर टिकट की जांच करने वाले ऐसे कितने कर्मचारी हैं जो कि १९५२-५३, १९५३-५४ और १९५४-५५ (३० नवम्बर १९५४ तक) टिकट की जांच करने के अपने कार्य के कारण वादी अथवा प्रतिवादी के रूप में न्यायालय में चल रहे मुकद्दमों में अन्तर्गस्त हैं ;

(ख) यदि रेलवे ऐसे कर्मचारियों को कोई सहायता देती है, तो वह क्या है ;

(ग) क्या ऐसी सहायता उनको मुकद्दमे में दिये जाने वाले निर्णय के बाद या उससे पूर्व अथवा मुकद्दमे की कार्यवाही के दौरान में दी जाती है ;

(घ) आजकल इस प्रकार के ऐसे कितने कर्मचारी हैं जिन्हें मंजूर हो जाने पर भी सहायता नहीं दी गई है ; और

(ङ) उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे तथा परिवहन मंत्री के सभा-सचिव (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) :

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कोई नहीं।

(३०-११-५४ तक)

(ख) १९५२-५३ दो मुकद्दमों में सफाई की पैरवी रेलवे द्वारा की गयी। एक मुकद्दमे में कोई सहायता नहीं दी गयी, लेकिन खर्च की वापसी के लिए जो दावा किया गया उस पर विचार हो रहा है।

१९५३-५४ एक मुकद्दमे में खर्च वापस दिलाया जा रहा है। तीन मुकद्दमे अभी अदालत में चल रहे हैं। किसी प्रकार की सहायता नहीं मांगी गयी है।

(ग) कुछ मामलों में कर्मचारियों की ओर से शुरू में रेलवे पैरवी करती है, दूसरे मामलों में कर्मचारी नियमों की पाबन्दी के साथ स्वयं मुकद्दमे की पैरवी करते हैं और फैसले के बाद खर्च की वापसी का दावा करते हैं। रेलों में दोनों प्रणालियाँ प्रचलित हैं।

(घ) भाग (ख) के उत्तर को देखते हुये प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ङ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

CURE FOR LEPROSY

627. **Shri Veeraswamy:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some *Ayurvedic* and *Siddha Vaidas* have represented to Government that they have invented some medicines which can cure completely leprosy even in its virulent form;

(b) if so, their number and the names of the States to which they belong; and

(c) the action taken on their representation?

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

(b) One from Madras and one from Andhra.

(c) No action could be taken by Government as the claims were not supported by reliable evidence.

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Part II—Proceedings other than Questions and Answers)

2043

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, 7th December, 1954

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(See Part I)

12-06 P.M.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

ORDER OF GOVT. BUSINESS FOR REMAINING PART OF THE SESSION

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): Sir, with your permission, I would like to inform the House that after the passing of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill, Government business for the remaining part of the session will be taken up in the following order:—

1. The Hindu Minority & Guardianship Bill.
2. The Preventive Detention (Amendment) Bill.
3. The Tea (Second Amendment) Bill.
4. The Indian Tariff (Third Amendment) Bill.
5. The Industrial Disputes (Amendment) Bill.
6. The Prevention of Disqualification (Amendment) Bill.
7. Resolution regarding Railway Convention Committee's Report.

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8. Supplementary Demands (General).
9. Supplementary Demands (Andhra).
10. University Grants Commission Bill.
11. Economic Policy Debate.
12. Debate on Progress Report of the First Five Year Plan.
13. Debate on Scheduled Castes Commissioner's Report.

The House is aware of the allocation of time approved by it for the various items mentioned by me except for item Nos. 7 and 10, that is, Resolution on Railway Convention Committee's Report and University Grants Commission Bill. The Business Advisory Committee will be moved shortly to allocate time for these items.

According to the programme submitted by me the debate on Economic Policy will take place on Monday, the 20th, and Tuesday, the 21st December, and the debates on the Progress Report and the Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on the 22nd, 23rd and 24th December.

CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE (AMENDMENT) BILL—contd.

Clause 22

Mr. Speaker: Before the House resumes clause by clause consideration of clauses 89 to 102 (excluding clause 97) which was not concluded yesterday, I will dispose of clause 22. As the House is aware, Shri Pataskar has moved his amendment No. 537

[Mr. Speaker]

to this clause and there are four amendments to this amendment which the hon. Members may now move, namely, amendments Nos. 541 by Shri V. G. Deshpande, 542 by Shri Sadhan Chandra Gupta and Shri V. P. Nayar and 571 and 572 by Shri K. S. Raghavachari.

The House will then dispose of the remaining clauses of the Bill, namely:—

- (i) Clauses 89 to 102 excluding clause 97 which has already been adopted;
- (ii) Clauses 103 to 116 and the Schedule excluding clause 114 which has already been adopted;
- (iii) Clause 2 which has been held over; and
- (iv) Consequential amendments.

As the House is aware, 35 hours were allotted for the clause by clause consideration of the Bill, out of which 31 hours and 57 minutes have so far been availed of and 3 hours and 3 minutes now remain. This would mean that the second reading of the Bill will conclude by about 3-10 P.M. or a few minutes later.

Thereafter, the House will take up the third reading of the Bill for which 5 hours have been allotted.

Now, in view of this allotment and the time available, the discussion on these amendments has necessarily to be very short and it was also agreed—if I mistake not—that it will be short.

Shri Venkataraman (Tanjore): Sir, in clause 114, only the First Schedule has been voted upon in connection with clauses 25 and 97. The other parts (b) and (c) of clause 114 should not be deemed to have been voted upon because they relate to an entirely different matter from the 3 sections which are kept together. Clause 25 deals with defamation.

That was also what the Deputy-Speaker ruled the other day when this matter was brought.

Mr. Speaker: I will look into the matter and whatever is not voted upon will be placed before the House.

Shri V. G. Deshpande (Guna): I beg to move:

That for the amendment moved by Shri Hari Vinayak Pataskar printed as No. 537, the following be substituted, namely:—

“Provided further that such use of statement before the police will not be taken into consideration by the Magistrate while deciding upon the question of reliability of the witness to the prejudice of the accused.”

Shri Sadhan Gupta (Calcutta—South-East): I beg to move:

That in the amendment moved by Shri Hari Vinayak Pataskar printed as No. 537, add at the end:

“and no part of the evidence of a prosecution witness which is favourable to any accused person shall be held to be discredited by reason of any omission in such statement or of any inconsistency or discrepancy with the evidence of such witness which may be contained in such statement.”

Shri Raghuvachari (Penukonda): I beg to move:

(1) That in the amendment moved by Shri Hari Vinayak Pataskar printed as No. 537—

(i) after “prosecution” insert “to contradict the witness”; and

(ii) omit “as evidence”.

(2) That in the amendment moved by Shri Hari Vinayak Pataskar printed as No. 537, for “be used as evidence” substitute “lead to any inference”.

Mr. Speaker: The amendments are now before the House.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: I looked into Shri Pataskar's amendment, but I do not think it serves any purpose. Shri Pataskar seems to provide a new proviso.....

The Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Pataskar): After a good deal of consideration and having listened to the arguments on the other side, I would prefer to withdraw the amendment, which I had moved last time, if the House so permits.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava (Gurgaon): When the amendment was moved by the hon. Shri Pataskar, the Home Minister was pleased to say that, though he is not opposed to the amendment, it has got no effect and the law stands where it does in spite of the amendment. There is no use in our discussing the amendment when it is absolutely of no use so far as Government is concerned and we know it makes no difference so far as the law is concerned.

Shri S. S. More (Sholapur): Whatever interpretation the Home Minister might put on the amendment, it is not relevant for the purpose of withdrawing it. The Mover may give us some reasons why he wishes to withdraw it.

Mr. Speaker: We need not discuss it at this stage. As I see, the situation is that Shri Pataskar would like to withdraw his amendment, whatever his reasons may be.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee (Hooghly): May we know the reasons?

Mr. Speaker: If it is the pleasure of the House to allow him to withdraw it, the amendment will be withdrawn. If it is not the pleasure of the House, then, of course, the amendment will be discussed with the amendments to this amendment, and ultimately, the House will either vote it down or vote for it.

Shri Pataskar: I would like to ask the House to permit me to withdraw the amendment.

Mr. Speaker: Let me first put it to the vote of the House without any further debate on the question.

The question is:

"That leave be granted to withdraw amendment No. 537 moved by Shri Pataskar."

Those in favour will say 'Aye'.

Several Hon. Members: 'Aye'.

Mr. Speaker: Those against will say 'No'.

Several Hon. Members: 'No'.

Mr. Speaker: I am not able to decide merely on voice as to whether the House voted for leave or against leave being granted to withdraw the amendment. I will put it again.

Shri S. S. More: May I bring to your notice that if permission for withdrawal has to be given, it ought to be unanimous?

Mr. Speaker: I am putting it as a motion to the House actually. Those in favour of the motion will say 'Aye'.

Several Hon. Members: 'Aye'.

Mr. Speaker: Those against will say 'No'.

Several Hon. Members: 'No'.

Mr. Speaker: The 'Ayes' have it.

An Hon. Member: The 'Noes' have it.

Mr. Speaker: If a division is required, that time will be taken away from the amount of 3 hours or so allotted for the clauses. Let the bell be rung.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair.]

Shri Raghavachari: May I make a submission, with your permission, Sir? Under the Rules of Procedure, the provision is that the withdrawal of the amendment cannot now be

[Shri Raghavachari]

put to the House. My submission is that I have myself moved two amendments to that amendment. Under Rule 124, unless my amendments have been disposed of, the question regarding leave to withdraw the original amendment cannot be put.

Shri K. K. Basu (Diamond Harbour): Withdraw the ruling.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What I find is this. I do not want that the House should divide on this small issue whether leave ought to be granted or not granted.

Shri S. S. More: It is not in accordance with the Rules.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Apart from the Rules, we shall take up the amendments to the amendment of Shri Pataskar, and afterwards find out whether the House is in favour of Shri Pataskar's amendment. It is good that all hon. Members are here so that they may watch the proceedings.

Shri Raghavachari: May I submit that there is another point? Just before you occupied the Chair, the Speaker was pleased to say, when we raised an objection that the amendment cannot be withdrawn even if it is objected to by one Member, that he would put it to the House as a substantive motion. He has already given this ruling. I am trying to place before the House the construction of Rule 124 and point out that the ruling that the Speaker gave that it will be put as a substantive amendment,.....

Shri A. M. Thomas (Ernakulam): He is blowing hot and cold in the same breath?

Shri Raghavachari: What is wrong.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is absolutely no inconsistency. As pointed out in Rule 309, all that the Speaker meant was that this amendment of Shri Pataskar stood by it-

self. Then, what he said was quite in order. Rule 309 says:

"But, if any dissentient voice be heard or a member rise to continue the debate, the Speaker shall forthwith put the motion."

Assuming that Shri Pataskar's amendment stood by itself, it may be treated as a motion, and if there is even a single dissentient voice, the motion will be put to the House: not the leave to withdraw, but the motion itself. That is what he meant.

Some Hon. Members: No, no.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Ultimately, my opinion regarding the matter is this. Can I ask any hon. Member to decide for me? This is the interpretation that I put upon it. All that he wanted to say was, as soon as there was opposition to leave being granted,—there was not one dissentient voice; at their top, there were many dissentient voices—he thought that the motion itself must be put to the vote of the House. I now find that the motion does not stand by itself. There are a number of amendments to that amendment. This comes under the proviso. The proviso is that if an amendment has been proposed to a motion, the original motion shall not be withdrawn until the amendment has been disposed of. Therefore, I will take up amendment after amendment and then put it to the vote of the House. Hon. Members may continue to sit in their places and take part in the discussions.

Shri Raghavachari: There is another point. When we have moved amendments to that amendment, our amendments cannot be put to the House unless there has been a short discussion about the matter which the Speaker was pleased to say. There will be. So without a discussion of all the amendments, you cannot put them to the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall allow a short discussion. Now, Shri

Pataskar's amendment, all the amendments to that amendment and the clause are before the House.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: As I said, the amendment of Shri Pataskar without further amendment, does not make any sense.

Shri Venkataraman: That is why he is withdrawing it.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: What he seeks to provide is that the statement to the police or any part thereof which has been used for the purpose of contradicting a witness, will not be used as evidence against the accused. It is not clear what Shri Pataskar meant. Evidence is either substantive evidence, that is to say, something to prove a fact or corroborative evidence, which corroborates an evidence given to prove a fact or to contradict such evidence. When Shri Pataskar say it will not be used as evidence, what does he mean? Obviously, it cannot be used as substantive evidence because a police statement cannot be used as substantive evidence under the Evidence Act. It cannot be used as corroborative evidence. The only other point which remains is that it should not be used as evidence to discredit a witness against whom it is used. That, I presume, was Shri Pataskar's intention. But, that intention has not been well expressed at all. Therefore, what I would suggest is either that amendment No. 371 or some similar amendment if there is any to clause 22 should be accepted or any amendment to Shri Pataskar's amendment should be accepted, which specifically provides that these police statements should not be used to discredit the witness whose evidence goes in favour of the accused. That is why I have suggested an amendment to Shri Pataskar's amendment, which is No. 542. What I propose is to add at the end of the amendment these words:

"and no part of the evidence of a prosecution witness which is favourable to any accused person shall be held to be discredit-

ed by reason of any omission in such statement or of any inconsistency or discrepancy with the evidence of such witness which may be contained in such statement."

That part of it is explained by saying that it will not be used as evidence to discredit the prosecution witness in respect of that part of his evidence which is favourable to the accused. Why a prosecution witness should not be discredited by the police statement, I have submitted and others have submitted over and over again and so I need not repeat all that. I submit that this is only a fair course to the accused. This is the only amendment. Or, there may be similar amendments. I do not object to the acceptance of any similar amendment. But, this is the only kind of amendment which would make sense out of Shri Pataskar's amendment.

Shri Raghavachari: I have only moved two amendments.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House is now debating clause 22, and the amendments relating thereto, and Shri Pataskar's amendment and the amendments to that amendment.

Shri Raghavachari: I have submitted all that I had to say about other matters. About the particular amendment of Shri Pataskar, I have given two amendments to make it clear because he said that no part of such evidence shall be allowed as evidence against the accused. His amendment relates to some part of the diary statement coming in cross examination and some other part in re-examination. I only wanted to make the matter clear as to what it is that should not be allowed as evidence. Is it that which has been used by the prosecution in cross examination or even in re-examination. All he has said is, by the prosecution. Therefore, I wanted to make it clear. There is no need to elaborate the arguments in this regard. That is all I have to say.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Does the hon. Minister want to say anything on these amendments?

The Minister of Home Affairs and States (Dr. Katju): Yes. The House will remember that there are two points to be considered. In every trial, criminal or civil, one question before the Court is: Is this witness reliable? The second question is: Is this evidence on any particular point, the whole of it or part of it, admissible against the opposite party? In a criminal case, the question always arises: Is this evidence admissible against the accused? Secondly, is the man who is giving the evidence worthy of credit?

Now, a prosecution witness is examined by the police. His statement is recorded in what I call always the diary. It is the diary statement. He comes before the Court, gives evidence on oath as the prosecution witness. The Code provides already that if his evidence is in any way contrary or materially differs from the statement as recorded in the diary, then it is open to the defence to contradict him by that in order to persuade the Court to hold that the witness is not a reliable witness. And the diary statement never becomes evidence in the case. It is the witness's credibility that is questioned. Of course, the object of the defence is to show that the statement which the witness is making on oath should not be believed, but the statement which he made before the Police was much more reliable. It does not matter to me whether it is reliable or not reliable, but the statement which he has made on oath is not to be depended upon. Similarly, when this witness says something in favour of the accused and the prosecution succeeds in satisfying the Magistrate or the Sessions Judge that the witness has been bought over, has been won over and has become hostile to the prosecution, then, in order to induce the Court to hold that the witness is not a reliable witness, is not a dependable witness, is not a truthful witness.

according to the proposal in the Bill, the Court may grant leave to the prosecuting counsel to contradict the witness by the diary statement. But, by this process, the diary statement does not become evidence against the accused. The witness is demolished either in whole or in part. It may be only a sentence, but in no way does the diary statement become admissible against the accused.

Now, I suggest respectfully that the only thing that we are concerned with here is that in no circumstance should the prosecution be able to bring a diary statement as substantive evidence in the case. I entirely agree that the diary statement should not be used for that purpose, can never be used for that purpose. Even a 164 statement is not evidence against the accused, and what more is required? I submit that to place any restriction on the Court as to whether a witness should or should not be believed would be very improper. That is a matter entirely within the discretion of the Court. The witness is there. His demeanour is there, the way in which he gives evidence. The learned Judge will have to record that the diary statement is the correct statement and then draw his conclusion. When the witness, at the instance of the prosecution is confronted with the diary statement, it will be for him to say whether he made that statement before the police or not. If he does admit it and says: "Yes, I said so to the police, but I am saying something different today," then the Court will ask him what is the reason, and then it will have to enquire into it. If, on the other hand, the witness says: "I never said any such thing to the police", because he has not signed the statement and it has not been read over to him, then it will be for the police to prove by producing the Inspector, the man who made the diary statement, and he will come forward and say: "Yes the witness did say so", and then, it will be for the learned Magistrate or the learned judge to hold which one

was speaking the truth, whether the witness was speaking the truth, or whether the man who recorded the diary statement was speaking the truth. I respectfully submit that for the House to take any step, to enact any law which will throw any burden or cast any restriction upon the fullest exercise of the discretion and the liberty of any Court to come to a conclusion upon the reliability or otherwise of a witness would be very improper and would be contrary to all notions of justice.

That is all that I have to say, and I submit, therefore, that the amendments to the amendment which have been moved, in so far as they say in so many words that it is not to be used for the purpose of discrediting the witness, will destroy the very object of the procedure.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad (Purnea cum Santal Parganas): Could I get one question answered by the hon. Minister? Then we will agree with him. What is the guarantee or the safety against the police exercising pressure or by torture getting something which the witness does not want to depose when he comes to the police to give evidence, and then contradict him in the Court and pin him down?

Dr. Katju: My hon. friend has done me little justice. When the witness is confronted before the Court, it will be open to him to say either "I never made that statement before the police", or, "I made the statement, but it was under torture", or that it was simply extorted out of him, and then there will be an enquiry before the Magistrate as to whether the witness was telling the truth or not. Please remember....

Shri S. S. More: How can there be any enquiry?

Shri Raghavachari: Where is there any enquiry?

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: What is the necessity for this improvement then?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member put a question. He must wait for an answer. He cannot go on cross-examining.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: I am not satisfied.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If he is not satisfied, he is not satisfied.

Dr. Katju: If witness admits having made that statement freely and voluntarily, no question arises and he will have to explain away the difference between the two, but if the witness has been bought over, made that statement, or he made that statement under torture, then it will be the bounden duty of the police officer to come into the witness box and to swear that the witness made that statement, and then it will be open to the defence to cross-examine him to his heart's content. And I must repeat once again that we are saying this about the diary statement—for the purposes of cross-examination by the defence, the diary statement is supposed to be a very valuable document, a truthful document, but when it comes to the question of its being utilised when the witness has been bought over, there is objection. Because, please remember if there is the possibility of a witness being tortured or a statement being put in his mouth, there is also the great possibility these days—it is a common experience—of witnesses being bought over deliberately either by money or by pressure or by anything, and we are here to see to it that justice is done.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Even now he is open to be bought over.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. We cannot go on having a discussion.

The question is:

That for the amendment moved by Shri Hari Vinayak Pataskar printed as No. 537, the following be substituted, namely:

"Provided further that such use of statement before the police will not be taken into considera-

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

tion by the Magistrate while deciding upon the question of reliability of the witness to the prejudice of the accused."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

That in the amendment moved by Shri Hari Vinayak Pataskar printed as No. 537, add at the end:

"and no part of the evidence of a prosecution witness which is favourable to any accused person shall be held to be discredited by reason of any omission in such statement or of any inconsistency or discrepancy with the evidence of such witness which may be contained in such statement."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

That in the amendment moved by Shri Hari Vinayak Pataskar printed as No. 537—

- (i) after "prosecution" insert "to contradict the witness"; and
- (ii) omit "as evidence".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

That in the amendment moved by Shri Hari Vinayak Pataskar printed as No. 537, for "be used as evidence" substitute "lead to any inference".

The motion was negatived

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

In page 6, after line 17, add:

"Provided further that the statement or any part thereof so used by the prosecution shall not be used as evidence against the accused."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 22...."

Shri Dabhi (Kaira North): There are amendments.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Have any amendments been carried to clause 22? No. All other amendments to clause 22 moved earlier are not being pressed.

Shri Venkataraman: Except Shri Pataskar's amendment and amendments to that, all amendments have been disposed of by the House.

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): They have all been thrown out.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is what I wanted to know—whether I should put the clause as it is or put it as amended.

The question is:

"That clause 22 stand part of the Bill."

The Lok Sabha Divided: Ayes 132, Noes 39.

AYES

[Division No. 5]

[12-40 P.M.]

