

Tuesday,
31st July, 1956

LOK SABHA DEBATES

VOLUME V, 1956

(16th July to 10th August 1956)



THIRTEENTH SESSION, 1956

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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 Abdus Sattar, Shri (Kalna-Karwa).
 Achal Singh, Seth [Agra Distt. (West)].
 Achaju, Shri Sunkam (Nalgonda—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Achint Ram, Lala (Hissar).
 Achuthan, Shri K. T. (Crangannur).
 Agarwal, Shri Hoti Lal [Jalaun Distt. *cum* Etawah Distt.—(West) *cum* Jhansi Distt.—(North)].
 Agrawal, Shri Mukund Lal [Pilibhit Distt. *cum* Bareilly Distt.—(East)].
 Ajit Singh, Shri (Kapurthala-Bhatinda—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Ajit Singhji, General (Sirohi-Pali).
 Akarpuri, Sardar Teja Singh (Gurdaspur).
 Alagesan, Shri O. V. (Chingleput).
 Altekar, Shri Ganesh Sadashiv (North Satara).
 Alva, Shri Joachim (Kanara).
 Amin, Dr. Indubhai B. (Baroda West).
 Amjad Ali, Shri (Goalpara-Garo Hills).
 Amrit Kaur, Rajkumari (Mandi-Mahasu).
 Anandchand, Shri (Bilaspur).
 Ansari, Dr. Shaukatullah Shah (Bidar).
 Anthony, Shri Frank (Nominated—Anglo-Indians).
 Asthana, Shri Sita Rama (Azamgarh Distt.—West).
 Ayyangar, Shri M. Ananthasayanan (Tirupati).
 Azad, Maulana Abul Kalam (Rampur Distt. *cum* Bareilly Distt.—West).
 Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha (Purnea *cum* Santhal Parganas).

B

Babunath Singh, Shri [Surguja-Raigarh—Reserved—Sch. Tribes].
 Badam Singh, Chowdhary (Budaun Distt.—West).
 Bagdi, Shri Magan Lal (Mahasamund).
 Bahadur Singh, Shri (Ferozepore-Ludhiana—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Balakrishnan, Shri S. C. (Erode—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Balasubramaniam, Shri S. (Madurai).
 Baldev Singh, Sardar (Nawan Shahar).
 Balmiki, Shri Kanhaiya Lal (Bulandshah Distt.—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Banerjee, Shri Durga Charan (Midnapore-Jhargram).
 Bansal, Shri Ghambani Lal (Jhajjar-Rewari).
 Bansilal, Shri (Jaipur).
 Barman, Shri Upendranath (North Bengal—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Barrow, Shri A. E. T. (Nominated—Anglo-Indians).
 Barupal, Shri Panna Lal (Ganganagar-Jhunjhunu—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Basappa, Shri C. R. (Tumkur).
 Basu, Shri A. K. (North Bengal).
 Basu, Shri Kamal Kumar (Diamond Harbour).
 Bhagat, Shri B. R. (Patna *cum* Shahabad).
 Bhakt Darshan, Shri [Garhwal Distt.—(East) *cum* Moradabad Distt.—(North-East)]
 Bharati, Shri Goswamiraja Sahdeo (Yeotmal).
 Bhargava, Pandit Mukat Behari Lal (Ajmer South).
 Bhargava, Pandit Thakur Das (Gurgaon).
 Bhartiya, Shri Shaligram Ramchandra (West Khandesh).
 Bhatkar, Shri Laxman Shrawan (Buldana-Akola—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

B—contd.

Bhatt, Shri Chandrashanker (Broach).
 Bhawani Singh, Shri (Barmer-Jalore).
 Bhawanji, Shri (Kutch West).
 Bheekha Bhai, Shri (Banswara—Dungarpur—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).
 Bhonsle, Shri Jagannathrao Krishna Rao (Ratnagiri North).
 Bidari, Shri Ramappa Balappa (Bijapur South).
 Birbal Singh, Shri [Jaunpur Distt.—(East)].
 Biren Dutt, Shri (Tripura West).
 Bogawat, Shri U. R. (Ahmednagar South).
 Boovaraghassamy, Shri V. (Perambalur).
 Borkar, Shrimati Anusayabai (Bhandara—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Borooh, Shri Dev Kanta (Nowgong).
 Bose, Shri P. C. (Manbhum North).
 Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri (Gaya East).
 Brohmo-Chaudhury, Shri Sitenath (Goalpara—Garo Hills—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).
 Buchhikotaiah, Shri Sanaka (Masulipatnam).

C

Chakravarty, Shrimati Renu (Basirhat).
 Chaliha, Shri Bimalaprosad (Sibsagar—North-Lakhimpur).
 Chanda, Shri Anil Kumar (Birbhum).
 Chandak, Shri B. L. (Betul).
 Chandrasekhar, Shrimati M. (Tiruvallur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Charak, Th. Lakshman Singh (Jammu and Kashmir).
 Chatterjea, Shri Tushar (Serampore).
 Chatterjee, Dr. Susilranjan (West Dinajpur).
 Chatterjee, Shri N. C. (Hooghly).
 Chattopadhyaya, Shri Harindranath (Vijayavada).
 Chaturvedi, Shri Rohanlal [Etah Distt.—(Central)].
 Chaudhary, Shri Ganeshi Lal [Shahjahanpur Distt.—(North) cum Kheri—(East)—Reserved—Sch. Castes].

Chaudhuri, Shri Tridib Kumar (Berhampore).
 Chavda, Shri Akbar (Banaskantha).
 Chettiar, Shri N. Vr. N. Ar. Nagappa (Ramanathapuram).
 Chettiar, Shri T. S. Avinashilingam (Tiruppur).
 Chowdary, Shri C. R. (Narasaraopet).
 Chowdhury, Shri Nikunja Behari (Ghatal).

D

Dabhi, Shri Fulsinhji B. (Kaira North).
 Damar, Shri Amar Singh Sabji (Jhabua—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).
 Damodaran, Shri G. R. (Pollachi).
 Damodaran, Shri Netrur P. (Tellicherry).
 Das, Dr. Mono Mohon (Burdwan—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Das, Shri B. (Jaipur-Keonjhar).
 Das, Shri Basanta Kumar (Contai).
 Das, Shri Beli Ram (Barpeta).
 Das, Shri Bijoy Chandra (Ganjam South).
 Das, Shri Kamal Krishna (Birbhum—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Das, Shri Nayan Tara (Monghyr Sadr cum Jamui—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Das, Shri Rem Dhani (Gaya East—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Das, Shri Ramananda (Barrackpore).
 Das, Shri Sarangadhar (Dhenkanal—Cuttack).
 Das, Shri Shree Narayan (Darbhanga Celina).
 Dasaratha Deb, Shri (Tripura East).
 Datar, Shri Balwan Nagesh (Belgaum North).
 Deb, Shri Suresh Chandra (Cachar-Lushai Hills).
 Deo, H. H. Maharaja Rajendra Narayan Singh (Kalsandi-Bolangir).
 Deogam, Shri Kanhu Ram (Chaiabasa—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).
 Desai, Shri Kanayalal Nanabhai (Surat).
 Desai, Shri Khandutlal Kasanji (Halsi).
 Deshmukh, Dr. Panjabrao S. (Amravati East).

D—contd.

Deshmukh, Shri Chintaman Dwarakanath (Kola's).
 Deshmukh, Shri K. G. (Amravati West).
 Deshpande, Shri Govind Hari (Nasik Central).
 Deshpande, Shri Vishnu Ghanashyam (Guna).
 Dholakia, Shri Gulab Shankar Amritlal (Kutch East).
 Dhulekar, Shri R. V. [Jhansi Distt.—(South)].
 Dhusiya, Shri Sohan Lal (Basti Distt.—(Central-East) *cum* Gorakhpur Distt.—(West)—Reserved—Sch. Caste].
 Digambar Singh, Shri (Etah Distt.—(West *cum* Mainpuri Distt.—(West) *cum* Mathura Distt.—(East)].
 Diwan, Shri Raghavendr Rao Srinivas Rao (Osmanabad).
 Dube, Shri Mulchand [Farrukhabad Distt. (North)].
 Dube, Shri Uday Shankar [Basti Distt. (North)].
 Dubey, Shri Rajaram Giridharlal (Bijapur North).
 Dutt, Shri Asim Krishna (Calcutta South-West).
 Dutta, Shri Santosh Kumar (Howrah).
 Dwivedi, Shri Dashrath Prasad (Gorakhpur Distt.—Central).
 Dwivedi, Shri M. L. (Hamirpur Distt.).

E

Echaran, Shri Iyyunni (Ponnani—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Elenezer, Dr. S. A. (Vikarabad).
 Elayaperumal, Shri L. (Cuddalore—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

F

Fotedar, Pandit Sheo Narayan (Jammu and Kashmir).

G

Gadgil, Shri Narhar Vishnu (Poona Central)
 Gadilingana Gowd, Shri (Kurnool).

Gami Majludora, Shri (Visakhapatnam—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).
 Gandhi, Shri Feroze [Pratapgarh Distt. (West) *cum* Rae Bareli Distt. (East)].
 Gandhi, Shri Maneklal Maganlal (Panch Mahals *cum* Baroda East).
 Gandhi, Shri V. B. (Bombay City—North).
 Ganga Devi, Shrimati (Lucknow Distt. *cum* Bara Banki Distt.—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Ganpati Ram, Shri [Jaunpur Distt. (East)—Reserved—Sch. Castes)].
 Garg, Shri Ram Pratap (Patiala).
 Gautam, Shri C. D. (Balaghat).
 Ghose, Shri Surendra Mohan (Maldia).
 Ghosh, Shri Atulya (Burdwan).
 Ghulam Qader, Shri (Jammu and Kashmir).
 Gidwani, Shri Choithram Partabrai (Thana)
 Giri, Shri V. V. (Pathapetnam).
 Giridhari Bhoi, Shri (Kalahandi-Bolangir)
 Reserved—Sch. Tribes).
 Gohain, Shri Chowkhamoon (Nominated—Assam Tribal Areas).
 Gopalan, Shri A. K. (Cannanore).
 Gopi Ram, Shri (Mandi-Mahasu—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Gounder, Shri K. Periaswami (Erode).
 Gounder, Shri K. [Sakthivadivel (Periyakulam)].
 Govind Das, Seth (Mandla-Jabalpur South).
 Guha, Shri Arun Chandra (Santipur).
 Gupta, Shri Badshah (Mainpuri Distt.—East).
 Gupta, Shri Sadhan Chandra (Calcutta—South—East).
 Gurupadaswamy, Shri M. S. (Mysore).

H

Hansda, Shri Benjamin (Purnea *cum* Senta Parganas—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).
 Hari Mohan, Dr. (Manbhum North—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Hasda, Shri Subodh (Midnapore-Jhargram—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

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Hazarika, Shri Jogendra Nath (Dibrugarh).
 Heda, Shri H. C. (Nizamabad).
 Hembrom, Shri Lal (Santal Parganas *cum* Hazaribagh—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).
 Hem Raj, Shri (Kangra).
 Hukam Singh, Sardar (Kapurthala-Bhatinda).
 Hyder Husein, Chaudhri (Gonda Distt.—North).

I

Ibrahim, Shri A. (Ranchi North-East).
 Iqbal Singh, Sardar (Fazilka-Sirsa).
 Islamuddin, Shri Muhammad (Purnea—North-East).
 Iyyunni, Shri C. R. (Trichur).

J

Jagivan Ram, Shri (Shahabad South—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Jain, Shri Ajit Prasad (Saharanpur Distt.—West *cum* Muzaffarnagar Distt.—North).
 Jain, Shri Nemi Saran (Bijnor Distt.—South).
 Jaipal Singh, Shri (Ranchi West—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).
 alsoorya, Dr. N. M. (Medak).
 aware, Shri Ramraj (Santal Parganas *cum* Hazaribagh).

Jangde, Shri Resham Lal (Bilaspur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Jatav-vir, Dr. Manik Chand (Bharatpur-Sawai Madhopur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Jayaraman, Shri A. (Tindivanam—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Jayashri, Shrimati (Bombay-Suburban).
 Jena, Shri Kanhu Charan (Balasore—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Jena, Shri Lakshmidhar (Jaipur-Keonjhar—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Jena, Shri Niranjan (Dhenkanal-West Cuttack—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 ethan, Shri Kherwar (Palamau *cum* Hazaribagh *cum* Ranchi—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Jhunjhunwala, Shri Banarsi Prasad (Bhagalpur Central).

Jogendra Singh, Sardar (Bahrach Distt.—West).

Joshi, Shri Anand Chandra (Shahdol-Sidhi).

Joshi, Shri Jethalal Harikrishna (Madhya Saurashtra).

Joshi, Shri Krishnacharya (Yadgir).

Joshi, Shri Liladhar (Shajapur-Rajgarh).

Joshi, Shri Moreshwar Dinkar (Ratnagiri South).

Joshi, Shri Nandlal (Indore).

Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra (Karnal).

Jwala Prashad, Shri (Ajmer North).

K

Kachiroyar, Shri N. D. Govindaswami (Cuddalore).
 Kajrolkar, Shri Narayan Sadoba (Bombay City—North—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Kakkan, Shri P. (Madurai—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Kale, Shrimati Anasuyabai (Nagpur).
 Kamal Singh, Shri (Shahabad—North-West).
 Kamath, Shri Hari Vishnu (Hoshangabad).
 Kamble, Dr. Devrao Nambevrao (Nanded—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Kandasamy, Shri S. K. Babie (Tiruchengode).
 Kanungo, Shri Nityanand (Kendrapara).
 Karmarkar, Shri D. P. (Dharwar North).
 Karni Singhji, His Highness Maharaja Shri Bahadur of Bikaner (Bikaner-Churu).
 Kasliwal, Shri Nemi Chandra (Kotah-Jhalsawar).

Katham, Shri Birendranath (North Bengal—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Katju, Dr. Kailas Nath (Mandsaur).

Kayal, Shri Pareah Nath (Basirhat—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Kazmi, Shri Syed Mohammad Ahmad (Sultanpur Distt.—North *cum* Faizabad Distt.—South-West).

Kelappan, Shri K. (Ponnani).

Keshavaiengar, Shri N. (Bangalore North).

K—contd.

Keskar, Dr. B. V. (Sultapur Distt.—South).
 Khan, Shri Sadath Ali (Ibrahimpatnam).
 Khardekar, Shri B. H. (Kolhapur *cum* Satara).
 Khare, Dr. N. B. (Gwalior).
 Khedkar, Shri Gopalrao Bajirao (Buldans. Akola).
 Khongmen, Shrimati B. (Autonomous Distts.—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).
 Khuda Baksh, Shri Muhammed (Murshidabad).
 Kirolikar, Shri Wasudeo Shridhar (Durg).
 Kolay, Shri Jagannath (Bankura).
 Kottukappally, Shri George Thomas (Meena-chil).
 Kripalani, Acharya J. B. (Bhagalpur *cum* Purnea).
 Krishna, Shri M. R. (Karimnagar—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Krishna Chandra, Shri (Mathura Distt.—West).
 Krishnamachari, Shri T. T. (Madras).
 Krishnappa, Shri M. V. (Kolar).
 Krishnaswami, Dr. A. (Kancheepuram).
 Kureel, Shri Baij Nath (Pratapgarh Distt.—West *cum* Rae Bareli Distt.—East—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Kureel, Shri Piare Lal (Banda Distt. *cum* Fatehpur Distt.—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

L

Lakshmayya, Shri Paidi (Anantapur).
 Lal Singh, Sardar (Ferozepur-Ludhiana).
 Lallanji, Shri (Faizabad Distt.—North-West).
 Laskar, Shri Nibaran Chandra (Cachar-Lushai Hills—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Lingam, Shri N. M. (Coimbatore).
 Lotan Ram, Shri (Jalsun Distt. *cum* Etawah Distt.—West *cum* Jhansi Distt.—North—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

M

Madiah Gowda, Shri (Bangalore South).
 Mahapatra, Shri Sibnarayan Singh (Sundar-ga hr—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Mahata, Shri Bhajaharf (Manbhumi South *cum* Dhalbhumi).
 Mahodaya, Shri Vaijanath (Nimar).
 Maitra, Shri Mohit Kumar (Culcutta—North West).
 Majhi, Shri Chaitan (Manbhumi—South *cum* Dhalbhumi—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).
 Majhi, Shri Ram Chandra (Mayurbhanj—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).
 Majithia, Sardar Surjit Singh (Taran Taran).
 Malaviya, Shri Keshava Deva (Gonda Distt.—East *cum* Basti Distt.—West).
 Malliah, Shri U. Srinivasa (South Kanara—North).
 Malvia, Shri Bhagub-Nandu (Shajapur-Rajgarh—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Malviya, Pandit Chatur Narain (Raisen).
 Malviya, Shri Motilal (Chhatarpur-Datia-Tikamgarh—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Mandal, Dr. Pashupati (Bankura—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Mascarene, Kumari Annie (Trivandrum).
 Masuodi, Maulana Mohammad Saeed (Jammu and Kashmir).
 Masuriya Din, Shri (Allahabad Distt.—East *cum* Jaunpur Distt.—West—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Mathew, Shri C. P. (Kottayam).
 Mathuram, Dr. Edward Paul (Tiruchirapalli).
 Matthen, Shri C. P. (Thiruvellai).
 Mavalankar, Shrimati Sushila (Ahmedabad).
 Maydeo, Shrimati Indira A. (Poona South).
 Mehta, Shri Asoka (Bhandara).
 Mehta, Shri Balwantray Gopaljee (Gohilwad).
 Mehta, Shri Balwant Singh (Udaipur).
 Mehta, Shri Jaswantraj (Jodhpur).
 Menon, Shri K. A. Damodara (Kozhikode).
 Minimata, Shrimati (Bilaspur-Durg-Raipur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Mishra, Pandit Suresh Chandra (Monghyr North-East).
 Mishra, Shri Bibhuti (Saran *cum* Cham-paran).
 Mishra, Shri Lalit Narayan (Darbhanga *cum* Bhagalpur).

M—contd.

Mishra, Shri Lokenath (Puri).
 Mishra, Shri Mathura Prasad (Monghyr—North-West).
 Mishra, Shri Shyam Nandan (Darbhanga—North).
 Misra, Pandit Lingaraj (Khurda).
 Misra, Shri Bhupendra Nath (Bilaspur—Durg-Raipur).
 Misra, Shri Raghubar Dayal (Bulandshahr Distt.).
 Misra, Shri Sarju Prasad (Deoria Distt.—South).
 Missir, Shri Vijineshwar (Gaya North).
 Mohd. Akbar, Sofi (Jammu and Kashmir).
 Mohiuddin, Shri Ahmed (Hyderabad City).
 Morarka, Shri Radheshyam Ramkumar (Ganganagar-Jhunjhunu).
 More, Shri K. L. (Kolhapur *cum* Satara—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 More, Shri Shankar Shanaram (Sholapur).
 Muchaki Kosa, Shri (Bastar—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).
 Mudaliar, Shri C. Ramaswamy (Kumbakonam).
 Muhammed Shafee, Chaudhuri (Jammu and Kashmir).
 Mukerjee, Shri Harendra Nath (Calcutta—North-East).
 Mukne, Shri Y. M. (Thana—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).
 Muniswamy, Shri N. R. (Wardiwash).
 Muniswamy, Shri V. (Tindivanam).
 Murli Manohar, Shri (Ballia Distt. East).
 Murthy, Shri B. S. (Eluru).
 Musafir, Giani Gurmukh Singh (Amritsar).
 Mushar, Shri Kirsi (Bhagalpur *cum* Purnea—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Muthukrishnan, Shri M. (Vellore—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

N

Naidu, Shri Nalla Reddi (Rajahmundry).
 Nair, Shri C. Krishnan (Outer Delhi).

Nair, Shri N. Sreekantan (Quilon *cum* Mavelikkara).
 Nambiar, Shri K. Ananda (Mayuram).
 Nanadas, Shri Mangalagiri (Ongole—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Nanda, Shri Gulzarilal (Sabarkantha).
 Narasimham, Shri S. V. L. (Guntur).
 Narasimhan, Shri C. R. (Krishnagiri).
 Naskar, Shri Purnendu Sekhar (Diamond Harbour—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Natawadkar, Shri Jayantrao Ganpat (West Khandesh—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).
 Nathani, Shri Hari Ram (Bhilwara).
 Nathwani, Shri Narendra P. (Sorath).
 Nayar, Shri V. P. (Chirayinkil).
 Nehru, Shri Jawaharlal (Allahabad Distt.—East *cum* Jaunpur Distt.—West).
 Néhru, Shrimati Shivraj Vati (Lucknow Distt.—Central).
 Nehru, Shrimati Uma (Sitapur Distt. *cum* Kheri Distt.—West).
 Nesamony, Shri A. (Nagercoil).
 Neswi, Shri T. R. (Dharwar—South).
 Nevatia, Shri R. P. (Sahjahanpur Distt.—North *cum* Kheri—East).
 Nijalingappa, Shri S. (Chitaldrug).

P

Palchoudhury, Shrimati Ila (Nabadwip).
 Pande, Shri Badri Dutt (Almora Distt.—North—East).
 Pande, Shri C. D. (Naini Tal Distt. *cum* Almora Distt.—South-West *cum* Bareilly Distt.—North).
 Pandey, Dr. Natabar (Sambalpur).
 Pannalal, Shri (Faizabad Distt.—North-West—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Paragi Lal, Chaudhari (Sitapur Distt. *cum* Kheri Distt.—West—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Paranjpe, Shri R. G. (Bhir).
 Parekh, Dr. Jayantilal Narbheram (Zalawad).
 Parikh, Shri Shantilal Girdharilal (Mehsana East).

P—contd.

Parmar, Shri Rupaji Bhavji (Panch Mahals *cum* Baroda East—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).
 Pataskar, Shri Hari Vinayak (Jalgaon).
 Patel, Shri Bahadurbhai Kunthabhai (Surat—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).
 Patel, Shri Rajeshwar (Muzaffarpur *cum* Darbhanga).
 Patel, Shrimati Maniben Vallabhbhai (Kaira South).
 Pateria, Shri Sushil Kumar (Jabalpur North).
 Patil, Shri P. R. Kanavade (Ahmednagar North).
 Patil, Shri S. K. (Bombay City—South).
 Patil, Shri Shankargauda Veeranagauda (Belgaum South).
 Patnaik, Shri Uma Charan (Ghumsur).
 Pawar, Shri Vyankatrao Pirajirao (South Satara).
 Pillai, Shri P. T. Thanu (Tirunelveli).
 Pocker Saheb, Shri B. (Malaopuram).
 Prabhakar, Shri Naval (Outer Delhi—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Punnoose, Shri P. T. (Allenney).

R

Rachiah, Shri N. (Mysore—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Radha Raman, Shri (Delhi City).
 Raghavachari, Shri K. S. (Penukonda).
 Raghavaiah, Shri Pisupati Vekata (On-gole).
 Raghubir Sahai, Shri (Etah Distt.—North-East *cum* Budaun Distt.—East).
 Raghubir Singh, Choudhary (Agra Distt.—East).
 Raghunath Singh, Shri (Banaras Distt.—Central).
 Raghuramaiah, Shri Kotha (Tenali).
 Rahman, Shri M. Hifzur (Moradabad Distt.—Central).
 Raj Bahadur, Shri (Jaipur-Sawai Madhopur).

Rajabhoj, Shri P. N. (Sholapur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Ramachander, Dr. D. (Vellore).
 Ramanand Shastri, Swami (Unnao Distt. *cum* Rae Bareli Distt.—West *cum* Hardoi Distt.—South-East—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Ramananda Tirtha, Swami (Gulberga).
 Ramasami, Shri M. D. (Arruppukkottai).
 Ramaseshaiah, Shri N. (Parvathipuram).
 Ramaswamy, Shri P. (Mahbubnagar—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Ramaswamy, Shri S. V. (Salem).
 Ram Dass, Shri (Hoshiarpur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Ram Krishan, Shri (Mohindergarh).
 Ramnarayan Singh, Babu (Hazaribagh West).
 Ram Saran, Shri (Moradabad Distt.—West).
 Ram Shankar Lal, Shri (Basti Distt.—Central-East *cum* Gorakhpur Distt.—West).
 Ram Subhag Singh, Dr. (Shahabad South).
 Ranbir Singh, Ch. (Rohrak).
 Randaman Singh, Shri (Shahdol-Sidhi—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).
 Rane, Shri Shivram Rango (Bhusaval).
 Ranjit Singh, Shri (Sangrur).
 Rao, Dr. Ch. V. Rama (Kakinada).
 Rao, Shri B. Rajagopala (Srikakulam).
 Rao, Shri B. Shiva (South Kanara—South).
 Rao, Shri Kadyala Gopala (Gudivada).
 Rao, Shri Kurney Mohana (Rajahmundry—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Rao, Shri Kondru Subba (Eluru—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Rao, Shri P. Subba (Nowrangpur).
 Rao, Shri Pendyal Raghava (Warangal).
 Rao, Shri Rayasam Sesagiri (Nandyal).
 Rao, Shri T. B. Vittal (Khammam).
 Raut, Shri Bholu (Saran *cum* Champaran—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Ray, Shri Birakisor (Cuttack).
 Razmi, Shri Said Ullah Khan (Sehore).

• R—contd.

Reddi, Shri B. Ramachandra (Nellore).

Reddi, Shri C. Madhao (Adilabad).

Reddi, Shri Y. Eswara (Cuddapah).

Reddy, Shri Baddam Yella (Kurnool).

Reddy, Shri K. Janardhan (Mahbubnagar).

Reddy, Shri Ravi Narayan (Nalgonda).

Reddy, Shri T. N. Vishwanatha (Chittoor).

Richardson, Bishop John (Nominated—Andaman and Nicobar Islands).

Rishang Keishing, Shri (Outer Manipur—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Roy, Dr. Satyaban (Uluberia).

Roy, Shri Bishwa Nath (Deoria Distt.—West).

Rup Narain, Shri (Mirzapur Distt. *cum* Banaras Distt.—West—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

S

Sahaya, Shri Syamnandan (Muzaffarpur Central).

Sahu, Shri Bhagabat (Balasore).

Sahu, Shri Rameshwar (Muzaffarpur *cum* Darbhanga—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Saigal, Sardar Amar Singh (Bilaspur).

Saksena, Shri Mohanlal (Lucknow Distt. *cum* Bara Banki Distt.).

Samanta, Shri Satis Chandra (Tamluk).

Sanganna, Shri T. (Rayagada-Phulbani—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Sankarapandian, Shri M. (Sankaranayinarkovil).

Sarma, Shri Debendra Nath (Gauhati).

Sarmah, Shri Debeswar (Golaghat-Jorhat).

Satish Chandra, Shri (Bareilly Distt. South).

Satyawadi, Dr. Virendra Kumar (Karnal—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Sen, Shri Phani Gopal (Purnea Central).

Sen, Shri Raj Chandra (Kotah-Bundi).

Sen, Shrimati Sushama (Bhagalpur South).

Sewal, Shri A. R. (Chamba-Sirmur).

Shah, Her Highness Rajmata Kamlendu Mati (Garhwal Distt.—West *cum* Tehri Garhwal Distt. *cum* Bijnor Distt.—North.)

Shah, Shri Chimansal Chakubhai (Gohilwad-Sorath).

Shah, Shri Raichand Bhai N. (Chhindwara).

Shahnawaz Khan, Shri (Meerut Distt.—North-East).

Shakuntala Nayar, Shrimati (Gonda Distt.—West).

Sharma, Pandit Balkrishna (Kanpur Distt.—South *cum* Etawah Distt.—East).

Sharma, Pandit Krishna Chandra (Meerut Distt.—South).

Sharma, Shri Diwan Chand (Hoshiarpur).

Sharma, Shri Khushi Ram (Meerut Distt.—West).

Sharma, Shri Nand Lal (Sikar).

Sharma, Shri Radha Charan (Morena-Bhind).

Shastri, Shri Algu Rai (Azamgarh Distt.—East *cum* Ballia Distt.—West).

Shastri, Shri Raja Ram (Kanpur Distt.—Central).

Shivananjappa, Shri M. K. (Mandya).

Shobha Ram, Shri (Alwar).

Shriman Narayan, Shri (Wardha).

Shukla, Pandit Bhagwaticharan (Durg-Bastar).

Siddananjappa, Shri H. (Hassan Chikmagalur).

Singh, Shri C. Sharan (Surguja-Raigarh).

Singh, Shri Digvijaya Narain (Muzaffarpur—North-East).

Singh, Shri Dinesh Pratap (Bhariaich Distt.—East).

Singh, Shri Girraj Saran (Bharatpur-Sawai Madhopur).

Singh, Shri Har Prasad (Ghazipur Distt.—West).

Singh, Shri L. Jogeswar (Inner Manipur).

Singh, Shri Mahendra Nath (Saran Central).

Singh, Shri Ram Nagina (Ghazipur Distt.—East *cum* Ballia Distt.—South-West).

S—contd.