Abdullahai, Mulla
Achal Singh Seth
Agnarwal, Shri H. L.
Agrawal, Shri M. L.
Akasuri, Sardar
Alagasan, Shri
Anekar, Shri
Ansari, D. R.
Asthana, Shri
Azad Matilana

Balasubramaniam, Shri
Barman, Shri
Barupal, Shri P. L.
Basappa, Shri
Bhagat, Shri B. R.
Bhatt, Shri C.
Birbal Singh, Shri
Bogawat, Shri
Borkar, Shri N. A.
Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri

Chanda, Shri Anil K.
Chandak, Shri
Charak, Th. Lakshman Singh
Chaturvedi, Shri
Chavda, Shri
Chinaria, Shri
Choudhuri, Shri M. Shaffee
Das, Shri K. K.
Das, Shri Ram Dhandi
Datar, Shri

Desai, Shri K. N.
Deshpande, Shri G. H.
Dholakia, Shri
Dhulekar, Shri
Dhusiya, Shri
Dube, Shri Mulchand
Dube, Shri U. S.
Dwivedi, Shri D. P.
Eacharan, Shri I.
Elayaperumal, Shri
Gandhi, Shri Feroz
Gandhi, Shri V. B.
Ghose, Shri S. M.
Gupta, Shri Badshah
Hasda, Shri
Hazarika, Shri J. N.
Hembrom, Shri
Ibrahim, Shri
Jaiware, Shri
Jangde, Shri
Jayashri, Shrimati
Jogendra Singh, Sardar
Joshi, Shri Jethalal
Joshi, Shri M. D.
Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra
Kakkan, Shri
Kale, Shrimati A.
Kasliwal, Shri
Katju, Dr.
Keshavaiengar, Shri
Krishnapa, Shri M. V.
Lakshmayya, Shri
Lallanji, Shri
Laskar, Shri

Jotan Ram, Shri
Madiah Gowda, Shri
Mahodaya, Shri
Malaviya, Shri K. D.
Malliah, Shri U. S.
Malviya, Shri B. N.
Malviya, Pandit C. N.
Mehta, Shri Balwant Sinha
Mehta, Shri B. G.
Minimata, Shrimati
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
Mishra, Shri M. P.
Misra, Shri R. D.
Morarka, Shri
More, Shri K. L.
Mudaliar, Shri C. R.
Musafir, Giani G. S.
Narasimhan, Shri C. R.
Nehru, Shrimati Uma
Palchoudhury, Shrimati Ila
Parikh, Shri S. G.
Pataskar, Shri
Patel, Shri B. K.
Patel, Shrimati Maniben
Radha Raman, Shri
Raghubir Sahai, Shri
Raghubir Singh, Ch.
Ram Das, Shri
Ramananda Tirtha, Swami
Rane, Shri
Ranjit Singh, Shri
Raut, Shri Bhola
Roy, Shri Bishwa Nath
Saksena, Shri Mohanlal

Samanta, Shri S. C.
Satish Chandra, Shri
Sen, Shrimati Sushama
Shah, Shri R. N.
Shahnawaz Khan, Shri
Sharma, Pandit Balkrishna
Sharm Pandit K. C.
Sharma, Shri D. C.
Sharma, Shri R. C.
Shivaniappa, Shri
Singh, Shri D. N.
Singh, Shri Babunath
Singh, Shri H. P.
Singh, Shri L. Jogeswar
Singh, Shri M. N.
Singh, Shri T. N.
Sinha, Shri A. P.
Sinha, Shri K. P.
Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan
Sinha, Shri Satyendra Narayan
Shri
Sundar Lal, Shri
Swaminadhan, Shrimati Ammu
Telikar, Shri
Thirumalaiah, Shri
Tiwari, Pandit B. L.
Upadhyay, Pandit Munishwar Datt
Upadhyay, Shri Shiva Dayal
Vaishnav, Shri H. G.
Vaishya, Shri M. B.
Venkataraman, Shri
Vijaya Lakshmi, Shrimati
Vishwanath Prasad, Shri
Wilson, Shri J. N.

NOES

Achalu, Shri
Amjad Ali, Shri
Bagdi, Shri Madan Lal
Banerjee, Shri
Basu, Shri K. K.
Biren Dutt, Shri
Boovaraghasamy, Shri
Chakravarty, Shrimati Renu
Chatterjee, Shri Tushar
Chatterjee, Shri N. C.
Chaudhuri, Shri T. K.
Chowdhury, Shri N. B.
Das, Shri Sarangdhar

Gadilingana Gowd, Shri
Gidwani, Shri
Gopalan, Shri A. K.
Gupta, Shri Sadhan
Gurupadaswamy, Shri M. S.
Hukam Singh, Sardar
Kelappan, Shri
Kripalani, Shrimati Sucheta
Majhi, Shri Chaitan
Mascarene, Kumari Annie
Mehta, Shri Asoka
More, Shri S. S.
Mukerjee, Shri H. N.

Nayar, Shri V. P.
Pandey, Dr. Natarar
Raghavachari, Shri
Ramnarayan Singh, Babu
Randaman Singh, Shri
Rao, Dr. Rama
Rao, Shri Gopala
Rao, Shri K. S.
Rao, Shri T. B. Vittal
Razmi, Shri S. K.
Shakuntala, Shrimati
Trivedi, Shri U. M.
Verma, Shri Ramji

The motion was adopted.

Clause 22 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 89 to 102 (excluding clause 97) and New clause 93A.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We will now take up further discussion on the group of clauses from 89 to 102. Mr. Trivedi was in possession of the

House yesterday. He will continue his speech now.

Before that, I have to announce the list of various amendments that have been sought to be moved and chits with respect to which have been handed at the Table. Hon.

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

Members may now move these amendments, subject to their admissibility.

New Clause 89A: 521, 643.

Clause 90: 528, 529, 530, 630, 631, 632, 633.

Shri Earman (North Bengal—Reserved—Sch. Castes): Sir, I have given notice of an amendment to clause 90, No. 659 just now and I suppose it is acceptable to Government.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Yes, that will be included.

Clause 90: 659 also.

Clause 91: 531.

Clause 93: 334, 634, 532, 335 and 647.

New Clause 93A: 336 and 635.

Clause 94: 636, 463, 533, 569, 570 and 534.

Clause 96: 464

Clause 100: 638.

There are no other amendments.

New Clause 89A

Shri Sadhan Gupta: I beg to move:

In page 24, after line 42, insert:

"89A. Amendment of section 478, Act V of 1898.—In sub-section (2) of section 478 of the principal Act, for the word and letters 'Chapter XVIII' the words and figures 'Section 208 to Section 220' shall be substituted."

Shri Sadhan Gupta: I beg to move:

That in the amendment moved by me and printed as No. 521, after "Section 220" insert "inclusive".

Clause 90

Shri R. D. Misra (Bulandshahr Distt): I beg to move:

In page 25, lines 4 to 8, for "and that, for the eradication of the evils of perjury and fabrication of false evidence and in the interests of justice, it is expedient that such wit-

ness should be prosecuted for the offence which appears to have been committed by him" substitute "and has thereby committed an offence punishable under sections 193, 194 or 195 of the Indian Penal Code (Act XLV of 1860)".

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I beg to move:

(1) In page 25, lines 4 to 6, omit "for the eradication of the evils of perjury and fabrication of false evidence and"

(2) In page 25, after line 24, add:

"(IA) An appeal shall be from the order passed under sub-section (1) to the Court to which appeal would ordinarily have been made in the case in which such proceedings are taken at the instance of the person aggrieved by such order."

Shri R. D. Misra: I beg to move:

In page 25, omit lines 27 and 28.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I beg to move:

(1) In page 25, omit lines 27 and 28.

(2) In page 25, omit lines 29 to 39.

Shri R. D. Misra: I beg to move:

In page 25, line 30, after "preferred" insert:

"by any person aggrieved by the judgment or final order of the Court"

Shri Barman: I beg to move:

In page 25, line 11, for "shall, without making any further inquiry" substitute "may, if it so thinks fit, after giving the witness an opportunity of being heard."

Clause 91

Shri R. D. Misra: I beg to move:

In page 26, for lines 14 to 21 substitute:

"punished for the offence, the Court may make a complaint

under section 476 thereof in writing signed by the presiding officer of the Court and forward the same to a Magistrate of the first class having jurisdiction, after giving an opportunity of showing cause why he should not be prosecuted and punished for such an offence."

Clause 93

Shri M. L. Agrawal (Pilibhit Distt. cum Barielly Distt.-East): I beg to move:

In page 26, line 28, for "five hundred rupees" substitute "one hundred and fifty rupees".

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I beg to move:

In page 26, line 28, for "five hundred rupees" substitute "three hundred rupees".

Shri R. D. Misra: I beg to move:

In page 26, line 28, for "five hundred rupees" substitute "five hundred rupees but in no case exceeding fifty percent. of the monthly income of the husband".

Shri M. L. Agrawal: I beg to move:

In page 26, line 28, add at the end:

'and the words "in the whole" shall be omitted'.

Shri R. D. Misra: I beg to move:

In page 26, line 28, add at the end:

'and the following proviso shall be added, namely:—

"Provided that any person aggrieved by an order passed under sub-section (1) may appeal to the Court of Sessions."

New Clause 93A

Shri M. L. Agrawal: I beg to move:

In page 26, after line 28, insert:

'93A. Amendment of section 489, Act V of 1898.—In sub-section (1) of section 489 of the principal Act, for the words "one hundred rupees in the whole

be not exceeded" the words "one hundred and fifty rupees be not exceeded" shall be substituted'.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I beg to move:

In page 26, after line 28, insert:

'93A. Amendment of section 496, Act V of 1898.—In section 496 of the principal Act, for the words "other than a person accused of a non-bailable offence" the words "is accused of, complained of or suspected of any bailable offence or" shall be substituted.'

Clause 94

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I beg to move:

in page 26, line 31, after "in sub-section (1)" insert:

"(i) for the words "When any person accused of any non-bailable offence" the words "When any person is accused of, complained of or suspected of any non-bailable offence or" shall be substituted;

(ii) after the words "before a Court" the words "as being accused of, complained of or suspected of any such offence" shall be inserted; and (iii)".

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Chittor): I beg to move:

In page 26, line 32, add at the end:

'and after the proviso the following further proviso shall be inserted, namely:—

"Provided further that when any person either by himself or through a pleader appears before a court and makes a statement on oath that he has been accused of a non-bailable and/or cognizable offence and desires to stand his trial in a court having jurisdiction to try such offence and is prepared to furnish bail to the satisfaction of the court for his appearance in any court of law

[Shri U. M. Trivedi]

if and when so required to attend the court may if the offence does not relate to one under section 302 of the Indian Penal Code 1860 (Act XLV of 1860) admit him to bail and thereupon such person shall be deemed to be on bail for the purposes of this Act and with relation to the accusation for which a prosecution may be launched thereafter."

Shri R. D. Misra: I beg to move:

In page 26, line 36, after "offence" insert "excepting the offences of robbery and dacoity punishment under sections 392, 393, 394 and 401 of the Indian Penal Code (Act XLV of 1860)".

Shri Sadhan Gupta: I beg to move:

(1) In page 26, lines 37 and 38, for "from the first date fixed for taking evidence in the case" substitute:

"from the date on which such person was first arrested"

(2) In page 26, line 39, for "the whole" substitute "any part".

Shri R. D. Misra: I beg to move:

In page 26, line 41, add at the end:

"In every such case which is not concluded within a period of sixty days the Magistrate shall forward his explanation to the State Government through the District Magistrate for not concluding the trial within the period prescribed."

Clause 96

Shri U. M. Trivedi: I beg to move:

In page 27, line 8, add at the end:

"but such enquiries shall not be left in the hands of ministerial officers and no officer of the police force shall be asked to conduct such enquiry, and the Magistrate shall always accept the affidavits in proof of the facts contained therein if an advocate of the court of not less than

seven years' standing certifies to the correction thereof."

Clause 100

Shri Sadhan Gupta: I beg to move:

In page 27, line 43, add at the end:

"in which such affidavit is affirmed or sworn".

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All these amendments are now before the House.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: At the close of the day yesterday, the hon. Home Minister suggested that by my amendment, I was bringing down the noble profession of the advocates. I do not know from where he heard what I spoke or from where he read what I had spoken. I had only suggested that an advocate of seven years' standing may certify if he knows about it to the correctness of the affidavit, not that he will verify the affidavit, not that he will swear the affidavit, not that he will give any evidence on the affidavit. However, the position is only this much. So far as I am concerned, the harassment to the person by the police should not be there. Even as late as 15 Cal. 455, the Courts had laid down that leaving the decision as to the sufficiency of bail to the police is entirely illegal. The same thing holds good today. Making enquiries from the police and handing over the prey to the police to prey very well upon that victim is wrong. My suggestion was, therefore, only this that the Court must be enjoyed upon to make an independent enquiry and an enquiry from respectable persons as to the sufficiency of the bail instead of giving it over to some ministerial officer to carry on that enquiry or leave it to the police to make enquiries and carry on the harassment further. That was the object with which I had spoken.

I do not want to take much time of the House. I had already spoken on the question of anticipatory bail. But, I

heard some whisper going on that the hon. Minister wanted to accept some amendment on this question of anticipatory bail. It would be a very wise thing if he were to agree to this. The word 'appear' as laid down in section 497 as it stands to day, namely,

"When any person accused of any non-bailable offence is arrested or detained without warrant by an officer in charge of a police-station, or appears or is brought before a Court, he may be released on bail,..."

has been properly interpreted to mean an appearance through an advocate also. It should not be insisted upon that the meaning of this word 'appear' should be whittled down to the extent that he should appear in person. At various other places, wherever the presence of the accused or the presence of the witness in person is insisted upon, the words used are 'appear in persons'. It is very clear. But, where the words 'in person' do not appear, to insist upon it and say that he should appear in person is, I say, hardship which he wants to perpetuate. It would be in the fitness of things to add a few words or make a proviso as I have suggested to indicate that we are not agreeable to the interpretation which has been put upon by the East Punjab High Court that there must be appearance in person. I think that a provision for anticipatory bail would be welcome to those who are made to run from one place to another. Not only that, we have seen that where the question of political offence is concerned, where the question is only breaking of the law under section 144 and the man is willing to go to court, the police sees to it that he does not surrender under any circumstance and that he falls into their clutches to be humiliated and subjected to all sorts of atrocities. Under these circumstances, it is quite proper that an appearance through the pleader

should be made and that it should be provided for.

Shri Raghavachari: I only wish to offer a few comments on clause 90. This clause refers to the cases of false evidence, and a new provision is proposed now. This is, no doubt, intended to discourage perjury and the Home Minister fondly believes that this procedure will really discourage perjury. Before we can agree or disagree whether this purpose will be achieved or not, we must see why this perjury is committed. It cannot disappear merely at the threat of this clause being enforced. This provision, as I have already submitted, is not likely to **root out perjury which is rampant.** This is based upon other considerations. It may be that the man is serving his party or his group. It may be his desire for money. It may be his desire to succumb to influences and certainly those cases will not be either discouraged or prevented by this procedure.

The next thing I wish to urge is that these powers which are given to the Court, if compared with the existing procedure, serve very little purpose. It was clearly pointed out by hon. Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava yesterday that the question of 'his expeditious way of dealing with the man who has committed the offence does not materialise at all, and the purpose is not achieved at all. What happens then? Formerly, there used to be an enquiry under section 476 and then an appeal and then some proceedings against the man were taken after a finding was reached by the Court sending it up for prosecution. But now, even the procedure contemplated says that when there is an appeal against the original matter, the matter will again lie over and you know the present provision is to cover also civil cases. When proceedings are launched against the witness of a particular party—it may be one side or the other—who has come to the Court to support, and

[Shri Raghavachari]

then if the witness gives false evidence and thus exposes his neck, do you think that there will not be an appeal against that decision? Even if there is no substance, I am sure an appeal will be filed and we know the ways of the Court: it takes months, and if it is the civil Court, years. Therefore, this expeditious procedure anticipated to prevent this perjury, as I said, will not be realised.

The next thing is, the Home Minister does not want even to give an opportunity to the witness proceeded against to be heard. The Home Minister said, what was there to be heard? All the depositions and the two statements are there. One of them is false if the other is correct. What more should the man be expected to say? I say that opportunity should be given to the man; let him say what he has to say. Then, you can reject it if necessary. So, I think it is one of the fundamental principles of natural justice that a man, before he is condemned, must be heard, and if that is not to be done, I think it will be dangerous to the society.

Another aspect was pointed out yesterday, particularly about section 90. They said very little change is required under that provision, but I am not able to see why the Government persists in not considering it. I shall just read the provision appearing at pages 24-25:

"Civil, Revenue or Criminal Court is of opinion that any person appearing before it as a witness has intentionally given false evidence in any stage of the judicial proceeding or has intentionally fabricated false evidence".

So, practically everything required to be proved to convict a man and the Court has to make up its mind upon all of them. The clause further says:

"It is expedient that such witness should be prosecuted, for the offence which appears to have

been committed by him, the Court shall," etc.

The word "appears to have been committed by him" appear later, while the earlier provisions say "is of opinion that... intentionally given false evidence," etc.

Shri Venkataraman: The Court is of opinion. It is not a finding. If I may be permitted to explain, I shall do it.

Shri Raghavachari: I agree. "It is of opinion." So, the Court is of opinion that he has intentionally committed an offence at the time of writing the judgment, and later, "it appears that he has committed the offence." It is most absurd. These two must be consistent. If the Court is of opinion that he has intentionally committed it and later on says that he appears to have committed it; is it not inconsistent? "Appears" must come earlier and "opinion" must come later. That would be something appealing to reason. I am not finding fault, but I would say that you want to stick to it and say that the whole thing has been provided for. You think that it is now sacrosanct and you do not want to change. That is the whole point.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava also pointed out that we might permit sub-clause (6) to remain as it is. It is a safety valve or door that Government has provided: that no action shall be taken, and there is an end of it. There is no more bother about it. My submission is that the language requires to be carefully thought out and then amended. You should not insist upon your prestige and then spoil the language in the statute.

The next thing is, no appeal is provided. So, the suspicion seems to be that if an appeal is provided, that will go on endlessly, and therefore, there will be something for agitation and that therefore, there is no need for appeal. But the very section, as is now drafted, proposes that if an appeal is filed and the appeal, when decided upon, reverses

the judgment, then the other Courts must follow it up. Therefore, taking away this right of appeal from a person who should be prosecuted at an early stage, is not right. He must be given that right also.

Another point that I wish to submit is this. If you want to threaten every witness appearing in the Court by this kind of procedure, what would be the consequence? People who are prepared to come and speak false will always stick to it consistently and in the case of those people who would otherwise be truthful or willing to speak the truth, they might make a mistake now and then and such witnesses, because of this terrible weapon that you wield, will never appear before the court. Well, is that going to help the administration of justice or discourage some truthful witnesses to go before the court? The false people will persist consistently and the truthful people will hesitate to come. The only thing where you run the risk—I mean the Government—and in which we are all interested is to maintain law and order in the country. These independent witnesses, truthful witnesses, will think hundreds of times before they lend their names to come as witnesses before the investigating officer. You write down nothing and troubles arise later on. Therefore you should encourage truthful witnesses to come forward to give assistance in the administration of justice.

Then I come to clause 93, relating I think to section 488. The quantum of maintenance is invariably used in sections cases and in cases where some kind of pressure is to be applied on the husband for other purposes; they say you should give this maximum of Rs. 500 for maintenance. I think it is too much. It might possibly be thought, well, Rs. 200 is nothing; the cost of living has gone up; therefore it should be Rs. 500. I should think that Rs. 500 is too much and should be reduced.

An amendment was suggested by some friend "not exceeding Rs. 300". That should be sufficient.

Shri S. S. More: The husbands should not desert their wives.

Shri Raghavachari: The only difficulty will be that a wife who wants to be an instrument in the hands of other people will lodge a proceeding. That is also possible. Therefore Rs. 300 is enough and it does deter a husband. Rs. 500 is too much.

Then the only other thing is this.

I am glad and I wish to thank the Home Minister for having made at least this concession that after two months, a man will get out of this cramped atmosphere i.e. jail. That is something welcome. But the unfortunate thing is that this is only after the man appears before the Magistrate for hearing and there is no time-limit for that Stage. There also the man suffers. But the real trouble is, as our friends were submitting, there is no time-limit for the man rotting in jail during the course of the investigation. Remand every fourteen days. It may be extended and it goes on endlessly.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: It was six weeks from the time the accused appeared i.e. from the first remand and now sixty days from the date evidence is begun. It is going to be retrograde now.

Shri Raghavachari: So, we are concerned and the whole society is concerned with people in jail. They must not be unnecessarily kept in jail consistent with the desire for expeditious disposal of justice and therefore, if you exclude that portion of it, it will not really serve the purpose for which it is intended.