Singh, Shri Tribhuan Narayan (Banaras Distt.—East).
 Singhal, Shri Shri Chand (Aligarh Distt.).
 Sinha, Dr. Satyanarain (Saran East).
 Sinha, Shri Anirudha (Darbhanga East).
 Sinha, Shri Awadheshwar Prasad (Muzaffarpur East).
 Sinha, Shri Banarsi Prasad (Monghyr Sadr cum Jamui).
 Sinha, Shri Gajendra Prasad (Palamau cum Hazaribagh cum Ranchi).
 Sinha, Shri Jhulan (Saran North).
 Sinha, Shri Kailash Pati (Patna Central).
 Sinha, Shri Nageshwar Prasad (Hazaribagh East).
 Sinha, Shri S. (Pataliputra).
 Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan (Samastipur East).
 Sinha, Shri Satyendra Narayan (Gaya West).
 Sinha, Shrimati Tarkeshwari (Patna East).
 Sinha, Thakur Jugal Kishore (Muzaffarpur—North-West).
 Sinhasan Singh, Shri (Gorakhpur Distt.—South).
 Siva, Dr. M. V. Gangadhara (Chittoor—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Snatak, Shri Nardeo (Aligarh Distt.—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Sodhia, Shri Khub Chand (Sagar).
 Somana, Shri N. (Coorg).
 Somani, Shri G. D. (Nagaur-Pali).
 Subrahmanyam, Shri Kandala (Vizianagaram).
 Subrahmanyam, Shri Tekur (Bellary).
 Subramania Chettiar, Shri (Dharmapuri).
 Sundaram, Dr. Lanka (Visakhapatnam).
 Sunder Lall, Shri (Saharanpur Distt.—West cum Muzaffarnagar Distt.—North—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Suresh Chandra, Dr. (Aurangabad).
 Suriya Prashad, Shri (Morena-Bhind—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Swami, Shri Sivamurthi (Kushtagi).
 Swaminadhan, Shrimati Ammu (Dindigul).
 Syed Mahmud, Dr. (Champaran East).
 T
 Tandon, Shri Purushottamdas [Allahabad Distt. (West)].
 Tek Chand, Shri (Ambala-Simla).
 Telikar, Shri Shankar Rao (Nanded).
 Tewari, Sardar Raj Bhanu Singh (Rewa).
 Thimmaiah, Shri Dodda (Kolar—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Thirani, Shri G. D. (Bargarh).
 Thomas, Shri A. M. (Ernakulam).
 Thomas, Shri A. V. (Srivaikuntam).
 Tivary, Shri Venkatesh Narayan (Kanpur Distt.—North cum Farrukhabad Distt.—South).
 Tiwari, Pandit B. L. (Nimar).
 Tiwari, Shri Ram Sahai (Chhatarpur—Datia-Tikamgarh).
 Tiwary, Pandit Dwarka Nath (Saran South).
 Tripathi, Shri Hira Vallabh (Muzaffarnagar Distt.—South).
 Tripathi, Shri Kamakhya Prasad (Darrang).
 Tripathi, Shri Vishwambhar Dayal (Unnao Distt. cum Rae Bareli Distt.—West cum Hardoi Distt.—South-East).
 Trivedi, Shri Umashanker Mulji bha (Chittor).
 Tulsidas Kilachand, Shri (Mehsana West).
 Tyagi, Shri Mahavir (Dehra Dun Distt. cum Bijnor Distt.—North-West cum Saharanpur Distt.—West).
 U
 Uikey, Shri M. G. (Mandla-Jabalpur—South—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).
 Upadhyay, Pandit Munishwar Dutt (Parbatgarh Distt.—East).
 Upadhyay, Shri Shiva Dayal (Banda Distt. cum Fatehpur Distt.).
 Upadhyaya, Shri Shiva Datt (Satna).

V

Vaishnav, Shri Hanamantrao Ganeshrao (Ambad).

Vaishya, Shri Muldas Bhuderdas (Ahmedabad—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Vallatharas, Shri K. M. (Pudukkottai).

Varma, Shri B. B. (Champanar North).

Varma, Shri Manik Lal (Tonk).

Veeraswamy, Shri V. (Mayuram—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Velayudhan, Shri R. (Quilon *cum* Mavelikkara—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Venkstaraman, Shri R. (Tanjore).

Verma, Shri Bulaqi Ram (Hardoi Distt.—North-West *cum* Farrukhabad Distt.—East *cum* Shahjahanpur Distt.—South—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Verma, Shri Ramji (Deoria Distt.—East).

Vidyalankar, Shri Amarnath (Jullundur).

Vishwanath Prasad, Shri (Azamgarh Distt.—West—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Vyas, Shri Radhelal (Ujjain).

W

Waghmare, Shri Narayan Rao (Parbhani).

Wilson, Shri J. N. (Mirzapur Distt. *cum* Banaras Distt.—West).

Wodeyar, Shri K. G. (Shimoga).

Z

Zaidi, Col. B. H. (Hardoi Distt.—North-West *cum* Farrukhabad Distt.—East *cum* Shahjahanpur Distt.—South).

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The Deputy-Speaker

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Shri M. L. Dwivedi.

Shri Raghbir Sahai.

Shri Asoka Mehta.

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Shri Nemi Chandra Kasliwal.

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Shri Nemi Saran Jain.

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Shri Mahendra Nath Singh.
Shri Shivram Rango Rane.
Shri Pulsinhji B. Dabhi.
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 Shri Radheshyam Ramkumar Morarka.
 Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri.
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 Shri Satis Chandra Samanta.
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 Shri P. Subba Rao.
 Shri P. N. Rajabhoj.
 Shri Vishnu Ghanashyam Deshpande.
 Shri Satyendra Narayan Sinha.
 Pandit Dwarka Nath Tiwary.
 Shri C. R. Narasimhan.
 Shri Raghubir Sahai.
 Pandit Algu Rai Shastry.
 Shri Abdus Sattar.
 Shri Lakshman Singh Charak.
 Shri N. Rachiah.
 Shri Radheshyam Ramkumar Morarka.
 Shri Mangalagiri Nanadas.
 Shri T. B. Vittal Rao.
 Shri Y. Gadilingana Gowd.
 Shri Jaswantraj Mehta.
 Shri A. E. T. Barrow.
 Shri Choithram Partabrai Gidwani.

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 Shrimati Sushama Sen.
 Shri K. S. Raghavachari.
 Shri B. G. Mehta.
 Shri V. B. Gandhi.
 Shri Satya Narayan Sinha.
 Shri N. C. Chatterjee.
 Shri Kotha Raghuramaiah.
 Shri G. S. Altekar.
 Shri U. S. Malliah.
 Shri A. K. Gopalan.
 Shri Tulsidas Kilschand.
 Shri J. B. Kripalani.

Shri Uma Charan Patnaik.
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Shri Digvijaya Narain Singh.
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Shri N. Somana.
Shri Bhupendra Nath Misra.
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Shri Raj Chandra Sen.
Shri K. Ananda Nambiar.
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Shri Bhagwat Jha 'Azad'.
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Shri Diwan Chand Sharma.
Shri Jagan Nath Koley.
Shri G. H. Deshpande.
Shri Nemi Chandra Kasliwal.
Shri N. C. Chatterjee.
Shri P. T. Punnoose.
Shri Asoka Mehta.

Rajya Sabha

Shri H. C. Dasappa.
Shri D. Narayana.
Shri R. P. N. Sinha.
Shrimati Chandravati Lakhpal.
Shri V. K. Dhage.

Library Committee

Lok Sabha

Sardar Hukam Singh. (*Chairman*)
Shri V. N. Tivary.
Shri M. L. Dwivedi.
Shri U. C. Patnaik.
Shri M. D. Joshi.
Shri H. N. Mukerjee.

Rajya Sabha

Shri R. D. 'Dinkar' Sinha.
Shri Theodore Bodra.
Shrimati Lilavati Munshi.

Public Accounts Committee*Lok Sabha*

Shri V. B. Gandhi. (*Chairman*)
 Shri K. G. Deshmukh.
 Shri U. Srinivasa Malliah.
 Shri Diwan Chand Sharma.
 Shri C. D. Pande.
 Shri Kamal Kumar Basu.
 Shri V. Boovaraghassamy.
 Dr. Indubhai B. Amin.
 Shri Nibaran Chandra Laskar.
 Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha.
 Shri Tribhuan Narayan Singh.
 Shri Radhelal Vyas.
 Shri C. P. Matthen.
 Shri J. B. Kripalani.
 Shrimati Shakuntala Nayar.

Rajya Sabha

Shri G. Ranga.
 Shri R. M. Deshmukh.
 Shrimati Pushpalata Das.
 Shri Shyam Dhar Misra.
 Shri P. T. Leuva.
 Shri B. C. Ghose.
 Shri J. V. K. Vallabharao.

Rules Committee

Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar. (*Chairman*)
 Sardar Hukam Singh.
 Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava.
 Shri Satya Narayan Sinha.
 Shri N. Keshavaengar.
 Shri Shivram Rango Rane.
 Shri Ghamandi Lal Bansal.
 Shri Khushi Ram Sharma.
 Shri Kotha Raghuramaiah.
 Shri Satis Chandra Samanta.
 Dr. N. M. Jaisoorya.
 Shri N. C. Chatterjee.
 Shri Bhawani Singh.
 Shri Kamal Kumar Basu.
 Shri K. S. Raghavachari.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

Members of the Cabinet

Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and also in charge of the Department of Atomic Energy—Shri Jawaharlal Nehru.

Minister of Education and National Resources and Scientific Research—Maulana Abul Kalam Azad.

Minister of Home Affairs—Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant.

Minister of Communications—Shri Jagjivan Ram.

Minister of Health—Rajkumari Amrit Kaur.

Minister of Finance—Shri C. D. Deshmukh.

Minister of Planning and Irrigation and Power—Shri Gulzarilal Nanda.

Minister of Defence—Dr. Kailas Nath Katju.

Minister of Commerce and Industry and Iron and Steel—Shri T. T. Krishnamachari.

Minister of Law and Minority Affairs—Shri C. C. Biswas.

Minister of Railways and Transport—Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri.

Minister of Works, Housing and Supply—Sardar Swaran Singh.

Minister of Production—Shri K. C. Reddy.

Minister of Food and Agriculture—Shri Ajit Prasad Jain.

Minister of Labour—Shri Khandubhai Desai.

Minister without Portfolio—Shri V. K. Krishna Menon.

Ministers of Cabinet Rank (but not members of the Cabinet)

Minister of Parliamentary Affairs—Shri Satya Narayan Sinha.

Minister of Defence Organisation—Shri Mahavir Tyagi.

Minister of Information and Broadcasting—Dr. B. V. Keskar.

Minister of Trade—Shri D. P. Karmarkar.

Minister of Agriculture—Dr. Panjabrao S. Deshmukh.

Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs—Dr. Syed Mahmud.

Minister of Legal Affairs—Shri Hari Vinayak Pataskar.

Minister of Natural Resources—Shri K. D. Malaviya.

Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure—Shri M. C. Shah.

Minister of Revenue and Defence Expenditure—Shri Arun Chandra Guha.

Minister of Rehabilitation—Shri Mehr Chand Khanna.

Minister of Consumer Industries—Shri Nityanand Kanungo.

Minister in the Ministry of Communications—Shri Raj Bahadur.

Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs—Shri B. N. Datar.

Minister of Heavy Industries—Shri M. M. Shah.

Deputy Ministers

Deputy Minister of Defence—Sardar S. S. Majithia.

Deputy Minister of Labour—Shri Abid Ali.

Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation—Shri J. K. Bhonsle.

Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport—Shri O. V. Alagesan.

Deputy Minister of Health—Shrimati M. Chandrasekhar.

Deputy Minister of External Affairs—Shri Anil Kumar Chanda.

Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture—Shri M. V. Krishnappa.

Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power—Shri Jaisukhlal Hathi.

Deputy Minister of Production—Shri Satish Chandra.

Deputy Minister of Planning—Shri Shyam Nandan Mishra.

Deputy Minister of Education—Dr. K. L. Shrimali.

Deputy Minister of Finance—Shri Bali Ram Bhagat.

Deputy Minister of Education—Dr. Mono Mohon Das.

Parliamentary Secretaries]

Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs—Shrimati Lakshmi N. Menon.
Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport—Shri Shahnawaz Khan.
Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs—Shri Jogendra Nath Hazarika.]
Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Production—Shri Rajaram Giridharlal Dubey.
Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs—Shri Sadath Ali Khan.
Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Information and Broadcasting—Shri G. Rajagopalan.
Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply—Shri Purnendu Sekhar Naskar.

LOK SABHA DEBATES
(Part I—Questions and Answers)

Dated, 30.03.2015

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LOK SABHA

Tuesday, 31st July, 1956

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Teachers

***905. Shri A. K. Gopalan:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to introduce identical service conditions etc. for all primary school teachers in Travancore-Cochin State, employed either in Government or private institutions;

(b) whether Government propose to introduce Public Service Commission tests in the matter of recruitment and tests for teachers for employment in private schools in Travancore-Cochin State;

(c) if so, when; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) and (b). The matter is under examination.

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

Shri A. K. Gopalan: May I know whether it has come to the notice of Government that the All-India Primary Teachers' Association has requested the Government that there must be uniform pay scales, more or less uniform syllabuses and also service conditions as far as the primary teachers all over India are concerned?

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: As regards syllabuses, I do not think it desirable to have uniform syllabuses throughout the country as conditions differ from place to place.

As regards salaries of teachers, as I said, the matter is under examination. In fact, the Planning Commission had recommended that teachers, both in Government schools and private schools should be brought on the same scales and we have

written to the State Governments to examine and let us know the financial implications of that proposal.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: What is the disparity now, as far as Travancore-Cochin is concerned, in the service conditions, pay, dearness allowance and other things of the teachers in Government service as well as in private service?

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: There were great disparities in the past in Travancore-Cochin, but the Government has brought about a parity between the teachers' salaries in Government institutions and private institutions. The Government grades for the salaries of headmasters are Rs. 35-80 plus D.A. and Rs. 3/- supervision allowance; in private institutions the same salary of Rs. 35-80, dearness allowance and Rs. 3/- supervision allowance for headmasters; for teachers in Government institutions Rs. 35-80 plus dearness allowance and in private institutions also the same Rs. 35-80 salary plus dearness allowance. The only difference is that the Government teachers are appointed through the Public Service Commission and in private schools they are appointed by the Managers. Government servants get pensions and there is no pension for teachers serving in private institutions; but they get the benefit of provident fund. Leave is allowed as per rules in private institutions and Government leave rules have been made applicable recently. In Government schools the age of retirement is 55; in private institutions it is 60.

Shri A. M. Thomas: May I enquire, with reference to part (b), whether qualifications prescribed for appointment in private schools and public schools are not the same and may I also enquire whether when appointments are made by the managements, is not Government approval necessary?

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: I think this is a matter of detail and I shall require notice to answer that.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Arising out of answer to (b), may I know whether the Government of India are aware that at present the managements of private schools in recruiting teachers, insist that all graduates taken should pay a compulsory donation of Rs. 1,000/- and all undergraduates a sum of Rs. 500/- to the various communal insti-

tutions to which the schools are attached, and, if so, what steps do Government propose to take to prevent this form of corruption.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: If the hon. Member will bring any case to my notice, I will enquire into this.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Many.

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know whether any States have communicated their reactions as to the parity in salaries between Government servants and private employees?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The proposal has been sent; we have not yet received the reactions of the State Governments.

Shri B. D. Pande: May I ask why this discrimination in the case of Travancore-Cochin? The rules must be on an All-India basis.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The question was asked with regard to Travancore-Cochin I said we have written to all the State Governments to examine this proposal.

Shri V. P. Nayar: The hon. Minister said that if I bring instances he will take notice of that. May I enquire whether on information given on the floor of the House the Government of India will be prepared to institute an enquiry into this matter which I allege that managements are taking this form...

Shri A. M. Thomas: Such allegations can be made by any hon. Member.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister said that if the hon. Member brings to his notice instances, he will look into them.

Shri V. P. Nayar: How are we to bring them to the notice of the Minister when a man pays Rs. 1,000 and gets a job? Will he come forward to bring this to his notice?

Mr. Speaker: An enquiry will also meet with the same fate. The hon. Member himself is the Chairman of an enquiry.

Shri V. P. Nayar: That is why I suggest that an enquiry should be made.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member may send his suggestions.

Shri Syamnandan Sahaya: Are Government trying to remove the disparity existing between the teachers of aided colleges and Government colleges also?

Mr. Speaker: How does this arise?

Shri Syamnandan Sahaya: Teachers are teachers; whether in colleges or in schools.

Mr. Speaker: It is something like palace is also a hut.

Crime Detection

***506 Shri Radha Raman:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a very large number of crimes in Delhi remain undetected in spite of efforts on the part of the police;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to introduce more modern and scientific methods of detection of crimes;

(c) the steps that are being taken in this direction; and

(d) whether any special technique is to be adopted or training is to be imparted to police officers?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a)

It is not correct that a very large number of crimes in Delhi remain undetected.

(b) to (d). Efforts are being made continuously to bring the latest scientific methods of detection, as far as practicable, to bear upon the investigation of crime. Training in Scientific investigation of crime forms an important part of the syllabus in all the Police Training Schools. For advanced training in crime detection, selected officers will also be sent to the Central Detective Training School.

Shri Radha Raman: May I know whether Government is aware that in Delhi there are a very large number of cases where the persons who go to lodge their reports in the police stations are not allowed to lodge the reports and they are roughly handled? Will Government ensure that this does not happen or has it not come to their notice?

Shri Datar: I am afraid the hon. Member is rather mis-informed. What happens is that so far as non-cognizable cases are concerned, it is for the parties to make a complaint before the magistrate. When such cases go to the police stations, they naturally suggest that complaints might be filed before the magistrates.

Shri Radha Raman: May I know whether recently the Home Minister mentioned that there are a very large number of cases of suicide? Have the detection department of the Delhi Police made any investigations as to the causes for increasing number of suicides in Delhi?

Shri Datar: That is an entirely different subject. Suicide by itself is not an offence under the Indian Penal Code.

Sardar Iqbal Singh: May I know whether it is a fact that during recent years sex crimes, murders and dacoities have been

on the increase in Delhi; if so, have Government gone into the reasons for that?

Shri Datar: From the figures before me, it is clear that there are a large number of cases so far as burglary and theft are concerned and not sex offences.

Acharya Kripalani: May I know whether the scientific methods of investigation will apply to the criminals in the Police department?

Shri Datar: The scientific methods are to be applied in respect of the investigation of offences.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: What provision have Government made for giving training in detection of crime in the Police department or in the Intelligence department? Have we got some experts?

Shri Datar: We have got experts and in all cases of a serious nature, they are sent to the Criminal Investigation Department and there we have got certain model methods and with the help of those methods attempts are made to detect crimes.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: May I know what percentage of cases has been detected by the Criminal Investigation Department and what is the percentage of successful cases?

Shri Datar: I may point out to the hon. Member that I have not got that break-up here, but I may give the percentage so far as the cases which have been registered and the cases which have been detected are concerned. In 1955, 39 per cent of the cases were revealed as untraced for a certain time, but in this year, 1956, it has come down to 26 per cent?

Shrimati A. Kale: May I know whether the thefts in general were due to economic stress?

Shri Datar: Thefts are due to a variety of reasons, including the negligence of owners also.

Mr. Speaker: It starts with economic stress, and later on it becomes a habit.

Shri Dabhi: May we have some idea of the scientific method of detection of thefts?

Mr. Speaker: That has been answered.

Akbar's Tomb

*507. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the amount sanctioned by the Union Government for repairs to Akbar's Tomb at Sikandara (Agra) during 1955-56;

(b) whether the repairs have been carried out; and

(c) if so, by whom?

The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Rs. 15,842/- have been spent so far.

(b) Yes.

(c) Union Department of Archaeology.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Is the hon. Minister aware of the fact that the adjuncts to the Tomb are in a very bad state, and if so, will the hon. Minister take some steps to improve them?

Dr. M. M. Das: I did not understand the implication of the word "adjuncts".

Shri D. C. Sharma: There is the main Akbar's Tomb and there are also some buildings which are attached to the right or to the left of the Tomb, and they are, I think, in a bad state of repair. Is money spent on them or is it spent only on the main building of Akbar's Tomb?

Dr. M. M. Das: These surrounding buildings also are included within the word "monuments". So, they are also looked after.

Sanskrit Commission

*508. **Shri Dabhi:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1810 on the 30th April, 1956 and state:

(a) whether Government have since taken any decision about the appointment of a Sanskrit Commission;

(b) if so, its terms of reference;

(c) its personnel; and

(d) when it is expected to submit its report to Government?

The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The matter is being finalised.

(d) The Sanskrit Commission will be requested to submit its report within six months from the date of its appointment.

Shri Dabhi: May I know the approximate time when it will be finalised?

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: Very shortly. There had to be some last-minute changes, and we are hoping to issue the resolution very shortly.

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know how many persons will this Commission contain?

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: I should like to withhold all the detailed information with regard to personnel and terms of reference until the Government resolution is actually issued.

भूतपूर्व सैनिक

*५०९. श्री भवत दर्शन : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री १२ अप्रैल, १९५६ के तारांकित दस्तावेज संस्था १३८७ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को नौकरी में प्राथमिकता देने और उनकी सैन्य सेवा को भी सम्मिलित करने के बारे में राज्य सरकारों को कोई परिपत्र भेजा गया है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या परिपत्र की एक प्रति सभा पटल पर रखी जायेगी ;

(ग) उस परिपत्र से कौन-कौन से राज्य सहमत हो गये हैं; और

(घ) उन राज्यों में जब तक कितने भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को नौकरी पर लगाया जा चुका है ?

प्रतिरक्षा उपमंत्री (सरदार मर्जीठिया) : (क) जी हाँ। इस विषय में गृह-मंत्रालय ने एक सरकुलर सभी राज्य सरकारों के नाम जारी किया है।

(ख) उस सरकुलर की एक कापी सभा-पटल पर रख दी गई है। [विश्विये परिचय ३, अनुबन्ध सं० ४६]

(ग) प्रायः सभी राज्य सरकारों ने आंडर जारी किये हैं कि नौकरी देने के मामले में भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को कुछ तरजीह दी जाय।

(घ) प्रश्न के (क) भाग के उत्तर में हवाला दिये गये गृह-मंत्रालय द्वारा मई १९५१ में जारी होने वाले सरकुलर की तारीख से ले कर ३१ मार्च, १९५६ तक की सूचना उस विवरण में है जो सरकुलर की कापी के साथ नहीं है। [विश्विये परिचय ३, अनुबन्ध सं० ४६]

श्री भवत दर्शन : गृह-मंत्रालय का जो सरकुलर (परिपत्र) सभा पटल पर रखा गया है वह १० मई सं० १९५१ का है जब कि मंत्री महोदय ने १२ अप्रैल की उत्तर देते

हुये यह कहा था कि वे स्वयं राज्य सरकारों को इस सम्बन्ध में चिट्ठी लिखेंगे, मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या इस सम्बन्ध में हाल में राज्य सरकारों को और कोई स्मरण-पत्र भेजा गया है और क्या इस सम्बन्ध में कोई विशेष प्रगति हो रही है ?

सरदार मर्जीठिया : उसके बाद कोई सरकुलर नहीं भेजा गया मगर उनका व्यान दुबारा उस सरकुलर पर दिलाया गया है।

श्री भवत दर्शन : क्या गवर्नरमेंट के व्यान में यह बात आई है कि यद्यपि राज्य सरकारों और केन्द्रीय सरकार के मंत्रालय भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को नौकरी पर तो ले लेते हैं, लेकिन उनकी पिछली नौकरी को जोड़ने के बारे में कई बार घबड़ने पड़ती है, और जिससे वे नुकसान में रहते हैं और क्या इस बात को उनके व्यान में लाने की कृपा की जायेगी ?

सरदार मर्जीठिया : सेंट्रल गवर्नरमेंट (केन्द्रीय सरकार) के व्यान में ऐसी कोई बात नहीं आई। सरकुलर में उसके बारे में कम्पलीट इंस्ट्रक्शंस हैं।

सीमा-शूलक और केन्द्रीय उत्पादन-शूलक के लिये अपीलीय न्यायाधिकरण

*५११. श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि सीमा-शूलक और केन्द्रीय उत्पादन-शूलक सम्बन्धी मामलों को निवाटाने के लिये क्या सरकार कराराधान जांच आयोग की सिफारिश के अनुसार एक अपीलीय न्यायाधिकरण की स्थापना करने का विचार कर रही है ?

राजस्व और प्रतिरक्षा व्यय मंत्री (श्री अ० अ० गुह) : कर-जांच-आयोग का सुझाव है कि भारत सरकार के पास भेजी गयी पुनरीकाश की दरकास्तों पर विचार करने के लिये न्यायाधिकरण स्थापित किया जाये। इस सुझाव पर व्यानपूर्वक विचार किया गया है और यह निश्चय

किया गया है कि अपील के सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय राजस्व बोर्ड द्वारा दिये गये आदेशों के विषय में भी गयी पुनरीक्षण की दरखास्तों पर दो बड़े अधिकारी मिलकर विचार करें, जिन में एक अधिकारी विषय-मन्त्रालय का और दूसरा विषय-मन्त्रालय का हो। आशा है कि जल्दी ही ऐसी व्यवस्था हो जायगी।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह: इनका आफिस कहां पर है बम्बई में है या कलकत्ता में है?

श्री अ० अ० गुह: दिल्ली में भी हो सकता है और कभी कभी किसी पोर्ट टाउन में भी बैठ सकते हैं।

History of Freedom Movement

*512. **Shri S. C. Samanta:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Board of Editors, History of Freedom Movement had prepared a catalogue, region, period and subject-wise, of the material collected by them and handed over the same to Government for immediate publication;

(b) if so, whether the same has been published; and

(c) whether it will also be available to the Members of Parliament and to the public?

The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Yes, sir, but the catalogue was not subject-wise, nor was it complete.

(b) No.

(c) Not till after the History has been written.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Is it not a fact that since the work of the Board of Editors for the History of Freedom Movement has been transferred to the National Archives, the progress of work is not satisfactory? If so, may I know whether Government will consider publishing these things in instalments so that the people may know the position and suggestions may come forward?

Dr. M. M. Das: Government do not agree that the work is unsatisfactory.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: Even if it is not unsatisfactory, may I know whether the progress has been slow, and if so, what is the period up to which the National Archives has finalised?

Dr. M. M. Das: So far as the collection of materials is concerned, we have set

target dates. So far as the first phase of our national movement is concerned, that is, the phase which begins from the earliest part of the British occupation of this country up to the year 1884, the collection of materials has been completed and the manuscript catalogue of materials collected is ready. So far as the second phase is concerned, that is, from 1884, the birth of the Indian National Congress, till the advent of Gandhiji, that is, 1919, it is almost complete and we hope that the whole of the materials will be collected by the end of September next. So far as the third phase is concerned that is, from 1920 to 1947, we hope that it will be completed by the end of this year.

Shri Dabhi: May I know when the actual writing of this History will begin?

Dr. M. M. Das: That question will be taken up by Government as soon as the collection of the materials is completed.

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know whether there was any change in the Board of Editors, and if so, for what reasons?

Dr. M. M. Das: The Board of Editors was appointed for three years; they were appointed during the earlier part of 1953. When their term came to an end, the Board was dissolved and the work was taken over by Government and given to the National Archives.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: In view of the fact that the Board of Editors had been in existence for three years, may I know what actually was the volume of work which was done by them?

Dr. M. M. Das: They have done good work, I should say, but as the catalogues are not going to be published now, it is difficult to give an exact idea as to how far they have collected the materials.

Shri B. D. Pande: May I know from the hon. Minister whether the part the Communist party played in the Freedom History of India will also be recorded?

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: Of course.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Is it not a fact that the Director of National Archives has to take on this work as an additional piece of work? If so, may I know whether sufficient staff have been engaged for speeding up the work?

Dr. M. M. Das: Yes, sir. Sufficient staff is engaged and a number of persons among those who were recruited by the Board is still continuing in that service.

State and District Libraries

*513. **Shri Jhulan Sinha:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2352 on the 25th May, 1956 and state

the special features, if any, of the States as well as District Libraries opened so far with the assistance from the Central Government?

The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix III, Annexure No. 47].

Shri Jhulan Sinha: May I know the total amount of assistance given so far?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: In reply to question No. 2352 I gave full information regarding the total amount of grants State-wise on 25th May, 1956.

Shri Jhulan Sinha: May I know if the features that are found in the statement have ever been brought into action in any of the States of India?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The statement shows the descriptive features of the district libraries and the Central State libraries and the grants were given to set up these libraries. It is expected that the libraries that have been set up and the State Governments will keep these special features in view. It is very difficult to see whether all the features will be there but that is the ideal towards which we are moving.

Mauzadar System in Manipur

***514. Shri Rishang Keishing:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the year in which the Mauzadar system was introduced in Manipur under the Assam Land Revenue Manual;

(b) the number of Mauzadars appointed by the Manipur Government till the abolition of the system;

(c) the amount still to be paid to the Mauzadars as commissions; and

(d) the reasons for the abolition of the Mauzadar system?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) 1951.

(b) 14.

(c) Arrears of commission amounting to Rs. 33,203 have been sanctioned early this month and payments are being made to the Mauzadars by the State Administration.

(d) The Mauzadar system was started in Manipur in 1951 as an experimental measure in two tehsils only. This was, however, not found to be successful as it neither resulted in better collection of revenue nor was the cost of collection lower than under the normal Tehsil system. The Mauzadars were found to be lax in remitting the amount collected by them to Treasuries and a large number of cases of misappropriation also came to notice. For these

reasons the Mauzadar system was discontinued last year by the Chief Commissioner in consultation with his Council of Advisers.

Shri Rishang Keishing: When will the final payment of this arrear be made?

Shri Datar: The payment will be made now. It has been sanctioned.

Shri Rishang Keishing: What is the new system that has been introduced in place of Mauzadar system and how is it working?

Shri Datar: It is not a new system, it is the reversion to the old tehsil system.

Indian Voters Overseas

***515. Shri Jaipal Singh:** Will the Minister of Law be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 2323 on the 28th September, 1955 and state:

(a) the latest strength of Indian voters overseas;

(b) the facilities available to candidates to appeal to Indian voters overseas; and

(c) the arrangements proposed to enable Indian nationals overseas to exercise their votes?

The Minister of Legal Affairs (Shri Pataskar): (a) Not known. It is not possible to enumerate the strength of Indian voters who are abroad at any given time.

(b) The law does not provide for making any facilities available to candidate to appeal to any class of voters. Each candidate is free to address his appeal to voters according to his convenience.

(c) All Indian nationals residing overseas are not entitled to vote in elections in this country. Indian nationals abroad who are members of the armed forces of the Union or are employed under the Government of India in posts abroad and their wives are entitled to vote and they may do so by post.

Shri Jaipal Singh: Are we to understand that Government has no intention whatever of enabling Indians overseas, in Government employment and otherwise, to exercise their franchise?

Shri Pataskar: At present there is no provision in the law as it stands. Secondly, the Election Commissioner thinks that at the present moment there are many difficulties. It is very difficult to find out all these people who are abroad from India, except a few who are there for probably longer periods. They are not able to find out a suitable machinery by which this could be done.

Shri Jaipal Singh: Are we to accept it as a fact that even the employees in our

legations abroad are also inaccessible to the Government?

Shri Pataskar: They can vote by post. I have already given the information in reply to part (c) of the question.

Shri Raghavachari: What is the difficulty in offering all these people to register themselves as voters and permitting them to vote by post?

Shri Pataskar: There is a residential qualification which, under the law, is exempted in the case of certain classes of people. That has been made applicable so far as the Government employees outside are concerned. There is no such provision so far as the others are concerned. It is also realised that people abroad are not in such large numbers.

Shri Kashiwal: May I know whether the hon. Minister has no figures to show as to what is the number of Indian voters overseas who voted at the last general elections?

Shri Pataskar: If the hon. Member gives notice, I will give him that information.

Sardar Iqbal Singh: The hon. Minister has said that there are certain difficulties. There are Indians abroad who are not naturalised citizens of those countries and they may want to register themselves as Indian voters. Is there any provision for them to do so?

Shri Pataskar: I have already said that as the law stands at present unless they are said to be residents of some place in India, they cannot be registered as voters.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: May I know whether this facility applies to the personnel serving in the armed or other services in India? For instance, a person is in Bangalore but he belongs to Bihar. As far as I can remember this facility was given in the general election but in a subsequent by-election, such votes were disqualified.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member may kindly read the Act and the rules.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: That is why I say this. They posted their votes but they were disqualified.

Shri Pataskar: Within India there is no difficulty. If the hon. Member brings to my notice any particular case, I shall enquire into the allegations.

Education of Anglo-Indians

***516. Shri Krishnacharya Joshi:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) steps that Government have taken towards advancement of the Education of Anglo-Indians during 1955-56; and

(b) the total amount spent on various schemes during the same period for this purpose?

The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) No specific steps as such have been taken.

(b) (i) Rs. 9,09,361 was budgeted for the administration of Railway Anglo-Indian Schools.

(ii) Rs. 24,282 was given as direct grants to Anglo-Indian institutions.

Shri Krishnacharya Joshi: May I know whether Hindi is a compulsory subject in the Anglo-Indian schools?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I shall need notice to answer that question.

Shri Jaipal Singh: In these Anglo-Indian schools, there are quite a good many non Anglo-Indians also. Could Government give us information of the ratio between the Anglo-Indians and non-Anglo-Indians?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I am saying this often. Most of the Anglo-Indian schools — in most of them, there are about ten or twelve per cent. Anglo-Indians and the rest are non-Anglo-Indians.

Sardar A. S. Saigal: Is English the medium of instruction in these schools or is it the regional language?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The medium is English.

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: May I know whether any amount has been earmarked for assistance to local bodies and corporations or municipalities for providing special grants to Anglo-Indian schools?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I am concerned with the grants that the Central Government has been giving and I have already said that these grants were being given according to constitutional provisions.

Oil Finds at Tengakhet, Assam

***517. Shri Amjad Ali:** Will the Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) whether the new oil find at Tengakhet in Assam by the Assam Oil Company has got the possibility of an oil-well; and

(b) if so, the expected annual output therefrom?

The Minister of Natural Resources (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) No indication is available yet, but test drilling is still in progress.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri Amjad Ali : When was the operation begun and to what depth have they gone by now?

Shri K. D. Malaviya : The test well at Tengakhet was started on 12th June 1956 and they have reached more than 2,000 feet, so far.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty : May I know if during the exploration, the company is guided by certain sets of rules? Do those rules also cover the subsequent stages? Supposing there is oil find in any particular area, do these rules cover the terms for setting up a company?

Shri K. D. Malaviya : No, sir. The basic implication of giving oil exploration licence to a company is that if oil is struck in a particular area then they will have the first option to hold a mining lease for a certain period of time specified in the rules.

श्रीमती कमलेन्द्रमति शाह : क्या यह सच है कि ज्वालामुखी में अभी हाल ही में तेल निकाला है?

क्षी के० दे० मालवीय : जी नहीं, अभी हम तेल निकालने की स्टेज से बहुत दूर है।

Shri Kasliwal : The hon. Minister has only very recently made a statement that Rs. 65 crores will be invested in oil in Assam. May I know whether this money will be spent for the establishment of oil refinery only or will it also be used for investigation of oil in Assam?

Shri K. D. Malaviya : I have not made any statement of that nature, but I have read some news, which is attributed to such sort of an assessment, that an amount of nearly Rs. 69 crores is likely to be invested and all that. But all types of decisions are still to be taken with regard to specifications, financial implications and all that.

Mr. Speaker : I also saw in the papers the hon. Minister's speech, or some report about it, in Dehra Dun about oil companies and so on. I want to make an earnest request to all hon. Ministers, whenever they make any statements of policies when the Parliament is in session the Parliament may be the first to hear such statements of policies.

Shri K. D. Malaviya : Sir, may I just say a word by way of an explanation? I have not made any statement with regard to facts or policy, which is attributed to me in the papers. What happened at Dehra Dun was that an organisational meeting in connection with the setting up of our Oil Commission took place

where all experts in the country, who are engaged in oil exploration programme, collected for reviewing the work which has been going on. There, perhaps, some Press men came to the conference and they gave some sort of statement in the Press which was surely not authorised or seen by me.

Dr. Rama Rao : It is reported that the Assam Oil Company is expected to be a partner with the Government of India with less than 50 per cent. shares for exploration oil. Does this area come under that company?

Shri K. D. Malaviya : Yes, sir. This area goes into the stretch of region for which negotiations are going on with the Assam Oil Company.

Commissioned Officers in Armed Forces

***518. Sardar Iqbal Singh** : Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to give permanent Commission to all the non-regular Commissioned officers;

(b) whether any selection Board is to be appointed for this purpose;

(c) if so, the procedure proposed to be adopted in this case?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia) : (a) to (c). The whole matter is under consideration of the Government.

Sardar Iqbal Singh : May I know whether the hon. Deputy Minister is aware of the fact that the hon. Minister for Defence Affairs gave an assurance on the floor of this House and also stated publicly at Allahabad on the 27th May that a permanent selection Board will be established and, if so, may I know the reasons for the contradiction between the two statements?

Sardar Majithia : There is no contradiction between the two, it is only a question of understanding. As I said, recently we have decided to enlarge the cadre and as a result of that enlargement I do expect that most of these officers who are found suitable will get promotion.

Shri R. P. Garg : May I know what is the proportion of non-regular Commissioned Officers as compared to the permanent Commissioned officers?

Sardar Majithia : It will not be in the public interest to disclose it.

क्षी भरत बर्नेंट : क्या गवर्नरेंट ने इस बात पर विचार किया है कि कमीशन्ड

अफिसर्ज के पदों पर कालिजों और विश्वविद्यालयों के नौसिलियां नौजवानों को संगाने के बजाय उन सोगों को संगाया जाय जिन्होंने कई वर्षों का अनुभव प्राप्त कर लिया है और जो काफी योग्य हो गए हैं और उन को न हटाया जाय तथा उन को पूरी तरह से लिया जाय ?

Sardar Majithia : All that has been considered and, as it has been mentioned before, we cannot have an Army of old men altogether and new blood has to be brought in.

Shri R. P. Garg : May I know how many regular and non-regular Commissioned Officers have been permitted to apply, for the emergency recruitment to I.A.S

Mr. Speaker : How does that arise ?

Sardar Majithia : I shall require notice to answer that question.

Sardar Iqbal Singh : The hon. Deputy Minister just now said that we are not going to have an Army of old men. May I know if the Government is aware that among these non-regular Commissioned Officers there are persons who are much more qualified than the regular officers and if that is so, will the Government consider their cases ?

Sardar Majithia : I have already replied to that. As we have enlarged cadre most of these people who are found suitable will get a permanent commission.

Standard of Education

*519. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh :** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the standard of education in the country is gradually going down ; and

(b) whether the Government of India have suggested any measures to State Governments to guard against further lowering down of the standard of education ?

The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali) : (a) Yes, Sir. In some respects, there has been a lowering of standards.

(b) Yes, Sir.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh : The hon. Deputy Minister said that in some respects there has been a lowering of standards. May I know whether it is uniform throughout the country or whether it has gone down in certain States ?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali : No survey has been made, but the reports that we have received from the Union and State Public Service Commissions indicate that there has been a general lowering of standards at certain stages in education.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh : What are the measures suggested by the Government of India to the different State Governments for guarding against this lowering of standards in education ?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali : The Government of India have undertaken several measures and since the question relates to the whole system of education beginning from basic education to university education, it will require a lot of time. If the hon. Member is interested I am prepared to place a statement showing the various steps that have been taken to resist this tendency.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh : May I know whether this standard in education has gone down in centrally administered areas and, if so, what responsibility has the Government of India for this ?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali : The Government of India, as regards the educational system, has a limited responsibility. The Central Government is concerned mainly with co-ordination and determination of standards.

Mr. Speaker : He wants to know about the centrally administered areas.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali : I need notice to answer that question.

Shri A. M. Thomas : The number of subjects taught in primary schools and secondary schools, and the number of text-books which the children carry are much more than was the case in olden days. May I know what exactly is the reason for this lowering of standards, is it because of bad quality of text-books ?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali : The field of knowledge has advanced.

Mr. Speaker : The intensity has gone down.

Shri N. B. Chowdhury : May I know whether it is a fact that one of the reasons for deterioration in standards is that there is inconsistency in the syllabus at different stages of education, like the primary stage, secondary stage and so on ?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali : I do not know to what kind of inconsistency the hon. Member refers to.

Mr. Speaker : This is a general discussion on the educational system. We will go to the next question.

Almora Cantonment

*520. **Shri B. D. Pande**: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Almora Cantonment Authority notified through the Deputy Commissioner, Almora under its letter No. 769/V1/ro/E dated October 4, 1923 that it would not be able to supply drinking water to the houses within the Sanitary Control Area;

(b) the number of incinerators and public water posts that have been located within the Sanitary Control Area of the Almora Cantonment ; and

(c) whether it is proper for the Almora Cantonment Authority to demand conservancy and water charges without providing those facilities ?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia) : (a) Yes, in 1933.

(b) None.

(c) Charges are recovered for water drawn by the residents of Sanitary Control Area from Public Water Posts located in Cantonment Area.

Similarly, charges are recovered for dumping the rubbish and night soil from this area into the incinerators located in Cantonment.

Shri B. D. Pande : Recently the hon. Deputy Minister said, it is proposed to abandon the Almora Cantonment. I want to know whether any decision has been arrived, or when it will be arrived, to transfer it to the civil authorities.

Sardar Majithia : It hardly arises out of this question.

Mr. Speaker : The question relates to drinking water whereas the supplementary relates to transfer.

Defence Project in District Hooghly

*521. **Shri Tushar Chatterjee**: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the project undertaken by Government at the village Bishnubati, Hooghly District, West Bengal for some defence purpose and for which several plots of agricultural land were acquired by Government has since been abandoned; and

(b) if so, whether the plots of land have been restored to the original owners?

The Minister of Defence Organisation (Shri Tyagi): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri Tushar Chatterjee: In view of the fact that it is more than two years

since the plots of land were acquired and the Government has not so far proceeded to start the work on this project, may I know what exactly is the reason for this delay and when the work is likely to be undertaken?

Shri Tyagi: The delay is due to want of equipment, but the scheme is now in hand and is going to be started soon.

Shri Tushar Chatterjee: May I know whether, as long as the work is not actually undertaken, the agriculturists will be allowed to till their lands or not?

Shri Tyagi: My hon. friend had written a letter to me and I have also answered that letter. It is on account of his request that we agreed to allow the peasants to reap their crops from the field in spite of the fact that possession had been taken over.

Shri Tushar Chatterjee: As far as I remember, the letter referred to by the Minister was written about two years back.

I want to know what the present position is.

Shri Tyagi: My friend had suggested that these agricultural lands could be given away and in their place some non-agricultural lands could be had. That position was examined and I am sorry to say that technical advice was in favour of the land which we have selected. Other suitable lands were not available in the vicinity.

Canberra Jet Bombers

*522. **Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy**: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to refer to the replies given to Starred Question No. 2014 on the 8th May, 1956 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have finally decided to buy Canberra Jet Bombers from Britain; and

(b) if so, at what price?

The Minister of Defence Organisation (Shri Tyagi): (a) and (b). The matter is still under consideration.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy : May I know whether this matter will be decided soon ? This has been pending since a long time. How long will the Minister take to conclude this deal?

Is there any difference of opinion in regard to the price, if at all there is any difference of opinion?

Shri Tyagi : The question is under negotiation. The Secretary, Defence

Ministry, has only recently returned from England. He had had some negotiations in this matter. There are still some points which are under consideration and examination.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: May I know whether one of the points under consideration is this, namely, that these bombers are old models, that they are not fit for use and they are not very efficient?

Shri Tyagi: No, Sir. It is not so. Our technical team went there. They examined the bombers and their report is that they are quite fit for the functions which are required of them.

Shri Jaipal Singh: Is it not a fact that the whole matter received publicity from the British Information Service recently?

Mr. Speaker: Regarding the details of these negotiations also?

Shri Jaipal Singh: Yes. If I am not wrong, I think there was a hand-out given by the British Information Service, Delhi, in which they have indicated that the Government of India have taken a decision on this matter.

Shri Tyagi: The plan and the style are according to our requirements and we are seriously negotiating the deal.

Shri Jaipal Singh: Do we understand that we have already definitely decided—the final decision has been taken—that the Government will purchase the Canberra jet bombers, and that it is now only a question of price that has to be settled?

Shri Tyagi: It is not only a question of price. There are some other details also which are still under negotiation, such as ammunition, etc. The policy of the Government is that so long as we are not sure about the establishment for the manufacture of ammunitions, we should discourage buying any weapon the ammunition for which is not manufactured in India.

Shri Jaipal Singh: I do not quite understand the hon. Minister's reply.

Mr. Speaker: Some of these questions are still under negotiation. The hon. Member's questions may lead to pin down the Government or committing the Government in advance, whatever hand-outs there might be.

Shri Jaipal Singh: If I have understood the hon. Minister's English correctly, he means to tell the House that the Government have finally made the choice to purchase the Canberra jet bombers and that the final choice has been made. Then,

what is the difficulty in telling this House 'We are buying it'?

Mr. Speaker: It also depends upon the right type of ammunitions. If facilities are not available here to manufacture that ammunition, the bomber deal would go down.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: May I take it that the bombers elsewhere compare much better, when compared with the Canberra bombers about which the Defence Ministry is negotiating.

Shri Tyagi: As I said, the Canberra jet bombers meet our requirements best, and therefore we are negotiating for the deal.

Western Higher Technological Institute

*525. **Shri K. C. Sodha:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Mission of UNESCO visited India during the second week of June, 1956 and finalised the lists of equipment to be procured from the U.S.S.R. for the Western Higher Technological Institute to be established at Bombay;

(b) if so, the total estimated cost of the equipment;

(c) the number of Soviet Professors whose services will be made available; and

(d) whether this assistance will be financed by the UNESCO from the contributions of the U.S.S.R. to U.N. Technical Assistance Fund?

The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) to (d). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix III Annexure No. 48].

श्री लू० चं० सोधिया : यह वैस्टर्न इंस्टीट्यूट कब से अपना काम शुरू करने वाला है ?

Dr. M. M. Das: It is not possible to give the exact date but we are trying our best to develop these institutions as soon as possible.

श्री लू० चं० सोधिया : इसमें जो कोर्सेज होंगे क्या वे वहीं होंगे जो कि खड़ग-पुर में हैं या दूसरे ?

Dr. M. M. Das: It will be of the same standard.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty : What are the various branches of tech-

nology which will be taught in this particular institute?

Dr. M. M. Das: There is a large list of technological studies. This institute will cover the whole field of engineering and technology.

Shri R. P. Garg: May I know how many students will be enrolled for training in these Higher Technological Institutes for training in research in the different subjects?

Dr. M. M. Das: So far as this institute is concerned, 1000 will be under-graduates and 500 will be post-graduates.

Statues of Foreign Rulers

***528. Shri N. B. Chowdhury:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to replies given to Starred Question No. 86 on the 18th July, 1956 and state the action, if any, has been taken by Government with regard to the statues of foreign rulers in public places in the Centrally administered areas?

The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): No action has yet been taken.

I may add that the suggestion given by the Central Government to the State Governments of Madras, Bombay and Uttar Pradesh, that they may remove the statues, etc., of the British rulers from public places and preserve them in suitable museums, also applies to the Centrally-administered areas.

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: In view of the fact that it is now about a decade since the British rule terminated in India, may I know the reasons for the inordinate delay in arriving at a decision with regard to this matter?

Dr. M. M. Das: The delay is due to the complicated nature of the subject.

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: May I know when exactly and within what period of time action will be taken with regard to the removal of these statues of foreign rulers from, say, Rashtrapati Bhavan, Delhi, and from other Centrally-administered areas?

Dr. M. M. Das: As soon as a suitable place is found for accommodation and preservation of these statues, they will be removed.

सेठ गोविंद बास : अभी माननीय मंत्री जी ने यह कहा कि कुछ राज्य सरकारों को इस सम्बन्ध में यहां से आदेश जा चुका है। जब इस प्रकार का आदेश राज्य सरकारों को जा चुका है तब केवल में इस सम्बन्ध में

क्या दिक्कत है और इसके लिए कोई उचित स्थान केवल में जल्दी से जल्दी क्यों नहीं बनाया जा रहा है?

Dr. M. M. Das: It is not an order but only a suggestion that has been issued by the Central Government. The matter falls under the State subject. The Central Government gave their suggestions only.

So far as the second part of the question of the hon. Member is concerned, I may inform him that so far as Delhi is concerned, Delhi is still functioning under a State Government and this matter relates to the Delhi State Government.

Seth Govind Das: New Delhi?

Mr. Speaker: We had a discussion over this sometime ago.

Soldiers' Sailors' and Airmen's Beard

***529. Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 83 on the 18th July, 1956 and state:

(a) the reasons which led the Central Government to discontinue the grant for utilising the services of Welfare workers by the Soldiers' Sailors' and Airmen's Boards in the Punjab and Himachal Pradesh from 1954-55 onwards;

(b) whether the Central Government have received any representations from these Boards in the Punjab for the restoration of this grant; and

(c) if so, the action proposed?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 49].

(b) Yes.

(c) For the reasons already explained it is unlikely that the posts will be reviewed.

Shri Hem Raj: May I know whether it is not a fact that from the year the Central Government stopped the grant, the Punjab Government has dispensed with the services of the welfare workers?

Sardar Majithia: They agreed to it on a temporary basis, but the period being over, their services will have to be dispensed with.

Shri Hem Raj: May I know whether in view of the special circumstances of the Punjab and the hilly terrain of most of the portions there, the Board should

utilise the services of the welfare workers in the hilly areas where the transport difficulties are felt?

Sardar Majithia: These posts were there and they were paid for by the provincial Governments concerned. Personally, I should say that we would certainly have no objection if they feel that they want them, and if they want them they can certainly employ men for the purpose.

Shri Gadilingana Gowd: May I know if offices of 'this Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board are going to be opened at the district and taluk levels; and, if so, what are their specific functions?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member's question is of a general nature; this question relates to Punjab.

Congress Meeting in the Kottayam District

***531. Shri A. M. Thomas:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the people assembled for a meeting convened by the Congress in Chengolam in the Kottayam District in Travancore-Cochin were attacked by a *Jatha* which came marching from a distant place to the meeting on the 8th July, 1956;

(b) how many persons died and how many were injured;

(c) what was the approximate strength of the *Jatha* and whether the persons in that *Jatha* were armed with deadly weapons;

(d) what precautions, if any, were taken by the police for the peaceful conduct of the meeting; and

(e) the steps, if any, subsequently taken by Government to avoid a repetition of such incidents?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) On the 8th July 1956 a crowd came to Chengolam market when a meeting convened by the Congress Party was in progress. A clash took place between the two groups. A magisterial enquiry in regard to the incident is being held;

(b) 2 persons died and 12 were injured;

(c) about 200 persons. It is reported that some were armed with daggers and knives;

(d) a police party was stationed short distance away. 17 persons were arrested on the spot;

(e) the affected area is being patrolled by an Armed Reserve Party and an order, prohibiting meetings and processions for

a period of 15 days from the 13th July, 1956 was issued by the Additional District Magistrate. The period of the ban was later extended by a fortnight.

Shri A. M. Thomas: May I know whether it is a fact that breach of peace was anticipated because of the preparations made at distant places from the venue of the meeting and whether a requisition was made for additional Reserve Police and that requisition was not complied with?

Shri Datar: That appears to be true, as far as one version is concerned.

Shri A. M. Thomas: May I enquire whether the people attending the meeting were all unarmed, whereas the persons in the *Jatha* were all armed with deadly weapons?

Shri Datar: That appears to be true; but, I would appeal to hon. Members not to put further questions because a magisterial enquiry is going on.

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I enquire whether Government are aware that the Kottayam representatives of the *Malayala Rajyam*, *Matrubhumi*, *Kerala Kaumudi*, *Kerala Bhoothanam* and *Anayugam* who visited the area on the next day have made a statement indicating that there was no Congress meeting at all held in that place and that on the subsequent day some attempts were made to show that a Congress meeting was held?

Shri Datar: I would point out to the hon. Member that even according to the version of the Communist Party, a Congress meeting was held and a group led by communist members did go there.

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I know whether Government have seen the Press release of the State Government which indicates that the labour side held the meeting, while the meeting of those people who were helping the employers, i.e., the management, was held after that?

Shri Datar: Whether this version appears to be accurate is subject to correction.

Shri Matthen: Regarding the Press release just now referred to by my hon. friend, it was issued when the Adviser was in Delhi and the Joint Adviser there had no knowledge of it. May I know who was responsible for the issue of the Press release that prejudiced the investigation?

Shri Datar: There would be as fair and complete an investigation as possible.

Shri A. M. Thomas: The Government have stated that two persons died. May I enquire whether out of the 8 persons who received stab wounds, the stab wounds were all on the backside, when the

persons were running away from the members of the *Jatha*?

Shri Datar: I am not aware of this particular detail.

Shri V. P. Nayar rose—

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister has said that the matter is under investigation.

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I ask whether Government are aware that Mr. N. Sreekanth Nair, a Member of this House, inspected the place the next day and gave a report that the local Congress people were sufficiently armed and were in readiness to meet the *Jatha*?

Shri Datar: May I inform the hon. Member that even according to the version given by the Communist Party, they had spears and daggers with them and they used them for the purpose of defence?

Chemical Ordnance Factories

*534. **Shrimati Renu Chakravarty:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of Chemical Ordnance Factories in India;
- (b) the maximum capacity of explosives that can be manufactured in these factories;
- (c) the types of explosives manufactured there; and
- (d) whether any explosives are being imported from abroad which can be manufactured in the country?

The Minister of Defence Organisation (Shri Tyagi): (a) Two.

(b) and (c). It would not be in the public interest to disclose this information.

(d) No.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: May I know if it is a fact that cordite, which is manufactured in some of our Chemical Ordnance Factories, has been certified to be as perfect and as good as the imported stuff from abroad and still cordite purchase is not being made from those factories, and foreign imports are being entertained?

Shri Tyagi: As I have said, the information about the manufacture in the ordnance factories is privileged information; I am sorry it will not be in the public interest to divulge any details about the working of those factories.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: I am not asking for any details. In reply to part (d) of the question, whether any explosives are being imported from abroad which can be manufactured in the country,

the Minister said "no". My question was specific about cordite: Could we manufacture cordite here and in spite of that, are we importing it from abroad?

Shri Tyagi: I want notice of that question.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: When the lifetime of the explosives is exceeded, they are destroyed in the Bay of Bengal; may I know the total amount that has been destroyed during the last three years?

Shri Tyagi: Actually this is an independent question, it has nothing to do with this question on ordnance factories.

National Technological Institutes

*535. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Punjab Government had approached the Central Government with a request to establish one of the three proposed National Technological Institutes in that State; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) The Punjab Government had suggested in 1948 that the Northern Higher Technological Institute be established in that State.

(b) Government of India have since decided that the Institute be established in Kanpur.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know what reason the Government of India gave....

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member may put the question a little louder.

Shri D. C. Sharma: for turning down the request of the Punjab Government?

Dr. M. M. Das: We asked all the State Governments in the northern region to give us an agreed decision. A conference was held under the chairmanship of the Minister of Finance of Punjab; they gave their verdict in favour of Punjab that the institute be established in some place between Delhi and Ambala within 100 miles from Delhi. But, it was considered by the Co-ordination Committee of the All-India Council of Technical Education that Kanpur was the centre of so many varied types of industries and that the institute should be established at Kanpur.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Who were the members of that Co-ordination Committee of the All-India Council of Technical Education?

Dr. M. M. Das: I have not got that information at my disposal at present.

चुनाव याचिकाओं

श्री भगवत् दर्शनः क्या जिन्हि मंत्री २५ मई, १९५६ के तारीकित प्रश्न संसदः २५०७ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में वह बदाते की छपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन चार व्याचिकाओं के बारे क्या है, जिनके विषद् चुनाव याचिकाओं की मई भी और मई, १९५६ तक त्वं प्रसाद नहीं हो पाया था ; और

(ल) उनके बारे में कब तक अन्तिम निश्चय हो जाने की आशा है ?

विधि कार्य मंत्री (श्री पाटस्कर) : (क) जिन चार व्याचिकाओं के लियाफ तिवारित याचिकाओं काला की गई थीं, उन के नाम हैं

श्री रामेश्वर प्रसाद महता

श्री भैरों लाल

श्री राजकृष्ण बोस और

श्री हरीश चन्द्र बाजपेयी

(ल) ठीकः तरह से यह बदाता सम्भव नहीं है कि इन निवाचित याचिकाओं का अन्तिम विनिश्चय कब तक हो जायेगा ।

श्री भगवत् दर्शनः क्या मानवीय मंत्री जी उन कारणों पर प्रकाश डालने की कृप्य करेंगे कि चार वर्ष बीत जाने पर भी क्यों भ्रमी तक उन याचिकाओं का निर्णय नहीं हो पाया है ?

श्री पाटस्कर : एलेक्शन कमीशन की द्राइव्यूल के ऊपर ऐसा भ्रमिकार नहीं है कि उस से कहे कि इतने विन में तुम फैसला करो । दूसरी बात यह है कि यह ऐसे मसले हैं जिन में हाई कोर्टेंस की रिट्र आती रहती है और मामले सुप्रीम कोर्ट में जाते हैं । कभी कभी तो ऐसा होता है कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट

में दो दो मर्केट के बीच यह और दो मर्केट वहाँ से चापस आये फिर दूसरी द्राइव्यूल में भैजने की बात्ते एलेक्शन कमीशन के प्राप्त आये ।

श्री भगवत् दर्शनः क्या मर्केटें इस बात पर त्रिप्लद डर रही हैं ?

श्री भगवत् दर्शनः क्या जाप बाबते हैं कि भ्रमी वाला काला बन्द है, उस में ऐसा नहीं होता ।

श्री भगवत् दर्शनः क्या वर्कलेट इस बात पर विचार कर रही है कि दूसरे समस्तम तिवारित बहुत निकाल या बये हैं, इसलिये इन याचिकाओं पर तिर्यक न किया जाय और वर्कमान मेम्बरों को ही रहने दिया जाये ?

श्री पाटस्कर : दूसरे एलेक्शन के प्राजाने के बाद इन के फैसले की क्या अहरत है ?

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Income Tax Appeals

श्री भगवत् दर्शनः Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large amount recoverable by way of Income-Tax and Surcharge etc. is locked up due to a number of cases pending before the Appellate Assistant Commissioners of Income Tax;

(b) if so, the reasons for the non-disposal of the pending appeals; and

(c) whether any programme has been chalked out to dispose of the pending appeals?