You know, Sir, why it is that people abscond. The complaint petition is made against many. Often other innocent people are added as accused and the investigation will be delayed for months and months. The poorer innocent people, or, the poorer accused people are unable to run away and are caught and

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put in jail. In anticipation of the richer absconding people coming in, these people must rot in jail for months and months. It is under these circumstances that this trouble and inconvenience is suffered by the other people. Why is it that the other people run away? It is because of the very merciful treatment in jail, I should say! They suffer all the inconveniences in jail. So many things happen. In one or two cases, I had to prosecute the police people themselves for having killed a man in jail by beating him. It is because of this bad treatment that people run away and when you charge-sheet them, they come and surrender themselves in the Court.

So, if you make the bail a little more liberal, I am sure investigations will be quicker. The accused will run away and you will get all materials and the matter will be disposed of often expeditiously. I submit that this desire for expeditious disposal must also weigh in the case of the period suffered by an accused in investigation stage to be counted from the date on which he is arrested.

As regards 529, that is all right.

Shri M. L. Agrawal: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, the amendments standing in my name are 334 and 335 to clause 93. In 336 I have proposed a new clause 93A. The main section 488 provides for maintenance to the wife and children and is applicable only when the wife or child has no means of subsistence and they are unable to maintain themselves. That does not confer any absolute right for an absolute quantum of maintenance. This section provides that the maintenance amount should be given to a wife or a child if there is nobody to look after him or her. Therefore, the Criminal Procedure Code comes to their help so that they may get some relief and the amount fixed in section 488 is Rs. 100 in the whole. Originally it was only Rs. 20. Then it was raised to Rs. 50 and then in 1923 it was raised to Rs. 100. Now,

after 31 years, we cannot raise it to the fabulous sum of Rs. 500 for all children and wives. I submit, Sir, nothing has happened in 1954 that should go for raising the sum. As my learned friend Mr. Raghavachari suggested, these provisions are liable to be misused and to black mailing and therefore I submit that the amendment by which it is sought to be increased to Rs. 500 is quite uncalled for. This present sum has remained in the statute for over 31 years. As the hon. the Home Minister has said several times that he did not like any amendments to such clauses as have stood the test of time, I can very well claim, Sir, that this sum also has stood the test of time and I do not see on what grounds this increase is sought to be made.

The value of Rs. 100 has not increased from 1953 to 1954. The amount was fixed at Rs. 100 in 1923 and has remained so during the worst times of inflation, and now there is no particular reason in 1954 why it should be raised. Our incomes have not increased five-fold that we should raise it five times. Sir, I would submit that there is very great tightness in the money market and the maximum of Rs. 100 is more than sufficient. As a concession, my amendment seeks to raise it by Rs. 50. Left to myself, I would have left the clause as it is; but since the question of raising the limit has come up, I would raise it to Rs. 150. That is more than sufficient.

Then the second point which I want to raise by my amendment number 335 is this. It is provided in this section that this sum of Rs. 100 would be awarded in the whole. I think the words "in the whole" are ambiguous and if my impression is correct, that has led to some different views by different High Courts. Some people take it that "in the whole" means that it should be given to all the people, although it is not so. There are only few who are in favour of this view, but still the ambiguity is there. Therefore, I want that these words "in the whole" should be deleted because they do not serve any

[श्री आर० डी० मिश्र]

नहीं हैं कि कोई कार्यवाही की जाए। जस्टिस ब्युमान्ट ने, जो बम्बई हाई कोर्ट के चीफ जस्टिस थे एक रूलिंग दी कि ऐसे गवाहों के खिलाफ कार्यवाही करना ठीक नहीं है। उनकी रूलिंग के शब्द इस प्रकार हैं:

This is a case reported under 43, Cr. L.j. 167 (Bom.). There Justice Beaumont says:

"No doubt, a man making a statement on oath before a Magistrate under section 164, Cr. P. C. should speak the truth but if he does not, the least he can do is to tell the truth when subsequently he goes in the witness box. To prosecute a man who has resiled from a false statement made under section 164, is encourage him in the belief that it pays to tell a lie and stick to it. It is far better that a man should escape punishment for having made a false statement under section 164 than that he should be induced to believe that it is to his interest, however false the statement may have been to adhere to it, and thereby save himself from prosecution. The danger to such a course leading to conviction of innocent persons is too great to be risked".

यह फैसला उन्होंने दिया। इसी तरीके पर जब मद्रास हाई कोर्ट के सामने एक कंस पहुंचा तो उस गद्दास कंस में जो कि क्रिमिनल ला जर्नल सन् १९४६ की रिपोर्ट में दिया हुआ है, इस रूलिंग को कोर्ट कर के हाईकोर्ट ने कहा कि ऐसी बातों पर परजरी कंस नहीं चलना चाहिए। इलाहाबाद हाईकोर्ट, कलकत्ता हाईकोर्ट की तमाम रूलिंग्स मौजूद हैं, उन्होंने दफा ४७६ के मुताबिक यह तय किया कि:

"It is not expedient in the interests of justice to prosecute the man."

जब यह शब्द आपकी इस दफा में मौजूद हैं जिन शब्दों को कोर्ट कर के हाई कोर्टों ने लाओ

कोर्ट्स को इजाजत नहीं दी कि वह किसी क्रिम का इस्तगसा दायर करें, और जिस का नतीजा यह हुआ कि आज तमाम जगहों पर भूट का बोलबाला है और अदालतें कुछ कार्यवाही नहीं कर सकती हैं, तो हमारा काम यह था कि जिन लफ्जों की वजह से हाई कोर्टों ने दर्श की तमाम अदालतों में कार्यवाही करने में रुकावट डाली, उन शब्दों को दफा ४७६ से निकाल देना चाहिए था। अगर यह यकीन हो जाए कि किसी शख्स ने कुछ भूट बोला है अदालत की राय में, तो इस्तगसा उसके खिलाफ दायर हो जाना चाहिए और तहकीकात होने के बाद उसको सजा हो जानी चाहिए। उसमें यह नहीं लिखना चाहिए:

"It is not expedient in the interests of justice."

इन शब्दों का लिखना ही जो है वह रास्ते में रुकावट डालने वाला है। तो मेरा कहना यह है कि होम मिनिस्ट्री को यह चाहिए था कि जब वह दफा ४७६ पर गौर कर रही थी तो उसको इन शब्दों को निकाल देना चाहिए था। इसके बजाय उसने सोचा क्या? यह सोचा कि जो इन्क्वायरी होती है उससे ऐसी गड़बड़ी हो रही है। लोग अदालतों में चले जाते हैं, इन्क्वायरी में गवाह पेश करते हैं, उन से जिरह करते हैं इस वजह से अदालतों को भूट बोलने वालों के खिलाफ इस्तगसा देने में दूर होती है उनका यह सोचना गलत है। दफा ४७६ में 'इन्क्वायरी' लफ्ज दो जगह इस्तेमाल हुआ है। जहां वह पहले इस्तेमाल होता है तो वह इस प्रकार है:

"When any Civil, Revenue or Criminal Court is, whether on application made to it in this behalf or otherwise, of opinion that it is expedient in the interests of justice that an inquiry should be made into any offence referred to in section 195, sub-section (1), clause (b) or clause (c) such Court may,"

यह 'इन्क्वायरी' शब्द जो है वह स्थिर करता है किमटमेट प्रोसीजिंग्स के लिए क्वाथिक जो १९२,

१९४ और १९५ के कंसेज हैं वह ट्रायबल बाई सेशन कोर्ट्स हैं। कोई भी अदालत या मैजिस्ट्रेट जब यह तय करे कि इस शस्त्र ने भेंट बोला है और भूटा एविडेंस दिया है और वह ट्रायबल बाई सेशन कोर्ट है तो उसको ऐसे मैजिस्ट्रेट के पास इस्तगासा भेजना होगा जो उसे सेशन भेज सके। सेशन कोर्ट उस की कारिग-जेन्स नहीं ले सकता है इसलिए वह मैजिस्ट्रेट की अदालत को कमिटमेंट प्रोसीडिंग्स और इन्क्वायरी के लिए भेज देगा। कमिटल मैजिस्ट्रेट की राय में अगर जुर्म बन गया है तो वह तमाम कागजात को इकट्ठा कर के उस केस को कमिट कर देगा। यह पहला शब्द 'इन्क्वायरी' तो कमिटल प्रोसीडिंग्स के लिए आया है और उसके बाद जो दूसरा शब्द 'इन्क्वायरी' का है:

"The Sessions Court may, after such preliminary inquiry, any, as it thinks, necessary..... signed by the presiding officer of the Court."

इसमें इन्क्वायरी शब्द आया है वह उस अदालत के लिए आया जो भेंट बोलने वाले गवाह के खिलाफ इस्तगासा दिए जाने से पहले इसकी इन्क्वायरी या जांच करे कि इस्तगासा दिया जाए या नहीं परन्तु यह प्रिलिमिनरी इन्क्वायरी लाजमी नहीं है। अदालत जिस तरीके पर चाहे इन्क्वायरी करे। यह प्रिलिमिनरी इन्क्वायरी कोई बाईडिंग नहीं है। कोई जरूरत नहीं है। अगर अदालत शहादत सुन कर के इस नतीजे पर पहुंच गई है कि किसी इन्क्वायरी की जरूरत नहीं है कि इन्क्वायरी की जाए। लेकिन हां, इतना जरूर जरूरी है कि जिस शस्त्र के मुताबिक आप यह कहें कि इसने भेंट बोला है उस से आप कहें तो सही कि दंडा, तुम ने भेंट बोला है, तुम्हारा चालान होने वाला है। जब अदालत फौसला लिखती है तो अपने खयाल में बैठ कर, अपनी धुन में बैठ कर लिखती है। अगर उसे डिफेंस का सबूत अच्छा लगा तो डिफेंस के गवाह सच्चे और मुस्तगीस का सबूत भूटा, और अगर उसका भूकाब प्रोसीक्यूशन के सबूत की तरफ हो गया तो प्रोसीक्यूशन का सबूत सच्चा और डिफेंस के गवाह भूटा। यह

एक खयाल होता है, एक विचार होता है जिसके मुताबिक अदालत का फौसला लिखते समय दिमाग चलता है। अगर कोई बात ऐसी है जो उस को सोचनी चाहिए थी परन्तु वह न सोची और बगैर उसको सोचे हुए इस नतीजे पर पहुंचे कि सबूत या सफाई का यह गवाह भूटा है, तो गवाह को भी मौका देना चाहिए कि वह अदालत को बताने कि उस ने भेंट नहीं कहा है। वह कहे कि मैं ने भेंट नहीं बोला है, मैं ने तो यह बात सच कही थी परन्तु अदालत ने इस बात पर गौर नहीं किया और अगर वह उस पर विचार करे तो बयान भूटा नहीं मालूम पहुंचा और वह बात अदालत की समझ में आ जाए तो अदालत अपनी गलती को सही कर लेगी।

यहां पर आप गवाहों को यह मौका नहीं देते हैं, यह मौका देना बहुत जरूरी है। आजकल तो अगर अदालत चाहे तो उस गवाह की सफाई में अगर शहादत लेनी है तो शहादत ले सकती है। लेकिन अब आप इस इन्क्वायरी को खत्म करना चाहते हैं। अगर आप यह मानते हैं कि प्रिलिमिनरी इन्क्वायरी खत्म की जाए तो आप को नई दफा के बनाने की कोई जरूरत नहीं है। दफा ४४५ में लिखा हुआ है after such preliminary inquiry, if any, as it thinks necessary आप इन शब्दों को निकाल दें परन्तु मेरे कहने का मतलब आपसे यह है कि गवाह को हीरॉरिंग का मौका जरूर दिया जाना चाहिए और अगर ऐसा न किया गया तो बड़ी गड़बड़ हो जाएगी। इस सिलसिले में मैं आपको आप बीती सुनाना चाहता हूं कि अदालत किस तरीके से कार्य-वाहियां करती है और अगर अदालतों को मौका न दिया गया अपनी गलतियों को दुरुस्त करने का तो बड़ा भारी जुल्म भी हो सकता है। यह एक क्रिसा है जो कि मेरे साथ ही घटा है मेरे वकालत करने के दौरान में। एक जर्मंदार था और उसके ऊपर कुछ मालगुजारी २४ या २५ रुपए बाकी थी। तहसीलदार ने मालगुजारी वसूल करने के लिए उसके वारंट जारी कर दिए। जिस तहसील में वह जर्मंदार रहता था, वह दूसरी तहसील थी और उस तहसीलदार को कोई हक

[श्री आर० डी० मिश्र]

नहीं था उसके वारंट जारी करने का। यह काम तहसीलदार खुर्ज का था। उसने वारंट जारी कर के चपरासी को दूँ दिए चपरासी वारंट लेकर दूसरी तहसील में उसके गांव गए। जब वह उस जमींदार के घर पहुंचे तो उन्हें वह जमींदार घर पर नहीं मिला। वह कहीं और गया हुआ था। उसका लड़का १२, १३ साल का घर पर था। चपरासियों ने उस लड़के को ही गिरफ्तार कर लिया और १८ मील उसको गांव से पैदल घसीटते घसीटते लाकर तहसीलदार की अदालत में जा हाजिर किया। उसकी मां ने उस चपरासी को बहुत कहा कि आप इस लड़के को क्यों गिरफ्तार करते हो और इसको छोड़ दो पर उन्होंने उसकी एक भी न मानी। उसकी मां ने तब इस पर अपना एक आदमी उस लड़के के पीछे भेज दिया। अदालत में पेश होने के बाद जब लड़के के कुछ सम्बन्धियों ने तहसीलदार साहब से उसको छोड़ देने का कहा तो उन्होंने कहा कि जब तक मालगुजारी बसूल नहीं हो जाती तब तक इसको छोड़ा नहीं जा सकता। शाम के कोई सात बजे थे जब कि वे लोग मेरे पास आए और उन्होंने मुझे सारा किस्सा सुनाया और कहा कि आप एक बड़े आदमी हैं मुमीकन हैं आप की बात चल जाए। मैं उनके साथ चला गया और जा कर मैंने वकालतनामा लिखा और उसके बाद तहसीलदार से उस लड़के को छोड़ देने को कहा। उन्होंने जवाब दिया कि जब तक मालगुजारी बसूल नहीं हो जाती तब तक इस लड़के को छोड़ा नहीं जा सकता। मेरे इतना कहने पर कि यह लड़का नाबालिग है और बेकसूर भी, उन्होंने एक भी न मानी। मेरे पास अब इसके सिवाय और कोई चारा नहीं था कि क्या जमा करवा दिया जाए। इस पर तहसीलदार साहब ने हुक्म दिया कि लड़का जमानत पर छोड़ दिया जाए। उन्होंने कहा कि क्योंकि आप ने वकालतनामा लगाया है और क्या जमा किया है इस लिए लड़के को जमानत पर रिहा किया जा रहा है। जब मैंने ट्रिब्यरी चालान भरा तो मैं ने उसमें यह साफ लिख दिया कि वह क्या बहुत तहसीलदार साहब दाखिल करवाया

जा रहा है। क्योंकि मुझे शक था कि कहीं तहसीलदार साहब इन कागजात को बदल न दें या कुछ और न कर दें। लड़के को दूसरे दिन उसका बाप आ कर ले गया। उसके पिता ने एक रॉगफुल कन्फाइनमेंट का मुकदमा खुर्जा तहसील के एस० डी० ओ० की अदालत में दाखिल कर दिया। एस० डी० ओ० ने उस मुकदमे को स्थायित्व कर दिया। दो तीन महीने के बाद वह मुकदमा सेशन जज के वहां गया। सेशन जज ने भी स्थायित्व कर दिया। अब वह हाई कोर्ट में गया। वहां पर हाई कोर्ट के जज ने लिखा कि बड़ा जुल्म हुआ है और उसने इस्तगसा स्थायित्व करने का हुक्म रद कर दिया और इस मुकदमे को वापस भेज दिया। वापसी पर यह मुकदमा डिप्टी क्लर्क के सामने पेश हुआ। कागजात मंगाए गए। गवाह तलब किए गए। क्योंकि वकालतनामा मंरा था और स्पष्ट भी मैंने जमा करवाए थे इसलिए मेरे नाम पर भी सम्मन जारी हो गए वहीं सयत गवाह के। जब मुकदमा पेश हुआ तो मैं ने अपनी गवाही में कहा जो सब कुछ रिकार्ड पर था कि वकालतनामा मंरा है और क्या भी मैं ने जमा करवाया है इत्यादि इत्यादि। उसके बाद मुझ पर जिरह की गई और पूछा गया कि आप कांग्स हैं। मैंने कहा जी हां। आप कांग्स के प्रेजिडेंट भी हैं। मैंने कहा जी हां। आपको १९२९ और फिर १९३० में इतने लम्बे अर्स की सजा हुई थी। मैं ने कहा जी हां। क्या कांग्स का उसूल है कि लगान न दिया जाए? अदालत ने कहा कितनी फिजूल बातें हैं मुकदमे से इनका क्या ताल्लुक जो ऐसी बातें जिरह में पड़ते हो। इस पर दूसरे पक्ष ने कहा कि यह कांग्स के आदमी हैं, कांग्स ने लगान बन्दी का आन्दोलन चलाया था इसलिए पछना जरूरी है अदालत ने कहा कि इन बातों का इस मुकदमे से क्या सम्बन्ध है। यह मुकदमा तो रॉगफुल कन्फाइनमेंट के बारे में है और हमें यह दर्जना है कि क्या मुरीजों ने मुल्तगीस के लड़के को रॉगफुली कन्फाइन किया है या नहीं। मुकदमे की सुनवाई खत्म हो गई और मैं अपने घर चला आया। आखिर में जजमेंट

लिखा उस कोर्ट ने कि यह मुकदमा भूटा है। उसने लिखा कि मिश्र साहब जो इस मुकदमे में सबसे बड़े गवाह हैं कांग्रेसी हैं और कांग्रेस का उसूल है नान पैमेंट आफ रेंट इसीलए उन्होंने ही यह भूटा मुकदमा बना कर चलाया है। जिस वक्त वह फैसला मरे सामने आया तो मैं बड़ा तलमलाया। मरे उस डिप्टी क्लकटर के साथ अच्छे ताल्लुकात थे, बार में होने के नाते। जब मैं ने उससे इस मुकदमे के बारे में निजी रूप में पूछा तो उसने कहा कि हम सरकारी मुलाजिम हैं और हम ऐसा कोई काम नहीं कर सकते जिससे गवर्नमेंट को मालगुजारी बसूल करने में कोई बाधा पड़े। उसने अपने फैसले में यह भी लिख दिया था कि मेरा डिप्लोमा भी जब्त कर लिया जाए। जब मैं ने उससे पूछा कि आप ने मेरा डिप्लोमा जब्त करने के बारे में क्या लिखा तो उसने जवाब दिया कि अगर मैं ऐसा न लिखता तो मेरा फैसला कुछ नहीं था। इससे मुझे यकीन हो गया कि अंग्रेजी अदालतों में इसफा होने वाला नहीं है। मैं ने कहा कि जब स्वराज्य आएगा तो सब बातें ठीक हो जाएंगी। इसके बाद उस लड़के के बाप ने चपरासियों और तहसीलदार के खिलाफ अदालत दीवानी में लड़के को हम्स बेजा में रखने और मुआवजा पाने का एक दावा दायर कर दिया। वह अदालत दीवानी से डिफ्री हुआ—मेरी गवाही सच्ची मानी गई। इस मुकदमे की अपील हाई कोर्ट में की गई और उसमें तहसीलदार को छोड़ दिया परन्तु चपरासियों पर डिफ्री रही। हाई कोर्ट से डिफ्री कायम रही और आज तक डिप्टी क्लकटर को या किसी और को यह साहस नहीं हुआ कि डिप्लोमा के बारे में कोई नोटिस भी जारी कर सके।

मैं समझता हूँ कि एक मौका मुलाजिम को जरूर देना चाहिए कि जहाँ पर अदालतें चलती हैं वहाँ पर मौका मिले मुन्जिम को कि वह अपील कर के ऊंची कोर्ट में जा कर उस गलती को दुरुस्त करा सके। तो मेरा कहना यह है कि इस प्रीलिमिनरी इन्क्वायरी का जहाँ तक संबंध है उसके ४७५ में से शब्द निकाल देने चाहिए थे परन्तु उसके बाद अपील करने का राइट रहने

देना चाहिए था। अब तक ४७५ दफा के मुताबिक इस्तगसा देने में यह शर्त थी कि

It is expedient in the interests of Justice.

लेकिन अब आप ने ४७५अ में लिखा है :

“for the eradication of the evils of perjury and fabrication of false evidence and in the interests of justice, it is expedient that such witness should be prosecuted for the offence.”

तो आप ने उसमें एक और शोशा जोड़ दिया है और आगे चल कर अदालतें कहेगी जैसा कि काटजू साहब ने अपने नोट में लिखा है। जब फैसला लिखा जाएगा उस वक्त वह लिखेगी कि जब तक जनता में सोशल कॉन्शेंस नहीं आती तब तक परजरी दूर नहीं हो सकती इसलिए गवाह पर मुकदमा चलाना न्याय के हित में नहीं है।

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: This will be an issue in the case: whether it is for eradication of the evil of perjury, cum fabrication of false evidence.

श्री आर० डी० मिश्र: हमारा डा० काटजू साहब ने खुद ही यह जो ग्रुप सी है उसमें सफाह २२ पैरा ८ में लिख दिया है :

“I think this evil must be checked. It is of course, a matter for public opinion to make people feel that giving false evidence in Court is anti-social and even a sinful act, but public conscience will take time to awaken”.

जब उनकी खुद यही राय है तो यही कोर्ट्स लिखेंगी। आप जीस्टस महाजन का फैसला देखें या दूसरी अदालतों का फैसला देखें वह यही कहेगी कि जबतक जनता सच बोलना नहीं सीखती इस तरह के प्रोसीक्यूशन से कोई फायदा नहीं। तो आपने ये शब्द क्यों जोड़े। ऐसा करके आपने अदालतों के हाथ में एक चीज और दे दी। आपको ये शब्द निकाल देने चाहिए। आपको लिखना चाहिए कि अगर किसी आदमी ने

[श्री आर० डी० मिश्र]

इरादतन भूट बोला है तो उसने आफेंस किया। जैसे कि अगर कोई बिला एब्ब किसी की चीज चठा लेता है तो वह जर्म करता है इसी प्रकार जो भूटी गवाही देता है वह भी जर्म करता है। हो सकता है कि किसी अदालत की राय हो कि गवाह ने भूट बोला है उस पर मुकदमा चल परन्तु आप इंटरस्ट आफ जस्टिस और इरंडी-केशन आफ परजरी की बात क्यों जाड़ते हैं। अगर आप ईमानदारी से चाहते हैं कि देश में परजरी न रहे तो आपको इन सारे शब्दों को निकाल देना चाहिए। इसीलिए मैंने अपना अमेंडमेंट नम्बर ५२५ रखा है। उसकी यही मंशा है कि इन शब्दों को खत्म कर दिया जाए। अगर अदालत की राय होगी तो वह मुकदमा चलाएगी। अगर उसकी राय नहीं होगी तब तो मुकदमा चल ही कैसे सकता है। अगर मुकदमा चलाना इन दी इंटरस्ट आफ जस्टिस न होगा तो वह राय ही क्यों देगी। लेकिन आपने एक और बेकार की चीज रख दी है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि पहले तो अदालतों को सिर्फ यह लिखना पड़ता था कि "इन माई ओपीनियन इट इज इन दी इंटरस्ट आफ जस्टिस टूट दी एक्ज्यूट शूड बी प्रासीक्यूटेड"। अगर कोई अदालत ऐसा नहीं लिखती थी तो जमर की अदालत उसके फेंसले को उठा कर फेंक देती थी कि तुमने अपनी राय तो लिखी ही नहीं। लेकिन आपने अब यह बात और बढ़ा दी है कि "दी कोर्ट शॉल रिकार्ड ए फाईंडिंग टू टूट इफेक्ट, स्टैटिंग इट्स रीजन्स द्यार-आफ"। इसके मानी यह है कि अदालत सिर्फ यही नहीं लिखेगी जैसे कि मैंने ऊपर बतलाया है :

"The Court is of opinion that it is expedient in the interests of justice and for the eradication of perjury that the accused should be prosecuted."

बल्कि उसको अपनी फाईंडिंग की वजह

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: The Court must give a finding that it is

necessary for the eradication of perjury and fabrication of false evidence and in the interests of justice.

Shri R. D. Misra: Yes Sir, the Court must record a finding stating therein the reasons thereof in addition to its opinion.

अब अदालत को रीजन्स लिखने पड़ेंगे। अगर हाईकोर्ट का जज या सेशन जज यह समझता है कि गवाह ने भूट बोला है तो उसको उस पर अपनी फाईंडिंग देनी पड़ेगी और वजह त लिखने होंगे और वह फाईंडिंग मीजस्ट्रेट के सामने जाएगी। अब जब हाईकोर्ट के जज ने या सेशन जज ने रीजन्स दिए हैं तो कौन ऐसा मीजस्ट्रेट होगा जो उनके खिलाफ जाने की हिम्मत करेगा और उनके खिलाफ अपने रीजन्स देगा। इसका नतीजा यह होगा कि हर आदमी सजा पा जाएगा। अब फर्ज कीजिए कि किसी मीजस्ट्रेट के सामने हाईकोर्ट का यह फाईंडिंग जाता है और वह उससे एंग्री नहीं करता और दफा २०३ में उसको खारिज कर देता है और लिखता है कि मैं हाईकोर्ट के फाईंडिंग से एंग्री नहीं करता, मुलाजिम ने परजरी का आफेंस नहीं किया है, और वह उसको डिस्चार्ज कर देता है, अब स्थान कीजिए कि ऐसी हालत में हाईकोर्ट के जज की या सेशन जज की क्या पोजीशन रहती है, अगर मीजस्ट्रेट यह लिख देता है कि उनके दिए हुए रीजन्स ठीक नहीं हैं और जज साहब गलती कर गए हैं, और मैं जो रीजन्स देता हूँ वह ठीक हैं। और मीजस्ट्रेट का फेंसला फाइनल होगा। तो इस तरह से कंट्रीडक्टरी जजमेंट दिए जाएंगे। इसीलिए मैं यह कहता हूँ कि फाईंडिंग देने की बात बिल्कुल गलत है। दूसरे आप अपील का मौका नहीं दे रहे हैं। पहले ४४५ में यह अपील का हक था। आप क्यों यह हानून बना कर इस हक को छीन रहे हैं। क्या नुकसान होता था अगर अपील का हक दे दिया जाता। इसलिये मैंने अमेंडमेंट ५२६ दिया है इसलिये कि सबक्लाज ३ निकाल दिया जाय और अपील का मौका रहने दिया जाय।

तीसरा मेरा अमेंडमेंट है नम्बर ५२०। आप कहते हैं कि अगर उस मुकदमे की जिसमें

सं यह मुकदमा पढ़ा हो अपील हो जाय तो मजिस्ट्रेट साहब को चाहिये कि उस कार्यवाही को रोक दें। अब मैं आपसे कहता हूँ कि एक मुकदमा हुआ उसमें एक्यूज्ड छूट गया लेकिन मजिस्ट्रेट साहब ने लिख दिया कि डिफेंस के गवाह बिल्कुल भ्रूट हैं और उन पर अदालत ने मुकदमा दायर कर दिया या अगर मुल्जिम छूट गया और मुस्तगीस के गवाहों के लिये अदालत ने लिख दिया कि वह भ्रूट हैं तो ऐसी सूरत में कौन अपील करेगा। जिस आदमी के खिलाफ आप परजरी का मुकदमा चलाना चाहते हैं उसको यह हक नहीं देते कि वह अपील कर सके। लेकिन एक्यूज्ड और कम्प्लेनंट को यह राइट है कि वह अपील करे तो मुकदमा रोका जाय। यह तो कुछ समझ में नहीं आता। इसलिये मेरा कहना यह है कि चाहे मुटई अपील करे, चाहे मुद्रायलहे अपील करे, चाहे मुल्जिम अपील करे, फिर भी उस आदमी को कि जिसके खिलाफ पञ्चरी का चार्ज लगाया गया है अपील का मौका देना चाहिये, और अगर वह अपील फाइल कर दे तो मुकदमा उस वक्त तक रुका रहना चाहिये जब तक कि अपील का फौसला न हो जाय। हाँ, आप अपील की अदालतों को यह हिदायत कर सकते हैं कि अगर इस तरह की अपील आवे तो उसको जल्दी फौसला कर दें ताकि मुकदमा जल्दी लें हो सके। यही मैं ने अपने अमेंडमेंट नम्बर ४३० में कहा है कि एंग्रीव्ड पार्टी को अपील का मौका देना चाहिये।

अगर हमारे होम मिनिस्टर साहब यह चाहते हैं कि इस देश से परजरी दूर हो जाय तो मैं ने तजवीज दी है अगर उन्हें वह मानेंगे तो मुझे उम्मीद है कि परजरी दूर हो जायगी। लेकिन अगर आप चाहें कि अपील का हक न दें और बेकार की बातें दफात में रख कर गरीबों का गला घोटना चाहें, जैसा कि दफा ४७९ में किया गया है तो यह परजरी रुकने वाली नहीं है।

फिर आप कहते हैं कि जो इस तरह के आप मुकदमे लाते हैं उन पर दफात ४७६ से ४७९ लागू नहीं होंगी। यह दफा लागू होगी

सिर्फ उन पर जो १९३, १९४ और १९५ में कैसब होंगे। उन पर लागू नहीं होगी जो फौजरी के कैसब या दूसरे कैसब होंगे जो १९५ में दिये हुए हैं।

इसके बाद आप दूसरे क्लॉज ९९ को। डिप्टी स्पेक्लर महादय, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे क्रिमिनल प्रोसीज्योर कोड में दफा ४५७ मौजूद है। अगर आप दफा ४५७ को पढ़ेंगे तो आप दूसरे कि उसमें लिखा हुआ है :

"Except as provided in section 480 and 485, no Judge of a Criminal Court or Magistrate..... shall try any person for any offence referred to in section 195, when such offence is committed before himself or in contempt of his authority, or is brought under his notice as such Judge or Magistrate in the course of a judicial proceedings."

इसका मतलब यह है कि कोई अदालत ४५० और ४५५ को छोड़ कर बाकी कोई जुर्रम जो दफा १९५ में आता है उसका कागनीजेंस लेकर उसको स्वयं ट्राई नहीं कर सकती है। आप दूसरे कि जो क्लॉज ९९ में दफा ४५५ ए रखी गयी है अगर इसके मतहत १७२ का जुर्रम हो गया तो वह ४५० और ४५५ में नहीं आता। आपने ४५७ को माडीफाई नहीं किया है, आपने उसमें कोई तरमीम नहीं की है। जब तक ४५७ मौजूद है कोई कोर्ट १७२ का मुकदमा नहीं कर सकती है। और इस अमेंडमेंट के जरिये जो आप अख्तियारात दे रहे हैं वह बिल्कुल गलत है और आउट ऑफ आर्डर है।

दूसरी बात मुझे यह कहनी है कि अगर सम्मन जारी होने के बाद कोई गवाह हाजिर नहीं होता है तो आपने उसके खिलाफ कार्यवाही करने के अदालत को अख्तियारात दिये हैं। जबतक फौजदारी के मुताबिक अगर कोई शख्स सम्मन जारी करने पर नहीं आता तो उसके लिए वारंट जारी किया जाता है। वारंट जारी करने के बाद उसका बांड लिया जाता है। और अगर बांड लेने पर भी वह न आवे तो उसका बांड

[श्री आर० डी० मिश्र]

जबत कर लिया जाता है। जैसी कि भानुदास के सामने हाजिर होने की बात दफा १६० आप्ता फौजदारी में मौजूद है वैसे दफा यहां कोई नहीं है। यहां तो आप यही कर सकते हैं कि अगर समन पर कोई न आवे तो वारंट जारी किया जाय। उसके लिये यह लीगली बाइंडिंग नहीं है कि वह हाजिर हो। अगर वारंट पर भी न आवे तो आप उसका बांड जप्त कर सकते हैं। अगर किसी आदमी का बांड भी जब्त कर लिया जाय और उसको बाद में सजा भी दी जाय तो यह तो उस पर एक जुर्म के लिए दंड सजायें हो जायंगी जो कि नहीं किया जा सकता है। इस तरह की दफा रखना बिल्कुल गलत है। दफा ४५७ के होते हुए आप ऐसा संकशन नहीं रख सकते हैं। इसलिये मैंने अपना अमेंडमेंट ४३१ रखा है कि अगर कोई गवाह अदालत के सम्मन पर अमदन नहीं आया है और अदालत ऐसा समझती है कि उसके लिये हाजिर होना लीगली बाइंडिंग है तो उसके ऊपर १९२ दफा में मुकदमा दायर किया जा सकता है उसको दूसरी अदालत में जा कर सजा हो जायगी। यह ठीक नहीं है कि वही अदालत सजा कर दे। यह तो दफा ४५७ के बिल्कुल खिलाफ है।

अब इसके बाद क्लॉक ६३ में आप दसिंगे पि सौ रुपये की जगह पांच सौ कर दिया गया है। आप अन्दाजा कीजिये कि हर शख्स अपनी बीबी को ५०० रुपये कैसे दे सकता है। यह तो बही दे सकता है जिसकी तनखाह १००० रुपये हो।

ऐसे एक हजार रुपये की तनखाह वाले कितने मुलाजिम आपकी गवर्नमेंट में हैं, कितने दंड के अन्दर ऐसे आदमी हैं जिन की हजार रुपये की आमदनी है। स्वी अद्वीगनी कहलाती है, आप हिस्से की साथी कहलाती है। मतलब यह कि अगर पति की आमदनी हजार रुपये मासिक है तो वह पांच सौ की रिम्सेदार है और अगर पचास रुपये उसके पति की आमदनी है तो पच्चीस रुपये की

वह हकदार है। बच्चे भी बीबी के साथ हैं। बीबी प्लस बच्चे एक बात तभी तो पूछा जाता है कि तुम्हारे बालबच्चे अच्छे हैं, उसमें बीबी और बच्चे सब आजाते हैं। यह जो आपने पांच सौ रुपये की बात रखी है उसके घटाने की बात तो शायद डाक्टर साहब न मानें, लेकिन मैंने उस सम्बन्ध में अपने अमेंडमेंट में यह सुझाया है :

"but in no case the amount shall exceed fifty per cent. of the income of the husband."

जो इसबैंड की आमदनी हो उसकी आमदनी के पचास फीसदी से ज्यादा किसी हालत में नहीं होना चाहिये। अगर आदमी की आमदनी हजार रुपये है तो बीबी पांच सौ ले और आठ सौ रुपये है तो चार सौ रुपये ले; लेकिन फर्ज कीजिये कि अगर एक मिडिल क्लास क्लर्क, जिसकी आमदनी केवल पचास रुपये माहवार है और वह अपनी बीबी को दिक करता है या तंग करता है और बीबी अलग हो गयी तो ठीक है उसकी बीबी को मॉर्टनेंस एलाउन्स मिलना चाहिये लेकिन इसके यह माने नहीं कि आप मीजस्ट्रेट को ऐसा अलिखतार दे दें कि एक क्लर्क जिसकी आमदनी ५५ रुपये माहवार है उसको वह आर्डर दे कि वह अपनी बीबी को पांच सौ रुपये दे और न देने पर डिग्री हो जाय। वह बेचारा गरीब कहां से इतने रुपये जुटा सकता है। इसकी मर कब्र में एक मिसाल मौजूद है। एक बड़े लम्बे-खाई जमींदार थे उन के ऊपर बीबी को मॉर्टनेंस एलाउन्स दिलाने के लिये डिग्री होगई। पैसा उनके पास है नहीं, जमींदारी जप्त होगयी, वह बेचारे डिग्री से बचने के लिये हरिद्वार और दूसरी दूसरी जगहों पर मार फिरते हैं। पैसा कहीं से मिलता नहीं, बीबी को कहां से लायें। बीबी के डर के मार हरिद्वार वगैरह धूमते फिरते हैं। इसलिये आपको यह दसना बहुत जरूरी है कि पति की आमदनी क्या है और उससे मॉर्टनेंस अलाउन्स उसकी आमदनी को ध्यान में रखते

हुए दिलाया जाये और इसी चीज को मरदनजर रखते हुए मैंने अपना अर्मेंडमेंट दिया है कि पचास फीसदी आमदनी हसबैंड की बीवी ले सके, बच्चे ले सके, इसमें कोई हर नहीं है।

दूसरी बात जिसकी तरफ मैं हाउस का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ वह यह है कि मजिस्ट्रेट के आर्डर के खिलाफ कोई अपील नहीं है, हम देखते हैं कि हर आर्डर में अपील का प्राविजन है लेकिन मजिस्ट्रेट के इस आर्डर की कोई अपील नहीं है चाहे वह चार सौ कर दू या पांच सौ कर दू और गलत ही हुक्म दू दू। इसके विषय में हाईकोर्ट्स के जजों ने और दूसरे लोगों ने राय दी और कहा कि मर्टेनेन्स अलाउन्स का आर्डर अपीलबल होना चाहिये। अपने अर्मेंडमेंट नम्बर ६४७ में मैंने यह सुझाव रखा है कि अगर कोई आदमी मजिस्ट्रेट के मर्टेनेन्स अलाउन्स के आर्डर से एग्रीव्ड हो तो वह सेशन जज के वहाँ अपील दायर कर सके।

क्लाज ६४ के मुताल्लिक मैंने दो संशोधन रखे हैं। मेरा कहना यह है कि आजकल डकैतियाँ बहुत बढ़ रही हैं, वैसे होम मिनिस्टर साहब की बात मुझे पसन्द है कि साठ दिन के अन्दर मुकदमा फैसल हो जाये। उनका कहना है कि क्लेज की तहकीकात जल्द होनी चाहिये और ट्रायल जल्दी खत्म हो जाना चाहिये, मैं भी उनकी राय से सहमत हूँ, लेकिन तहकीकात उन मामलात में जल्दी पूरी हो सकती है जिनमें कि मुलाजिमों का नाम मालूम हो जैसे फ्लाने ने करल किया है, या फ्लाने शस्त्र ने रायट किया है और उन मामलात में जल्दी से तहकीकात करके भेज दू। लेकिन चोरी, डकैतियों और कांसपिरेंसीज के मामले होते हैं जिन में मुजरिमों का कुछ पता नहीं रहता और उनकी तहकीकात दुनियाँ का कोई भी थानेदार किसी एक मुदत के अन्दर नहीं कर सकता, हो सकता है कि दस वर्ष बाद मुलाजिम का पता जाकर लगे और तब उस

को सजा दिलावायी जाये। इसलिये ऐसे मामलात में तहकीकात की साठ दिन की मियाद मुकर्रर नहीं होनी चाहिये, क्योंकि हो सकता है कि उसमें देर लग जाय। मुलाजिमों का पता नहीं है, तमाम सबूत इकट्ठा करने पड़ेंगे। इसलिये जो लोग गिरफ्तारी से साठ दिन की मियाद रखने की बात कहते हैं वह ठीक नहीं है। इसके साथ ही आप ने कहा है कि साठ दिन की मुदत के भीतर जो मजिस्ट्रेटों द्वारा ट्रायबल मुकदमों खत्म न हों तो मुलाजिमों को जमानत पर छोड़ देना चाहिये, यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आयी यह मियाद बहुत कम है जब कि खास कर आज कल डकैतियाँ बढ़ रही हैं। दफा २६४, २६५, २६६ और ४०६ जो ट्रायबल बाई मजिस्ट्रेट्स हैं, इन मुकदमों में जैसे डाकू, मानसिंह, लाखनसिंह और दूसरे डाकू हैं उनके मुकदमों में बड़ी लम्बी चोड़ी गवाहियाँ गुजरेंगी और साठ दिन के भीतर उनका पूरा होजाना मुश्किल है। तो ऐसे खतरनाक डाकूओं को आप इस बिना छोड़ दें कि साठ दिन के अन्दर उनके क्लेज पूरे नहीं हुए, यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता और इसी को रोकने के लिये मैंने अपने संशोधन में कहा है कि दफा २६४, २६५ और ४०६ की गारण्ड पर मुलाजिमों को जमानत पर छोड़ने का मौका न दिया जाये लेकिन हाँ जैसे मेरे भाई कहते हैं कि कोई बंगुनाह आदमी पकड़ा जाये तो उनके लिये ४८७ में लिखा हुआ है कि अगर कोई प्राइमफेसी केस न हो तो अदालत उस बंगुनाह को छोड़ सकता है

When there are no reasonable grounds against him, he should be let off.