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Shri M. C. Shah): (a) On the 1st April, 1956, taxes amounting to about Rs. 22 crores were in arrears due to appeals pending with Appellate Assistant Commissioners.

(b) The main reason is that the increase in the number of Appellate Assistant Commiss-

sioners could not keep pace with the increase in the number of institutions of appeals.

(c) Apart from creating further additional ranges of Appellate Assistant Commissioners, the problem of reducing pending appeals is being tackled from the organisational angle by the Reorganisation Unit of the Central Board of Revenue.

Colombo Plan

***502. Shri Shree Narayan Das:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Short Notice Question No. 2 on the 4th March, 1955 and state:

(a) whether any, and, if so, what final decision has been taken on the plans discussed with Mr. Stassen;

(b) whether the opinions of the member Governments of the Colombo Plan Consultative Committee were received; and

(c) if so, the gist thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) The points discussed with Mr. Stassen were not of such a nature that any specific decision could have been taken on them by the Government of India alone.

(b) Some of these points were discussed at the meeting of some of the Asian members of the Colombo Plan Consultative Committee held in Simla in May 1955.

(c) A copy of the Press Communiqué issued after the conclusion of the Simla Conference has already been placed in the Library of the Lok Sabha Secretariat.

P. T. O. Scheme

***503. Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:**
Shrimati Anusayabai Borkar:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 2278 on the 16th May, 1956 and state:

(a) whether any decision has since been taken with regard to grant of Privilege Ticket Order for the Central Government employees;

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

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) to (c). The matter is under active consideration.

Other Ranks Family Quarters

***504. Shrimati Renu Chakravarthy:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that kitchens in Other Ranks family quarters in Delhi

area are not provided any protection against vagaries of weather like dust-storm, winter rains etc;

(b) whether it has come to the notice of Government that as a result of this, the soldiers and their families are subjected to considerable hardships; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take to alleviate their distress?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) Yes; in old type married ORs Quarters.

(b) Yes.

(c) The type of the quarters has already been altered to include the provision of a separate cook house and all new quarters are being provided with a proper cook house.

Solar-Cooker

***510. Pandit D. N. Tiwary:** Will the Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a proposal to manufacture solar-cooker on a commercial scale;

(b) the sale of solar-cookers in the last two years; and

(c) whether any outside market has been found for it?

The Minister of Natural Resources (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Solar-cookers are already being produced for sale.

(b) 247.

(c) Enquiries have been received from a number of countries including U. S. A., Singapore, Arabia, Bangkok, Amman and Jordan to which a small number has been exported.

Basic Training Colleges

***513. Shri Madiah Gowda:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether any of the Universities receiving grants from the University Grants Commission have started post-graduate Basic-Training Colleges;

(b) if so, their names; and

(c) the extra amount of grant that is given for that purpose?

The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) No Sir.

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

Literary Prizes

***514. Shri Jethalal Joshi:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the recipients of prize for the outstanding literary works in the

Malayalam, Gujrati and Bengali languages in 1955-56; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to render such literary works into Hindi?

The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Nil Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

जिला समाज शिक्षा संगठनकर्ता

*५२६. श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के अधीन जिला समाज शिक्षा संगठन-कर्ताओं के प्रशिक्षण के लिये कोई प्रबन्ध किया गया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) प्रशिक्षण के लिये चुने जाने वाले उम्मेदवारों की त्यूनतम अर्हतायें क्या होंगी ?

शिक्षा उपमंत्री (डा० म० मो० शास्त्र) :
(क) हाँ, जी ।

(ख) तथा (ग). एक विवरण सभा पट्टन पर रख दिया गया है। [विवरण परिचित ३, अनुबन्ध संख्या ५०]

Class II Gazetted Officers

*५२७. **Shri Khardekar:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the lowest scale of salary for Class II Gazetted Officers in any department of the Government of India as recommended by the Pay Commission and as accepted by Government; and

(b) the date from which this has been given effect to?

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Shri M. C. Shah): (a) The Central Pay Commission recommended that a scale of Rs. 275-25-500-EB-30-650-EB-30-800 would generally be an appropriate scale for Class II posts in the Central Services but observed that it was not necessary to go upto the maximum of Rs. 800 for all officers in Class II. Government accepted this recommendation.

Information about the lowest scale of pay for Class II Gazetted Officers in particular Departments of the Government

of India would, in some cases, necessitate a reference to Ministries concerned and this will take time. However, some of the lower Class II scales prescribed for certain posts are given below.

Rs. 275-25-500

Rs. 350-25-500

Rs. 325-25-500-EB-30-590

Rs. 400-25-450

There are certain posts which have been classified as Class II and Gazetted for special reasons but they carry lower scales of pay than the general pattern.

(b) 1st January 1947 or from any latter date from which the posts concerned were created.

Death of Naga Doctor

*५३०. **Shri Kamath:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that very recently a Naga Doctor of Kohima, Dr. Haralu, was killed by an Army Patrol;

(b) if so, in what circumstances;

(c) whether an inquiry has been held; and

(d) if so, with what result ?

The Minister of Defence (Dr. Katju):
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). Preliminary investigations are now complete and the matter is *sub judice*, and the Summary of Evidence will be recorded in a few days under Rule 29 of the Army Rules, 1954.

Basic Education

*५३२. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have reviewed the working of the schemes in which assistance was given to State Governments for the expansion of Basic Education;

(b) whether information in respect of results achieved so far in this respect in different States is available; and

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

The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) and (b). Reports and data have been called for from the State Governments but replies have been received so far from very few of them.

(c) Does not arise.

Steamer Service to Laccadive Islands

*533. **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1179 on the 4th April, 1956 and state:

(a) whether the arrangements with the Shipping Company for running of a direct steamer service between the mainland and the Laccadive islands have since been finalised;

(b) if so, when the service is likely to be started; and

(c) the frequency of the service?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Not yet.

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

School-Cum-Community Centres

*537. **Pandit D. N. Tiwary:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 2357 on the 21st May, 1956 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a meagre amount out of the allotment made for developing 454 primary schools as school-cum-community centres has been spent during the First Five-Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) and (b). Information is being collected from the State Governments and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

History of Freedom Movement

*538. **Shri S. C. Samanta:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government on the recommendations made by the Board of Editors, History of Freedom Movement in their final report; and

(b) whether a copy of the said Report will be laid on the Table?

The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) A statement indicating the action taken on the final report received from the Board of Editors is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix III, Annexure No. 51].

(b) Yes, in due course.

National Fundamental Education Centre

*539. **Shri Jhulan Sinha:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 151 on the 27th July, 1955 and state the progress made with regard to the proposal for establishment of a National Fundamental Education Centre?

The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): The Director of the Centre joined the post on 15-5-1956 and has since been deputed on a six months UNESCO fellowship abroad for receiving training in Fundamental Education. Steps to fill up a few more posts have been taken and the Centre is expected to start functioning fully early in 1957 after the return of the Director.

Police Headquarters in Travancore-Cochin

*541. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that buildings for Police Headquarters in Travancore-Cochin are being constructed in the Public Cantonment Maidan at Quilon;

(b) whether Government have received any representations from the public to stay such construction; and

(c) if so, the steps taken in this regard?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) There is no proposal for the construction of a police Headquarters in the Cantonment Maidan, Quilon. The State Government are considering a proposal for the construction of residential quarters for married police officers in a corner of the Maidan.

(b) Representations have been received for and against this proposal.

(c) Does not arise.

Rupkund Finds

*542. **Dr. Ram Subhog Singh:**

Shri Rama Deo: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have sent an investigation team to Rupkund in the Himalayas where a large number of human bodies were found buried under snow last year;

(b) if so, the information that has been gathered by the team, and

(c) whether there is any proposal to declare the Rupkund area a protected place under the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act?

The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The expedition has collected the full text of a folk-song which is current in the villages en route to Rupkund. From this song it appears that a large party of pilgrims who had been making a pilgrimage to Trisuli at the foot of Trisul mountain sometime in the past had been overwhelmed by some natural tragedy like an avalanche or severe hail-storm and had perished in that region. The existing skeletal remains are presumed to be of those unfortunate pilgrims.

In addition to this folk song, full information about the old and traditional Nanda Jat procession which was the occasion for devoted pilgrims for paying a visit to Trisul at intervals of 12 to 20 years has also been collected by the expedition.

(c) No, Sir.

Situation in Naga Hills

*543. { Shri Amjad Ali:
Shri Gajendra Prasad Singh:
Shri M.S. Gurupadaswamy:
Shri Krishnacharya Joshi:
Shri Rishang Keishing:
Shri Matthen:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri M. L. Agrawal:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the results of the "on-the-spot enquiry" by him in the Naga Hills in June, 1956; and

(b) the steps taken to improve the situation?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Dasar): (a) During my recent visit to Assam I discussed the situation in the Naga Hills with the Governor of Assam, the Chief Minister and others. There was no enquiry.

(b) Necessary measures are being taken. I am making a fuller statement in the House today.

Missionary Institutions

*544. Shri Jethalal Joshi: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state the number of religious and educational institutions conducted by Christian missions in the Military installations in the country?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

Solar and Wind Power

*545. Shri Radha Raman: Will the Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of India propose to set up Research Centres for the exploitation of solar and wind power.

(b) if so, the names of the States where these Centres will be established; and

(c) the estimated cost of their establishment?

The Minister of Natural Resources (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) to (c). Work on solar energy is being carried out at the National Physical Laboratory as part of its programme.

For work on wind power, the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research proposes to establish a Wind Power Division. Seven anemometer stations have been established in Jodhpur District of Rajasthan, two in Ajmer State and one at Jatheri near Delhi. An experimental windmill tower and a prototype low-cost windmill have been put up at the premises of Technical Centre, Safdarjung, New Delhi. More of these may be set up at places to be decided.

The cost involved in the establishment of the Wind Power Division during the Second Five Year Plan period is estimated to be about Rs. 40 lakhs.

नवशिक्षित वयस्कों के लिये साहित्य

*546. श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) नवशिक्षित वयस्कों के लिये साहित्य लिखे जाने के कार्यक्रम के अधीन अभी तक कितनी पुस्तकें लिखी जा चुकी हैं; और

(ख) उनमें से कितनी पुस्तकें प्रकाशित की जा चुकी हैं?

शिक्षा उपमंत्री (डा० व० मो० बाल) :

(क) १७२.

(ख) १७२.

Religious Teachers

***547. Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state the number of *padris* and religious teachers employed from 1952, upto June, 1956, year-wise, in the Defence Forces in India?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): The information is not available and will have to be collected from the formations and units. Government consider that the time, labour and expense involved in collecting the information will not be commensurate with the results that are likely to be achieved.

General Elections

***548. Shri Kamath:** Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies have, with a view to expediting preparations for the General Elections been tentatively re-delimited; and

(b) if so, on what basis has the re-delimitation been done?

The Minister of Legal Affairs (Shri Pataskar): (a) No.

(b) Does not answer.

Fifth Oil Refinery

***549. T. B. Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1297 on the 9th April, 1956 and state;

(a) at what stage is the proposal for setting up a fifth oil refinery at Calcutta by the Assam Oil Company; and

(b) whether it is a fact that the company is proposing to lay a pipe line of 690 miles from Assam to Calcutta?

The Minister of Natural Resources (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b). The tentative proposals of the Assam Oil Company for the formation of a Rupee Company or companies for production and refining of Assam Oil are under discussion with them.

Oil Company

***550.** { Shrimati Renu Chakravarthy:
Shri Ram Krishna:
Shri M.S. Gurupadaswamy:
Shri Dabendra Nath Sarma:

Will the Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research be

pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 2028 on the 8th May, 1956 and state how far the negotiations with the Assam Oil Company over the question of setting up a new Rupee Company to exploit the Oil in the newly found oil fields in Assam have progressed?

The Minister of Natural Resources (Shri K. D. Malaviya): As the negotiations with the Assam Oil Company are still in progress, it will not be in the public interest to discuss the details.

भारत-तिब्बत गवेषणा संस्था

***551. श्री भक्त दर्शन:** क्या शिक्षण मंत्री १२ मार्च, १९५६ के तारांकित प्रदन संस्था ६४१ के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि कालिम्पांग में भारत-तिब्बत गवेषणा संस्था को स्थापित करने की दिशा में इस बीच क्या प्रगति हुई है?

शिक्षा उपलंब्धी (डा० म० शो० दास): यह विषय भारी विचाराधीन है।

Grants to Engineering Schools in Bihar

***552. Shri Jhulan Singh:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state whether any grant has been given during the years 1954-55 and 1955-56 to—

- School of Civil Engineering, Ranchi;
- School of Electrical and Mechanical Engineering, Sindri; and
- School of Civil Engineering, Bhagalpur?

The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): A statement showing the grants paid to these Schools during 1954-55 and 1955-56 is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix III, Annexure No. 52.]

M.E.S. Employees

***553. Sardar Iqbal Singh:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to State:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to construct residential quarters for all categories of M.E.S. employees in Northern Command; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Vigyan Mandirs

***554. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh :** Will the Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research be pleased to state the total number of "Vigyan Mandirs" which will be opened in the country during the period 1956-57?

The Minister of Natural Resources (Shri K. D. Malaviya) : It is proposed to establish twenty Vigyan Mandirs by the end of 1956-57.

Age-limit for Government Service

***555. { Shri S. C. Samanta :
Shri Bibhuti Mishra :**

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to reduce age-limit for entering Government service ;

(b) If so, the main reasons for such reduction; and

(c) what would be the reduced age-limit ?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar) : (a) to (c). There is no proposal to reduce age-limits for entering Government service as such. The Public Services (Qualifications for Recruitment) Committee appointed by the Ministry of Education on 16th April, 1955, have *inter alia* made certain recommendations in this regard and they are under examination.

UNESCO Programme and Budget

***556. Shri D. C. Sharma :** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state :

(a) whether the draft Programme and Budget of UNESCO for 1957-58 has been received by Government;

(b) if so, their comments thereon; and

(c) action proposed towards the fulfilment of this programme ?

The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das) : (a) Yes, sir.

(b) The Government of India have recommended to UNESCO that the Budget of the Organisation requires to be increased, and in this connection the Organisation should consider the creation of an international fund for education, science and

culture in the light of developments in connection with the Special United Nations Fund for Economic Development. Further, UNESCO has been requested to include two major projects, (1) mutual appreciation of eastern and western cultural values and (2) production and distribution of reading material for new literates. UNESCO has been also requested to include a major project for Asia in the programme for 1959-60 similar to the project for free and compulsory education for Latin America.

(c) The UNESCO's programme is implemented by the Director General in co-operation with Member States and necessary action will be taken as and when desired by him after the programme has been approved by the 9th Session of the General Conference.

Janata Kaliya

***557. Shri N. B. Prabhakar :** क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत के किन-किन राज्यों ने (मैसूर को छोड़कर) जनता-कालियों की स्थापना के लिये आवेदन किये हैं; और

(ल) इस काल मैं किन-किन राज्यों में जनता कालियों की स्थापना पर विचार किया जा रहा है ?

शिक्षा उपमंत्री (डा० अ० अ० दास) :

(क) उडीसा, पंजाब, सीराष्ट्र और शियुरा ।

(ल) इसका निश्चय, इस विषय में राज्य सरकारों से आये विस्तृत प्रस्तावों की आवश्यकता होगा ।

Seminar of Education Administrators

297. Shri Ram Krishna : Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received the report of the Seminar of Educational Administrators held at Srinagar in last week of June;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by Government for its implementation ?

The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das) : (a) No sir.

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

Colleges and Students in Travancore-Cochin

248. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) total number of colleges and students (i) under Travancore University and (ii) colleges not affiliated to the University in the State at present;

(b) how many out of these students get (i) general education (ii) technical education and (iii) professional education; and

(c) the total number of students in the State who appeared and passed in the following examinations in March 1956:—

(i) S.S. L. C., (ii) Intermediate, (iii) B.A. and B. Sc., (iv) M. A. and M. Sc., (v) Engineering (Civil Electrical and Mechanical—Diploma and degree separately), (vi) Medical?

The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) to (c). The required information, as in March 1956, is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House as early as possible.

Grants to Punjab

249. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state the amount of money given by way of grants-in-aid or subsidy to the Punjab State from 1947 to 1955?

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Shri M. C. Shah): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Grants for Scheduled Castes

300. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to lay on the Table of the House a statement showing:

(a) the total grant given to the Punjab State for the amelioration of Scheduled Castes during 1955-56;

(b) the schemes for which the grants were made; and

(c) whether any grant was given for boarding, lodging, scholarships and other amenities for the Scheduled Castes students studying in primary, middle and high schools in the Punjab State?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Dasgupta): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix III, Annexure No. 53].

(c) No.

Bal Bhawan, Delhi

301. Pandit D. N. Tiwary: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent on the *Bal Bhawan*, Delhi during the period of the First Five-Year Plan; and

(b) the constructive leisure-time activities that have been planned to be undertaken by this *Bhawan*?

The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Rs. 45,218-12-0.

(b) The following leisure-time activities are being planned by the *Bal Bhawan*:

Physical Activities: Such as Games and Sports, Aquatics, Exercises, Boxing and Wrestling etc.

Social Activities: Such as Social Recreation, Excursions, Picnics, Club Activities, Celebration of Festival and Important Events.

Cultural Activities: Such as Arts and Crafts, Music, Dancing, Dramatics, Hobbies, Story-Writing and Story-telling, Poetry and Recitations, Puppet and Marionette Shows etc.

Educational or Welfare Activities: Such as Occupational Training, Audio-Visual Education, Demonstrations, Exhibitions, Camping, Nature Study etc.

Welfare Extension Projects

302. Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1266 on the 21st April, 1956 and state:

(a) whether any decision about the location of the three Welfare Extension Projects to be opened in District Mahendergarh (PEPSU) has since been taken; and

(b) if so, the names of the places?

The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) No, sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Mutation and Partition Cases in Manipur

303. Shri Rishang Keishing: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of mutation and partition cases executed in the offices of the Sub-Divisional Officers of Imphal

West, Imphal East, Thoubal and Bishenpur during the years 1954-55 and 1955-56;

(b) the number of unexecuted cases lying with *Kamungos* and the *Amans* during the aforesaid years; and

(c) the number of cases pending of unexecuted for the last five or more years?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). A statement giving the required information is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix III, Annexure No. 54].

(c) None.

Manipur Communist Party

304. **Shri Risheng Keishing:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of members of the Manipur Communist Party who surrendered in May and June, 1956 in the Court of the Additional District Magistrate of Manipur; and

(b) whether it is a fact that these surrendered members of the C.P.I. were wanted by the police since 1950 in connection with the Manipur Communist Party Conspiracy Case of 1950?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). 9 persons wanted since 1951 in connection with the conspiracy case under sections 121 A/123 of the I.P.C., surrendered in the Court of the Additional District Magistrate, Manipur in the months of May and June 1956.

India Settlers in Andamans

305. **Shri Krishnacharya Joshi:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) how many families from Travancore-Cochin State have been sent to Andamans for settlement from the quota allotted for the year 1956; and

(b) what are the special facilities which will be provided to them there.

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) 42 families (193 persons).

(b) A statement showing the facilities given to the settlers is placed on the Table of Lok Sabha. [See Appendix III, Annexure No. 55].

Corruption Cases

306. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of corruption cases filed against the officers of the Government of India in 1956 so far;

(b) the number of cases in which punishment has been awarded; and

(c) the number of cases that are still pending decision?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) to (c). A statement containing the required information as on the 30th June, 1956 is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix III Annexure No. 56].

I.P.S. Officers

307. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of I.P.S. officers serving in each Part A, B and C States and also at the Centre on the 1st January, 1956; and

(b) the total sanctioned strength of I.P.S. officers for each State?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). Two statements giving the requisite information are laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix III, Annexure No. 57].

All India Services Training Schools

308. **Dr. Satyawadi:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of trainees in both the All India Services training schools at present; and

(b) whether any reservation of seats is being observed in the total number of candidates taken for training?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home airs (Shri Datar) : (a)

Name of the institution	Name of the service	No. of trainees	Total
(i) Indian Administrative Service Training school, Delhi.	I. A. S. I. F. S.	57 } 10 }	67
(ii) Central Police Training College, Abu.	I. P. S	32 }	
	Police officer from Jammu and Kashmir	3 }	
	Hyderabad State Police Service Officer	1 }	
	Officers from Nepal Govt. (under Colombo Plan).	2 }	38

(b) No. The training Schools are intended for persons appointed to the respective Services on probation. The question of reservation of seats in the Schools does not, therefore, arise. All direct recruits to the I.A.S. and the I.P.S. have to go through this training.

Housing Grants for Scheduled Castes

309. Dr. Satyawadi: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether any financial assistance has been given to the State Governments for construction of houses for Scheduled Castes in rural areas during 1956-57; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Yes.

(b) A statement showing the amount so far allotted to State Governments is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix III, Annexure No. 58].

Hindi-Punjabi Dictionary

310. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state the help extended by the Government of India to the Government of PEPSU and Punjab so far in the compilation of Hindi-Punjabi dictionary?

The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): No proposal was received from the State Governments in this behalf.

Central Acts

311. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Law be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 285 on the 28th February, 1956 and state:

(a) whether the information regarding cases decided by the courts of law declaring the Central Acts or any parts thereof as invalid during 1955 has since been collected; and

(b) if so, their number?

The Minister of Legal Affairs (Shri Pataskar): (a) and (b). From information received so far, no Central Act or part thereof has been declared to be invalid by any High Court. Information is still awaited from the Governments of Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. The Supreme Court has, however, held section 5(1) of the Taxation on Income (Investigation Commission) Act, 1947, as being violative of the provisions of the Constitution.

National Bibliographical Committee

312. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Shri Raghunath Singh:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Bibliographical Committee has submitted its report; and

(b) if so, the script that has been suggested by the Committee for the bibliography?

The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Roman Script.

Excavation in Punjab and PEPSU

313. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the programme for excavations to be undertaken in Punjab and PEPSU this year; and

(b) the names of places in these States where Government propose to start excavations in the near future?

The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) and (b). There are no immediate plans to undertake excavations in the Punjab and PEPSU States.

Educated Unemployed in Punjab

314. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of financial assistance given to the Government of Punjab during

1955-56 for the relief of educated unemployed; and

(b) the number of educated unemployed who have been provided with employment as a result of this assistance?

The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Rs. 27,77,960.

(b) 5,520 during 1953-54 and 1954-55 and 300 during 1955-56.

Research in Public Finance

315. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 896 on the 23rd March, 1956 and state the progress made so far with regard to the scheme for providing sections in universities and other private bodies for conducting analytical research in public finance and public utilities?

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Shri M. C. Shah): The matter is still under consideration.

Cantonment Boards

316. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to refer to the statement laid on the Table in reply to Unstarred Question No. 1893 on the 8th May, 1956 and state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken regarding the development of the Cantonments at Ferozepore, Jullundur and Ambala, on the recommendations of the *Ad Hoc Committee*; and

(b) whether copies of the recommendations and Government's decision thereon will be laid on the Table?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) Ferozepur & Jullundur—Yes. Ambala—No.

(b) A statement showing the recommendations of the *Ad Hoc Committee* and the Government's decision thereon is placed on the Table. [See Appendix III, Annexure No. 59].

Sanskrit Research

317. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state the amount of recurring and non-recurring grants given or proposed to be given for the advancement of research in Sanskrit during 1956-57 to the various institutions in the country?

The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): Government of India have so far given a sum of Rs. 35,000/-.

A further sum of about Rs. 1,73,200 may be given during 1956-57 for Sanskrit research but the exact amount will depend upon the needs of the Institutions concerned and the total resources available.

Welfare Extension Projects

318. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States where new Welfare Extension Projects will be opened during 1956-57; and

(b) the expenditure to be incurred on each of the Projects?

The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) All the States.

(b) The estimates expenditure on each Welfare Extension Project is Rs. 29,480/- recurring per year and Rs. 20,000/- non-recurring for a period of five years. In addition, one jeep is supplied to every two projects at an approximate cost of 12,000/-.

Sport-Teams

319. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have sanctioned any amount to meet the expenses of different sport teams visiting foreign countries during this year;

(b) the names of such teams;

(c) the respective dates of their departure from India; and

(d) the names of the countries, the teams will visit?

The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Lawn Tennis.

(c) (i) 20-3-1956;

(ii) 1-5-1956;

(d) (i) Ceylon;

(ii) Japan.

Foreign Assistance

320. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of financial assistance secured so far or to be secured from abroad during 1956-57; and

(b) its allocation to different projects?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Finance (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) No intimation has so far been received from any country of the quantum of external financial assistance that may be made available to India during 1956-57;

(b) Does not arise.

Youth Camps

321. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the number of youth camps organised in Punjab and PEPSU for rendering voluntary service during the vacations in 1955 in

the Community Development Project and National Extension Service areas;

(b) the number of students who participated in this programme; and

(c) the names of such places where the camps were organised?

The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) 36.

(b) 3669.

(c) A list is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix III, Annexure No. 60].

State Bank Branches

322. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the places in Hoshiarpur District (Punjab), where branches and pay offices of the State Bank of India exist;

(b) whether new branches or pay offices are proposed to be opened in the same district during 1956-57; and

(c) if so, the names of such places where they will be opened?

The Minister of Revenue and Defence Expenditure (Shri A. C. Guha): (a) There is a branch of the State Bank of India at Hoshiarpur and a pay office at Mukerian in the Hoshiarpur District.

(b) The State Bank of India does not propose to open any branch or pay office in the Hoshiarpur District during the year 1956-57.

(c) Does not arise.

Post-Matric Scholarships for Scheduled Tribes

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

(a) the number of Scheduled Tribes students of Hoshiarpur district, Punjab who applied for the post-matric scholarships under the post-matric scholarship scheme during 1955-57; and

(b) the names of such applicants who have been awarded such scholarships?

The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) and (b). As there are no Scheduled Tribes in the Hoshiarpur district of the Punjab, the question does not arise.

Post-matric Scholarships for Scheduled Castes

324. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Scheduled Caste students of Hoshiarpur District of Punjab who applied for the post-matric scholarships under the post-matric scholarship scheme during 1955-56; and

(b) the names of such applicants who have been awarded scholarships?

The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) 330.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix III, Annexure No. 61].

Sports and Physical Education

325. Shri Jethalal Joshi: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state the results of the activities of Physical Education and Sports in the country sponsored by the Government during 1955-56?

The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): During 1955-56, the Ministry has initiated a large number of schemes for the improvement of Physical Education and Sports, but it is too early to indicate the results of these activities at this stage.

Bank Deposits

326. Shri Bheekha Bhai: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of deposits by Indians in foreign banks in foreign countries and in foreign banks in India; and

(b) whether it is a fact that these deposits have been made due to the accrual of higher interest or any other reasons?

The Minister of Revenue and Defence Expenditure (Shri A. C. Guha): (a) and (b). The information is not available with the Government.

Tobacco Excise Duty

327. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state the expenditure incurred on the collection of excise duty on tobacco in the District of Hoshiarpur (Punjab) during 1955-56?

The Minister of Revenue & Defence Expenditure (Shri A. C. Guha): It is difficult to give any definite figure as expenditure in each area has to be calculated along with the overheads incurred at different stages. Direct expenditure in Hoshiarpur District on the collection of tobacco excise duty i.e. without overheads, would be near about Rs. 57,000/-.

Special Police Establishment

328. Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to lay on the Table of the House a statement showing the location of various branches of the Special Police Establishment?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): A statement containing the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix III, Annexure No. 62].

दिल्ली में चलते फिरते पुस्तकालय की गाड़ियाँ

३२६. श्री नंदेश प्रभालर : क्या जिला भवी यह बताने की हूपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली पब्लिक लाइब्रेरी के अन्तर्गत दिल्ली राज्य में चलते फिरते पुस्तकालय की कितनी गाड़ियाँ काम कर रही हैं; और

(ख) इनका मासिक बर्च क्या है ?

जिला उपमंडी (डॉ च० शोऽ शास्त्र) :

(क) एक ।

(ख) रु १,५६० मासिक ।

Smuggled Gold

३३०. श्री N. B. Chowdhury: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether any smuggled gold bearing 'Honkong' mark has recently been found out in Calcutta; and

(b) if so, the steps taken against the offenders?

The Minister of Revenue and Defence Expenditure (Shri A. C. Guha): (a) No smuggled gold bearing 'Honkong' mark has been detected at Calcutta so far during the year 1956.

(b) Does not arise.

Colombo Plan

३३१. Mulla Abdullah: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the number of students sent abroad under the Colombo Plan during the year 1955; and

(b) the names of the States to which these students belong?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Finance (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Nil.

(b) Does not arise.

Stenographers

३३२. श्री Kajbolkar: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Stenographers working in the Central Secretariat having more than eight years of service have not yet been confirmed even though they have passed the confirmation test held by the Union Public Service Commission;

(b) if so, the reasons for such a delay; and

(c) the action being taken to expedite their confirmation?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) to (c). All posts of Stenographers in the Central Secretariat are filled from among the candidates who qualify at a test held by the Union Public Service Commission but confirmations are made only to the extent of permanent vacancies available. So far 596 persons have been confirmed. All qualified stenographers with seniority of 1948 who are not yet within the zone of confirmation will be confirmed in due course.