2 P.M.

लेकिन इसके यह माने नहीं कि आप ऐसा जनरल रूल बना दें कि हर एक केस साठ दिन में खत्म हो जायें। डकैतियों और कांसपिरेंसीज के केस में जानता हूँ कि अगर साठ दिन भी काम किया जाये तो भी वे साठ दिन में नहीं

[श्री आर० डी० मिश्र]

खत्म हो सकते। और पुलिस तहकीकात तो खत्म हो ही नहीं सकती, क्योंकि जहाँ मुलिजिम का नाम नहीं मालूम होता उसके लिये तहकीकात करनी पड़ती है और सबूत इकट्ठा करने पड़ते हैं, उनमें हमको टाइम लिमिट नहीं रखनी चाहिये। हाँ, अलबत्ता ऐसे केसज में जिनमें मुलिजिमों का पता हो मामूली तरीके पर साठ दिन में खत्म हो जाने चाहिये। मैं तो यहाँ तक कहूँगा कि अगर कोई कत्ल का मुकद्दमा है और साठ दिन के अन्दर अगर वह फौसल न हो सके तो मुलिजिम को जमानत पर छोड़ दीजिये। लेकिन जहाँ आपका साबका डकैताँ और डेस्पेंडेंसी से पड़ता हो जो धानेदार को मार डालें, तहसीलदार को मार डालें और गवर्नमेंट के गवाहों को मार डालें उनको अगर आपने इस बिना पर जमानत पर छोड़ दिया तो फिर खैर नहीं जनता के जान और माल की। आज हम दखल रहे हैं कि हम भयंकर डाकुओं को एकड़ नहीं पा रहे हैं। तीन तीन स्टेट्स की पुलिस इस काम में लगी हुई है, लेकिन डाकु मानसिंह अभी तक एकड़ में नहीं आ सका है, ऐसे और दूसरे लोगों को मुद्दत की बिना पर छोड़ना मैं समझता हूँ किसी तरह की बुद्धिमानी नहीं है और देश और समाज के लिये घातक सिद्ध होगा।

मेरा दूसरा अमेंडमेंट नम्बर ५२४ है जिसमें मैं ने कहा है कि अगर साठ दिन के अन्दर मीजस्ट्रट केस खत्म न कर पाये तो वह अपना जवाब डिस्ट्रिक्ट मीजस्ट्रट की मारफत स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को भेजे और वह बतलाये कि इन वजहों से वह उस मुकद्दमे को खत्म नहीं कर सका और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट का फर्ज हो जाता है कि अगर पुलिस ने किसी तरह की कोताही की है तो उसका जवाब तलब करे और उसके सिक्ताफ एक्शन ले। अदालत का एक्सप्लेनेशन ले कि क्यों डिले हुई। मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि रूल कर दिया जाये कि अगर कोई मीजस्ट्रट साठ दिन के अन्दर मुकद्दमा खत्म न कर सके तो He must submit his explanation through the District Magistrate, to

the State Government for proper action.

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपने होम मीनिस्टर साहब से निवेदन करूँगा कि वह अगर वाष्कर्ट पजरी को दूर करना चाहते हैं तो जो मीने अमेंडमेंट दिये हैं उनको मंजूर कर लें। हमारा देश बहुत गरीब है, पांच, पांच सौ का मर्टनेन्स अलाउन्स यहाँ के लोग अपनी बीवियों को नहीं दूँ सकते। अगर किसी को चार सौ रुपये माहवार मिलते हैं तो वह बीबी को दुर्न के लिये पांच सौ रुपये कहां से लायेगा, वह पांच सौ का मर्टनेन्स अलाउन्स किस के घर से लायेगा। मैं कहता हूँ कि जिसकी जितनी आमदनी हो उसके मुताबिक आप कीजिये, वैसे हम तो आपकी पार्टी में हैं जैसा आप कहेंगे हम वांट कर दूँगे। लेकिन हमारा और आपका जो मंशा है कि जनता फौजदारी ठीक होकर और सुधर कर देश में न्याय हो मुक्त में अमन, चैन और नकनामी का बोलबाला हो, सच्चाई का बोलबाला हो और समाज हमारा ठीक हो और सारी बुराईयाँ उसकी निकल जायें तो उसके लिये जरूरी है कि हम एक ठीक और वाजिब न्याय प्रणाली देश में स्थापित करें और अपने मौजूदा कानून को ठीक कर लें। अगर हम ऐसा करेंगे तो हम अपने मुकसद में जिसके लिये हम कीशिश कर रहे हैं जरूर कामयाब होंगे। यही मेरी आपसे प्रार्थना है।

Shri S. S. More: I would first refer to clause 90—procedure in certain cases of false evidence. The clause looks very innocent; at the same time, the remedy prescribed appears to me to be very superficial. We should go to the root of the malady and find out the causes.

In this country it is not Dr. Katju's first discovery that perjury is rife. The Britishers applied their minds to it; they studied social problems and came to the conclusion that in India there is almost an incurable tendency for witnesses to perjure. I would refer you to the Despatch from the Secretary of State in 1859.

They were discussing what law should be brought on the Statute-book of this country in the light of the objective conditions prevailing. This is what they stated:

"It was agreed in the course of the discussion which preceded the passing of the Act V of 1840, that there was no doubt of the fact that perjury prevailed to a great extent in all the Courts in India".

This is from the Judicial Procedure in India Despatch dated 12th May 1859 from the Secretary of State. Before this Act was passed in 1840, what was happening? Witnesses were coming in the Courts and they were asked to swear by *ganga jal* or to swear by the cow, and the result was that people had that sort of religious pressure on their minds and due to that, they used to tell the truth. But this Act of 1840 was passed and the witness was made to say: 'I swear that I shall tell the truth, the whole truth'. It was contended, when this Act of 1840 was debated in the old Council, that the old oaths had gone and whatever religious effect those oaths had on the minds of the people to tell the truth had gone; on the contrary, a belief developed that 'A Court is the place where a man can say any falsehood'. If in the ordinary course of business, he says, something which is false, they will ask him—they used to ask him; that has been quoted there when this Bill was discussed—'Are you in a Court? Are you in an *adalat*, so that you are telling something which is not true?' So we have to go to the root of the matter. In 1872, one Mr. F. Stephen, whose name I have already quoted, was in charge of the Criminal Procedure Code of 1872. But before that, he had submitted to the Government of India a very erudite and constructive memorandum, in which came to the very deliberate conclusion that in India it was very difficult to secure the conviction of a rich man, since that man could win over witnesses. In this country, there were two forces

which compelled witnesses to perjure. Either the police or the purse—these are the two 'p's' which are responsible for the third 'p'—perjury. When I say that it is the police which is the major cause of the perjured evidence, I am trying to support my argument by what Dr. Katju himself has stated in one of his reminiscences at the Bar. He says in one of his articles that there is a tendency, almost an irresistible tendency, on the part of the witnesses to say something which is false to oblige the police, to favour the police. Take, for instance, an average case. Every rich is not an accused in a prosecution, but every policeman in a cognizable case is the prosecutor. Therefore, he applies all the machinery. Every screw is tightened to force that man to say something which will be supporting the prosecution. Then what happens? His statement is recorded. If he is distrusted, then section 164 is operated on. My friend, Shri R. D. Misra has quoted from different High Courts that a witness may come under any such screw, but when he is in the secret witness box may revert back to truth and say nothing else but truth and thus contradict what he has stated in his statement under section 164. The result is that he has deviated from his own testimony; an offence of perjury has been committed. But perjury for what? Is it a deviation in the interest of falsehood or is it one due to an awakened conscience reverting back to truth—that is the point which we have to discuss. In this case, if these provisions become part of our Statute-book as we are perpetuating poverty, as we are perpetuating unemployment in this country, we shall be perpetuating nothing but falsehood. This amended section will be hanging over his head and that poor fellow will, in spite of his best inclinations which are acting with spurts or with occasional lapses, be committed to stand by the statement that he has already made. I do appreciate that Dr. Katju is very serious—the Home Minister is very serious—in seeing

[Shri S. S. More]

that prejuring should be eliminated, that it should disappear, but perjury is a social evil. Perjury emanates from the live-springs, from the social conditions that prevail in this country, and unless these springs are stopped for ever, it will not disappear. What is the way out? Some hon. Members have stated that it is a social evil. You cannot, by only enacting a penal provision, whip people into goodness. You might whip people into something worse but you cannot whip people into good citizens. That is hardly the remedy. Therefore, I would say—I would not dilate on this point further—that for this purpose, you should remove the social inequality, remove the poverty of man which makes him either to succumb to the pressure or the torture of the police or to the temptation of the long purse. If you do that, then only such social crimes will disappear. I can quote to you from the *Times of India* where certain articles by the correspondent of the *Times* who has been in China appear in a serial. He has stated that since Mao Tse-Tung came into power and our Prime Minister has the great regard for Chinese leaders though he hates our local communists, and I do not know for what reasons—he abolished to some extent, by drastic methods, poverty, inequality and such other evils which are responsible for leading men to commit offences. He says that the incidence of crime has perhaps slumped to a very large extent and it is now a rare sight to see a man committing certain crimes. So, I would say that we must do something to remove this evil. There is something wrong in society. There is something wrong with our social conditions. It is not the perjurer who is to be punished. The society which creates this, abject condition by which perjury thrives has to be remedied or cured. That is the only remedy.

Now, let us come to the other provisions. I do welcome to some extent clause 94.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I understand that the second reading must be finished by 3-10 today.

Shri S. S. More: We are much ahead of the time.

Shri Venkataraman: There are other groups of clauses.

Dr. Katju: I also wish to speak for a few minutes.

Shri S. S. More: I would rather say that some of these clauses are important. You will realise that even the opposition side, when some of the unimportant clauses were taken up, and though the time-limit was raised, did not exploit that time to their advantage, and went on speaking though those speeches were not quite needed.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I find from the note here that though we finished certain groups early, time has been taken for the other groups. Therefore, all the other clauses have to be finished.

Dr. Katju: This group should have been finished yesterday by five of the clock.

Shri S. S. More: Yesterday, debate on two groups did collapse, giving us larger time, for the others.

Dr. Katju: We saved nearly two hours yesterday and this group has consumed more than the hours allotted. More than two hours were allotted to this group but it has lasted four hours.

Shri S. S. More: I do not want to take up more time of the House. I shall finish with a few more words.

I was referring to clause 94. I do appreciate that this clause will to some extent give relief, but it is not enough. If within sixty days the trial is not concluded, then a person will be released at least on bail by the Magistrate unless the Magistrate, for reasons to be recorded, thinks otherwise I submit that this is not enough. Without further amplifying

my comments, I would refer Dr. Katju and this House to what appear in Kenny's *Outlines on Criminal Law*. I am quoting from page 501 of that book:

"'Justice' says Lord Bacon, 'is sweetest when it is freshest'. Hence, in grave cases, the Habeas Corpus Act makes definite provision to secure this freshness, by providing that if any man, who has been committed of a charge of either treason or felony, be not indicted at the next assizes after commitment, he must be released on bail."

The present clause 94 comes up to this. What follows is much more relevant.

"and if at the next subsequent assizes he be not both indicted and tried, he must be discharged altogether."

Dr. Katju: Altogether?

Shri S. S. More: Altogether. I am not giving something from the *Aryan Nights*. I am quoting.

"The Assizes Relief Act; 1889, ensures the speedy trial of persons committed to quarter sessions whether charged with felony or misdemeanour."

So, my submission to this House will be, and particularly to the very kind Home Minister who is overflowing with kindness as far as the accused are concerned, that if the accused could not be taken to the final period of sentence within a certain time, we should take courage and follow the English provision and say that he is entitled to complete discharge. That is my submission. As it was pointed out by some Members, the original proposal submitted to this House, before it was committed to the Select Committee, was this: "from the date on which he is brought to the Court." He is produced before the Court. The Statement of Objects and Reasons do confirm that object, but somehow the Select Committee, in order to accommodate our slow ma-

chinery of the judiciary or the Magistracy has prolonged the period of agony. I would say that the number of under-trials is a shame to us. In reply to the Punjab query, so many opinions have been sought, and all of them say that the number of under-trials rotting in jails is going up. If we want to reduce the number, if we want drastically to do something which will accelerate the speed of the Government machine and its wheels, I would say that unless such provision, as on the pattern of the English provision, is brought on the statute-book, the objective of having speed of the trials will not succeed. That is my submission. With these few words,—I do not say exactly that I oppose the measure—I recommend my suggestions to the acceptance of the Home Minister.

Babu Ramnarayan Singh (Hazari-bagh West): Sir, I wanted to speak.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Not now. The hon. Member came a little late. I was anxious to call the hon. Member but I find that we have exceeded the time by even two hours. There is another group. I will call him in the next group.

Dr. Katju: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I shall very briefly take one by one the points which have been made. Taking first the very last matter, namely, the question of release if the trial does not terminate within sixty days, I suggest that the provision made is beneficial and is very fair. It has been criticised in this House on both sides.

My hon. friend, Mr. Misra took the cudgels against me and said that in dacoity cases, where the number of accused is very large, it is impossible to expect that the trial will conclude within sixty days. That is perfectly correct. It was for the purpose of providing for such exceptional cases that these words were inserted and the power was given to the Magistrate to refuse bail if he thought that for reasons to be recorded in writing there was justification for not concluding the trial.

[Dr. Katju]

So far as my hon. friend Mr. More is concerned, he wants complete release. That, I submit, is almost an impossible proposition in India. We can only do our best to see to it that the prosecution does not delay by holding out the threat before them of release on bail. If the man is released on bail, he will be no longer in detention.

Then it was said that there was something insidious in the Joint Committee putting in the starting point from the date first fixed for trial or the examination of witnesses. It was pointed out before the Committee that if we took the date from the date the man was sent up, then it may be that there may be many accused and trial may not come on because of somebody's illness or because of somebody's absence and therefore for all these reasons the commencement of the trial may have to be postponed. It may have nothing to do with the Magistrate, it may have nothing to do with the prosecution; it may be a completely innocent reason, having nothing to do with the parties. It was for this reason that the Select Committee after fullest deliberation said that the starting point should be the first date fixed for taking evidence in the case, when the case comes on for trial and the Magistrate should try to finish the case in accordance with the procedure laid down.

Shri S. S. More: That was the government proposal at the beginning.

Dr. Katju: That is all I can say and I would ask the hon. House to finish the matter and leave it there.

Then there have been certain amendments moved to section 497 itself, which are not covered by this. I submit that there has been some misapprehension. As the hon. Members know, the Code deals with bailable and non-bailable offences. So far as bailable offences are concerned, the very name shows that the accused is entitled to bail and that is provided for by section 496. Then remain the non-bailable offences. The

number of non-bailable offences is very large—I have not got the exact number, it may be 100 or it may be 200—offences of a serious nature which are considered to be non-bailable. The policy laid down in section 497 is that in the case of most serious offences, namely, offences punishable with death—it is not only section 302 which is punishable with death but there are some others, like treason, conspiracy to commit murder and so on which are also punishable with death—and secondly, which are punishable with life imprisonment or transportation for life, not even the Magistrate can give the bail. The accused must go and remain in custody unless it is a case of illness or something like that.

As to the rest, the procedure, I understand, is this. The accused is either arrested by the police or is detained by the police and produced before the Magistrate within 24 hours of the arrest by the police, and, sometimes, the accused go and surrender themselves to the police and they are brought before the Court. The physical presence of the accused is presumed. The Magistrate looks at him and there is an application for bail. Either the bail is granted or it is refused and the accused, who is present in court, is remitted to custody. Sometimes he says he wants police custody, sometimes he wants judicial custody. Whatever the case may be, he is remanded either to police custody or to judicial custody. But, I have never heard of any man—leaving aside the case of illness—appearing before the Magistrate through a pleader. The application will say that the accused would have liked to come to Court but as he is lying ill with typhoid in such and such a hospital—the medical certificate is produced—he is appearing through the pleader and the pleader is asking for bail. Otherwise, the accused appears before the Magistrate and the Magistrate has got the discretion either to release him or to remand him to custody. Here, some amendments have been moved where the endeavour is that the accused should not go

before the Magistrate at all. He should be in absentia and some pleader should go on his behalf and say, 'this man has committed this offence or that offence or not committed that offence, please release him on bail'. That would be virtually abolishing of any difference between bailable and non-bailable offences. Practically, every offence, except an offence under section 302 will become a bailable offence and secure release without the Magistrate knowing anything about it. Please remember also that the police arrests a man or detains a man or the accused appears himself before the Magistrate and there are always two parties who can say to the Magistrate what the facts are. There will be the police to say that the offence has been committed and there will be the accused who will say that there is no evidence against him. The Magistrate hears both the sides and pronounces judgment. This endeavour to get what has been called anticipatory bail is something almost revolutionary. Our criminal jurisprudence at present is not aware of it, because in the case of anticipatory bail the police will not be there and they may not know what sort of offence is there. Secondly it is really—I may be pardoned for saying so—discriminatory because the poor person will not be able to apply for anticipatory bail. If there is a man who has committed criminal breach of trust or misappropriation of funds or forgery or perjury where large sums of money are involved may be rich enough and he applies for this anticipatory bail. Sections 496 and 497 are already there, the structure is there and it may be let alone. The words are, 'accused of any offence'. My hon. friend Pandit Bhargava wanted the addition of the words 'or suspected of'. I cannot understand that. The basic thing is that he must have been either arrested by the police or detained by the police, in which case even the police can give him the bail, or he must be physically present, leaving aside the cases of illness etc. That is all I have to say.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: It is exactly on these lines that the new proposal is here.

Dr. Katju: My hon. friend is giving a new.....

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I have amended it according to your wishes.

Dr. Katju: It is rather very unjust to me.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: It is very just.

Shri S. S. More: Sir, is crossing the floor permitted?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Only temporarily.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: My hon. friend must know the rules.

Dr. Katju: My hon. friend wants that words 'or suspected of' may also be added. I have no objection.

When my hon. friend Mr. Misra was arguing, I was rather wondering. I suppose that our Magistrates are sensible individuals. I never heard or thought or never suspected that a husband who is earning a hundred rupees will be asked by a Magistrate in India to pay Rs. 200 as maintenance allowance to his wife. What is the good of contemplating such cases? I can understand a Magistrate saying, "Your income is Rs. 100, but you are a zamindar and your income from your properties is Rs. 400 a month; therefore your total income is Rs. 500. You should give away to your wife Rs. 200 instead of Rs. 100". That may be so. But imagine the possibility of the husband being left starving and a lunatic Magistrate saying, "you must pay to your wife all your income and something more than your income. I cannot imagine. It will be a sheer case of lunacy.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: He should see the doctor.

Dr. Katju: Rs. 100 of the year 1900 are equal to Rs. 500 to-day for all practical purposes—domestic, health etc. In olden days you can get a

[Dr. Katju]

maid servant for Rs. 5. Then I do not want these wives to be driven to the Civil Court because the Civil Court has become pretty expensive now. If you bring any suit to a Civil Court for maintenance, I do not know how much court fees you have to pay. I think the court fee is ten times the maintenance required. Then again, the Civil Court takes months and even years. Where should the poor wife get all this money from? She will become a pauper soon. Therefore, in suitable cases where, as my hon. friend said, the husband is getting Rs. 1,000 and has neglected his wife, the Magistrate can say, "Pay your wife Rs. 200 or Rs. 300". If the same is excessive, the husband can go and file an appeal.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What about the amendment of Mr. Barman about commitments?

Dr. Katju: In regard to that, I should like leave of the House to say a few words because there has been concentrated attention about that section and very hard things have been said. Now let me explain what passed in the mind of the Select Committee when they framed it. They had before them in the Bill a provision for summary punishment of people who were lying before the Magistrate or Judge. My hon. friend Mr. More said, the Magistrates do so because they were permitted by the police to do so.

Shri S. S. More: I have got it from your book.

Dr. Katju: My experience and your experience is that it is muddy atmosphere in Civil Courts. In Civil Courts, I believe, all the Judges will tell you that probably 95 per cent. of the witnesses who come are liars. The same is the case in the Revenue Courts. Therefore, when we are considering this there is no use concentrating attention on the police.

Secondly, Sir, the Select Committee thought that sections 476, 477, 478 and 479 should be there. But they

have proved useless, practically useless, because the evil of perjury has risen and for one reason or other, attention is not paid to it and false witnesses have increased. I am telling you how the mind of the Select Committee was working. They said, there may be lots of cases of perjury and fabrication of evidence, records and all sorts of things. But try to reduce perjury. Let us put this matter prominently before the Judge. Here is a case, here is evidence. It may be that when the witness is before the Magistrate, he may be rather disgusted with the Magistrate. But having heard the entire evidence, having the entire picture before him, he may think it is right. So they said, do not interrupt here while the trial is going on. Let us wait for the conclusion of the trial. At the conclusion of the trial, the whole picture is put before the Judge and the Judge will then be in a position to conclude as to which side is correct.

Secondly, is it desirable in public interest, in the interest of eradication of perjury that action should be taken against the witnesses who have told a lie? It can be said, the Judge has watched their behaviour, has seen their demeanour, he comes to the conclusion that witnesses are liars and that the interest of the public demands that they should be prosecuted. The Select Committee thought, there is no need for further enquiry. The Magistrate is not pronouncing a judgment; the Magistrate is not sentencing him. What the Magistrate does is to file a complaint and before the Magistrate to whom the complaint goes the witness will appear. The Select Committee further thought that this procedure should be a subdued one and should be merciful to the witness against whom the complaint is made. I quite realise his position. I have been a lawyer myself and therefore I shall give him an opportunity. The opportunity is that he goes and engages a pleader. The Judge who has heard that very witness and who has come

to the conclusion that the man is a liar will probably say to the vakil "Do you hear it? I have heard it."

Shri Barman: It may be that he may not be the same Judge.

Dr. Katju: Of course, in that case, the party will not start the prosecution at all.

Then, my hon. friend says that he should have the right of appeal. Right of appeal against what? At that time the appellate Court has the material of the record, the case having been heard on its merits. The man who is prosecuted for having perjured himself is being penalised after having one hearing and a second hearing before the Magistrate. So the Select Committee thought, it will be only in extreme cases where interest of justice requires it, that action has to be taken; and, action having been taken the witness is not going to suffer because he will have the fullest opportunity to defend himself before the Magistrate.

Now, my hon. friend has moved an amendment yesterday in a challenging mood. I have no objection what so ever—namely, where the Judge says of a particular witness that he should give him an opportunity of showing why he should not be sentenced, there is no harm done.

There is no harm done. But, I protest against appeals, a series of appeals; that is all improper. That is all that I have said. Ultimately I say, this has nothing to do with me. I do not take shelter under it. But, the House will attach some importance to the fact that there were 45 members of the Joint Committee who joined in this proposal and while they have sent pages of dissenting notes including a very long one from Shri S. S. More, not one has said a word about this. It may not be generally done and therefore there may not be something insidious in it.

Lastly, Sir, there was one thing about verification. I sometimes think that wherever I have introduced something in order to facilitate the task of the accused, I have been criticised. I said, the man applies for

appeal and sureties are offered. The sureties must be in Rs. 1,500. Then the Magistrate generally says; "Let there be an enquiry as to whether this fellow has got property worth Rs. 1500". Let him give the affidavits. If the affidavits are there they will be generally accepted. I cannot dictate to the Magistrate that the affidavits should be accepted. My hon. friend suggested that the lawyers should come in. I understand a lawyer saying that he identifies the man. Generally they say that they identify the person who is swearing the affidavit. They can say something about the identity of the man swearing the affidavit, but they cannot possibly say or verify as to whether he has the required property. Then, where is the object of their coming in.

I, therefore, submit that these clauses should go in as they are subject to the amendments which I have accepted out of regard for the House and out of regard for my hon. friend Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava.

Shri Raghavachari: Sir, I want to point out one thing. The Home Minister made an argument as to why the Select Committee shifted the short duration of detention from the moment of his arrest to that of his appearance for hearing and then said, it is because, if at an earlier stage it is given the accused might not appear and therefore delay the hearing. May I invite his attention to clause 109—section 548, where it is provided that the presence of the accused may be dispensed with? Therefore, that argument for this new provision which is now made loses its strength.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: May I enquire of the Home Minister as to whether he wants to leave section 478 unamended and leave a lacuna in that section, or whether he is willing to accept my proposed clause 89-A by amendments 521 and 643, by which I seek to provide for.....

Dr. Katju: What is the number of your amendment? •

Shri Sadhan Gupta: The numbers are 521 and 643. Amendment No.

[Shri Sadhan Gupta]

643 is an amendment to amendment number 521.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Amendment number 521 is:

In page 24, after line 42, insert:

"89A. Amendment of section 478, Act V of 1898.—In sub-section (2) of section 478 of the principal Act, for the word and letters 'Chapter XVIII' the words and figures 'Section 208 to Section 220' shall be substituted."

Shri Sadhan Gupta: Amendment number 643 is only to add the word "inclusive".

Dr. Katju: Sir, you may please put some other clauses to vote; I shall just look into it because this is a new clause.

Shri R. D. Misra: What about my amendment number 533?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No amendment has been moved to clause 89. I will put it to the vote of the House. The question is:

"That clause 89 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 89 was added to the Bill

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, we come to clause 89-A—Amendments 521 and 643. What is the difficulty? Are not these sections covered by Chapter XVIII? Are they different?

Shri Sadhan Gupta: The difficulty is: in section 478, the Revenue Court or Civil Court is asked to follow the procedure prescribed for Chapter XVIII in order to commit an accused person to the Court of Session. Now, two procedures have been introduced: one for commitment on police report and the other for commitment of cases other than on police reports. It is not stated which procedure the Revenue Court or Civil Court should follow. I wanted to prescribe that the Revenue Court or Civil Court would follow the procedure for cases other than on police report. That is why under "Chapter XVIII" I provided. Section 208 to Section 220".

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This is a new clause and Shri Sadhan Gupta does not press his amendments.

Now I will put Shri Barman's amendment to the vote of the House. The question is:

In page 25 line 11, for "shall, without making any further inquiry" substitute "may, if it so thinks fit, after giving the witness an opportunity of being heard."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall now put to the House the other amendments to this clause.

The amendments were negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 90, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 90, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

In page 26, for lines 14 to 21 substitute.

"punished for the offence, the Court may make a complaint under section 476 thereof in writing signed by the presiding officer of the Court and forward the same to a Magistrate of the first class having jurisdiction; after giving an opportunity of showing cause why he should not be prosecuted and punished for such an offence."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 91 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 91 was added to the Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There are no amendments to clause 92. I shall put it to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That clause 92 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 92 was added to the Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall now put the amendments moved to clause 93.

The amendments were negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 93 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 93 was added to the Bill.

New Clause 93A

Shri Datar: I beg to move:

In page 26, after line 28, insert:

"93A. Amendment of section 489, Act V of 1898.—In sub-section (1) of section 489 of the principal Act, for the words "one hundred" the words "five hundred" shall be substituted."

This is only a consequential amendment and it was left out through oversight.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: In section 488 the maintenance allowance has been raised from Rs. 100 to Rs. 500 and therefore it has to be increased in section 489 also. I will put it to the House now.

The question is:

In page 26, after line 28, insert:

"93A. Amendment of section 489, Act V of 1898.—In sub-section (1) of section 489 of the principal Act, for the words "one hundred" the words "five hundred" shall be substituted."

The motion was adopted.

New Clause 93A was added to the Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, clause 94.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I have an amendment to this clause. I beg to move:

In page 26, for lines 31 and 32, substitute:

(a) in sub-section (1),—

(i) after the words "accused of" the words "or suspected of the commission of" shall be inserted; and

(ii) for the word "transportation" the word "imprisonment" shall be substituted."

Dr. Katju: It is an amendment to section 497, sub-section (1).

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I am substituting it for my amendment No. 636.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Amendment No. 636 is for clause 94.

Dr. Katju: For part of clause 94.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is all right. The hon. Home Minister means that in clause 94 a portion of section 497 is touched and this amendment touches another portion of the section.

Dr. Katju: Yes, this touches another part of section 497.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Amendment No. 636 is an amendment of clause 94 and so it must deal with section 497.

Dr. Katju: This is really an addition to clause 94, not an amendment.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava's amendment No. 636 was for the original clause 94.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I am substituting my amendment No. 636 by this amendment.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We will put it to clause 94.

The question is:

In page 26, for lines 31 and 32, substitute:

'(a) in sub-section (1),—

(i) after the words "accused of" the words "or suspected of the commission of" shall be inserted; and

(ii) for the word "transportation" the word "imprisonment" shall be substituted.'

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, I shall put all the other amendments to clause 94 to vote.

The amendments were negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 94, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 94, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 95 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 95 was added to the Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am putting amendment No. 464 to clause 96 to vote. The question is:

In page 27, line 8, add at the end:

"but such enquiries shall not be left in the hands of ministerial officers and no officer of the police force shall be asked to conduct such enquiry, and the Magistrate shall always accept the affidavits in proof of the facts contained therein if an advocate of the Court of not less than seven years standing certifies to the correctness thereof."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 96 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 96 was added to the Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There are no amendments to the other clauses upto 100; of course, clause 97 is excluded due to having been already passed.

The question is:

"That clauses 98 and 99 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 98 and 99 were added to the Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is an amendment No. 638, moved by Shri Sadhan Gupta, to clause 100.

The question is:

In page 27, line 43, add at the end:

"in which such affidavit is affirmed or sworn."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 100 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 100 was added to the Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: New clause 101-A was not moved.

The question is:

"That clauses 101 and 102 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 101 and 102 were added to the Bill.

Clauses 103 to 116 and the Schedule (excluding clause 114) and New clause 115A and clauses 1 & 2.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now begin consideration of

clauses 103 to 116 and the Schedule, excepting of course clause 114.

Shri Altekar (North Satara): It has been passed.

Shri A. M. Thomas: Only a part has been passed.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There are some consequential amendments which will be allowed in the third reading. For these, two hours are allotted. These clauses also must have been finished by this time. We have exceeded the time by two hours. For the third reading, five hours are allotted, and till the end of today, that is, from 3 to 5 p.m., the time that is allotted for the third reading will be utilised for the disposal of all the clauses, so that the second reading will be over today. The third reading will commence tomorrow, for which three hours out of the five hours will be used.

The amendments may kindly be passed on to the Table as usual. Hon. Members will kindly bear in mind the number of the clauses and the fact that the time is two hours.

Shri Venkataraman: I shall just explain my amendment and stop with that.

My amendment is No. 648 to clause 103. As you are aware, under section 526 of the Criminal Procedure Code, there is a right granted to the accused to move the High Court for transfer of his case. There was considerable complaint that this power was abused, and in 1934 an amendment was carried by which it was provided that if the accused person wants to make an application under section 526, he should execute a bond with sureties for Rs. 200 and that he should move the High Court within a reasonable time prescribed by the Magistrate. In the amendment which the hon. Home Minister has brought forward in clause 103, he has provided that notwithstanding anything contained in section 526, the first application should be made to the District Court, that is, the Court of Sessions, and not to the High Court

directly. On this matter there has been considerable divergence of opinion about what an accused person should do. The Madras High Court for some time held that a person cannot move the High Court immediately without first going and moving the Court of Sessions or any other authority under section 528 of the Criminal Procedure Code, but after this amendment, they felt that because a bond is executed by the accused person that he will move the High Court within a stipulated period, the bond could be forfeited if he did not move the High Court and nevertheless moved the subordinate Court to which the power of transfer is granted under section 528. I had a very funny experience in which actually when a person executed a bond for moving the High Court for transfer of his case, he moved the District Court and got his case transferred. Nevertheless, the Magistrate said that he would take proceedings for forfeiture of the bond because he had not complied with the wording of the bond, namely, that he undertook to move the High Court. He did not move the High Court but moved some other authority.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Other hon. Members have a similar experience.

Shri Datar: Ultimately, what happened?

3 P.M.

Shri Venkataraman: Ultimately the bond was forfeited. We went up in appeal and the forfeiture was set aside. Now that the hon. Home Minister has made it obligatory on the part of the accused to move the Court of Sessions in the first instance before moving the High Court, certain consequential provisions become necessary. For instance, if the accused person is obliged to move the District Court, you will appreciate that under the clause 63 as adopted by this House, the case will go on from day to day, *de die in diem*. If the accused wants to move the District Court.....

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Sessions Court.

Shri Venkataraman:...and the local Magistrate refuses to give any adjournment for the purpose of moving the District Court, by the time the accused person moves the District Court, the case would have been over against him. In fact, section 526 as it stands now will compel the Magistrate to give an adjournment only if he gives notice of his intention to move the High Court. If according to the amendment made in clause 103, it is obligatory on the part of the accused first to move the District Court, then, the law must provide that an adjournment shall also be granted in cases where the accused person wants to move the District Court. I can understand that this concession may be abused. Even in the amended Criminal Procedure Code of 1934, they said that a person shall be allowed to make an application under this section only once. Sufficient safeguards may also be taken. With this safeguard, if a person is compelled to move the District Court in the first instance and he does not get an adjournment for the purpose of making that motion to the District Court, the case is likely to be over and he will be greatly prejudiced. I have given notice of my amendment No. 648. This is how the amended section will read: when at any time before the defence closes its case, he intends to make an application under this section or under section 528, that is to say he intends to make an application not only to the High Court but also to the Court of Sessions under section 528, in both the cases it shall be obligatory on the part of the Magistrate to give a reasonable time and then adjourn the case. Unless that is done, the case is likely to proceed and the accused is likely to be prejudiced.

Then, there is the proviso, which says:

"Provided that nothing herein contained shall require the Court to adjourn the case upon a second

or subsequent intimation from the same party."

Having made it obligatory on the part of the accused to move the Sessions Court in the first instance, if the accused wants to move the Court of Sessions and thereafter to move the High Court, he should not be barred from making a second application or getting an adjournment or time for the purpose of making a motion to the High Court. The second part of the amendment makes provision for this. If the application is intended to be made to the same Court to which the party has been given an opportunity to move, only in such cases, he should be debarred from getting an adjournment. The object of this is very simple. It is to enable the accused person to get an opportunity to move the Court of Sessions in the first instance and for that purpose to enable him to get an adjournment and reasonable time for making that application. The second purpose of this amendment is to allow the accused person a further opportunity of making an application for transfer under section 526 to the High Court if it became necessary. The amendment will give protection against any abuse because only in one instance in the case of a motion to the District Court and in the second instance of motion to the High Court will the Court be obliged to grant an adjournment. The Court will refuse adjournment if similar applications are made a number of times by the same person for the purpose of moving either the Court of Sessions or even the High Court. I trust that my amendment will be acceptable to the Government.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I have given notice of amendments numbers 637, 95 and 96. Amendment No. 637 relates to clause 528. We have passed a provision in this House that instead of the District Magistrate, it will be the Court of Sessions which shall hear applications for transfer. So far, so good. Nobody can object to it. At the same time, I find in section 528, you have sub-sections (2) and (3). Sub-section (2) runs as follows:

"Any Chief Presidency Magistrate, District Magistrate or Sub-Divisional Magistrate may withdraw any case from, or recall and case which he has made over to, any Magistrate subordinate to him, and may inquire into or try such case himself, or refer it for inquiry or trial to any other such Magistrate competent to inquire into the same."

The words here are 'withdraw' and 'recall'. 'Any case' means any particular case. This means that practically the powers of transfer still in here in the District Magistrate. The Sessions Court will be one authority for transfer of the case and the other authority to withdraw or recall will be the District Magistrate. I fear that when there are two concurrent authorities on the same subject, conflict may arise between the two. I can visualise a case in which a person is dissatisfied with a particular Court, he goes to the District Magistrate and asks him to withdraw a case and make it over to another Court. This is practically nothing but a transfer. My humble submission is that when we have given powers of transfer to the Sessions Court, it should not be possible to the District Magistrate to withdraw any particular case from any particular Court and make it over to another Court. Therefore, I am anxious that the powers of the Sessions Court should remain intact and the District Magistrate should not interfere with these powers. It may not be interference as I have put it. But it will be an exercise of jurisdiction which has not been given by clause 103 and yet he will be able to bring about the same result in exercise of the powers given to him under sub-section (2) of section 528.

In regard to sub-section (3) of section 528, the powers are there and in exercise of these powers, he can bring about the same result. But, they are not so objectionable as those given in section 528(2). I do not know if I am clear to the hon.

Deputy Minister. I would request him to kindly consider this.

[SARDAR HUKAM SINGH in the Chair.]

I was submitting in reference to section 528(2) that this gives power to the District Court in particular cases. Sub-section (3) has reference to a class or particular class of cases. Sub-section (3) may be necessary for administrative convenience or for just easing the heavy file of a Magistrate. Those cases may be withdrawn. I can understand that. If in a case the District Magistrate sides with the complainant, he can bring about the result by the exercise of this power. Anyhow, it is not so objectionable. Section 528(2) has reference to a particular case. Therefore, though the power is inherent in the Sessions Court according to the amendment, the District Magistrate will utilise this power of transfer in the name of withdrawal and recall. I want the powers to be exercised by one authority only. Therefore, I submit that my amendment may be accepted.

I have two other amendments, numbers 95 and 96 which have reference to clause 1. I am anxious as far as clause 1 is concerned. The accepted principle of jurisprudence in regard to procedure is that the procedural sections apply from the date when the Act is passed. So far as the substantive rights are concerned, well, they may be kept in tact, may or may not be interfered with, but so far as the procedural law is concerned, this is the law that from the date of enforcement of any Act relating to procedure, the procedure comes into force. My submission is that by clause 1, sub-clause (2) (a) and (b) it is sought to be enacted that if the case has not begun, the case is already challaned and it is lying in a certain Court, then also this new procedure shall not apply. My submission is that if the enquiry or trial has commenced, after that this procedure will not apply; the old procedure will apply. But, if it has not begun, the new procedure will apply.

In clause 1, sub-clause (2) (c), the words are:

[Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava]

"nothing in this Act shall affect any trial which has begun before a Court of Sessions either by jury or with the aid of assessors and is pending on the date of such commencement."

When it has begun, there is no question of pending. The words "and is pending" are unnecessary. These words may be taken away.

I am anxious that in cases which have been challaned in a particular Court, the procedure applicable should be the one which we are now enacting so far as the conduct of the case is concerned. But, if the trial or enquiry has begun, only in that case it may be that the old procedure may apply.

This is all that I have to say.

Shri Raghur Sahai (Etah Distt.—North East *cum* Badaun Distt.—East): I have a small amendment to the original section 562, but it is a very important amendment at that. My amendment is No. 13 and it reads like this:

In page 30,—

(i) line 27, after "the principal Act" insert (a); and

(ii) after line 28, add:

"(b) after the words 'offence was committed' the words 'and to the fact that he has made a clean breast of the whole thing, concealing nothing' shall be inserted".

At present, section 562 of the Criminal Procedure Code provides that when any offence has been committed, firstly by any person not under 21 years of age and punishable with imprisonment for not more than seven years, or, secondly by any person under 21 years of age or any woman not punishable with death or transportation for life and no previous conviction is proved against the offender, then the Court may, regard being had to the age, the character or antecedents of the offender and to the circumstances in which the offence was committed, adopt two courses. First, instead of sentencing him at

once to any punishment, release him on his entering into a bond with or without sureties, and, as provided in a subsequent sub-section, it can also release the accused on admonition, and that can happen only in the case of theft, dishonest misappropriation, cheating or any offence not punishable with more than two years. It is a very salutary provision. Its salutariness has been proved by dint of time.

In the United Provinces, in accordance with the provisions laid down here under section 562, another law has been enacted in 1938 known as the United Provinces First Offenders Probation Act in which virtually all that has been provided in section 562 has been embodied with an addition that first offenders can be released either on entering into a bond or on admonition; and whereas in section 562 the Magistrate is required to see or to consider the fact of the age, the character and antecedents, here it has also been further provided that he will take into consideration the physical or mental condition of the offender in coming to a conclusion that he may be released on entering into a bond. I only wish that in addition to the considerations about age, character, antecedents and other circumstances, the Court may also be pleased to consider the fact that the offender has made a clean breast of the whole thing, concealing nothing.

This amending Bill on the Criminal Procedure Code has been before this august House for a number of days, and day in and day out a number of learned arguments have been advanced and the greatest stress has been laid on the fact that one of the objects of this Bill is to put down or to mitigate the prevailing evil of perjury. I quite agree that that evil should be minimised, should be mitigated, but my submission has been on previous occasions also, and on this occasion is, that whatever provision we have so far made with regard to the mitigation of perjury amounts to almost nil. By enacting those provisions or by retaining the provisions that already exist on the statute-book, perjury has not so far been put down, nor do I think that it will be put down

hereafter. But whatever provision has been made is welcome and should be welcome to every well-wisher of the country. But, my submission is that side by side with the provision that we have already made, there should be some incentive provided in the law that truth may be encouraged. My submission is that the law as it at present stands does not provide any incentive for speaking the truth. So, in section 562 where a very salutary provision has been made that a Magistrate or a trying Court, if he or it considers that the offender has committed the offence in circumstances which have been laid down here and also that he has not been convicted of any other offence previously, will have regard to his age, to his antecedents, to the circumstances in which the offence has been committed, I say another circumstance should also be added, viz., that he may have regard also to the fact that the accused or the offender has made a clean breast of the whole thing, he has concealed nothing. You will thereby be giving some sort of incentive to speaking the truth. My object is only that truth must be given some preference, some consideration in the eyes of the law. It is not mandatory provision. Section 562 is not a mandatory provision. It is only discretionary, entirely discretionary. Even if all these conditions are fulfilled, the trying Court may come to the conclusion that it is not satisfied. His age may be such, his antecedents may be such, the circumstances may be such, but the Court may not be satisfied that he should be released on probation, or he should be released only on having been given an admonition. So it is entirely discretionary. You have provided for all these considerations. Please add one more to them 'and to the fact that he has made a clean breast of the whole thing concealing nothing'. My grouse is that till this time, the fact that a person should speak the truth or that the accused should speak the truth has not been rightly emphasised. That right sort of atmosphere has not been produced in the Courts.

With your permission, I will mention one specific instance in which I found—and there are other instances that can be quoted by other hon. Members—that in the present circumstances Courts do not attach any importance to the speaking of the truth. They go by the material that is produced before them. Some years back I was appearing for a confessing accused in a criminal conspiracy case. The case was that some merchants and some railway employees had conspired to defraud the Municipal Board of my own District—the city of Budaun—of the terminal tax that was due to them. Now that conspiracy was exposed sometime after thousands of rupees had been so defrauded. Now, the railway employees concerned were arrested. Those merchants were arrested. After the investigation was completed, the case was chilled and it came up before the First Class Magistrate. Now, there was one telegraph clerk, aged about 20 years. He was also arrested, and that telegraph clerk made a clean breast of the whole thing, made a full confession of the whole story. It so happened that I appeared for him and I was satisfied that the confession that he had made was *bona fide* and perfectly true. To put it in brief the whole case was gone through before the trying Magistrate. Every one of them was convicted including my client, that confessing accused, but the judgment of the case was entirely based upon that confessing statement. The Court believed from start to finish the story as was propounded in the confessing accused's statement, but the sentence that was awarded to him was the same as was awarded to the other accused. The court agreed that the confessing accused, a young boy, was made a fool by the more experience and senior Railway Staff. The matter went up in appeal. What happened there? The confessing accused stuck to his confession. Now before the Sessions Judge, some of the worst criminals, the conspirators—they were let off. The sentence of my client was not at all reduced. The matter went up in revision before the Alla-

[Shri Raghur Sahai]

habad High Court. And what happened there? Everybody was let off except the confessing accused. Since that day, I have come to the conclusion that it is not the fact of the truthfulness that weighs with Courts, it is the fact whether they have complied with the terms of the law or not. They are not concerned with truth. I beg to say that some importance should be attached to truth-speaking, and until and unless you make a specific provision in law that truth-speaking will be encouraged and will be given some amount of consideration and some preference, by having resort to the negative provision for punishment of perjury summarily or by other processes, you cannot put down perjury. So my submission is that for God's sake, under section 562 make this amendment. That will not in any way at all go against the interests of the accused or against the prosecution. I commend it to the notice of the hon. the Home Minister.

Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay (Pratapgrah Distt.—East): Before making my own suggestions, I would like to refer to the hon. the previous speaker's suggestion made just now. I appreciate the suggestion and also the idea behind it, that truth-speaking should be encouraged in Courts. We said the other day that perjury was the worst evil that was prevailing in the Courts and when witnesses go to the Courts, people say: 'Well, they are going to the Court. They have to say certain things'. There, as I find, they say that generally no regard is paid to truth-speaking. And sitting in their parlour, if any question is put to them regarding truth-telling and truth-speaking, they say, 'Well. It is not a Court of law. Here I should say the truth'. So it is to a Court of law that people go, their mind made up, to say certain things. They do not have any regard for truth. In these circumstances, the suggestion made by my hon. friend is really very laudable and very good

and I think any person who has any regard for morality, any regard for truth, is bound to appreciate it. But then, when he went on arguing to support that suggestion, I think that the logic was not very correct. He says that if a person tells the truth, that he has committed the offence, the sentence should be minimised or it may be that there should be no sentence at all—probably he might go to that extent.

Shri Raghur Sahai: Not necessarily. The provision was entirely discretionary.

Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay: So all that he means is that there should be concession for telling the truth before the Courts. If the accused who appears before the Court admits the guilt, then the punishment should be lenient.

Shri Raghur Sahai: My hon. friend has perhaps misunderstood me. I have simply added the stating of the truth as one of the circumstances which would weigh in section 562.

Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay: I am just coming to that. So my submission is that the suggestion that has been made—the implication of that suggestion—is that for telling the truth in the Court, for confessing to the guilt, that he has committed any crime, there should be some sort of regard paid. That appears to be the idea behind the suggestions, and in the mind of the hon. Member who has made it. Of course, the real object is just to introduce an amendment to section 562 to say there should be consideration not only for age and other factors that are there, but also for telling the truth and making a confession that he has committed a certain offence or stating the circumstances in which he was placed on account of which he had been prosecuted for that offence. I would submit that the Courts are meant for punishing persons who commit

offences and the offences are provided. The law is very clear on that. So far as the law goes, so far as dealing with the crime goes, I think there can be no leniency for telling the truth. Therefore, the basic principle behind it, as betrayed by the suggestion of the Mover, is that there should be some amount of regard for telling the truth, meaning thereby that if confession is made, if a person commits murder and goes to the Court and admits and confesses that he has committed murder, in that case a certain amount of regard should be shown to that person in probably awarding the sentence.

Shri Raghunir Sahai: Under section 562, the case of a murder does not come in. I would submit that my friend thinks that the principle that he has enunciated is confined only to particular sections. I am referring to the idea behind that suggestion. So far as the suggestion for section 562 goes, as I said, in the very beginning, I very much appreciate it.

Babu Ramnarayan Singh: On a point of order. There is no quorum.

Mr. Chairman: Now there is quorum; the hon. Member may resume his speech.

Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay: I was submitting that the amendment that was suggested is very laudable, but then, in the circumstances, I would not only suggest that but something more. If that aspect of the question is to be emphasised, there can be many more factors also along with this factor. If the person admits the guilt or if he makes a clean breast of it, as he has suggested, I think in that case regard should be had to that factor. So far as the introduction of that amendment is concerned, I would really commend it. But I wanted to submit that the idea behind it, the logic behind it is really not very helpful in that matter.

Now, I shall come to one or two suggestions that I have in mind.

Under clause 109, a suggestion has been made that if in certain circumstances the Court thinks that the presence of the accused is not essential, then, he might allow the accused to appear in the Court by his pleader. But then, sub-clause (2) contemplates certain cases where probably no arrangement is made and it so happens on a certain day nobody is present and therefore, the Court has to take certain steps in the absence of the accused. My suggestion is that at present, the law is very clear. In the Court of the Magistrate, if the accused requires to be absent, he makes an application and on the application of the accused, his pleader is bound to appear every day as soon as the case is called. It is obligatory on the counsel to be present in the Court instead of the accused. He cannot be absent and as soon as the pleader is absent, the accused is taken to be absent and a warrant is issued or other proceedings are taken against him. Therefore, I would like that that sort of provision is essential. Under sub-clause (2) of section 540A at present, probably there is no such necessity of the accused making an arrangement that his pleader shall appear, as soon as the case is called, in the place of the accused, because it has been said here in the proposed clause that if the accused in any such case is not represented by a pleader, or if the Judge or the Magistrate considers that his personal attendance is not necessary, he may, if he thinks fit, and for reasons to be recorded by him, either adjourn such an enquiry or trial or order that the case of such an accused be taken up or tried separately. In this section, the question of adjourning immediately occurs. It shows that it is a case where the accused is not present before the Court. Otherwise, the question of 'adjourning' would not be here, in the proposed clause. So, I would submit that it should be so worded that it may be essential for the accused to make an arrangement, before he leaves the Court, that he shall be represented by his pleader and that he

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pleader shall appear before the Court when the case is called. Otherwise, considerable difficulty would arise in the proceedings of the Court. This is one suggestion.

The other suggestion that I would like to make is in respect of clause 106. In clause 106, "misjoinder of charges" is mentioned. Misjoinder of charges—as we all know, we who have been practising in Courts of Law—is a serious matter on which the conviction is set aside, and orders are quashed. They cannot stand. It has been mentioned in clause 106 (i) that in clause (a), the word "charge" shall be omitted, and after clause (a), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

"(b) of any error, omission or irregularity in the charge, including any misjoinder of charges."

That means, this will not be a ground for revising confirmation of sentence. So, I would submit that this misjoinder of charges is a serious matter, and on the ground of misjoinder of charge, the sentence cannot stand. Therefore, to add "misjoinder of charges" is not necessary. "Charge" has already been mentioned in the clause.

Dr. Katju: I have not heard of a man who was let off on this ground. There was a retrial. The man got six months and not two years.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: You are peculiarly unlucky.

Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay: With his large experience, the hon. Minister, of course, has so many instances where, in spite of this provision of law, the law became almost ineffective. But I would submit that it is a serious matter. I think the word "charge" occurring in the clause is quite enough.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Minister has not told us whether the fault lies

in the procedure or with somebody else.

Dr. Katju: The fault lies with the Court which got up with it softly. A kind Magistrate gave him six months; then came a fine Magistrate who gave him two years.

Shri Sadhan Gupta rose—

Mr. Chairman: When the time comes, he can answer this also.

Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay: In clause 105, trial by jury is mentioned. In the proposed clause, it has been provided that unless objection is taken to the proceedings before evidence starts, if there is any miscarriage of justice, if the accused is to object to it at any other stage, that objection will not be allowed. The objection shall be allowed only when "the objection is taken before the Court proceeds to record evidence in the case". Unless this objection is taken before the evidence starts, at the very beginning, the objection taken later on would be of no avail. Under the provisions, as amended, if objection is taken at any other stage, it is illegal. My submission is that if the trial is illegal it is illegal. We have seen that we have already done away with the assessors. But, we are maintaining the trial by jury. I think we have realised the importance of this. There was a good deal of discussion over it and I will not go into the details. But, if it is provided that the trial should be with a jury, to say that if the trial starts without a jury and if no objection is taken at the very beginning it can go on without a jury is not legal. If a trial which should start with a jury starts without a jury then the trial is illegal. The objection may not be taken at the very beginning probably because at that time the accused might not have been represented by his counsel. It happens sometimes like that. The accused is not represented by his counsel. He does not know what are the objections he should take

and what are the objections that he should not take. He does not take the objection at the beginning (*Inter-ruption*). Therefore, if he does not take objection in the beginning that objection is not allowed. A trial which is illegal *ab initio* because it starts without a jury is being maintained if an ignorant accused has not at the beginning objected to it. What is illegal is illegal and this illegality should not be tried to be removed in this manner. In certain cases, grave injustice may accrue because the person who is standing in the dock does not know whether he should object or not object, especially when his pleader is not present, as happens sometimes. Therefore, my submission is that this provision should be dropped that trial without jury should be allowed to stand even though the trial should have been with jury and the objection has not been taken at the beginning, when the evidence starts.

These are the suggestions that I would like to make and I would like that at least the last suggestion may be accepted because it is likely that sometimes some accused may be in trouble.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: Mr. Chairman, in this group of clauses I will express my emphatic opposition to three provisions which are contained in four clauses, namely, the provision regarding curing defects of cases which are wrongly tried without a jury, the provision for transfer and the provision regarding petition-writers.

Before I come to these clauses, I would like to dispose of certain remarks of Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava on clause 1. He says that in accordance with the principles of jurisprudence the procedural sections should come into operation as soon as the Act is enforced and, therefore, the provision in section 1 to the effect that the procedural sections would not operate in a pending trial should be done away with. With due respect, I would submit for his consideration

and I would submit also for the consideration of the House that these new procedural sections are inseparably connected with certain other privileges granted under the Code to the accused which are not present in the present Code. Before you can follow the new procedure you must have some notice of what the case has been made out against you. You cannot both be denied of the notice as well as be deprived of the notice which the proposed procedure gives you. Therefore it is very essential in the interests of the accused that this new procedure should not come into force and should not be applied to him until he had the documents which are prescribed by this Code.

I am not saying that these documents are enough or those papers are enough to give him adequate notice. I stick to my view they are not enough. But the amendment presupposes that those documents are adequate notice and even those documents will not be available to the accused in the case of a pending trial when he has been charge-sheeted. Therefore, I submit that the provision that the new procedure will apply only in cases charge-sheeted after the present Bill comes into force is a wise provision.

Now, I come to my main point, the three provisions regarding the curing of cases wrongly tried without a jury, regarding provisions for transfer and petition-writers. I must say that this matter of trial with jury has been treated by the Government in a most flippant manner. Trial by jury is a very valuable right which the accused can have, a right which the accused has of having his case heard and determined by his countrymen, by men of ordinary common sense, unsophisticated by the sophistry and technicalities of legal training. That is a very valuable right for every accused and it should be made an indefeasible right. But, what the present amendment states is that the accused must take objection when a case which should be tried with a jury

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is being tried without a jury before the evidence is being recorded. Sir, do the Government consider the consequences of such a provision? The Code provides that the Government may, by notification, declare what offences are triable with a jury and all other offences are triable without a jury.

Now, all sorts of notifications exist in the different States. In some States murder is tried without a jury, dacoity is tried with a jury, rape is tried without a jury, some other very serious offence is tried with a jury and so on and it is impossible to keep track of the notifications. If there is any error, it is not the fault of the accused; it is the fault of the Court that does not know the proper procedure and for that fault the accused should not be made to suffer. The Code as it stands at present, and even the Bill as it was originally introduced, had the provision that the accused should raise the objection before the Court records its finding. I would be opposed even to such a provision because such a valuable right as the right of being tried by his countrymen should not be made subject to the errors of the Court and the accused should not be penalised for a position in which he cannot possibly be expected to know which offences are triable with a jury and which offences are not so triable. He cannot be expected to get track of all the notifications. Even the best lawyer, unless he practises in that particular court or area cannot be expected to know what offences are triable with a jury and what offences are not triable with a jury in that particular area. This argument applies with even greater force when the accused is not defended at all by any lawyer as often happens.

Why should the accused be deprived of a trial with a jury when through no fault of his an error has been committed? Therefore, I would oppose any restriction on this right of being

tried with a jury and, particularly, any estoppel on the ground that he did not raise the objection at a particular time. But, if you must have a time-limit, have it as the Code prescribes, have it as the Bill originally introduced prescribed, namely, that it must be raised before the Judge records his finding. That is a much more reasonable provision than the present one that it must be raised before evidence is recorded. What is the use of this privilege which is so imposingly given if the objection is to be raised before recording the evidence? The evidence is recorded. Almost the first thing in the trial after the Public Prosecutor opens his case is the recording of the evidence. Sometimes the case does not take more than five or ten minutes and then the evidence is recorded. It is provided that within this short time of the trial beginning, the accused has to take objection or lose the invaluable right. Sir, with great respect I should say it is nothing but cheating the right of trial by jury. If you give him the right of trial by jury, for God's sake, give it to him honestly, give it to him fairly. If you do not want to give it, face the country and take it away if you dare to. Don't cheat the accused of the right of trial by jury.

Sir, I have moved an amendment which is No. 639 to clause 105 which seeks to restore the position as it is in the Code and restore the position as it was in the Bill when it was first introduced, namely, that the objection must be raised before the recording of the finding. Sir, I would repeat that I am against curtailing the right of objection at any stage; but, if you must curtail it, curtail it before the finding is recorded and not earlier.

Sir, the next provision to which I have objection is the provision regarding the transfer on a different ground, the ground canvassed by the Home Minister in his speech.

Sir, up to now we had no mistakes. We had only one transfer petition to the High Court under section 526. Now what the Home Minister provides is that the accused must first go to the Sessions Court under section 528 before he can go to the High Court under section 526. I do not see the use of this provision. The Home Minister wants to make justice speedy. He said it again and again and I do not know how this contributes to speed. First you go to the Sessions Court. There the proceedings are held up. Again you go to the High Court with another transfer petition, another hold up of the proceedings. Does that increase speed? Why not have a simple petition to the High Court and be done with it? Therefore, I would oppose the provisions of clause 103 and clause 104.

Now Sir, I have a very fundamental objection to clause 111 which prescribes, which introduces a new section in respect of petition writers. The section says that the High Court can make rules regarding petition writers, rules prescribing, I presume, the qualification of petition writers and also the penalties for petition writers. But there is one very disgraceful condition that it must be done with the previous sanction of the State Government. I do not know why the Government has started treating the High Courts with this kind of disrespect. The High Court is asked to prescribe the rules for petition writers. Naturally the High Court is the most competent authority to do so. The rules it would prescribe, presumably, refer to the qualifications of petition writers. They would presumably refer to the tests which a petition writer would have to undergo before he can be admitted to the duties of a petition writer. It would probably prescribe the mode of conduct of petition writers and would prescribe penalties for exceeding the Court. I do not see where State Government comes in there. What the High Court is interested to see is that the petition writer's work is properly done, that

the petitions or documents they make or write conform to proper standards, proper judicial standards and that compartment of the petition writer is beyond reproach. It is the High Court and the High Court alone which is interested in these things. It is the High Court and the High Court alone that is competent to prescribe rules for these things. Why should the State Government come in at all and still more, why should the previous sanction of the State Government be necessary in order that the High Court can make such rules? I would submit, Sir, that any High Court would think it a disgrace to frame rules under these conditions.

Now, Sir, I have said so many things. I would make only a constructive suggestion regarding clause 107 which I would request the Home Minister to consider very carefully. Clause 107 introduces two sections instead of the old section 539A. It introduces a section 539A and section 539AA. Section 539A, as the Code shows, deals with affidavits in proof of conduct of public servants. It provides by the first sub-section that affidavits may be filed in proof of conduct of public servants by applicants. Now, in the second sub-section, it says what the contents of this affidavit should be, namely, they should give such facts which are true to one's knowledge and when it is not true to one's knowledge, the applicant should really state the grounds of his belief. 539A, which is the new section, deals with authorities before whom the affidavit should be sworn. Sub-section (1) prescribes those authorities, namely, that it can be sworn to an authority prescribed under section 539 or it can be sworn before a Magistrate. Then, Sir, sub-section (2) goes entirely out of context. It says that a Court may order any scandalous or irrelevant matter in the affidavit to be struck out or amended. I submit that this sub-section should really come under 539A where the contents of the affidavit and where the purpose

[Shri Sadhan Gupta]

of the affidavit are given. This sub-section should form part of 539A. 539AA should consist only of the first sub-section, namely, which prescribes the authority before which the affidavit can be sworn. It is not an objection which is technical or an objection as to literary excellence. It might also mislead to a wrong interpretation of the scope. When sub-section (2) occurs in 539AA, it might be interpreted to mean that the Court before whom the affidavit is sworn, or the Magistrate may order any scandalous matter to be struck out. I do not want it to stand this way. Therefore, what I have suggested by way of amendments 640 and 641 is this. By 640 I have sought to introduce this sub-section (2) as sub-section (3) of section 539A and by 641 I have sought to delete from 539AA the sub-section (2) and the figure (1) which means sub-section (1). So that, 539-AA consists of only one sub-section. Sir, I would commend this amendment to the acceptance of the Home Minister because really 539-AA(1) is better placed as compared to 539-AA(3) and 539-AA(1) should be the whole section 539-AA. Therefore, I would ask the Home Minister to consider carefully this amendment and either accept it or bring forward his own amendment to this effect.

4 P.M.

Regarding clause 111 I have made my observations. There also I have moved an amendment which is number 642, in which I seek to delete the words "with the previous sanction of the State Government".

With these few words I conclude and commend my amendments particularly my amendments numbers 640 and 641 to the consideration of the House.

Mr. Chairman: Hon. Members were asked to intimate to the office the amendments they wanted to press

and in response to that these amendments have been received:

Clauses 103.....648.
104.....637.
105.....639.
107.....640, 641.
111.....642.
112.....13.

New Clause 115A.....649.

Clause 1.....644, 645, 95, and 96.

Hon. Members may now move these amendments subject to their admissibility.

Clause 103

Shri Venkataraman: I beg to move:

In page 28,—

(i) lines 8 and 9, for "After sub-section (1) of section 526 of the principal Act" substitute:

"In section 526 of the principal Act—

(a) after sub-section (1)"; and

(ii) after line 16, add:

'(b) in sub-section (8),—

(i) after the words "make an application under this section" the words and figures "or under section 528" shall be inserted; and

(ii) in the proviso, after the words "from the same party" the words "if the application is intended to be made to the same court to which the party has been given an opportunity of making such an application" shall be inserted."

Clause 104

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I beg to move:

In page 28, after line 32, add:

"(d) sub-sections (2) and (3) shall be omitted."

Clause 105

Shri Sadhan Gupta: I beg to move:

In page 28, line 39, for "proceeds to record evidence in the case" substitute "records its finding".

Clause 107

Shri Sadhan Gupta: I beg to move:

(1) In page 29, after line 15, insert:

"(3) Such court may order any scandalous and irrelevant matter in the affidavit to be struck out or amended."

(2) In page 29,—

(i) line 17, omit "(1)".

(ii) omit lines 21 and 22.

Clause 111

Shri Sadhan Gupta: I beg to move:

In page 30, lines 9 and 10, omit "and with the previous sanction of the State Government".

Shri Raghubir Sahai: I beg to move:

In page 30,—

(i) line 27, after "the principal Act" insert "(a)"; and

(ii) after line 28, add:

—"(b) after the words 'offence was committed' the words 'and to the fact that he has made a clean breast of the whole thing, concealing nothing' shall be inserted".

New Clause 115A

Shri Datar: I beg to move:

In page 33, after line 30, insert:

115A. *Savings.*—Notwithstanding that all or any of the provisions of this Act have come into force in any State,—

(a) the provisions of section 14 or section 30 or section 145 or section 146 of the principal Act as amended by this Act shall not apply to, or affect, any trial or other proceeding which, on the date of such commencement, is pending before any Magistrate, and every such trial or other proceeding shall be continued and disposed of as if this Act had not been passed;

(b) the provisions of section 406 or section 408 or section 409 of the principal Act as amended by this

Act shall not apply to, or affect, any appeal which, on the date of such commencement, is pending before the District Magistrate or any Magistrate of the First Class empowered by the State Government to hear such appeals, and every such appeal shall notwithstanding the repeal of the first proviso to section 406 or of section 407 of the principal Act, be heard and disposed of as if this Act had not been passed;

(c) the provisions of clause (w) of section 4 or section 207A or section 251A or section 260 of the principal Act as amended by this Act shall not apply to, or affect, any inquiry or trial before a Magistrate in which the Magistrate has begun to record evidence prior to the date of such commencement and which is pending on that date, and every such inquiry or trial shall be continued and disposed of as if this Act had not been passed;

(d) the provisions of Chapter XXIII of the principal Act as amended by this Act shall not apply to, or affect, any trial before a court of Session either by jury or with the aid of assessors in which the Court of Session has begun to record evidence prior to the date of such commencement and which is pending on that date, and every such trial shall be continued and disposed of as if this Act had not been passed;

and, save as aforesaid, the provisions of this Act and the amendments made thereby shall apply to all proceedings instituted after the commencement of this Act and also to all proceedings pending in any Criminal Court on the date of such commencement."