Tobacco Excise Officials

३३३. श्री Barman: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the number of excise officials (Tobacco) that are posted in the rural areas of West Bengal, cadre-wise;

(b) how many of such officials are provided with Government residential accommodation and how many are required to make their own arrangements; and

(c) whether any complaints from officials have been received by Government in this regard?

The Minister of Revenue and Defence Expenditure (Shri A. C. Guha): (a) to (c). The information is being collected from the Collector of Central Excise, Calcutta and will be placed on the Table of the House as soon as available.

कोलम्बो योजना

३३४. श्री श० च० सोचिया : क्या दिल्ली भवी यह बताने की हूपा करेंगे कि बर्च १९५६-५७ में भारत को विभिन्न देशों से कोलम्बो योजना के अन्तर्गत कितने रूपयों की तथा अन्य सहायता प्राप्त होने की आशा है और किन-किन देशों से ?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा विदेशी कार्य तथा विद्युत मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू) : कोलम्बो योजना में शामिल किसी भी देश से भभी यह सूचना नहीं मिली कि वह १९५६-५७ में भारत को कितनी वित्तीय सहायता देगा ।

Girls' Schools in Dharwaragur

335. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Tripura has directed the teachers of the Government and non-Government schools to teach in the higher classes of Girls' school in Dharwaragur without any extra remuneration; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to start full scale girls' high school in Dharwaragur without any further delay ?

The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will

be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Ex-Servicemen

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

(a) the schemes which have been sanctioned for the rehabilitation of the ex-soldiers for the year 1956-57;

(b) the amount that was spent on these schemes in the years 1954-55 and 1955-56 State-wise; and

(c) the ratio in which this expenditure was met by the Centre and the States?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) No new schemes have been sanctioned during the year 1956-57 for the rehabilitation of ex-servicemen. However, schemes already sanctioned and under implementation are being continued during the year.

(b) and (c). The information in respect of the continuing schemes is being collected; and a statement will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

DAILY DIGEST

[Tuesday, 31st July, 1956]

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Part II—Proceedings other than Questions and Answers)

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LOK SABHA

Tuesday, 31st July, 1956

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(See Part I)

12 NOON

PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE BOOKLET ON INITIAL CONSTITUTION OF INDIAN FOREIGN SERVICE BRANCH 'B'

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): On behalf of the Prime Minister, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the booklet on the initial constitution of the Indian Foreign Service Branch 'B'. [Placed in Library. See No. S-275/56].

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

Secretary: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:

"I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 30th July, 1956, has passed the following motion.

MOTION

'That this House concurs in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Bill to amend and consolidate the law relating to copyright be instructed to report on or before the 16th August, 1956.'

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Mr. Speaker: B. G. Mehta to present the Minutes of the Estimates Committee. Not present.

STATEMENT BY PRIME MINISTER ON COMMONWEALTH PRIME MINISTERS' CONFERENCE AND HIS VISIT ABROAD.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Finance (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): A number of questions which refer to the recent meeting of Commonwealth Prime Ministers and my visit abroad have been submitted to you, Sir, and you have been pleased to suggest that I make a brief statement on these matters to the House.

The conference and conversations on which I was engaged, cover a wide range of topics of common interest and of world affairs, and were largely in the way of exchange of views and clarification of positions. Where possible, we also tried to seek and find similarities of views and approach to such problems. As a rule, such exchanges of views are not about specific problems that may be subsisting as between the participants in such conferences or talks.

Conferences of Commonwealth Prime Ministers, or other Ministers, take place at intervals, at times and places arranged by consultation among Commonwealth States.

At the recent meeting of Prime Ministers in London, the Prime Ministers exchanged views on matters of common interest to all of them, more particularly problems relating to current developments in international affairs. The Communiqué issued at the end of the Conference has been published in

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

the Press and is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 63].

The House will note that the communique states "that the common understanding reached by the Prime Ministers will form a valuable background which will assist each Government in the formulation and pursuit of its national policies.

This truly sets out the character of the discussions and their general purpose. These conferences are forums for exchange and understanding, whether it be of agreements or differences. They enrich the experience of the participants and serve to inform them of both similarities and divergences of views, but they do not seek to condition, much less formulate, national decisions. These latter are matters within the exclusive competence of each country, its Government and Parliament.

I might, however, draw the attention of the House to some of these common understandings. The direction of policies to the promotion of peace, the importance of the search for a comprehensive Disarmament Agreement, the determination to strive for progressive improvement in the standards of life of their peoples, the recognition of parliamentary government as a common heritage, the respect for the aspirations of people to freedom and self-government, the furtherance of their own economic development and of rendering assistance to and co-operation with other countries in their development, are among those initially set out in the communique.

Personal contacts and exchange of views, resulted in our reaching a helpful, reasonable and realistic appreciation of the developments in the Soviet Union in their different aspects. These developments were regarded as "Significant" and were welcomed. It was

recognised that the improvement in the relations between the U.S.S.R. and the other Great Powers would help to remove the fear of war and further peace. There was also the common appreciation of the significance of Asia in the world of today, and of the situation in the Middle East and Far East. There was the recognition that a peaceful settlement of the problem of the Formosa area was imperative to stability and to removing the dangers of conflict which would frustrate the hopes of peace. I would also invite reference to the paragraph which refers to the part played by certain Commonwealth countries in seeking to maintain peace in Indo-China.

Ceylon's intention to become a Republic and her desire to remain in the Commonwealth was agreed to which we, in this country, welcome most heartily.

It is not the practice, nor would it be helpful, to discuss at these conferences problems of direct concern to two or more Commonwealth States. A Commonwealth Conference does not seek to arbitrate, much less decide by Resolutions or votes, the solution to such problems. Nonetheless, the occasion of their being in the same capital at these gatherings presents opportunities to Prime Ministers, if they so wish, to have talks with one another. Such talks, whether it be of groups of countries who have certain common problems, e.g., Defence arrangements, etc., are, however, not part of the Conference proceedings.

The Conference has been a useful one. The general approach to world problems has been realistic and constructive. It is my belief that the common understandings as set out in the communique will make some useful impact not only on the thinking and approach of the participating countries, but also on other countries and nations. I would add that these Commonwealth Conferences with their diverse composition and the divergences of outlooks and backgrounds and yet displaying a capacity for tolerance and,

for reaching common understandings, are a good thing for the world, beset as it is by the sectional outlook and much intolerance—ideological, racial and other. The date and venue of the next meeting of this conference was not considered.

My visit to the German Federal Republic impressed me greatly. This nation, or part of it, after the most crushing defeat and destruction in war, and stricken prior to that by the crushing of the human spirit and values under the Nazis, has resurrected itself. It is truly remarkable that West Germany is today a highly successful industrial nation. She has rebuilt much of the ravages of war. The capacity for hard work and the inventiveness of these people is impressive.

The problem of German unity remains. It is the main and understandable obsession of the German people, of the West and the East. In my talks with the Chancellor Adenauer I expressed my understanding of, and sympathy with, the desire of the German people for the peaceful achievement of their unity which would be facilitated by a lessening of tensions and which would contribute to the improvement of both the European and the World situation.

The German Federal Republic expressed its implicit faith in the economic future of India and its desire for co-operation in the technical, scientific and cultural spheres, which I reciprocated. The Federal Government offered to establish, in co-operation with the Government of India, a technological institute in some part of this country, and a large number of students have been offered scholarships for technical studies in West Germany. I gratefully accepted these offers.

The Chancellor and I issued a joint communique at the end of my visit, a copy of which is laid on the Table of the House [See Appendix III, annexure No. 64]. This communique reaffirms the faith of our two countries in democracy and individual freedom and that the approach to each other and

other countries should be that of friendly and peacefully co-operation, respect for national independence and sovereignty, territorial integrity and non-interference in the internal affairs of others. The basic aims of preserving and strengthening peace were emphasised. Two days after the date of our communique, the Chancellor issued a statement, in the course of which he said: "We reject energetically every war and share in regard to this the view point of the Indian Prime Minister, which he has laid down in five political basic principles".

My brief stay in Paris enabled me to meet French leaders, including the President, the Prime Minister and the Foreign Minister. We did not issue a communique, but I am able to tell the House that these talks have helped to further the relations between our two countries and for mutual appreciation of our problems and outlooks.

At Brioni in Yugoslavia, where I went to pay a call on Marshal Tito, opportunity for joint talks with him and President Nasser occur. President Nasser was paying an official visit to Yugoslavia and my arrival there coincided with the last days of his stay with President Tito.

Our tripartite talks there were again on matters of common interest and World affairs. A communique issued by the three of us as Heads of our Governments is placed on the Table of the House [See Appendix III, annexure No. 65]. We expressed our common understandings on the growing desire for peaceful and active co-existence, on the division of the World today into blocs based on fears, the imperative need for progressive disarmament, and the immediate suspension of nuclear explosions. We declared our common belief that the co-operation of the People's Republic of China was imperative for the solution of problems relating to the Far East, and also expressed our support towards finding a just and peaceful solution of the problems of Algeria and the cessation of violent conflicts there.

[**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru**]

The House will notice that in this communique the ten principles of the Bandung Conference have been reiterated.

On my way back home I halted at Cairo and also visited Beirut, the capital of Lebanon. I had previously been to Damascus, the capital of Syria. I had the opportunity to talk with the Presidents and Prime Ministers and others in Syria and Lebanon. We have much in common with these countries of West Asia, who like ourselves have recently established their national freedom and sovereignty.

At Cairo, President Nasser and his Ministers and I had further opportunities of talks, more particularly on our common problems in Asia and developments in the Middle East, such as the Baghdad Pact, as also on colonial problems. These discussions did not relate to the Suez Canal or any aspect of Anglo-Egyptian relations. The recent decision of the Egyptian Government in regard to the Suez Canal first came to my knowledge from the reports in the Press after my return to Delhi.

I had a happy and brief stay in Ireland with which country we have much in common in respect of the background of our struggle for our national freedoms.

Sir. I was out of India for a full month during which, despite a crowded programme of receptions, visits, conversations and conferences, India, a modest sense of pride in her, in our own endeavours and our achievements in the creation of the New India, as well as an overwhelming although invigorating sense of the tasks ahead, has always been with me.

The friendly and enthusiastic reception which my daughter and I and our party received not only from Governments and at official gatherings but also from peoples everywhere was a constant reminder to me of the tasks ahead of us and of the vast and deep expectations that this country of ours, in the short period of her freedom, has

aroused in the peoples of the World. It is a happy feeling to be aware of this, but it is even more an overwhelming one. The enthusiasm of peoples, their desire for understanding and friendship, their responses to our approach to the problem of peace and co-operation, the prevailing recognition of a resurgent Asia—all this was exhilarating. It helped me to realise more and more how shrunken the world has become and how much nations and peoples really must belong to each other.

The onward march of history has brought continents together: and yet the sharp struggles and conflicts divide them. The overwhelming weight of deadly weapons and the menace of atomic destruction have rendered peaceful co-existence the only way of survival in the immediate future. This was borne in on me by my talks with people and Governments during my travels, and I have come to realise that this is our imperative need today. For this, we need goodwill and tolerance as between nations. We can make our best contribution by our example and by our persistent endeavours to promote peace and co-operation.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty (Basirhat): May I submit to you, Sir, that in view of the fact that we are deeply interested in the affairs of Egypt and the Suez Canal and in view of the fact that even during the Commonwealth Conference the stability of the Middle East and the question of non-interference in the affairs of other nations came up, we would like to know if the Prime Minister could enlighten us as to our attitude towards this conflict in the light of England and France freezing the assets of Egypt?

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members are aware that after a statement is made, no questions are put and no debate takes place. Hon. Members will read the statement at their leisure. There are some questions which have been pending and in view of the absence of the Prime Minister I had kept

them all together—they were addressed to him—and I requested him to make a comprehensive statement. If still there are any points which the hon. Member's want to be clarified, they may inform me, and by way of questions, any other matters also may be taken up in due course.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta North-East): Could I make a submission? If we are having an opportunity of discussing an important statement of this sort, it is a different matter, but if not,—and it does not seem likely that this session perhaps we shall have time to discuss this statement—could we have a clarification on one or two points? There is one point which, with your permission, I wish to place before you.

Mr. Speaker: I do not want to go into it. I am also surprised at this request—not that I am surprised at the request, but let me consider. I do not want to make an innovation for the first time. There may be opportunities for hon. Members. If there is no opportunity they may put some questions of vital importance. I will consider the admission of those questions and give notice to the Prime Minister. He may also consider it at a later stage if there are any particular points which require clarification.

I will proceed to the next item on the agenda. **Pandit Pant.**

Shri B. S. Murthy (Eluru): You promised to give me some chance.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member will kindly look into the agenda paper.

SITUATION IN NAGA HILLS

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): The House will recall that on the 30th May, 1956 the Prime Minister made a statement on the situation in the Naga Hills. Since then I have myself visited the Assam State and utilised the opportunity to discuss the situation with the Governor of Assam, the Chief Minister, the Army Commander and others.

For some time past, a misguided section of the Nagas has been claim-

ing an independent Naga State. It was made clear to them that no such claim could possibly be recognised, but that we were always prepared to consider any legitimate proposals. It is our declared policy to encourage distinctive cultures in our land and not to interfere with the traditional ways of life of the people in any part of the country. It was indeed with this aim in view that some special provisions were made in the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution of India.

The agitation in the Naga Hills was carried on through the Naga National Council and was, till some months ago, comparatively peaceful. These methods however, did not suit Zaphi Phizo, the President of the Council, who on finding that the more responsible and sensible members were opposed to the course of action on which he was bent, dissolved the Council and thereupon entered upon a campaign of violence and bloodshed. Shri Sakrie, a respected Naga leader and an ex-General Secretary of the Naga National Council, was murdered in a most gruesome and brutal manner. He was tortured, tied to a tree and then shot. Since then the misguided elements amongst the Nagas have been committing acts of violence and terrorising the innocent and simple inhabitants of the Naga Hills District. In some cases it has been reported that the soles of innocent victims have been skinned and nails driven into them before the men were finally done to death. In others, people have been decapitated. It is a matter of grief and distress that under the intimidating and coercive influence of these criminal and misguided elements the peace of this area should have been disturbed.

The responsibility for the maintenance of law and order in this District has been that of the State Government of Assam. The resources of the State Government are, however, limited and the terrain is extremely difficult consisting chiefly of hills and dense woods. The State Government asked for aid from the Centre and we sent our military forces to the

[Pandit G. B. Pant]

area. The operations against the hostile elements are now being conducted by the military with the assistance of the Assam Rifles, under the overall control of the Army Commander. Some of the strongholds of the hostile Nagas have been cleared up but as the monsoon set in rather early this year, further progress of operations has been retarded to some extent since.

The hostile elements have taken advantage of the difficult terrain and indulged in sniping on our soldiers. The task of the Army is not an easy one. The Nagas are our fellow countrymen and we have to treat them as such. It is sometimes difficult to distinguish between the guilty and the innocent. Strict injunctions have, however, been issued that every care should be taken that the innocent should not suffer. The army have taken prompt action in a case which recently came to notice and they will not hesitate to punish such persons as may deliberately commit any misdeeds.

We have issued instructions that medical aid and other relief, food, clothing and rehabilitation grant, must be given to the people who suffer either by hostile action or as a result of action between our forces and the hostile elements. Relief camps have been opened. We have also decided that civilian officers should accompany the army columns on operations duty so that they may administer relief on the spot. These officers, with their special knowledge of the area of the people, should also be able to give necessary advice to the Army authorities in dealing with the local people. It has to be remembered that the civil administration has not been superseded in the district; the Army has been sent in aid of the civil power.

Casualties thus far inflicted on the hostile elements have been 371 killed. No correct estimate of the injured is available as they are usually carried away. Our own casualties have been 68 killed and 234 injured. These

figures include the Army, the Assam Rifles and the Police.

Large numbers of villages were burnt by the hostile elements and some as a result of exchange of fire between hostiles and our own troops. They are being rebuilt with our assistance. A quantity of arms and ammunition has been captured.

Though the military have been employed in dealing with these hostile elements, Government do not consider this as a purely military action. There are political, human and psychological aspects to which they attach importance. It is not our desire to crush the Nagas but to win them over and make them healthier elements in our national life, preserving their own distinctive culture and ways of living. They are a fine people and we are anxious that they should share in the benefits resulting from economic improvement. Government, therefore, consider that a solution of the problem involves not only military measures to put an end to violence and intimidation but also political and psychological approaches.

It is clear, however, that Government cannot be coerced or intimidated into any course of action by threats or use of violence, nor can any claim impairing the integrity of India be entertained. Any legitimate wishes of the Nagas will always receive favourable consideration. The quickest way by which this end can be achieved would be for the hostile elements among the Nagas to realise the futility of their present methods of violence and terrorism and for those Nagas, who have the good of the people at heart, to aid the Government in speedy restoration of law and order. Some time ago, Government proclaimed amnesty for those who surrendered their weapons and were prepared to live in peace.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta North-East): You will be pleased to recall that as soon as this session began, some of us had sent to you a requisition requesting for a discussion

of this problem of Naga land. The statement, which we have just now heard, is, of course, a valuable document, but we feel that there are many people in the House, who would very much like to have a discussion of the ways and means which ought to be adopted for the solution of this very serious problem.

I would, therefore, beseech you to fix some time for a discussion of this point, because I feel that particularly Members from near that area are perturbed and we also feel that a discussion in this House should be very useful, and Government should agree to that.

Shri Rishang Keishing (Outer Manipur—Reserved—Sch. Tribes): May I know whether this House will have an occasion to discuss the Naga situation?

Mr. Speaker: I shall consider this matter. The matter will be considered certainly.

STATES REORGANISATION BILL— contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now proceed with the further consideration of the following motion moved by Pandit G. B. Pant on the 26th July, 1956, namely:

"That the Bill to provide for the reorganisation of the States of India and for matters connected therewith, as reported by the Joint Committee, be taken into consideration."

Hon. Members are aware that the sub-committee of the Business Advisory Committee has made certain recommendations regarding the allocation of time for the clauses of the States Reorganisation Bill. The report of the sub-committee was circulated to hon. Members last night, to give them advance information about it. Subject to the wishes of the House, I propose to follow the timings recommended by the sub-committee for

the consideration of the clauses and schedules of the Bill.

I would, however, like to inform the House that to the 25 hours originally allotted for the discussion of the clauses, the sub-committee has recommended an increase by five hours. So, in all, there will be 30 hours, and I think that will be enough.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram (Visakhapatnam): Subject to your further discretion to increase the limit.

Mr. Speaker: Of course; certainly. This is an important matter.

Shri Jaipal Singh (Ranchi West—Reserved—Sch. Tribes): Thank you.

Mr. Speaker: Shri B. S. Murthy, who was in possession of the House, may resume his speech.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: Before Shri B. S. Murthy is called, may I know whether we are having the general discussion till the end of this evening, as was suggested yesterday morning?

Mr. Speaker: I found yesterday that there were not many people anxious to speak....

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty (Basirhat): No.

Mr. Speaker:....but a number of them came to me. I suggested to them that in view of the fact that there are a number of clauses relating to the separate States, hon. Members who are interested in particular States would be given, certainly, an opportunity to speak on those States.

Therefore, I propose calling upon Shri B. S. Murthy, and after him, Shri R. N. S. Deo, and after him, I shall call upon the Home Minister to reply.

Hon. Members who have not had an occasion to take part in the general discussion will certainly be given, to the best of my ability and time permitting it, opportunity to speak on the various clauses, wherever they fit in.

Shri B. S. Murthy (Eluru): Yesterday, towards the end of the sitting, I was making a humble appeal to my Maharashtrian friends, that there must be tolerance and goodwill so that passions may not be roused and the States' reorganisation may have a smooth sail. In this connection, I also pointed out to them that the Andhras have also suffered. When Madras was not given, they did not quarrel. When Bellary was denied to them, they did not agitate. When Kolar was not given to them, they did not make any demonstrations. Again, even when Sirivancha, a place where more than 50 per cent of the people are Andhras, was not included in Andhra, the Andhras did not bother, because they had placed national unity above all other considerations.

I think I have a special right to make this appeal to the Maharashtrians. If they consider that their case....

Shri Veeraswamy (Mayuram—Reserved—Sch. Castes): Is it the suggestion of the hon. Member that Bombay should not go to Maharashtra?

Shri B. S. Murthy: I am not suggesting any thing. I am only making an appeal. If my hon. friend, Shri Veeraswamy is patient, he will understand the implications of my appeal.

I was saying that I had a special right to make this appeal to my Maharashtrian friends. All of you know that I belong to a community which has for centuries been suppressed and oppressed. What did the Harijans do all along? Did they revolt? Did they take their daggers and kill each other? They have waited patiently, and perhaps, they have been praying to God, and as a result of their prayers....

Dr. Rama Rao (Kakinada): Pray to these gods opposite.

Shri B. S. Murthy:....Gandhiji came and delivered them of their bondage. In the same manner, all injustices shall have an end. If it is

an injustice done to the Maharashtrians namely that the Bombay city should not go to them, that injustice will have an end. But they should have a peaceful method of approach. Merely agitating and trying to jeopardise national unity and the country's security will be a very harmful action on the part of any linguistic unit in this country. Therefore, I have to make a special appeal to Shri Gadgil and Shri C. D. Deshmukh that they should now take up the duty of going to the masses of Maharashtra and telling them that national unity is paramount and supreme and, therefore, for the time being they should accept the decision of the Central Government. After all, what is the Central Government? Is it an alien body? It is a Government established by vote. Today if this Government does not do justice, the people will teach it a lesson. Why don't they wait until such time as the people themselves will throw out the Government....

An Hon. Member: When? After five years?

Shri B. S. Murthy:....instead of trying to rouse passions?

Therefore, I was telling them that it was high time that they should, instead of trying to tell us what they wanted, go and say to the masses of Maharashtra, 'We are fighting on your behalf. Be calm, be patient, be tolerant and wait until such time when circumstances will get us Bombay into our hands'.

Dr. Rama Rao: We never waited for Andhra.

An Hon. Member: What about unemployment?

Shri B. S. Murthy: As both Shri Gadgil and Shri C. D. Deshmukh are Sanskrit scholars, I think I should also recite to them a sloka.

त्यजेत् एकं कुलस्यादेऽप्यमस्यादं कलं त्यजेते

Shri Veeraswamy: Is it written in Sanskrit or in Telugu?

Shri B. S. Murthy: If he does not know Sanskrit, let him come and sit at my feet, and I shall teach him Sanskrit.

ग्रामं जनपदस्यार्थं ग्रात्मार्थं पृथक्वी त्यजेत् ।

This is a sloka that has been handed over to us by Hindu tradition. Therefore, I want to tell my Maharashtrian friends: 'You have agitated. You have showed your resentment. You have tried to tell us what amount of passion is there in your hearts because Bombay has not come into your group here and now. But that is enough. Please stop here and see that national unity is not jeopardised'.

Dr. Rama Rao: We, Andhras, fought for our State.

Shri B. S. Murthy: I know what I have done and what Dr. Rama Rao has been doing all along.

In this connection again, I would recite another poem, by Ommar Khayyam.

"The moving hand writes and have writ Moves on—

Not all thy piety and wit
Shall lure it back to cancel half
a line

Nor all thy tears shall wash a
word of it."

Maharashtrians have been famous in history. They were responsible for stopping the onslaught of Muslim rule. They were responsible for making Hindu culture thrive. Again, coming to later stages, we know how Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak has been a revolutionary, first and foremost, to lay the foundation of free India. In these days of Tilak's centenary and the Buddha's parinirvana, I do not think Maharashtrians are entitled to have passion roused because they want Bombay city. What is going to happen to Bombay city? Is it going to travel across the Arabian Sea to Suez Canal to see the dramatic developments there after the historic action of Col. Nasser? It shall be there. It will be there.

An Hon. Member: If it is given to Maharashtra, will it go to America?

Shri B. S. Murthy: It will come to them in course of time. If there is real agitation, agitation of the type which has been talked to the nation by the Father of the Nation, I think Bombay will come to them. In the same manner Andhras are hoping to get Bellary, Kolar and other portions. But today, we do not want to fight. I do not think Andhras are in any way inferior to Maharashtrians. Andhras have established empires. They have taken the culture of India to the eastern countries where they have built temples. Even Buddhism was spread in China, in Indonesia and in Cambodia by Andhra navigators and princes and princesses.

Therefore, I am not counselling my Maharashtrian friends an advice of humility. I am only saying, let us give the elders the opportunity to go on with this Bill. Then in course of time, we shall have our rights. The old order will give place to the new. Therefore, let us wait until changes come. Let there be a better atmosphere, and Maharashtrians will have not only Bombay City but every other part which they rightly claim their own.

Mr. Speaker: Shri R.N.S. Deo. After he concludes, I shall give opportunity to some other hon. Members also. I will call upon the hon. Minister at 4 P.M.

Shri R. N. S. Deo (Kalahandi-Bolangir): The proposals of the States Reorganisation Commission created a maelstrom of trouble and turmoil throughout the country. Then the modifications and revision of those proposals and the manner in which the modifications were brought about, instead of soothing passion, increased and roused further passion and created trouble in different parts of the country, resulting in destruction, repression and suffering.

From the debate that has taken place on this Bill so far and also from the proceedings of the Bihar and West Bengal legislatures as well as from

[Shri R. N. S. Deo]

the debate on the Bihar and West Bengal (Transfer of Territories) Bill in this House, it is quite apparent that still many problems remain unsolved. The Home Minister expressed the hope that after the passage of this Bill and the reorganisation of States, controversies would end and reconstruction would begin. But it is quite clear from the large number of amendments that has been tabled to this Bill that many problems will still remain unsolved even after the passage of this Bill.

Apart from the question of Bombay, which, it is quite clear, is not going to be solved by the proposals contained in this Bill, there are disputes regarding the borders, not only the existing disputes but new disputes. New claims are arising as a result of the proposals for reorganisation, and a large number of amendments has been tabled in regard to such border areas. Now, it is quite apparent that it will not be possible to arrive at decisions in regard to those claims in the course of this debate. Still many hopes and aspirations will remain unfulfilled and many legitimate demands will also remain unresolved. Therefore it is imperative that some machinery has to be created to go into all these questions and to decide these disputes once and for all. If the States reorganisation is not going to be a stop-gap arrangement or a temporary expedient, it is absolutely necessary that these border disputes should be settled amicably. It is not possible to be settled as we have seen and, therefore, they must be settled on some principle by an impartial body. A large section of this House has expressed an opinion in favour of the appointment of a Boundary Commission. I have also tabled an amendment and when the time comes for discussion of the clauses, I would speak in detail in regard to this matter. But, at this stage, I would just draw the attention of the House to a news items which appeared in the *Times of India* dated the 28th of this month. In that news item, with

regard to the reported speech of the Prime Minister at a party meeting referring to border disputes, it is said:

"He was sorry that the formula they had devised for settling the issues had fallen through. According to the formula, members from the contesting States were to sit across a table and come to an agreed solution. In the event of failure, these Members were to accept arbitration from a third party. He saw no reason why this approach could not be revived for settling minor controversial border disputes."

Sir, this is a welcome suggestion. But, there is also another report bearing on the same subject appearing in the *Statesman*. It is said:

"Mr. Nehru is understood to have said that where the parties to the dispute fail to reach agreement they should refer the matter for arbitration to a mutually acceptable agency which could be the executive of the Congress Parliamentary party."

Now, with all respect, I beg to point out that however eminent the members of the Congress Parliamentary Party or the High Command may be, the settlement of border disputes is not a party matter and it is a matter in which all parties and all States and all the people of India, irrespective of party, are interested. Therefore, I suggest that this matter should not be treated as a party matter. It is our complaint and it is the complaint in many quarters that these decisions are vitiated by extraneous considerations and party feelings. Therefore, in order to restore the faith of the people, it is essential that Government should keep aloof from being involved in party disputes and the settlement of these disputes should be referred to an impartial body. That, in my opinion, can be no other than a Boundary Commission.

At this stage, I won't go into further details regarding this question. The

only thing that I would urge upon the hon. Minister at this stage is that he should keep an open mind on this subject.

Sir, you are aware of the border claims of Orissa and you are also aware of the fact that the S.R.C. Completely ignored consideration of Orissa's claims on their merits. In addition to the injustice that was meted out to Orissa by the S.R.C., the Government of India also maintained that injustice. And, now, this Bill, by completely ignoring Orissa's case, is going to perpetrate that injustice. Though you do not find any mention of Orissa in the reorganisation proposals in this Bill, yet Orissa is the State that is most concerned with this Bill because it has been completely ignored. We are not only concerned; there is grave discontent and there is a sense of injustice. Ours is a federal type of Union where every unit, whether big or small, and all people, in whatever State they may live, should have this assurance that they will get equal treatment from the Union.

I am glad that the Prime Minister yesterday made it clear that in regard to these disputes, the Government of India's attitude was one of neutrality. As the Prime Minister pointed out, it mattered very little to the Government of India whether one bit of territory is in this State or in that State. But, while we appreciate the argument that a bit of territory is not running out of India and not going into Pakistan or to any other foreign territory if it is not conceded to a particular State, the reason why there is discontent is that this argument is applied against only one particular State. There cannot be a double standard, one for Bihar and one for Orissa, for example.