Clause 1

Shri Datar: I beg to move:

(i) In page 1, line 7, add at the end "and for different provisions of this Act".

(ii) In pages 1 and 2, omit lines 8 to 23 and 1 to 5 respectively.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I beg to move:

(i) In page 1, line 13, for "is pending" substitute "has begun".

(ii) In page 2, line 3, omit "and is pending".

Mr. Chairman: All these amendments are now before the House.

Shri R. K. Chaudhuri (Gauhati): Sir, I happen to be one of those 49 members who, unfortunately or fortunately, had a seat in the Joint Committee of this momentous Bill. I find, Sir, that in our attempt—I would say, in the attempt of a certain section of the House—to find fault with the provisions of the Bill as it has emerged out of the Joint Committee, it is apt to forget the very admirable provisions which have found their place for the first time in this Criminal Procedure Code. I refer particularly to the amendment of section 528 as also section 526. I may mention here that we in Assam had no High Court of our own till the year 1948 and we have been always, during the British rule, under the jurisdiction of the Calcutta High Court. Calcutta was at a great distance from Assam in those days when the air communication had not come into operation. In those days it was a wonder if anyone could go up to the High court in order to move an application. We had to be content sometimes with an application under section...

Shri V. P. Nayar (Chirayinkil): Sir there are hardly 30 Members in the House.

Mr. Chairman: Now, there is quorum; the hon. Member may continue his speech.

Shri R. K. Chaudhuri: As I was saying, Sir, we had to content ourselves even in the most serious cases, merely by application under section 528 and through that section we could hardly gain any relief. Now, this provision which has been put in this amended

clause, I consider, will be of great help to the litigant public because they will be able to make an application for transfer of cases within the same sessions division. That will give the relief which has been denied to us for so long.

[SHRI BARMAN IN THE CHAIR]

I do not see what objection there could be in insisting upon this that unless an application is rejected by the Sessions division no direct application should be made to the High Court itself. I do not see any possibility of any abuse of process or injustice if this clause remains there.

In this connection I should bring to the notice of the House—doubtless the hon. Home Minister is aware of it—that section 528 as it stands today is likely to be abused and it has been more often abused than rightly applied in cases in the past. So long as the District Magistrate remains the head of the police in a particular District, the withdrawal procedure has been more than once used by the District Magistrate in order to withdraw a particular case to his own file whenever and whenever he has been advised by the Superintendent of police that if this particular case was not handled by him or tried by him, it may end in acquittal of the accused. Unless, Sir, there is some restriction placed on the power of withdrawal of the Magistrate, there is every chance of justice being denied when a particular case of a political nature or a particular case in which there is lot of prejudice against the accused. That accused may be denied justice if the case is withdrawn and taken on to the file of the District Magistrate himself or is transferred to some other man. Then, it may be pointed out that the Magistrate who withdraws a case has got to record his reasons for doing so and those reasons, whether they are right or wrong, may certainly be scrutinised by the High Court

when finally the application for transfer is made there, or scrutinised by the Judge himself when the order or application is made before him for transfer of a case.

So, I do not really see any objection to the provisions as laid down in this amending Bill. Rather I would claim it as an improvement upon the existing state of things.

As regards the objection which has been raised by my hon. friend, Shri Gupta, to the amendment of section 537 that an accused is divested of an important right when he in a case triable by jury is tried without jury. After the experience of our law for nearly 41 years, it is very difficult for one to say positively that the trial by jury has been always a source of unmixed blessing. Even then, I have found very many instances where experienced members of the legal profession would sometimes welcome a trial without a jury; particularly in those cases where law and facts are loosely mixed together, they would rather welcome a trial without a jury than having all the apprehensions and anxiety, when a case which stands very well on merit and stands very well on point of law. The case is after all tried by jury and that point is neither here nor there. We are committed in this amending Bill to the continuance of trial by jury and, therefore, a trial without a jury may be rightly criticised, and if that criticism is of any value, that is to say if a trial by the jury even in the present day is a failure, I submit that that right should not be taken away very lightly. The condition has been laid down that an objection to the trial should be raised before recording evidence in the case. I submit that it is a very difficult thing for a lawyer, not to speak of a party to know what cases are triable by jury in a particular area and what cases are particularly not triable by jury in another area. Take for instance the case of Gauhati Courts and Shillong Courts. Both are under the jurisdic-

tion of the same Sessions Judge and it is very difficult to know which cases are triable by jury in Shillong and which cases are triable by jury in Gauhati. Some cases which are triable by jury in Gauhati are not triable by jury in Shillong. It is very difficult for an ordinary party and even for a lawyer of a party, to know from the very beginning whether the case is triable by a jury or not. If, as I say, the trial by a jury is considered to be an important right, non-trial by a jury is certainly a misfortune for the accused. Some little time ought to be given for the party to be able to raise his objection. In some cases there might be a miscarriage of justice. Therefore, I would request the hon. Home Minister to consider whether the period of objection on this ground should not be pushed back a little further so that the accused may be in a position to find out whether his case is triable by a jury or not. I say this on another ground also. If a case can be actually tried wrongly by a Sessions Judge without a jury—a judge who ought to know better—and if such an accident, as I would call it, is likely to happen, it is better that he should have some precaution against it, when this provision has been enunciated, it really contemplates that the Judge has wrongly tried a case without a jury. If a Judge is liable to commit a mistake, is it not more possible that an ordinary party or a lawyer might not be cognisant of the position? I say it again that if the trial by jury is considered to be a valuable right, then this provision should not be allowed to correct a mistake which involves a miscarriage of justice.

As regards the objection against clause 111, I say I welcome this provision and I think the House also would welcome it, but I submit that it is not necessary to obtain the previous sanction of the Government. How could the State come into the picture in a provision of this nature? I fail to see it. I can understand it instead of 'previous sanction', a consul-

[Shri R. K. Chaudhuri]

tation with the State Government is provided for and that would be something. Government may be consulted before the action is taken under this section, but it is not necessary to take the previous sanction of the Government. A State Government, as Members of the House must be aware, sometimes admits into the legal profession members of the revenue side, by enrolling members to practise as a revenue agent or revenue pleader. It will be dangerous to leave it to the discretion of the State Government when a High Court has to make legislation, when important judgments are given by the High Court with the help of the legal profession and the legal profession in their turn take the help of the petition-writers. I submit that it is unnecessary to take the previous sanction and that much of autonomy should be allowed to the High Court so that it may decide what should be actually laid down. Of course, it may consult the State Government and consider their suggestions, if any, but the last word in this matter should not be left with the State Government.

In this connection I would also like to commend the hon. Minister for the new amendment made under section 540A. I welcome this provision because it is a great improvement on the existing provision which could be only applied when there are more than one accused. There are many cases, important cases, where the accused's presence could be dispensed with. There is always the difficulty that in that case the accused may be the only accused. Under this provision, even if he is the only accused, the Court, in deserving cases, would dispense with his attendance. It may be pointed out that under section 205 of the Criminal Procedure Code, the presence of an accused could be dispensed with, but in that case there is the other limitation, and the limitation is that in the first instance a summons should be issued. If, unfortunately, a warrant had been issued in the same kind of

case, section 205 would not be applied to such a case and section 548 could not be applied to a case where there is only one accused. So, the new section is a very great improvement on the existing law. I really commend the hon. Home Minister for this.

Dr. Katju: To these concluding clauses, a few objections have been taken, I may deal with some of the important ones at once.

Objection was taken to the proposal about trial by jury. Ordinarily, I imagine, mistakes seldom arise. It may arise in States where every criminal case is not triable by jury and only some are triable, some are triable with assessors, some are tried by the Judge sitting alone and only some minor offences are triable by a jury. The Judge may make a mistake, the lawyer may make a mistake. The original section as it stood was an abnormal one. It says that the Judgment will stand unless objections were taken to the propriety of the trial before the Judge recorded his finding. The case may take 10 days. The case starts before the Judge with the assessors, or may start with the Judge sitting alone. All parties, the prosecution and the accused take part, witness come, they are cross-examined, a lot of money is spent and a lot of trouble is caused to everybody. The Judge has formed an opinion one way or the other. Either he is going to acquit him or convict him. Immediately someone says, will you please order re-trial because this is triable by a jury or vice-versa? I submit that this is playing ducks and drakes with the law: heads we win, tails you lose. It is an extraordinary thing. The change that has been made is that objection should be taken before the evidence is taken. Then, witnesses have not been examined. It is a fair game. Please remember that I am anxious in a matter of this kind to save the accused from harassment, from further expenses at the cost of his wife and children and also harassment to the witnesses. It is not as if some great

calamity was to fall on the accused because if there is a trial by jury, there is no appeal. There is an appeal against the verdict of the jury on the ground of misdirection. There is no appeal on law and facts. When you have a trial by the Sessions Judge, sitting alone, the right of appeal to the High Court is so much prized. I therefore suggest that once the trial starts without objection, it ought to be allowed to come to an end in the normal way, the case should proceed, the Judge should deliver his judgment. There is an appeal. If the appeal is over, the whole thing is finished. No harm is done. Against an acquittal by jury, there is section 307 which allows the Sessions Judge to refer the case to the High Court if he considers that, the Judgment was perverse. Therefore, the Select Committee has rightly approved a welcome correction. Any attempt to go back would be not fair. It would be injurious to the accused himself and to the prosecution also.

Another point was raised by my hon. friend Shri Raghubir Sahai. I quite sympathise with him. I am anxious myself that Courts of law should have the happy occasion of hearing confessions of judgment. In the Civil Court, the defendant comes and says, I confess judgment, money is due from me, will you please allow instalment payments. The moment he says that, the Judge becomes kind to him. Similarly, in a criminal case, if the accused were to confess and state what they have done and why they did it, section 562 or not, the sentence will be lenient.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: On points of law also?

Dr. Katju: But, we know they do not. My fear is this. As the section stands, it is a very liberal one. It does not take into consideration the indulgence of the Court merely on the question whether the man has confessed or not. It says, age, circumstances, environment. If it is a case of first conviction, all these factors are taken into consideration. A man may be released on probation

or may be simply admonished. If you insist on putting this in, I fear very much; the Court will ask, have you confessed? If you have not, the section becomes meaningless.

Shri N. B. Chowdhury (Ghatal): There is no quorum.

Dr. Katju: When you are an accused person, I submit with great confidence that the inducement to state the truth is very weak. There is your own fear and you fumble. You are very hesitant. Then, there are your lawyers and advisers. Then, there is the police saying, you say that, we will get you off.

Shri R. K. Chaudhuri: The hon. Minister will have to say once again what he has said. There is no quorum.

Dr. Katju: Who has counted the quorum?

Shri Venkataraman: The bell is ringing; people will come.

Mr. Chairman: I think there is quorum now.

Dr. Katju: I suggest that as the law stands, it is very favourable to the first offender. It might become a little more strict if my hon. friend's suggestion were adopted. Therefore, I am not in its favour. There is nothing more for me to say. Vote may be taken.

Mr. Chairman: We have finished up to clause 102. I shall now begin with clause 103. There is one amendment moved by Shri Venkataraman. I think it is acceptable to the Government.

Shri Datar: We accept it.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

In page 28,—

(i) lines 8 and 9, for "After sub-section (1) of section 526 of the principal Act" substitute:

"In section 526 of the principal Act,—

(a) after sub-section (1)"; and

(ii) after line 16, add:

'(b) in sub-section (8),—

(i) after the words "make an

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application under this section" the words and figures "or under section 523" shall be inserted; and

(ii) in the proviso, after the words "from the same party" the words "if the application is intended to be made to the same court to which the party has been given an opportunity of making such an application" shall be inserted.'

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That clause 103, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 103, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Mr. Chairman: Clause 104. There is only one amendment moved, No. 637.

The question is:

In page 28, after line 32, add:

"(d) sub-sections (2) and (3) shall be omitted".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That clause 104 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 104 was added to the Bill.

Mr. Chairman: Clause 105. Amendment No. 639.

The question is:

In page 28, line 39, for "proceeds to record evidence in the case" substitute "records its finding".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That clause 105 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 105, was added to the Bill.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That clause 106 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 106 was added to the Bill.

Mr. Chairman: Clause 107. I am putting both the amendments 640 and 641.

The question is:

In page 29, after line 15, insert:

"(3) Such court may order any scandalous and irrelevant matter in the affidavit to be struck out or amended."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

In page 29,—

(i) line 17, omit "(1)".

(ii) omit lines 21 and 22.

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That clause 107 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 107 was added to the Bill.

Clause 108 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 109 and 110 were added to the Bill.

Mr. Chairman: Clause 111. Amendment No. 642.

The question is:

In page 30, lines 9 and 10, omit "and with the previous sanction of the State Government."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That clause 111 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 111 was added to the Bill.

Mr. Chairman: Clause 112.

Shri Raghubir Sahai: I beg to withdraw my amendment No. 13.

Mr. Chairman: Has the hon. Member the leave of the House to withdraw his amendment?

Hon. Members: Yes.

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That clause 112 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 112 was added to the Bill.

Clause 113 was added to the Bill.

Mr. Chairman : Clause 115. Clause 114 has been passed already.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Two portions of clause 114 have not yet been passed.

Shri Venkataraman: May I just explain this? I thought that (b) and (c) of clause 114 had not been passed and that only the Schedule in clause 114 had been passed. I raised this point, but subsequently on going through the record I find that the whole of clause 114 has been passed. Therefore, any amendments to (b) and (c) will have to be carried by way of consequential amendments at the third reading. The whole of clause 114 is deemed to have been passed.

Mr. Chairman: Since it is deemed to have been passed, the consequential amendments will have to be taken up at the third reading.

Shri Raghavachari: It was definitely stated that the consequential amendments would be made.

Shri Venkataraman: I said in the third reading the consequential amendments could be carried.

Mr. Chairman: That will be at the time of the third reading.

The question is:

"That clause 115 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.
Clause 115 was added to the Bill.*

Mr. Chairman: New clause 115A.

The question is:

In page 33, after line 30, insert:

"115A. *Savings.*—Notwithstanding that all or any of the provisions of this Act have come into force in any State,—

(a) the provisions of section 14 or section 30 or section 145 or section 146 of the principal Act as amended by this Act shall not apply to, or affect, any trial or other proceeding which, on the date of such commencement, is pending before any Magistrate, and every such trial or other proceeding shall be continued and disposed of as if this Act had not been passed;

(b) the provisions of section 406 or section 408 or section 409 of the principal Act as amended by this Act shall not apply to, or affect, any appeal which, on the date of such commencement is pending before the District Magistrate or any Magistrate of the First Class empowered by the State Government to hear such appeals, and every such appeal shall, notwithstanding the repeal of the first proviso to section 406 or of section 407 of the principal Act, be heard and disposed of as if this Act had not been passed;

(c) the provisions of clause (w) of section 4 or section 207A or section 251A or section 260 of the principal Act as amended by this Act shall not apply to, or affect, any inquiry or trial before a Magistrate in which the Magistrate has begun to record evidence prior to the date of such commencement and which is

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pending on that date, and every such inquiry or trial shall be continued and disposed of as if this Act had not been passed;

(d) the provisions of Chapter XXIII of the principal Act as amended by this Act shall not apply to, or affect, any trial before a Court of Session either by jury or with the aid of assessors in which the Court of Session has begun to record evidence prior to the date of such commencement and which is pending on that date, and every such trial shall be continued and disposed of as if this Act had not been passed,

and, save as aforesaid, the provisions of this Act and the amendments made thereby shall apply to all proceedings instituted after the commencement of this Act and also to all proceedings pending in any Criminal Court on the date of such commencement."

The motion was adopted.

New Clause 115A was added to the Bill

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That clause 116 and the Schedule stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 116 and the Schedule were added to the Bill.

Mr. Chairman: Clause 2. There is an amendment by Shri Datar. I shall treat it as having been moved, and put it to vote.

The question is:

In page 2, line 7, for "principal Act" substitute "Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act)".

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Chairman: There are other amendments. I put them together.

The question is:

In page 2, for clause 2, substitute:

"2. Amendment of section 4' Act V of 1898.—In section 4 of the principal Act, clauses (V) and (w) of sub-section (1), shall be omitted."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

In page 2, for clause 2, substitute:

"2. Amendment of section 4' Act V of 1898.—In section 4 of the principal Act, in clause (w) of sub-section (1), for the words 'six months' the words 'three months' shall be substituted".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

In page 2, line 9, omit imprisonment for life or"

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

In page 2, line 10 for "one year" substitute "six months".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

In page 2, line 10, for "one year" substitute "six months".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

In page 2, line 10, for "one year" substitute "three months".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

In page 2, line 10, for "one year" substitute "three months".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That clause 2, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2, as amended was added to the Bill.

Mr. Chairman: Clause 1. There are amendments to this clause by Shri Datar and Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava. I shall put them to vote one by one. The question is:

In page 1, line 7, add at the end "and for different provisions of this Act."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

In pages 1 and 2, omit lines 8 to 23 and 1 to 5 respectively.

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Chairman: I shall now put Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava's amendments. The question is:

In page 1, line 13, for "is pending" substitute "has begun".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

In page 2, line 3, omit "and is pending".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That the Title and the Enacting Formula stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The Title and the Enacting Formula were added to the Bill.

Dr. Katju: Will you continue or shall I move....

Shri Datar: I have to move some consequential amendments.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Before the third reading starts?

Shri Datar: In the third reading.

Shri V. P. Nayar: The second

reading is not finished. How can he move now?

Shri Datar: That is why I am asking the Chair.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Let the third reading to begun.

Shri Datar: I am going to move:

Shri V. P. Nayar: After sometime.

Shri Datar: All right.

Dr. Katju: I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

May I continue tomorrow or just now?

Shri Venkataraman: It would be convenient if the Deputy Minister moved all his amendments, and then the discussion might be continued tomorrow.

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

Shri Datar: I beg to move:

(1) In page 13, line 40, after "contained in" insert "any order made under".

(2) In page 31, line 6 after "Defamation" insert "(other than defamation by spoken words)".

(3) In page 31, line 16, after "public functions" add "when instituted upon a complaint made by the Public Prosecutor".

(4) In page 31, line 34, after "functions" add "when instituted upon a complaint made by the Public Prosecutor".

(5) In page 32, line 22, after "functions" add "when instituted upon a complaint made by the Public Prosecutor".

(6) In page 33, lines 5 and 6, omit "379, 381, 406, 407, 408".

(7) In page 33, after line 9, insert:

"(cc) in the entries relating to sections 379, 381, 406, 407 and 408 in the 6th column, for the words "Not compoundable" wherever they occur, the words, "Compoundable when the value of the

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property does not exceed two hundred and fifty rupees and permission is given by the Court before which the prosecution is pending" shall be substituted."

These are only consequential amendments in view of the decision that the House has taken in respect of several provisions of clauses 40 and 114. These are the two clauses which are being consequentially amended.

Mr. Chairman: These amendments Nos. 652 to 658 to clauses 40 and 114 are now before the House.

Shri A. M. Thomas: Have they been circulated?

Shri Datar: They have been circulated.

Shri Raghavachari: They may be circulated.

Mr. Chairman: They have been circulated.

Shri Venkataraman: They are in list No. 41.

Mr. Chairman: Shall we adjourn now?

Shri Venkataraman: The Home Minister also is tired.

Shri V. P. Nayar: With your permission, I would ask for some information from the hon. the Home Minister. The other day when we were discussing the provisions regarding libel and slander, the Home Minister said that he was prepared to accommodate one amendment from us. May I know whether Government have taken any action thereon. I quoted some British law....

Dr. Katju: I considered that matter, but I do not think we need follow the English procedure, because it is entirely different. I came to the conclusion that here we had the warrant procedure in the first stage, and that very object could be served by having consultation with the Judge.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Does it mean that the Minister holds that hearing at the chamber of the Judge is not necessary?

Dr. Katju: Across the floor of the House I have to be formal, but I should like to discuss this matter with my friend tomorrow. Let us meet tomorrow.

Shri V. P. Nayar: All right.

Shri Venkataraman: May I suggest that the amendments moved by Shri Datar may be voted upon now so that we may have the whole of tomorrow for discussion?

Mr. Chairman: The amendments moved by the hon. Deputy Minister are consequential. Now, shall we adjourn or sit a few minutes more?

Shri Venkataraman: It is better that those amendments are voted upon and general discussion is continued tomorrow.

Mr. Chairman: But Shri Raghavachari wants that the amendments should be circulated.

Shri Datar: They have been circulated.

Shri Venkataraman: In that case, I suggest that the discussion may continue and we may save 15 minutes.

Mr. Chairman: That depends on the House. If the House wants to go on, we will continue.

Shri Venkataraman: I want to speak on the third reading. I am going to speak.

Shri Dhulekar (Jhansi Distt.—South): Let us adjourn now. (Interruptions). It is adjourned.

Shri Venkataraman: It is not adjourned.

Shri Dhulekar: No, it is adjourned.

Mr. Chairman: Let us adjourn now.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday the 8th December, 1954.