When Seraikela and Kharwan were merged in Orissa in 1948, there was this dispute from Bihar side. At that time, if Bihar had been told that these States were not going to run out of India and that it was unseemly to raise this controversy, it would have been appreciated. But, Bihar raised this dispute and these States were transferred there temporarily because

there was no geographical contiguity with Orissa. Now, when the circumstances have changed, when the people have expressed again and again their verdict in favour of coming back to Orissa, if this argument is put forward against the people of Orissa, it is natural that it is going to be resented. That is our objection.

Further I would say that, so far as Singbhum Sadar and Seraikella Sub-Division are concerned, now that the controversy has been narrowed down, and our approach to the problem has practically come to converge on one point, the differences having been narrowed to the point of vanishing, If I may say so, there is all the more reason for the people of Orissa to expect justice even at this late stage from the Government of India. From the debates in the Bihar Legislature on the Transfer of Territories to West Bengal Bill as well as the previous statements of the Government spokesmen of Bihar and also from the debates in this House, it is now quite clear that the Bihar Government, Bihar Legislature and Members of Parliament from Bihar would now take the stand on the wishes of the people. That is exactly what has been our stand all along. From Orissa's side we have always urged that the wishes of the people should be given due consideration. We had been prepared for a judicial tribunal; we had been prepared for a Boundary Commission. We were prepared for any of the alternatives, but leaving aside the other things, the Boundary Commission can go into the question of Singbhum Sadar Sub-Division. So far as Seraikella Sub-Division is concerned, however, the wishes of the people had already been proved.

The other day Members from Bihar in this House were prepared to suggest that even if 40 per cent of the people of Manbhum voted in favour of West Bengal and 25 per cent voted in Kishenganj in favour of West Bengal, they were prepared to concede it. In today morning's paper I saw that in the Council of States, another Member from Bihar has suggested 51 per cent.

[Shri R. N. S. Deo]

We are prepared to accept even 51 per cent. In the last general elections the members from Seraikella stood on this specification issue of re-merger with Orissa and he scored over 51 per cent of votes—51·46 per cent—defeating his four rivals, and the Bihar Congress rival candidate forfeited his deposit. That verdict was quite clear. Then the municipal elections for Seraikella in 1950 were fought on this issue. All the eight members of the eight wards were elected on this issue. If you ignore even that, in 1956, only last April again, there was a re-election in the municipality and the election was fought on this issue. All the eight candidates were returned unopposed. This clearly proves, so far as Seraikella is concerned, the verdict of the people and the wishes of the people. Under these circumstances, when the Members from Bihar, the Government of Bihar and the Ministers of Bihar, and also the Bihar Legislature are all unanimous that the wishes of the people should be respected, is it wrong on my part to make this claim.....

Shri Veeraswamy: On a point of submission, Sir, When there is an important Bill like this being discussed and an hon. Member is arguing out his case, I am sorry to say that neither the Home Minister nor even the Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs is present in the House.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: There is only a Parliamentary Secretary on the Treasury Benches.

The Minister of Legal Affairs (Shri Pataskar): I am in the House but sitting behind.

Mr. Speaker: Yes, Shri Pataskar is coming to the front.

Shri R. N. S. Deo: It is suggested by the Bihar Government, that any transfer except on the basis of the consent of the people concerned will leave behind a feeling of bitterness and a sense of injustice which will poison the relations of the two States.

May I respectfully point out that this attitude was absent when this dispute

about Seraikella Kharwan was raised in 1948? Because the wishes of the people were not ascertained as had been declared by the Government of India,—they appointed the Bavdekar Tribunal to go into the dispute, whose first term of reference was the wishes of the people. Unfortunately the Bavdekar Tribunal never functioned and the matter was decided by the States Ministry on only one ground, that is, administrative convenience. Since then, the people of Seraikella and Kharwan have been agitating and they have demonstrated again and again their desire to go back to Orissa because at that time the wishes of the people were not ascertained. That is why today you have left behind a trial of bitterness and a sense of injustice.

Even at this stage I would appeal to the Prime Minister and the Home Minister of India on behalf of the 15 million people of Orissa and also on behalf of the 2 lakhs of people of Seraikella and Kharwan that in the changed context, when the wishes of the people are clearly known, when the Bihar Government and the Bihar representatives have agreed to decide this issue on this basis, there is no reason why the re-transfer of Seraikella and Kharwan should be delayed.

I, therefore, most humbly suggest that a separate Bill should be brought for the transfer of Seraikella Sub-Division to Orissa immediately. As regards our claim on Situghum Sadar Sub-division, we are prepared to accept the suggestion put forward by our friends from Bihar that the matter should be decided according to the wishes of the people.

So far as my friend, Shri Jaipal Singh, is concerned, he was at one time opposed to this idea of the wishes of the people, but I was glad to find the other day that he also admits that the wishes of the people should be given first preference. Of course he suggested that we should, instead of having a plebiscite or referendum, wait for the general elections. But I would very respectfully point out that waiting for the general elections does

not solve the problem. As a matter of fact, the verdict at a general election is meaningless unless the Government first declare unequivocally that they will abide by the decision of the people, that they will accept the verdict of the people. In the last general elections we made it an issue for Seraikella and our candidate won. In the municipal election we have proved it. But what has it achieved? Where has it landed us? Therefore, I say that the decision arrived at a general election would be meaningless unless as a pre-condition the Government first declare their willingness to accept that verdict.

Now that there is practically agreement on this point, I suggest that this question of Orissa should be re-examined and a separate Bill brought to meet out justice to Orissa.

1 P.M.

श्री राधा रमण (दिल्ली नगर) : सब से पहले मैं अपने गृह मंत्री और उन साथियों को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि जिनके सुपुर्दं यह गज्य पुनर्गठन विधेयक किंग गया था और जिन्होंने बहुत परिश्रम करके ऐसी शक्ति में उम्मीद सदन के सामने रखा जिसमें कि जो बहुत सारे मतभेद सदन में व्यक्त किये गये थे वह दूर हो गये हैं। सब से बड़ी वात इस मम्बन्ध में यह देखने में आई कि जो एक धारा यूनियन टैगिटरीज (संघीय क्षेत्र) के बारे में थी, जिसके अनन्मार पार्लियमेंट (संसद) को यह फैसला करने का अधिकार दिया गया था कि वहां पर किम प्रकार का शामन हो, और जिसको विधेयक में से हटा दिया गया था, उसको हमारे गृह मंत्री और प्रबर समिति ने फिर से वहां पर रख दिया है। अब इस सदन का पूर्ण अधिकार होगा कि वह निश्चय करे कि यूनियन टैगिटरीज में किम प्रकार का शासन रहे। इसको देख कर हमको बड़ा सन्तोष होता है।

सदन के सामने विधेयक के सम्बन्ध में कुछ विषय इस प्रकार के रखे गये हैं, जिनको लेकर प्राप्त में गहरा मतभेद दीखता

है। और हम में से बहुत से लोग उन मतभेदों और समस्याओं को सामने रखते हुये यह मोचने लगे हैं कि क्यों न यह सारा विधेयक वापस ले लिया जाये, और ऐसा समय सामने आने दिया जाये, जब कि सब लोग और ज्यादा शान्ति और गम्भीरता से इस पर विचार करके फैसला कर सकें। मुझे बड़ी सुशी होती अगर यह विधेयक सदन के सामने बिल्कुल न आया होता, देश में रक्खा ही न गया होता और हम इस सम्बन्ध में कोई कदम न उठा कर कुछ असें तक अपने देशवासियों को तरक्की की तरफ ले जाते, और भारत की जो मोटी मोटी समस्याएँ हैं उनको हल करने के बाद तब इस विषय को सामने लाते। लेकिन जब छः सात महीने तक बराबर इस सदन में अधिक से अधिक जितनी गरमी दिखाई जा सकती थी वह दिखाई जा चुकी, जब इस पर पूरी तरह बाद विवाद हो चुका और लोगों की भावनायें उभर चुकीं, तब इस प्रकार का विचार करना कि इस विधेयक को वापस ले लिया जाये यह बात मेरी भवज्ञ में नहीं आती। अगर हम आज इस विधेयक को वापस ले लैते हैं और नाल दो साल के बाद फिर लाते हैं तो जो गर्मी हम आज देख रहे हैं, उससे कहीं ज्यादा गर्मी फिर देखने में आयेगी। हिन्दुस्तान इतना बड़ा देश है, उसके अन्दर इतने प्रदेश हैं कि जब कभी उसके पुनर्गठन का विचार किया जायेगा तो मतभेद सामने अवश्य आयेंगे और हमें बड़ी ही गम्भीरता के साथ, और शान्ति के साथ, उन्हें सुलझाना होगा। जब मेरे यह विधेयक हमारे सामने आया है तब से अब तक जितनी भी उलझनें थीं, वह करीब करीब खत्म हो चुकी हैं। अगर कुछ जगहों पर कोई झंझट बाकी भी रही है तो उसको सुलझाने का सतत प्रयत्न किया गया है और भविष्य में भी किया जायेगा। इनमें से एक बम्बई की समस्या है, दूसरा बंगाल बिहार का मामला है, कुछ और भी छोटे छोटे मामले हैं, मेरा विश्वास है कि वह भी शीघ्र ही सुलझ जायेंगे।

[बी राष्ट्र रमण]

कल हमारे प्रधान मंत्री ने सरकार की ओर से इस बात को हम लोगों के सामने रखा कि उन्होंने इन सामलों को एक तरह से या दूसरे तरह से सुलझाने का प्रयत्न किया, लेकिन जितनी ही वह कोशिश करते गये उतने ही वे उलझन में पड़ते गये। मेरा विश्वास है कि समय आने पर यह उलझन भी दूर हो जायेगी और जिस प्रकार से हम देश का पुनर्गठन चाहते हैं, और प्रवर कमेटी ने सामूहिक रूप से विचार करके जो फैसले हमारे सामने रखे हैं वह देश को काबिले कबूल होंगे, और हमारे देश में गवर्नेंट ही क्या, सभी लोग अपने देश को नव निर्माण की तरफ ले चलेंगे। मुझे इस बात का दुःख है कि मैंने यहां पर जितनी भी तकरीरें सुनी हैं, उन में ज्यादातर मैं यही देखने में आया, कि बहुत कम लोग इस बात पर विचार करते रहे हैं कि हमें अपने को पहले भी हिन्दुस्तानी कहना है। और बाद में भी हिन्दुस्तानी कहना है। अगर हम समस्त हिन्दुस्तान की दृष्टि से इस विषय को देखें और उसी तराजू में नापें तो हमको हर एक सवाल का सही जवाब मिल सकता है। इसे ध्यान में रखते हुये मैं कह सकता हूं कि यह विधेयक हमारे सामने इतने विचार विनियम के बाद रखा गया है कि वह हमको स्वीकार होना चाहिये। अगर कहीं पर थोड़े यहत मतभेद की गुंजाइश भी है तो संजीदगी में उस पर विचार करके ऐसा नियंत्रण मिल सकेगा जो हम लोगों को स्वीकार्य हो। मुझे इस बात का भी आश्चर्य है कि जो हमारे देश के बड़े बड़े नेता हैं, जो हिन्दुस्तान का एकीकरण करना चाहते हैं, तभाम देश में ऐसा बातावरण पैदा करना चाहते हैं जिस में कि हमारा देश तरक्की कर सके और फाइव इंशर प्लैन (पंचवर्षीय योजना) की तरफ बहुत तेजी से बढ़ सके, वह भी जब इस विधेयक पर विचार करते हैं तो जो उनका विज्ञन है वह एक ही विषय पर पड़ता है, वह मव्वरक नहीं देखते। कोई तो जबान पर जोर

देतें हैं, कोई जाग्रफी पर जोर देते हैं, कोई सासन पढ़ति पर जोर देते हैं। नतीजा यह होता है कि हम सही रास्ते से विचासित हो जाते हैं और जो फैसला हमें करना चाहिये वह नहीं कर पाते हैं। हमारे मत भेद यहां तक बढ़ जाते हैं कि हम बजाय आपस में सद्भाव बढ़ाने के एक दूसरे का विरोध करने सकते हैं। यह सब बातें सोचते हुये मैं समझता हूं कि जो लोग कहते हैं कि इस समय इस बात की चर्चा ही न की जाये और यह विधेयक आपस ले लिया जाय, यह मुनासिब नहीं है। अब तो हम आग में पड़ चुके हैं और काफी आगे निकल गये हैं, हमें इस आग से निकलना ही है। इमलिये मेरा विचार है कि इस विधेयक को जल्द से जल्द इस सदन द्वारा पास करा कर सारे देश पर लागू करना चाहिये, जिस से जो कुछ भी फायदे नुकमान हो सकते हैं, वह हमारे सामने आ जायें और हम उनका सामना कर सकें।

मैं इस बात को भी देख रहा हूं कि जहां सरकार ने कुछ इलाकों के ऊपर काफी गौर किया है और इस बात को माना है कि हर एक हिन्दुस्तानी का हक्क है कि वह चहे कहीं भी हो, हिन्दुस्तान के किसी हिस्से में भी, वह ऐसे राज्य शासन का उपभोग करे जिसमें उसको पूर्ण रूप से प्रजातन्त्री या लोकतन्त्री शासन मिल सके, वहां बड़े आश्चर्य की बात है कि जब हमने यूनियन टेरिटरीज के बारे में गौर किया तो इस उम्मील को अपने दिमाग से निकाल दिया और उन टेरिटरीज को मकंजी (केन्द्रीय) सरकार के मातहत रखने का इरादा किया और उनको लोकतन्त्री राज्य का हक्क नहीं दिया।

आपको मालूम है कि इस विधेयक में पांच इलाके केन्द्रीय सरकार के मातहत रखे गये हैं जिन में ये तीन दिल्ली, हिमाचल प्रदेश और बम्बई हैं और दो हैं मणिपुर और त्रिपुरा। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं कहना

चाहता हूँ कि मैंने इस बात पर बहुत विचार किया कि क्या कारण है कि हमको या इन टेरिटरीज (सेंट्रों) को वह हक नहीं दिया जाता जो दूसरे राज्यों को दिया गया है।

इससे पहले जो हमारी पार्लियामेंट (संसद्) थी, उसमें इस विषय पर बहुत बहस के बाद यह निश्चय किया गया था और यह कहा गया था कि हिन्दुस्तान का कोई भी हिस्सा ऐसा नहीं होगा कि जिसमें कोई लोकप्रिय सरकार न हो। जब इस संसद् में ऐसा फैसला किया गया था तो उस वक्त हर बड़े और छोटे आदमी ने बहस में भाग लिया था और अपने विचार प्रकट किये थे। सरकार ने भी इस सम्बन्ध में सारे प्रास और कांस रखे और अन्त में यह फैसला किया कि इन यूनियन टेरिटरीज की भी लोकप्रिय सरकार कायम हो जो कि लोगों की मांग के मुताबिक हो। इसी की बिना पर इन तमाम इलाकों के अन्दर सरकारें कायम की गई हालांकि वे सरकारें ऐसी नहीं थीं जैसी कि दूसरे प्रान्तों में बनी थीं लेकिन फिर भी इन तमाम इलाकों के अन्दर अंदर ऐसी सरकारें बनाई गई थीं जिन में लोक सत्ता का अंश था और वह लोकप्रिय हुई। और वे लोकमत पर आधारित थीं। हालांकि यह चीज जो दी गई थी इन इलाकों के रहने वालों को पूरी तरह से कबूल नहीं थी, लेकिन फिर भी वह कबूल की गई और उसके मुताबिक शासन चलता रहा। आज जब कि हम अपना कदम आगे बढ़ा रहे हैं और मुल्क को तरकी की ओर ले जा रहे हैं तथा जनता को संतोष देना चाहते हैं, तो मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि जो उसले पहले मान लिये गये थे, उनसे आज क्यों हटा जा रहा है और लोकप्रिय सरकारें दिल्ली और हिमाचल और अन्य इलाकों को देने से क्यों इनकार किया था रहा है।

भी कीरोज़ गांधी (जिना प्रतापगढ़-परिवर्म व जिला रायबरेसी-पूर्व) : बिल को ड्राप (बापस लेना) कर दीजिये, वे सरकारें बच जायेंगी।

भी राजा रमेश : वह बात कि बिल को ड्राप कर दिया जाये तो सरकारें बच जायेंगी, किसी के हक में नहीं है क्योंकि मैं समझता हूँ कि जब कभी भी आप इस बिल को लायेंगे, तो इन सरकारों का प्रश्न आपके सामने आ जायेगा।

दलील दी जाती है कि दिल्ली चूंकि भारत की राजधानी है, इसलिये यहां पर लोकप्रिय सरकार नहीं हो सकती। यह भी दलील दी जाती है कि चूंकि यहां पर केन्द्रीय सरकार है, इस कारण कोई दूसरी सरकार कायम नहीं की जा सकती। मैं, अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह अज्ञ करना चाहता हूँ कि जब ऐसी दलीलें दी जाती हैं तो ये मेरी समझ में नहीं आतीं। मुझे पता नहीं लगता कि वह कौन सी ऐसी नई दलीलें हैं कि जिनके कारण अडचन पैदा हो गई हो और हम यह कहें कि दिल्ली में तथा दूसरी यूनियन टेरिटरीज में लोकमत के मुताबिक लोकप्रिय सरकारे कायम नहीं हो सकतीं। कुछ अर्सा हुआ जब हमें यह कहा गया था कि हम इन इलाकों में ऐसी सरकारे कायम करना चाहते हैं जो कि लोकप्रिय हों और उनका आधार लोकमत पर हो परन्तु आज तक हमें यह नहीं बताया गया है कि ऐसा दूसरा तरीका कौनसा है जिससे कि वह लोकमत लिया जायेगा और यहां पर उसी के आधार पर सरकारे बनेंगी। हम बराबर इन्तजार करते जा रहे हैं और वक्त गुजरता जाता है। लोग ससपेंस में हैं। यहां की तथा अन्य यूनियन टेरिटरीज की जो सरकारें हैं उनका जो इन्तजार है वह भी दिन-ब-दिन बिगड़ता जा रहा है। लोगों की तकलीफें बढ़ती जा रही हैं लेकिन केन्द्रीय सरकार की तरफ से कोई इस प्रकार की घोषणा नहीं होती है। हमें यह क्यों नहीं बताया जाता कि कौन से वे तरीके होंगे कि जिन तरीकों से आम लोगों की राय ली जायेगी और किस शब्द का शासन बहां पर होगा। मैं यह भी नहीं समझ पाया हूँ कि वहसी अक्टूबर या उसके बाद जब यह

[श्री राधा रमण]

बोषणा होगी कि इस विधेयक के अनुसार तमाम देश में नये राज्य बनेंगे, दिल्ली राज्य का या इन राज्यों का क्या होगा, किस प्रकार इनका शासन चलेगा, या जो यहाँ की विधान सभायें हैं, उनका क्या होगा और साथ में यह कि जब तक न ए चुनाव होकर न ए शासन कायम होंगे तब तक किस तरह की राजसत्ता यहाँ पर कायम रहेगी, किस प्रकार का शासन कायम रहेगा । बार बार पूछने पर भी हमें यह तो कह दिया जाता है कि हम यहाँ के लोगों के लोकमत के अनुसार कोई न कोई शासन कायम करेंगे, लेकिन कोई शक्ति, कोई स्वरूप उस शासन का हमारे सामने नहीं रखा जाता है । बक्तव्य करीब आ गया है और मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इस पर अपनी बोषणा कर दे, और कुछ अपना इरादा जाहिर कर दे । दिल्ली के चीफ मिनिस्टर साहब ने एक स्क्रीम निकाली थी और उसको लोगों के सामने पेश किया था लेकिन उसका किसी भी पोलिटिकल पार्टी (राजनीतिक दल) ने स्वागत नहीं किया और उसको कबूल नहीं किया । उसमें बहुत सारी दिक्कतें नजर आती हैं और वह काफी पेचीदा दिखाई देती है । इसके अलावा भी कई दूसरी स्क्रीमें (योजनायें) भी वक्तन-फक्तन केन्द्रीय सरकार के सामने रखा गई है, लेकिन अभी तक कोई साफ नक्शा हमारे सामने नहीं आया है । आप के द्वारा, अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं चाहता हूँ कि केन्द्रीय मरकार को यह बता दूँ कि दिल्ली की २० या २१ लाख जनता उनके उचित अधिकारों से बंचित नहीं की जा सकेगी इसलिये केन्द्रीय मरकार के विचार इस सम्बन्ध में जल्दी से जल्दी मालूम हो जाने चाहिये और उन्हें घोषित कर दिया जाना चाहिये ।

मुझे इस बात की खशी है कि सिलेक्ट कमेटी (प्रबर समिति) ने और हमारे होम मिनिस्टर (गृह मंत्री) साहब ने यह ख्याल रखते हुये कि शायद उसी प्रकार का शासन इन बूनियन ट्रैटरीज में न हो सके जिस-

प्रकार का कि और सूबों में होगा, पार्लियामेंट को ही इन इलाकों के लिये एक लैजिस्लेचर (विधान मण्डल) का स्वरूप देने की कोशिश की है और इन इलाकों के नुमाइन्दे (प्रति निधि) बढ़ाये हैं । यह एक बड़ी लुकाई की बात है, मैं इसे बेलकम (स्वागत) करता हूँ । लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि पार्लियामेंट को इन ट्रैटरीज के लिये एक लैजिस्लेचर का स्वरूप देना मुनासिब न होगा । मुझे बड़ी शंका है कि पार्लियामेंट जिस तरह से काम करती है और जितने बड़े बड़े काम हमारे सामने आते हैं उन सब को देखते हुये इन इलाकों के लिये बिल आदि पास करने के लिये इसके पास आवश्यक समय नहीं होगा । और मुझे यह भी आशंका है कि पार्लियामेंट (संसद) वहाँ की रोजाना की जो दिक्कतें हैं, वहाँ स्थानीय कानून हैं और जिन्हें बनाया जाना आवश्यक है उनके लिये पूरा मय न निकाल सकेगी । अगर इस तरफ पूरा ध्यान नहीं दिया जायेगा तो इसका नतीजा यह होगा कि यहाँ पर जो चीजें आयेंगी उन पर विचार न हो सकेगा और इस कारण लोगों में असंतोष बढ़ेगा और बाद में जाकर हमें तकलीफों का सामना करना पड़ेगा । इसलिये जहाँ तक सीट्स बढ़ाने का भवान है, मैं यह ममदता हूँ, कि चंकि पूर्ण रूप से “ए” (क) प्रकार के राज्य इन ट्रैटरीज में कायम रखना संभव नहीं मालूम होता, या हमारी केन्द्रीय मरकार या यह सदन नहीं चाहता और सिलेक्ट कमेटी (प्रबर समिति) की भी यह राय नहीं है, इन इलाकों में सीटें बढ़नी चाहिये थीं परन्तु इतने से ही यहाँ की जनता को संतोष नहीं हो सकता है । मैं समझता हूँ कि इन इलाकों के लिये जैसे कि पहली दफा पार्लियामेंट में “सी” पार्ट स्टेट्स एक्ट (‘ग’ भाग राज्य अधिनियम) आया था, इन केन्द्र के मातहत रहने वाली सरकारों के लिये घब भी एक खास एक्ट बने और उसकी ऐसी शक्ति हो कि जो सबको स्वीकार हो लेकिन उसके

साथ यह भीटे बढ़ाने का जो सवाल है इसको मिलाया न जाये क्योंकि यदि वे "ए" श्रेणी के राज्य नहीं रहते तो आपको भीटे बढ़ानी ही होगी। जो सीटे बढ़ाई गई हैं, मैं समझता हूँ, इस बात को ध्यान में रख कर बढ़ाई गई है कि इन इलाकों का अपना इतिहास है और ये खास अहमियत रखते हैं, जैसे कि दिल्ली, हिमाचल प्रदेश और बम्बई। ये तीनों इलाके विशेषकर अपने अपने स्थान पर एक खास अहमियत अथवा खासीयत रखते हैं। और इसलिये उनको बेटेज (महत्व) देना एक निहायत ही मुनासिब बात है। लेकिन यह बेटेज लोकप्रिय सरकारों का सबस्टीट्यूट (स्थानापन्न) नहीं होना चाहिये। इस बात्ते मैं प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि यह सदन इस बात पर विचार करे कि जो हक हम बहुत असे से सन् १९१८ से लेकर आज तक मांगते आये हैं और जो कुछ हदतक हमें प्राप्त भी हो चुके हैं, वे हम से न छोने जायें।

दिल्ली का अलग सूबा रहने पर भी प्रजातन्त्रीय सरकारें यहाँ पर कायम करने के लिये काफी जटोजहद (संघर्ष) यहाँ के लोगों ने की और इसी प्रकार से दूसरे इलाकों के लोगों ने भी की और यह उसी जटोजहद का नतीजा आ कि एक पार्ट "सी" स्टेंस एक्ट (भाग 'ग' राज्य अधिनियम) यहाँ पर पास किया गया और इन इलाकों की अलग अलग सरकारें बनीं और उनकी जरूरतों के मताविक इन सरकारों को अधिकार भी दिये गये। आज हम सारे देश में "ए" श्रेणी के राज्य बनाने जा रहे हैं लेकिन यह बात समझ में नहीं आती है कि क्यों इन राज्यों को वैसी सरकारें भी न मिलें जैसी कि इस समय वहाँ पर स्थापित हैं। जो अधिकार इस समय उन सरकारों को प्राप्त हैं, उससे हम संतुष्ट नहीं हैं और न ये और हम चाहते हैं और इसकी मांग भी करते रहे हैं कि जो कामियां हैं उनको दुरुस्त किया जाये और वहाँ के लोगों के लिये

भी वही चीज मुनासिब है जो कि सारे हिन्दु-स्तान के लोगों के लिये मुनासिब है। लेकिन यहाँ की हकूमतों को हटाया जाये और एक ऐसी सकल उन एवियाज को दे दी जाये कि जिसमें कोई लोकतान्त्र सरकार कायम न हो सके मैं इसे बहुत ही वैरवाजिब (अनुपमुक्त), गैरमुनासिब (अनुचित), डकतलफी (अधिकार छीनना) और बेंसाकी (अन्याय) की बात मानता हूँ।

इसलिये मैं इस बात की दरखास्त करता हूँ कि यह सदन इस बात पर जोर दे कि उन टेरिटरीज को जो हकूम पहले मिले हुये हैं, वे तो कायम रहने ही चाहिये, इसके साथ ही उन में मुनासिब संशोधन भी किये जायें, ताकि यहाँ की जनता संतुष्ट हो और अपने काम को अपने तरीके पर चला सके। जैसा कि मैंने अभी कहा है, पार्लियामेंट को इनकी रोजाना की दिक्कतों में पड़ने का न भोका मिलता है और न मिल ही सकता है। न ही वह इन इलाकों की समस्याओं का इलाज ज्यादा गहराई से गौर करके कर सकती है, जिस तरह कि यहाँ की स्थानीय जनता अपने शासन द्वारा कर सकती है।

इसलिये आखिर मैं मैं फिर यह प्रार्थना करूँगा कि इन इलाकों को प्रजातन्त्रीय शासन से वंचित न किया जाये और इस की तरफ सारा सदन और हमारी सरकार ध्यान दे और इनकी जायज मांगों को स्वीकार करे।

श्री २० द० मिश्र (जिला बुलन्दशहर) : स्टेट्स री-आर्गेनेशन एवं स्टेट्स रिपोर्ट पर बहुत लम्बी चौड़ी बहस हुई थी। फिर जब यह बिल सिलेक्ट कमेटी (प्रबन्ध समिति) को रेफर (भेजा) किया गया था, उस बहस भी इस पर बहस हुई थी और वही बहस आज फिर चल रही है। इन तमाम बहसों को

[ओ २० द० मिथ]

मुनने के बाद मैं इस नतीजे पर पहुंचा हूं कि जितनी बहस हुई है, वह या तो बोर्डर डिस्पूट्स (सीमा विवाद) के बारे में और या बम्बई के बारे में हुई है। इन बहसों के दौरान मैं यह भी जोर दिया गया था कि जिन स्टेट्स (गज्जों) के बारे में सास-झगड़ा है, वहां के भेम्बरान ही बोलें। इस सिनलिले में हमने देखा कि बम्बई के विषय में दोनों पक्षों की ओर से बड़ी बड़ी दलीलें दी गईं और बहुत गर्मागमं तकरीरे की गईं। रिपोर्ट पर बहम करते बहत और फिर इस बिल को सिलकट कमेटी को रफर करते बहत बम्बई के बारे में जो दलीलें और तजावीज बगैरह दी गईं, वे तो ठीक थीं, लेकिन मुझे यह देख कर बड़ी हैरानी होती है कि हालांकि गवर्नरमेंट (सरकार) ने बड़े सौच विचार के बाद इस बारे में फैसला कर लिया है, लेकिन फिर भी हर तरफ से बम्बई का ही जिक्र हो रहा है। जो बोलता है वह बम्बई की ही बात करता है मानो री-आर्गनाइजेशन (पुनर्गठन) में बम्बई के अलावा और कोई समस्या है ही नहीं। मैं यह भी देख रहा हूं कि बम्बई के बारे में बड़ी बदमङ्गी पैदा कर दी गई है। मुझे सब से ज्यादा अफसोस इस बात का है कि जिन लोजों ने एक साथ मिल कर आजादी की लड़ाई में भाग लिया, आज वे आपस में ही लड़-झगड़ रहे हैं। समझ में नहीं आता कि भारतवर्ष को क्या हो गया है।

जब मैं बाहर निकलता हूं तो मेरे कुछ भाई कहते हैं कि आप महाराष्ट्र के स्थितांक क्यों हैं, उड़ीसा के स्थितांक क्यों हैं। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि मुझे महाराष्ट्र और उड़ीसा से क्या दुश्मनी हो सकती है। वहां के रहने वाले मेरे भाई के समान हैं। गुजरातियों के साथ भी मेरी हमर्दी है। मैं तो सबको अपना भाई समझता हूं—कन्याकुमारी से ले कर हिमालय तक रहने वाले सब लोग मेरे भाई हैं। हम सब को मिल कर रहना चाहिये।

ओ २० द० बैंकल (भम्बड़) : तो फिर मध्य पारत को यू० पी० का हिस्सा दे दीजिये। क्या उस बहत भी आप उसी बवान से बात करेंगे?

ओ २० द० मिथ : अगर मेरे प्रस्तियार में हो, तो आपको यू० पी० में से जितना भी हिस्सा चाहिये, वह मैं आपको देने के लिये तैयार हूं। आप जितना चाहें ले सें।

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member will kindly address the Chair.

Shri R. D. Misra: Yes, Sir. I will address the Chair.

Mr. Speaker: If any hon. Member wants to make an interruption or at any rate intervene and put a question or elucidate a particular thing, he must kindly get up and then put the question. If he does not want to get up, he must keep quiet and wait for his chance. Otherwise, I will have to adjourn the House and go out, while the hon. Member may carry on the cross talks.

ओ २० द० मिथ : मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि हमारे देश भारतवर्ष को कुदरत ने इस प्रकार बनाया है कि वह दुनिया में सब से अलग खड़ा दिखाई देता है। आजादी हासिल करने के बाद हमने इस देश का जो नाम भारत—दिया है, वह कोई नया नहीं है। टाइम्ज इमेमेरियल (अनादिकाल) से—वैदिक काल से—वह चला आ रहा है। समय समय पर चाहे हम लोगों में झगड़े हुये हों, लड़ाइयां हुई हों, मतभेद उत्पन्न हुये हों, लेकिन फिर भी हम सब में यह भावना वर्तमान रही है कि हम सब भारतीय हैं, भारत हम सब का देश है, वह एक है और एक ही रहे। एक समय आया कि हम लोग गुलामी के नीचे दब गए, लेकिन ईश्वर की कृपा से और अपने महान नेताओं की रोह-नुमाई में हमारी ज़िदगी में भारत स्वतन्त्र हो गया। अगर हम कुछ देखने का प्रयत्न

हैं, तो हम को मालम होगा कि हमारे इस देश—भारत—के विषय में कितनी सुन्दर भाषा में, कितने सुन्दर शब्दों में जिक्र किया गया है—उस की महानता, उस की सुन्दरता, उस की एकता, उस की सीमाओं और उस की भूमि का वर्णन किया गया है। लेकिन कठिनाई यह है कि हम लोगों ने अंग्रेजी द्वारा—विदेशियों द्वारा—लिखी हिस्टरी (इतिहास) को पढ़ कर यह समझ लिया है कि प्राचीन काल में भारत में कोई रहता ही नहीं था, यहां केवल जंगल ही जंगल थे, यहां पर सम्भवता का कोई चिन्ह नहीं था और यहां के निवासी बिल्कुल असम्भव थे। तथ्य यह है कि यहां के रहने वाले अत्यन्त सम्भव और सिविलाइज्ड (सम्भव) थे, लेकिन विदेशियों ने जो किताबें हमारे सिरों पर लाद दीं, उन से हमारे दिमाग इतना पलटा खा गये हैं कि आज हम को इस बात का यकीन नहीं प्राप्ता कि हमारे पूर्वज सम्भव ये या नहीं, उन को प्रजातंत्र का ज्ञान था या नहीं। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं आपके सामने कुछ ऐसी बातों का जिक्र करना चाहता हूँ जिनसे आप को अपनी पुरानी बातों का कुछ ध्यान आ जाय।

भारत के विषय में हमारे पुराणों में कहा गया है :

उत्तरम् यत समुद्रस्य हिमाद्रिश्यचैव दक्षिणम्,
वर्षम तद भारतम् नाम भारति यत्र संततिः ।

यह विष्णु पुराण का श्लोक है। इसका अर्थ यह है कि समुद्र के उत्तर में और हिमालय के दक्षिण में जो भूमि है, उस का नाम भारत है और जो इस भूमि में पैदा हुये हैं, उन का नाम भारतीय है।

इस के बाद मैं वेदों के कुछ मंत्रों का उल्लेख करना चाहता हूँ जिन को प्राची भी आर्थोडाक्स (पुराणपंथी) हिन्दू सुबह शाम संध्या में पढ़ते हैं। उन मंत्रों

को हमारे प्रचीन शृंगियों ने हम को दे दिया, ताकि हम को ज्ञात हो कि हमारा देश कैसा है, क्या उसकी सीमायें हैं और उसके प्रति हमारी क्या ध्यूटीज हैं। यह मंत्र शृंगेव के हैं :

यस्येमे हिमवन्तो महित्या
यस्य समुद्रै रसया सहाहुः
यस्येमाः प्रदिशो यस्य बाहु
कस्मै देवाय हविषा विषेम ॥
येन द्योल्लापृथिवी च दृढः
येन स्वःस्तमितं यननाकः
यो अन्तरिक्षे रजसो विमानः
कस्मै देवाय हविषा विषेम ।

इस में सवाल-जवाब के रूप में कहा गया कि कौन सी अध्यारिटी है, जिस की हम उपासना करें, जिस की भवित करें, जिसके लिये प्रेम और श्रद्धा हो। उत्तर यह दिया गया है कि जिसकी महत्ता को, जिसकी शान को, जिस की मैमनीफ्रिसेन्स (गौरव) को, हिमालय पर्वत और समुद्र बता रहा है, जिसकी बाहु उत्तर-पश्चिम और उत्तर-पूर्व की हिमालय की पहाड़ियाँ हैं—जिस की भूमि की बाउंडरी (सीमा) बने हुए हैं अप्राप्तमान तक उंचे, फारमिडेवल (भयंकर) और इम्पासेवल (अग्रभ्य)—जिनको कोई पार न कर सके—पहाड़, उस की उपासना करो। जिनसे इसकी अर्थात् भारत की अपनी एंटिटी या स्वत्व बना है। इन समुद्र और पहाड़ों की बजह से यह देश स्वर्ग बन गया है। अगर यह समुद्र न होता, ये पहाड़ न होते और मोनसून न होती तो यह देश स्वर्ग नहीं बन सकता था। मैक्समूलर ने अपने लेख में इस देश को पैराडाइज (स्वर्ग) लिखा है। पर उससे बहुत पहले हमारे वेदों ने बतला दिया था कि यह स्वर्ग है। वेद में बतला दिया गया है कि हमारे देश की क्या सीमा है। वेद में कहा गया है कि

[श्री २० द० मिश्र]

अबे किसको पूजते हो, तुम इस भूमि को ही पूजो, यही भारत माता है। लेकिन आप कहेंगे कि इसमें भारत का नाम नहीं पाया। पर यह तो डिस्ट्रिक्शन (चित्रण) है। वेद में कहा गया है:

य इमे रोदसी उमे अहमिन्द्रम् तुष्टवम्,
विश्वमित्रस्य रक्षति ब्रह्मोदम् भारतम्
जनम् ।

तो यहां पर भारत का शब्द पाया है। यह शब्द आज का नहीं है। इसमें बतलाया गया है कि हमारी क्या नीति होनी चाहिये। इन्द्र उस समय राज्य का प्रधान होता था। आज भी इन्द्र नाम से हमारे राजेन्द्र बाबू हमारे देश के प्रधान हैं। इस मंत्र में बतलाया गया है कि हम किस नीति से इन्द्र को संतुष्ट करें। इसमें कहा गया है कि वह सारे संसार से मित्रता की नीति है। इसमें यह भी बतलाया गया है कि वह नीति राष्ट्रीय और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय क्षेत्र में दोनों जगह होनी चाहिये और यही नीति भारत की जनता की रक्षा करेगी। स्पष्ट है कि जब सारा संसार हमारा मित्र होगा तो किसी से युद्ध नहीं होगा और इस प्रकार जनता की रक्षा होगी। हमारे देश में भिन्न भिन्न प्रकार के लोग रहते हैं, कोई बंगला बोलता है, कोई मराठी बोलता है, कोई गुजराती बोलता है, कोई उड़िया बोलता है, लेकिन अगर हम आपस में प्रेम से रहते हैं तो हम सब एक हैं। यह नीति कोई आज की नहीं है। इसी नीति को वेद ने बताया है। आज हमारे नेता पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू इसी नीति का दुनिया भर में प्रचार कर रहे हैं। उन्होंने भारतीय संस्कृति का अध्ययन करके इस नीति को अपनाया है। यहीं पंचशील की नीति है। हमने सब ने मिल कर आजादी की लड़ाई लड़ी, लेकिन यह जो एक रिप्रोनेन्जेशन (पुनर्गठन) का मामला आ गया इसमें हम चक्कर ला

गये और आपस में लड़ने लगे। आज हम आपस में एक दूसरे को शुब्द की निगाह से देखते हैं। मैं सोचता हूँ कि यह गमत बात कैसे पैदा हो गयी। मेरी समझ में इसका एक कारण है। हमारे देश के नेता पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने नारा लगाया कि देश की एकता को तोड़ने वाली शक्तियां जो कि आज सामने आ गयी हैं, वे हैं कम्युनिलिज्म (साम्यप्रदायिता) कास्टीज्म, (जातिभाव), कम्युनिज्म, (साम्यवाद), प्रजासोशिलिज्म (प्रजा समाजवाद) आर० एस० पीज्म आदि। इन सब ने मिल कर एक संयुक्त मोर्चा बना लिया है और ये लोग नेशलिज्म (राष्ट्रवाद) के विरुद्ध हैं। हम कांग्रेस वाले नेशनिस्ट हैं। ये कोसेंज (शक्तियां) हमारे स्विलाफ एकत्र हो गयी हैं। यह पार्लियामेंट इस समय धर्मक्षेत्र 'कानून बनाने का क्षेत्र' और यही कर्मक्षेत्र है जहां हमें अपने कर्तव्य निर्णय करना है।

धर्मक्षेत्रे कुरुक्षेत्रे समवेता यत्सवः

आज ऐसा मालूम होता है कि एक तरफ कौरवों की फौज लड़ी है और दूसरी तरफ पांडवों की फौज लड़ी है। आज धर्म के क्षेत्र में और ला के क्षेत्र में इन दो शक्तियों का संघर्ष हो रहा है। महाभारत के युद्ध में जब दोनों सेनायें एकत्र हुईं तो अर्जुन ने श्रीकृष्ण से कहा था कि हमको बतला तो दो कि हमको लड़ा किस से है। श्रीकृष्ण ने उसको बीच में लाकर लड़ा कर दिया, तो उसने देखा कि उसके दांदा, ताऊ, गुरु आदि उससे युद्ध करने के लिये लड़े हैं। यह सब देख कर वह घबरा गया। यही हाल आज हमारे यहां हमारे महाराष्ट्रीय और द सरे भाइयों का हो रहा है। श्रीकृष्ण रूपी जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने इनको लाकर दिखला दिया कि तुमको किन से लड़ा है। यह देख कर ये गाड़िगिल आदि रूपी अर्जुन घबरा गये और उन्होंने अपने गांडीज को रख दिया और कहते हैं कि हम किससे लड़े

ये तो हमारे रिप्टेदार हैं। इस प्रकार इनको मोह पैदा हो याहै और ये अपना कर्तव्य निश्चित नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। जिस गांडीव से इन लोगों ने अंग्रेजों को हराया क्यूनिस्टों को हराया उसको भव ये छोड़ रहे हैं और चक्कर में पड़ गये हैं कि क्या करें। ये कहते हैं कि इस युद्ध में तो हमको बहुत पाप लगेगा।

Mr. Speaker: I am going to call the hon. Minister at 4 o'clock and the hon. Member knows the number of hon. Members who want to speak before that.

Shri R. D. Mishra: I will take five more minutes.

Mr. Speaker: I will give him one more minute.

Shri R. D. Mishra: That will be too little. I am not saying anything against anybody or any State. I only want to pacify the feelings which have been roused by a long discussion here for so many days and convince those....

Mr. Speaker: If the hon. Member has not been able to convince them in 15 minutes, he is not going to do it hereafter. He has taken 20 minutes. He can resume his seat now. I will call another hon. Member, Shri Veeraswamy.

Shri R. D. Mishra: I will finish in two minutes.

मैं यह कह रहा था कि मोह को हटाने के लिये आखिर में श्रीकृष्ण ने कह दिया कि वहस से काम नहीं चल सकता। उन्होंने कहा:

मन्मना भव मद्भक्तो मद्याजी मां नमस्कुरु, मामेवैष्यसि सत्यं ते प्रति जाने प्रियोसि मे। सर्वं धर्मन् परित्यज्य मामेकं शरणं ब्रज, अहं त्वा सर्वं पापेभ्यो मोक्षयिष्यामि माशुचः।

तो यहां पर इन लोगों से हमारे जवाहर-लाल जी ने कह दिया कि जैसे मैं सोचता हूँ वैसे ही तुम भी सोचो, जो मेरे प्रिसिपल्स

(सिदांत) हैं उन पर तुम भी चलो, मेरे प्रिसिपल्स के भक्त बन जाओ, और अपने इशो को दूर करदो। उन्होंने कह दिया कि अगर तुम ऐसा करोगे तो मैं तुमको सब पापों से मुक्त कर दूँगा, यानी सब संशयों से मुक्त कर दूँगा जिनमें तुम फँस गये हो। अब दलीलों से काम नहीं चल सकता। यहां पर ऐसी दलीलें और बहस हुई कि लोग चक्कर में पड़ गये। दोनों तरफ की दलीलें मानने लायक मालूम होती हैं। उनसे हमको मतिज्ञम हो गया कि किस बहस को माना जाये कहा है:—

तर्कोऽप्रतिष्ठः श्रुतियोविभिनः
नैको ऋषियस्त्य मतं प्रमाणं
धर्मस्य तलं निहितं गुहायां
महाजनो येन गतः सपन्त्य ॥

यह विषय तक से सिद्ध नहीं होता तर्कोऽप्रतिष्ठः। जब ऐसी हालत हो तो हमको श्रुतियों पर चलना चाहिये। इस सम्बन्ध में किसी ने कहा कि यह जोप्रकी (भूगोल) से सिद्ध होता है, किसी ने कहा यह हिस्ट्री (इतिहास) से सिद्ध होता है।

कोई कहता है कमिशन (आयोग) ने ऐसा लिखा है तो कोई कहता है कि कमिशन ने वैसा लिखा है।

There are inconsistencies between the reports of the various commissions, between History and Geography. इस प्रकार श्रुतियों या शास्त्रों से भी यह निर्णय करना कठिन हो रहा है। श्रुतियों विभिन्नः :

यब इन एथारिटीज से भी और दूसरे तर्कों से भी इतना सब कुछ सुनने के बाद भी जब मामला साफ होता है तो हमारे सामने यह सवाल खड़ा होता है कि आखिर कौन सी बात मानें। हिस्ट्री पर चलें या श्रुतियों पर चलें जब इन दोनों बातों से काम न चले तब कहा है कि किसी छाँचि या छड़े के मत को मानों कोई ऐसा छाँच भी

[श्री २० द० मिश्र]

नहीं कि जिसके पीछे हम चलें। हम लोग देख रहे हैं :—

“न एको ऋषियंस्य मतं प्रमाणम्”

एक भी तो ऐसा बड़ा आदमी नहीं है जिसको कि बात को मानें। मैं बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू हमारे देश में एक ऐसे व्यक्ति हैं जिनके कि पीछे देश का विशाल बहुमत है और जिनको कि प्रान्तों के विवान मंडलों और संसद् के सदस्यों के भारो बहुमत का समर्थन प्राप्त है और जो उनके पीछे चलते हैं और तिफ़ इस देश के अन्दर ही नहीं बल्कि दुनिया के बाहरी देशों में भी लोग उनकी राय को कह करते हैं और उसको मानते हैं लेकिन यह बड़े खेद और दुःख का विषय है कि कुछ लोग उनके ऊपर भी शुद्धा करने लगते हैं। अब हमारे सामने सवाल पेश है कि जब हमारे देश में कोई ऐसा ऋषि अर्थात् महान व्यक्ति नहीं कि जिसके बतलाये रास्ते पर हम चलें तब क्या करना चाहिये और यह सवाल ऐसा है कि न शास्त्र इसको सीधा कर पाता है और न लाजिक (तर्क) ही हेल्पफुल (सहायक) सावित होती है कहा है —

धर्मस्य तत्त्वं निहितं गुहायां,
महाजनो येन गतः स पन्थाः ”

धर्म का तत्त्व इन सब बातों से छिप गया है। मामला पेचीदा (complicated) हो गया है। अब हमारो ड्यूटी क्या है और हमें क्या करना चाहिये ? यहां पर इतनी ज्यादा दलीलें किस्म-किस्म को दो गई हैं कि असल मसला छिप गया है और यह स्टॉट्स रिआर्गनाइजेशन (राज्य पुनर्गठन) की धावलम (समस्या) बजाये हल होने के और ज्यादा कम्प्लीकेटिड (पेचीदा) और कम्प्लैक्स हो गई है और यह समझ में नहीं आ रहा है कि हमें किस रास्ते पर चलना चाहिये तो ऐसी सूरत में हमें “महाजनों येन गतः स पन्थाः”, के रास्ते

को अपनाना चाहिये, अर्थात् जिस रास्ते पर बड़े आदमी चलते हैं और चलते आये हैं उसी रास्ते पर हम भी चलें। मैं चाहता हूँ कि हमारे देशवासी और हम सब लोग उसी रास्ते के अनुयायी बनें जिस रास्ते को हमें बालगंगाधर तिलक ने दिखाया, जिस रास्ते पर मन् १६२० में हम चले, महात्मा गांधी चले पंडित मोतोलाल नेहरू, श्री सो० आर० दास और लाला लाजपतराय आदि महानुभाव चले और भारत की स्वतन्त्रता को नजदीक लाने के लिये प्रयत्न किया और यह आज उन्हों के प्रयासों का परिणाम है कि भारत स्वतन्त्र है। उन्होंने अपने अपने समय में भारत में राष्ट्रीयता की भावना को उभारा और देशवासियों को भारत स्वायेन करने के लिये ललकारा। जो रास्ता लोकमान्य तिलक ने हमें दिखाया और जिस रास्ते पर महात्मा गांधी ने हमें चलाया उसी रास्ते पर चल कर हमने देखा कि पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू, पंडित गोविन्द वल्लभ पंत और मौलाना आजाद ने इतना नाम और यश कमाया और इंतने बड़े आदमी बने। They were all great men; they became great because they were nationalists. हमारा कर्तव्य हो जाता है कि हम उन अपने सर्वमान्य नेताओं के पीछे चलें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप अपनी स्पीच स्वतं करें।

श्री २० द० मिश्र : मुझे इस बिल के कानूनी पहलू के सम्बन्ध में भी हाउस को बतलाना था लेकिन चूंकि अब आपकी इजाजत नहीं है कि मैं और आगे बोलूँ, इसलिये मैं अपनी बात यहीं पर स्वतं किये देता हूँ और आशा करता हूँ कि जब हाउस में अमेंडमेंट्स (संशोधन) पेश होंगे और उन पर बहस चलेगी तब मुझे इस बिल के सम्बन्ध में अपने कानूनी नुस्खे को पेश करने का मौका दिया जायेगा।

Shri Veeraswamy: We the people of Tamil Nad are a peace-loving people. We do not believe in violent agitation. We believe in non-violence. We also believe in the constitutional way of agitation. From the moment the question of reorganisation of States was taken up, that is, when Andhra was separated from Tamil Nad, we the people of Tamil Nad have been demanding certain areas in other adjoining States for inclusion in Tamil Nad. That agitation has been conducted in a very peaceful and constitutional manner. As I said, we do not believe in violence. We have been agitating peacefully for the inclusion of these areas in the Madras State. But, the Government have not paid any heed to our constitutional way of demanding. But, I am so sorry to tell the House that if the Tamilians constitutionally agitate for certain things, our Prime Minister called them scoundrels, stupid, nonsense and so on. It is very unfair on the part of the Prime Minister to say so. Therefore, I respectfully submit to the Government to pay their attention to the demands of the Tamil people.

After the submission of the S.R.C. report to the House, the people of Tamil Nad and all the parties in that State have been demanding the change of the name of that State from Madras to Tamil Nad. This is, after all, a small demand and the Government will not lose anything, they will not suffer any discredit, if they conceded this demand. This will go a long way to earn the goodwill and co-operation of the people of Madras State for the implementation not only of the States Reorganisation Bill, but also of the Second Five-Year Plan.

I know that today our country is passing through a very critical period and the atmosphere is surcharged with suspicion, tension, confusion, disunity and illwill. All over the country a situation is obtaining which portends danger to our future. I am also afraid that if the Government do not come forward to respect the wishes of the people and disregard

the interests of the vested interests, a danger will develop and that would destroy our hard won freedom and demolish the unity existing among the people in various parts of the country. Why all this? The greatest blunder that the Congress Party ever committed in pre-Independence days was the pledge given to the people of this country that the country would be divided into linguistic states on the birth of Independence. The next greatest and Himalayan blunder committed by the party in power was the announcement of the Prime Minister on the floor of the House to the effect that the Andhra State would be separated from Madras. The third blunder that the party has committed is the appointment of the Commission with terms of reference that States would be reorganised mainly on the basis of languages. Having committed all these blunders, I wonder how the Government have not given any serious thought and attention to the wishes of the people at large. Had the Congress party been sincere and honest in their pledges and promises given to the people, the Congress leaders should have taken up this question of the reorganisation of the States soon after Independence was obtained. Had they been otherwise, that is, had they felt that a linguistic division of the country would jeopardise the progress of the country and disrupt the unity of the people, they should have taken courage in both their hands and declared to the people that a linguistic division of the country would be against the larger interests of the people and, therefore, the Congress had given up the policy of re-drawing the boundaries on States on a linguistic basis. They must have said that. But, instead of doing that, they took up this question and after having taken up this question, they should not go back on their words to the people.

We the people of Tamil Nad have been demanding the inclusion in Tamil Nad of Devikulam, Peeramede and Neyyatinkara in Travancore-Cochin State. These three taluks have

[Shri Veeraswamy]

a large Tamil population. The majority of the people are Tamil speaking. I have got a lot of points to put forward in support of this demand. But I am sorry I do not have much time to go into all those details and show to the House how Devikulam, Peermade and Neyyatinkara taluks ought to be included in Madras State. Even from 1816 up to 1941 the census figures show that the majority of the people living in those areas are not Malayalees but Tamilians, but now these taluks have been included in Kerala State. Even Shencottah taluk which was given to Madras State by the States Reorganisation Commission has been cut into two and the major portion has gone to Kerala. They say that would be very convenient for drawing a boundary between Kerala State and Madras State. If that be so, Devikulam, Peermade and Neyyatinkara should also be included in Madras State.

As I pointed out first, I urge upon the Government to give the new State of Madras the name of Tamil Nad, and I do hope the Government will consider this suggestion which I am making on behalf of the people of Tamil Nad. The Congress Members of Tamil Nad may not have expressed this view on the floor of the House with regard to this because they stand by some decision, and if any advice comes from Madras they would say, otherwise they would not say. Therefore, I speak on behalf of the people of Tamil Nad and I urge upon the Government once again with all the emphasis and force at my command that the existing Madras State should be given the name of Tamil Nad.

Then I come to the question of Maharashtra.

Mr. Speaker: Far away from Madras!

Shri Veeraswamy: Culturally, geographically and historically Bombay belongs to Maharashtra. To take Bombay away from Maharashtra is to deny the people of Maharashtra their rightful claim over that city. The

resignation of our Finance Minister is not a small event in the history of our Parliament and in the history of India after independence. It is a unique event. He has done the greatest service for a great cause, and therefore to ignore his resignation and attach any motive to his resignation is to invite danger not only to the people of Gujarat but also to the people of India. I hope that the hon. Members from Gujarat sitting here and elsewhere will come forward not to disrupt the unity of the people by standing in the way of inclusion of Bombay.

I have stayed in Bombay City just for two or three days, and when I was staying and going about in that city I felt that it was a Maharashtrian city because everywhere the Maharashtrians influenced the lives of the other people there. And their population is also about 41 per cent. If we exclude the floating population which comes there for labour and goes back to their home towns and villages the majority of the people living there are Maharashtrians. You might have noticed this significant difference in Bombay City. Therefore, instead of deciding the future of Bombay City after one or two years, or three or four years, we may decide that issue here and now and see that the States are reorganised in our country without any enmity or animosity being developed and without disrupting the unity of our country. If we take into consideration the wishes of the people, we will make a great success of the great and Himalayan task of reorganisation of the States and we can go forward implementing not only the Second Five Year Plan with success but also other plans to come.

Shri B. C. Das (Ganjam—South): Certain friends, when they find controversy and conflict following the introduction of the States Reorganisation Bill, advise us to postpone implementation or passing of this Bill. I am afraid these friends are following the advice or the footsteps of that

learned doctor who advised a patient to cut off his head when he was suffering from headache. The cause of the conflict or confusion or difference is not sought to be understood, but these friends advise us to postpone the evil day and ignore the malady. By ignoring the malady, one cannot cure the malady.

What is the cause of this conflict? The cause is that the ruling party today has forgotten its pledge; it has forgotten history and tradition, it has forgotten that India is not a monolithic nation like England, France or Germany but that India is a multicultured, multi-lingual country. Our nationalism is federal in character. We are not monolithic. Every one knows that we have different cultures, we have different languages, we have different traditions. We are proud of our own languages, our own historical developments, our own literatures, our own heroes, our own fables, our own mode of living and all that. In spite of the differences it is also a fact that we love India, we have a feeling of one common Indian nationhood. When I love my mother tongue, Oriya, I love India. When I learnt to love Orissa, I learnt to love India. I know that by making India prosperous, I shall make Orissa prosperous. Every one of us who thinks that he is an Indian does not forget that he is a Maharashtrian, an Oriya or Bengali or Tamilian. You cannot forget that you are so-and-so when you think you are an Indian. One cannot forget the individual also when one thinks of the nation. Many individuals make a nation. While thinking of the nation, one who advises the sacrifice of the individual is not a nationalist. One who thinks of India, talks big about India and advises in the same breath not to think of the particular regions where national cultures have flowered, where national influences have flourished, where people have developed national outlooks, is not an Indian. I am sorry he is really an enemy of India. Those people who swear by Indian nationalism and at the same

time deny the national heritage of the different regions are the real enemies of India.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

1-59 P.M.

I am sorry our friends of the Hindi-speaking area do not understand the national growth of the regions such as Bengal, Assam, Orissa, Andhra or Tamil Nad. They forget it because Hindi-speaking areas have a different course of development. I know people have adopted Hindi culture or Urdu culture or Hindustani culture, but at the same time they speak different dialects, different languages at home. So, their national development has not developed with the languages. So, they cannot understand that with the development of languages, certain national cultures have also developed in different parts of India. This factor our friends forget and by denying this essential truth they are striking at the root of Indian nationalism. But our nationalism is federal in character and we can develop India into a strong country if we realise this.

Why this trouble in Bombay? There is trouble in Bombay because you are not accepting some essential principles. There is trouble somewhere not because you have accepted the linguistic principle, but because you have denied the linguistic principle. There is trouble somewhere when you apply one yardstick in the case of one particular area and you refuse to apply that same yardstick to another area. When you become unjust, when you become unethical, when you become anti-national, when you become partial, when you become timid, then alone trouble arises. Our earnest hope is that the national standard will be applied for every region. Then there would be no trouble.

2 P.M.

In my State of Orissa there was some trouble, there was some conflict. The House knows what took place some months back. Why did it happen? The Prime Minister said

[Shri B. C. Das]

that for a small bit of territory to create trouble was unnecessary; when frontiers are collapsing, when the entire world is being knit into an international society, to think of small boundaries is bad and indicates small-mindedness. But he forgot at the same time that if one does not think of ones nation and if one does not think of ones own home, one cannot think of the world also. One who does not know how to love his home cannot love the world; one who does not know how to love man cannot love the world.

Why was there trouble in Orissa? The trouble in Orissa was that the present Government failed to realise that the Oriya people in the course of their development have met with rebuffs, have met with set-backs, have been ill-treated, maltreated neglected by the British and today when India has achieved independence, Orissa has not got her proper due. You will be surprised to know that the Oriyas who took an active part in the independence movement in the 19th century broke away from the Congress in 1902 on the question of linguistic provinces. Then the leader of Orissa, the late M. S. Das wanted an assurance from the Congress that when India got freedom, the map of India would be redrawn on linguistic basis. He broke away from the Congress on this issue. Gandhiji, that great visionary, that great genius of political movement understood that to appeal to the Indian masses, to make the Congress a real mass movement, a mass organisation, the linguistic principle should be accepted. When he accepted that, Orissa also under the leadership of the late Gopabandhu Das joined the rest of the country and her sacrifice in the cause of national movement is not insignificant. It was because Oriyas knew that they would have a home of their own, that in the larger politic of India, in the large State of India, Orissa will have a place and will be allowed to develop her individuality and culture, and enabled to contribute her best to the growth of Indian

nationalism. Then Orissa took part in the national movement.

I am sure the House may be aware that Orissa during the British rule was dismembered, was put under different regions, different provinces; everywhere the Oriyas were a small entity, a negligible minority. They were not ruled by the British directly; they were ruled by intermediaries who belonged to the majority communities and acquired vested interests in those regions. They all treated the Oriyas as an inferior race and that was the reason for the discontent of the Oriyas. The Oriyas thought that after independence, they would be brought under one administration, when they would become full-fledged Indians by developing their culture and when they would not feel that they were suppressed by other Indian nationals. This important factor has not been understood by the Centre even now, because Orissa is still being neglected. We all know how Sarai-kella and Kharsawan were snatched away from Orissa. It was done very arbitrarily. When Orissa placed her case before the Commission, the Commission had not the patience to go into the issue of Sarai-kella, Kharsawan and other boundaries. It summarily disposed of Orissa's case. That was a tragedy. They should have known that in 1932 when the O'Donnell Commission was appointed Orissa had not a Government of its own; Orissa was under several administrations. Her case was not fully gone into by the Commission, because Oriyas were nowhere in dominant position, and the provincial Governments whose areas were claimed by Oriyas put every spoke in the wheel. That was why Orissa's claims could not be properly considered by the Commission.

Now when the States Reorganisation Commission was appointed Orissa wanted her case to be fully gone into. But unfortunately that was not done. The Central Government also treated the claims of the Oriya people in a

cavalier fashion. That was why there was resentment. It was not for a small territory that people clamoured. It was because of the cavalier fashion, or the rude way in which the Oriya people were treated. Had the people been sympathetically approached, had the Oriya people felt that this Government is treating them fairly and that they are applying the same yardstick in every case, that injustice is not being done to the Oriya people, they would have been even prepared to surrender a part of Orissa; they would not have cared for it. That is why I appeal to this Government to accept certain norms, certain standards, certain principles and apply those principles uniformly, in every case. I am sure the patriotism of our people is so strong that they will abide by those decisions based on principles whether they get a bit of territory or not. If that is done all agitation will die down. But if people have a feeling that injustice is being done to them, that you are doing things in an arbitrary fashion, to please one interest or another, then there is going to be trouble. The trouble following the S.R.C. is due to the fact that the Central Government has not followed sound or scientific principles. And unfortunately today the leadership at the Centre is in the hands of people who do not understand the national or cultural development of the different regions of India. It is very unfortunate. The people of the United Provinces do not know the national or cultural aspirations of the people of Maharashtra, Orissa, Bengal or Tamil Nad. They sit in judgment over the destinies of others and boast of Indian patriotism. They do not know that a good Maharashtrian is also a good Indian, a good Oriya is a good Indian and so also a good Bengali is a good Indian. As one who displays narrow Bengali nationalism or Oriya nationalism cannot claim that he is an Indian first and Indian last, so also one who boasts of Indian nationalism and disclaims his origin as Oriya is not a good Indian. I doubt his patriotic bona fides.

I say that in this Bill you have not made any provision to satisfy the Oriya people. I would, therefore, urge upon the Government to make a provision for setting up of a Boundary Commission with precise instructions. It should be made clear that boundary disputes should be settled on the principle of language and contiguity and that village should be the unit. In that case I am sure all will abide by the decisions of the Boundary Commission. Let a Boundary Commission be appointed and much of our trouble will disappear.

Then in the case of Bombay, do not fear, do not be timid, do not be weak-hearted. Apply the principle of language and contiguity. If you know the principle you have enunciated is correct, apply it and the right thing to remember is that India is a multi-national State. That rainbow of Indian nationalism is beautiful because it is composed of so many different cultures, so many nationalities.

Shri Khardekar (Kolhapur cum Satara): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, this opportunity to participate in the general discussion is an unexpected pleasure and because unexpected, is greater. This question of reorganisation of States is important to all States, but it is a question of life and death for us, the poor Maharashtrians. I am not able to understand how and why Bombay has been excluded from Maharashtra, in spite of all these discussions, and how the Central administration is going to work in practice. Does it mean a few wise men here are going to rule Bombay over the telephone? Or does it mean two or three less wise men from here are going to Bombay to rule there? If they go there, they will be perambulating between Bombay and Delhi; coming to Delhi for guidance and instructions, inspiration and blessings and going back to Bombay to act on the advice of the two great men in Bombay—I need not mention the names. Every evil has some blessing

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in it. I am sure the general policy that this Government has of increasing the number of Ministers will further be helped, as the rate of increase of Ministers is even more rapid than the rate of increase in Indian population. A good deal has been said on this question.

I want mainly and particularly to examine rather carefully the declaration of the Prime Minister on the 3rd of June, in Bombay. The Prime Minister said that it was a declaration of policy. In my humble opinion, it was not a declaration of policy, but it was a declaration of a decision. When a Bill is pending before the House, Government may make certain proposals, and even lay down broad policies, but it is this sovereign body, this Parliament, that has to take decisions, and Government has to implement them. To appoint a Joint Committee and bring the Bill for discussion here, when its fate is more or less sealed, is waste of time, money and energy.

Now, we have not only one-man party and one-man government, but Mr. Nehru is something more than that. I want to explain as to how his opinion influences the views of others. I have no particular liking for the Congress Party. I find that the Government has many defects; I have no love for it. But in spite of certain defects, or in spite of the wrong, which, I feel, Mr. Nehru has done to Maharashtra, I cannot help loving him and liking him. He may have gone wrong in one respect, but he has done a hundred good things to the country, and I cannot be ungrateful. When I, a person from the Opposition, and a really unattached Independent, who can take—I think so—entirely an objective view, feel that my opinion is likely to be influenced by the Prime Minister's views or opinions, how much more would his views or his opinions influence those who are members of his party, who have been his colleagues, and who have been working with him for

several years in the national struggle and so on?

Therefore, Mr. Nehru is not only a Prime Minister. He is more than that, and he is even more than the Government. Yesterday, he said rather too loudly—I think that a man should not speak so loudly—that he has studied and known the democracies throughout the world, and the Indian democracy also. That is quite true. But there is a lack of perspective, in that he does not know the difference, I think, between our infant democracy and a mature democracy like that of England.

I could just give an example. You know that at the time of the war, when Chamberlain was thrown out, Churchill was requested to form a coalition government, and through his wisdom and words, Churchill steered clear the State out of dangers, and probably saved democracy from being trampled upon by dictators like Hitler and Mussolini. But Churchill, who proved such a successful Prime Minister, was thrown out, when the war was over. The English people thought that he was not the right type of man, or he was not a man for peace, and therefore they threw him out, not that the English people were ungrateful to Churchill; not at all, they had appreciation of his abilities. But there the people are educated, their political consciousness has grown, and people could think independently and properly. Here, personality cult prevails with a vengeance. It is good for some times otherwise, the people would not be galvanised in any great effort in a country like ours where there is so much of illiteracy and so on. But as regards Parliament, I think it would have been good if the Prime Minister had not led the Members of the Joint Committee and the Members of the House to a certain conclusion, before they themselves had arrived at it.

But what really hurt me, and more than surprised me, and shocked me,

was that a person like the Prime Minister should have tried to wriggle out of his speech by saying that the Joint Committee and Parliament are free to do what they like. As a follower of Gandhiji, and as a successor of Gandhiji, it would have been very dignified and grand on the part of the Prime Minister to have admitted the mistake, I am prepared to say, even blunder. Everybody makes mistakes. It is human to err. Infallibility is only in the nature of the gods. If you do not make mistakes, you make nothing. But if you do not learn from your mistakes, you learn from nothing. Unfortunately, the Prime Minister has been sticking to his saying, by saying that the Joint Committee and the Parliament can change it as they like. That is really being clever. It would be a great misfortune if a great leader degenerates into a politician. The Joint Committee has bowed down to the dictation of the Prime Minister. I hope that Parliament, if it is a sovereign body, will try its best to retain its sovereign character.

Babu Ramnarayan Singh (Hazaribagh West): 'No.

Shri Khardekar: I think it will follow the dictators of its conscience rather than the dictations of any person. If this Parliament loses its sovereignty, then it becomes something like an ineffective debating union....

Shri Khardekar:and not only that, but a dictated debating union, servile and even slavish. If Members do not rise on such an important occasion as this, I do not know what sort of democracy we would be having; it will be a democracy which is not only infant, but fictitious, even farcical, and our dictatorship we have seen what sort of it we have weak and vacillating, even pusillanimous, as we have seen, in dealing with the problem of Goa.

I do not know whether you remember that just two years ago, while

speaking on foreign affairs—I do not think people would bother to remember what I said—I threw a suggestion to the Prime Minister—because I am very much interested in world peace, human brotherhood and so on—that instead of wasting a good deal of his time here, he should go round the world and preach for peace. Not in a direct reply, but indirectly, the Prime Minister said that he disagreed with me and said what is important is what we do here. Now, in some measure, the position seems to have been reversed. He has been going round the world, talking about *Panch Shila* and other things. But to us, Maharashtrians he has been doing injustice.

Of course, yesterday, there was a good deal of toning down in his speech, and there is a hand of friendship offered, but still there is some obstinacy lingering behind. I am definitely certain that there is no animus. It is impossible. Mr. Nehru as a man is almost childlike with childlike innocence. But the trouble is he is impressionable. He is always surrounded, as *The Times of India* has very often been writing, by flatterers and courtiers, and like a child, he is obstinate. That is the whole trouble.

Now, I want to say a few words to the Congress. It is a great organisation, based on the ideals of Mahatma Gandhi, namely non-violence and truth. Is it not the duty of the Congress Party and the Congress Government here and elsewhere to find out the truth about the disturbances in Bombay? People have been asking for an enquiry. And the Congress, particularly, should find out the truth, because healing of wounds, some of us feel, means merely adding insult to injury.

I shall just draw your attention to one or two sentences from Mr. M. R. Jayakar, which will make you aware of the gravity of the situation.

"Some of these incidents reminded me of the days when I served on the

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Congress Committee, appointed in the year 1919, to consider the affairs relating to the Jallianwala Bagh. I then worked in close association with Gandhiji, Motilal Nehru, C. R. Dass and Malaviya".

Then he has made an appeal to the Prime Minister.

"I have, however, no doubt that, if the facts alleged as authentically established as stated above, are brought to the notice of our Prime Minister, he will, in his usual fair-mindedness desire an impartial inquiry, if for no better purpose than to clear the administration concerned of what might otherwise remain as a dark blot on its fair name".

I want this administration to enjoy the reputation of being fair. I have no doubt the Prime Minister's mind is very fair. But, I do not know, somehow clouds seem to gather somewhere, and unfortunately, the feeling of the people is not understood.

Then I have all along been an admirer of Morarji Desai. I must say this, being an independent person. I thought of him always as a good administrator. Pandit G. B. Pant also paid him a great tribute by saying that he is the purest of men, and if I were to use the words of Tennyson while describing Sir Galahad of King Arthur's Knights of the Round Table.

Shri Raghabachari (Penukonda): If you cannot criticise a person while he is not here, can you compliment him?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We take objection to making comments against a person if he is not here, because he is not able to answer. But if something is said in his favour, that is all right.

Shri Khardekar:"My strength is as the strength of ten because my heart is pure". In support of that, I will read two or three sentences, to show his fairness. While introducing

the S. R. Bill on the 27th March 1956, he said:

"I have served all parts of this State as impartially as it can be given to a man to do it. I am prepared to be judged in any impartial manner by any impartial person in this matter. Let that happen, and I am prepared to put my case. Let them also put their case. If any impartial judge says that there is something partial which I have done, I am prepared to pay any penalty that may be demanded of me".

Maharashtrians in Bombay accuse Shri Morarji of being responsible for the murder of Maharashtrians. Why does he not order an inquiry?

Coming to the last point—because I did not expect that I would be called—that is, about border areas like Belgaum from my part, Nepani, Khanapur and so on, for these things, as has been suggested by several hon. Members, a Boundary Commission, with suitable terms of reference, should be appointed so that all these minor bickerings will come to an end.

Finally, I want to say a word about the solution. I am, and I have always been, for a bilingual Bombay State of all Maharashtrians and all Gujaratis. I have lived with Gujaratis. Shri C. C. Shah is a friend of mine. We were students together. I am always surprised why he sits on the fourth row when he is far better than those on the first row.

Shri S. S. More (Sholapur): The hon. Member is also a back-bencher.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Comparisons may not be liked.

Shri Khardekar: But the first thing for a bilingual State is that an inquiry should be held, because people must know who has done the wrong, and what has been done. So without an inquiry, the atmosphere will not be cleared up.

Shri Kanavade Patil (Ahmednagar—North): It has been said by some hon.

Members that while we are trying to reorganise States on the linguistic basis, ill-blood against each other has been created and bad feelings have been aroused by certain circumstances; some of us have, losing our temper, made rather hot speeches and instead of considering ourselves as brothers and sons of the same common soil, we have, so far as this issue is concerned, been acting as strangers towards each other. I do not think such a charge is correct. I humbly submit that all that is needed is a broader outlook towards the solution of these difficult problems.

It has been accepted by all our politicians and leading statesmen that by establishing linguistic States, we shall be able to further the general welfare and progress of this country, and on the basis of that, our country has decided to reorganise our States, mainly on the linguistic basis, though some other factors have been suggested by some friends. From this point of view, I am quite sure that when we have re-established our States on the basis of language, a great asset would have accrued to the Union. It is not going to weaken the Union at all.

Some of my hon. friends from U.P. who have nothing to bother about bilingual or multilingual States, have come forward and tried to give us lessons on patriotism. I am very sorry to say that that sort of attitude is not correct. I wish to look at this problem as one of readjustment of our own affairs with the consent of each other.

I come to the question of the reorganisation of the proposed Maharashtra State and the integration of Bombay with it. I would like to submit that it would have been better if Bombay had been integrated with Maharashtra State. There is not a single, cogent, valid or convincing reason advanced up till now to show why Bombay has not been included within the proposed State of Maharashtra, when it has been very clearly admitted even by our Prime Minister

that geographically Bombay is part and parcel of Maharashtra. I may add here that even culturally and otherwise, there are thousands and thousands of links which connect Bombay with Maharashtra. The argument of some of my friends from Gujarat that it is an island, has been sufficiently answered and it needs no further answer. Bombay is apparently, and on the very face of it, part and parcel of Maharashtra. The nearest point of the Gujarat border is more than 90 miles to the north of Bombay city. It is very surprising, when Bombay is connected with Maharashtra in so many other ways and when the very prosperity of the city depends on its cordial and close relationship with Maharashtra, that such arguments against the inclusion of Bombay in Maharashtra should be advanced.

Let us look at the facts. For its daily supply of water, for its electricity, for its daily supply of food, fruits, vegetables and several other essential items including milk, Bombay city depends on Maharashtra. More than all, who supplies manual labour in the city of Bombay? On the sweat of millions of Maharashtrians during the last one century, Bombay has been built up.

May I know who is coming in the way of Bombay's inclusion in Maharashtra?

An Hon. Member: Money-bags.

Shri Kanavade Patil: A small section of influential—I do not call them money-bags—vested interests, some of the non-Maharashtrian commercial community, not all. I know some of the Gujaratis are also supporting the case of Maharashtra for Bombay. But some of them are coming in the way. It is very unfortunate that the persons in authority, who can solve this problem, should have been swayed by the influence of this small, negligible section of vested interests living in Bombay today. Therefore, I submit that it is really an unfortunate thing that the claims of the Maharashtrians which have been accepted should be

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overlooked. I may say very humbly that if you look into the statement of our beloved Prime Minister which he made yesterday, you will see he was rather inclined to think that the time has come for Bombay to be given to Maharashtra. Excepting the question of Bombay, all other linguistic issues have been solved. We are debating the issue of Bombay. That unfortunate city has been the subject of such vast and bitter controversy in the country and on the floor of this House that I would appeal to all the hon. Members and to the conscience of India through this House and especially to my friends from Gujarat that they should reconsider the whole position and should consent to the inclusion of the city of Bombay in Maharashtra. (Interruption).

We are claiming that we are having a socialist pattern of society; that our aim is social democracy. It is our duty to see that the citizens of Bombay get their rightful place in the future set-up of this country. The city of Bombay was foremost at the helm of India's struggle for freedom, and these citizens have now been denied, under the present circumstances, the right of exercising their franchise. I do submit that it would be good in the larger interests of India and Maharashtra to hand over the city to Maharashtra of which it would be natural capital.

I would like to answer a few points which have been raised during this debate by some of our friends. Some of our friends, including my friend Shri Tulsidas Kilachand and others, have gone to the extent of advising the Prime Minister that this linguistic affair should altogether be cancelled because they feel that this issue of Bombay has become a headache to most of them and they are afraid that in course of time Bombay will be handed over to Maharashtra. We do not understand this attitude. What Calcutta is to the Bengalis, what Madras is to Tamil Nad, what Hyderabad is to Andhra Telengana, that

Bombay is to Maharashtra. Others may be in a minority. All these cities are cosmopolitan cities. Bombay is not the only cosmopolitan city in the country where all the peoples of India are mixed. You go to Calcutta; you go to Madras; you go to Delhi, you will find all these cities the same. To say that Bombay is the only cosmopolitan city is wrong. So, at this stage, after we have spent so much of money and wasted so much of time, our precious time, your advice to the Prime Minister and Government to postpone or cancel this issue of re-organisation of States is not proper.

One point has been suggested here,—especially by my worthy friend Shri S. K. Patil—that it is high time, even according to him, to think in terms of a bilingual—a larger Bilingual State of Bombay and Gujarat. It may not be out of place here if I deal in a minute or two with the history of this bilingual State. After the S.R.C. Report was published, wherein the so-called balanced State of Gujarat and Maharashtra was mentioned, the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee held its meeting. With the co-operation of all other parties in Maharashtra a resolution was adopted under the inspiration and guidance of Shri Shankar Rao Deo, whose patriotism is unquestionable and whose sacrifice is also unquestionable, that Maharashtra and Gujarat should have a large bilingual State including Vidarbha. It was also suggested in that resolution that if Gujarat, after the end of 5 years, did not find it convenient to remain in that bilingual State, it should be free to go out of that State and to have the Maha Gujarat State. There was nothing wrong in that. After that resolution, the Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee immediately held a meeting and passed a resolution in haste not only rejecting our very honest and clear offer but also imputing designs and motives to our sincere and genuine efforts for a bilingual State. I had long talks with some of my friends here, including our worthy friend,

Shri C. C. Shah, on this point. In my opinion, they thought that the Maharashtrians would be in a majority in that State and therefore they would suffer. I may humbly submit that in my opinion—I am a very small man—that resolution of the B.P.C.C. would be giving a lead to the whole of India. Even the High Command and our Government did not pay the slightest attention to that resolution. They did not even say a word of thanks or a word of appreciation about the strenuous efforts of Shri Shankar Rao Deo and Shri Bhau-saheb Hiray, Shri Deogrikar and Shri Chavhan, our leading Congressmen in Maharashtra. Instead of that, look at the Bihar-Bengal merger proposal. When the Bihar-Bengal merger proposal came, our leaders said that they were showing us the way, that they were giving us a lead and they were leading us to a happy condition. It was still-born proposal. Instead of laughing at that proposal, the leaders were highly admiring it though the result was nil. We do not know what sins the Maharashtrians had committed. That is the ill-luck of the whole affair. This is the history of the bilingual State.

There are so many people in Maharashtra who would have been very glad to have a bilingual State on the basis of the resolution of October 21, 1955, passed by the M.P.C.C. They would have been glad if it had been accepted with cordiality and friendship by the G. P. C. C. Instead of that, the G.P.C.C. thought that they would get the help of some section of the Maharashtrians and with its support they may overpower the persons who were for the larger bilingual State. With that expectation, probably, the G.P.C.C. committed an error of judgment. That is my view of this bilingual State.

One more point. What really pricks us is not so much the non-integration of Bombay with Maharashtra but, as Shri G. H. Deshpande stated the

other day, the mistrust or suspicion that has been shown about us as a race. Therein lies the crux of the whole trouble. Every Maharashtrian feels that he has been looked upon by some section of this country as not sufficiently patriotic; a suspicion has been expressed about his honesty. Therefore, every Maharashtrian feels that it is a challenge to his racial character and has accepted it as such, for which I also feel very much sorry. We, the Maharashtrians, are proud of India as much as any body from U.P. is. We are proud of India's tradition; we are proud of its glory. We have played our role as eminently as we can and we have sacrificed as much as we are capable of. We have done it during the last 500 years. Maharashtra has stood for the preservation of the highest culture and the traditions and the ancient institutions of this country. We gave Shivaji; we are proud of Shivaji and Ramdas as much as we are proud of Guru Govind Singh and Guru Teg Bahadur, Rana Pratap of Rajasthan and thousands and thousands of heroes and heroines of Rajasthan, Punjab and all other parts of India—people who have sacrificed for the preservation of the independence and greatness of this country. We are proud of Bengal, of its emotional race that gave us Swami Rama Krishna Paramahansa, Swami Vivekananda and Chaitanya Mahaprabhu. ** * * We are proud of Shivaji, of everybody. We are proud of India and proud of the heritage and greatness of India. To charge the Maharashtrians with being provincial is wrong. I very much regret. (Interruption). Please do not divert the attention of this debate. We are proud of Mahatma Gandhi and Sardar Patel, who brought together 500 Princes and integrated their States with India in a day. We are proud of India's common heritage.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, the hon. Member has gone to a very elevated position. He should not come down, but should conclude.

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.
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Shri Kanavade Patil: I would humbly request the House to think about it and judge the mental attitude of Maharashtrians. Why should such an attitude have been created? I appeal to my friends on this side of the House to understand and appreciate the critical condition in which we in Maharashtra are placed today. I told some of my friends what kind of difficulties we are passing through.

When our racial character is challenged by some unjustifiable remarks, very unworthy remarks, we naturally are placed in a very critical condition. I may humbly submit that more than 54,000 Maharashtrians have offered satyagraha. Do you mean to say that they are all Socialist and Communist Party people? Socialists and communists are negligible in Maharashtra, and the Congress people are still very strong there and the Congress has a very big following there. But unfortunately during the last six months every day we are finding that we have been singled out. On the one side there is discipline; on the other side there is the pressure from the people. The most pitiable figures today in Maharashtra are the leading Congressmen.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should conclude now; otherwise I shall have to call the next speaker.

Shri Kanavade Patil: I would request the House to take the situation into account and would appeal to you in the name of justice and fair-play that Bombay's case should be considered on a proper and just basis, and as a bigger bilingual State is not likely to come into being, it is in the interest of the nation to give Bombay to Maharashtra and settle this case once and for all.

श्री रा० स० तिवारी (छत्तरपुर-दतिया-टीकमगढ़) : आज राज्य पुनर्गठन विधेयक को उपस्थित किये हुये छः सात दिन हो चुके हैं और इस पर बराबर काफी गरमा बरम बहस हुई हैं। यह विधेयक कुछ

दिनों बाद कानून की शब्दात्मक से लेगा और उस के आधार पर हम आप सब को काम करना पड़ेगा। जहां तक मैंने आपम के मतभेदों को मुना, ज्यादातर पंजाब और बम्बई के लगड़े ज्यादा दिलाई दिये।

एक भाननीय सदस्य : पंजाब का कोई भगड़ा नहीं। घन्यवाद?

श्री रा० स० तिवारी : चर्चा जो चली उस में पंजाब और बम्बई का ही लगड़ा ज्यादा दिलाई दिया: लेकिन जब पंत जी ने बिल पेश किया था उस समय उन्होंने कहा था कि राज्य पुनर्गठन के मसले को इस पार्लियामेंट (संसद) को ही तय करना है, और पार्लियामेंट जो निर्णय करेगा उसी के आधार पर हम निश्चित करेंगे कि आगे कैसे क्या किया जाय। हम ने अपना इस समय सब बक्त लड़ने में ही गुजारा, यहां बैठ कर कोई निश्चयात्मक कदम हमने नहीं उठाया कि आखिर जो अगड़े हैं उसको निपटाया कैसे जाय। हम एक दूसरे पर आक्षेप कर के लड़ने रहे पर कोई रचनात्मक निर्णय—सुझाव नहीं दे सके। अब थोड़ी देर के बाद इस विधेयक की धाराओं पर विचार होने वाला है, इसलिये मेरा निवेदन यह है कि अगर हम बैठकर आपम में विचार विनिमय कर के कोई संशोधन या कोई मुधार रख सकते तो ज्यादा अच्छा होता। हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर (प्रशान मंत्री) ने भी कन्व कहा था और हम को उनकी यह बात माननी ही पड़ेगी, कि अगर हम लोग उन के सामने कोई अच्छे सुझाव रख सकते तो उत्तम होता। हमें प्राइम मिनिस्टर के इन बच्चों पर ज़रूर चलना चाहिए कि महाराष्ट्रीयों को उन पर विश्वास कर के शांति के साथ बम्बई के प्रश्न को निपटाने की कोशिश करनी चाहिए।

कुछ सदस्यों द्वारा यहां पंडित नेहरू जी के लिये कहा गया है कि वे डिक्टेटर (एका-

पिकारी) है। आज आठ नौ महीने इस विषयक पर विचार करते हो रहे हैं, और हर प्रकार से एक दूसरे के विचार जानने की कोशिश की जा रही है, परन्तु कोई हल उस का नहीं निकल रहा है, फिर भी पंडित नेहरू जी को डिक्टेटर को उपायि देना मैं समझता हूं कि बिल्कुल गलत है। उन्होंने सबका विचार जानने के लिये काफी समय लोगों को दिया है। इस विषय में अधिक न कह कर मैं योड़ी सी बात अपने प्रदेश के बारे में कहूंगा क्योंकि पार्लियामेंट का समय कीमती है।

मैं विष्य प्रदेश में आया हूं। विष्य प्रदेश नये मध्य प्रदेश में विलीन होने जा रहा है। हम लोगों को शुरू से ही एक दूसरे राज्यों में विलीन होना पड़ रहा है। पहले हम अलाहुदा छोटे राज्यों में थे, उस के बाद छोटे राज्यों का विलीनीकरण बड़े राज्यों में हुआ, फिर उस का विलीनीकरण एक बड़े राज्य बुधेलखंड रीवां में हुआ। उस के बाद मध्य प्रदेश में हमको मिला कर एक बड़ा यूनिट बनाया गया। इस तरह मेरे एक साल के बाद दूसरे और दूसरे साल के बाद तीसरे साल हम इधर उधर के राज्यों में मिलते रहे हैं। अब जब हमारा विलीनीकरण नये मध्य प्रदेश में हो रहा है तो हमारे यहां के कर्मचारियों तथा जनता को हर तरह की परेशानी है, इंसाफ की परेशानी है, जब हम छोटी रियासतों में थे तो चालीस पचास भील पर हाई कोर्ट और सुप्रीम कोर्ट थे, अब हमको हजारों भील चल कर जाना पड़ता है। छोटे बड़े कर्मचारियों का भविष्य उज्ज्वल रहे हैं। मैं निबेदन यह कर रहा हूं कि कृषक जनता के कार्य मार्ग में बाधा न हो आर्थिक सामाजिक सहायिताएँ प्रदान की जानी चाहिये। यह जो नया मध्य प्रदेश बना है वह क्षेत्रफल के हिसाब से देखा जाय तो भारत देश में सब से बड़ा है। और जन संख्या के हिसाब से वह छठे दर्जे पर आता है। इतने बड़े प्रदेश के लिये माननीय मंत्री जी ने जब ड्राफ्ट

बिल (प्रारूप विषयक) पेश किया था पार्लियामेंट (संसद) में तो उस में यह कहा गया था, यह पृष्ठ ३२ में है:

"As from such date as the President may by order appoint, there shall be a Legislative Council for the new State of Maharashtra

दूसरे में कहा है :

In the said Council there shall be 72 seats....

यानी उस में ७२ सीट्स कॉसिल के लिये दी गई थीं, लेकिन जब यह बिल ज्वायेंट कमेटी (मंयुक्त समिति) के सुपुर्द किया गया तो उसने इन शब्दों को हटा कर एक नई धारा जोड़ दी, जो कि मैं समझता हूं कि उस के लिये उचित नहीं है।

Clause 35 (Original clause 31)—The Committee considered the question whether Legislative Councils should be provided in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra.

इन तीनों राज्यों के लिये फिर क्या कहा है ?

As regards Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh, the Committee consider that, since there is no Legislative Council in any part of the territories of these two States, it would be preferable to leave it to these States to take the necessary steps under the Constitution after they come into existence.

इतने बड़े प्रदेश के लिये पहले तो यह निश्चय किया गया, लेकिन उस के बाद विधान परिषद् वाली जो ७२ आदमियों वाली बात थी उस को भी उड़ा दिया गया है।

[श्री राम सूतिवारी]

महाराष्ट्र को उसी में दे दिया गया। आंध्र और मध्य प्रदेश को नहीं दिया गया। इतना बड़ा प्रदेश जो है, जहां का क्षेत्रफल १ लाख ७१ हजार वर्ग मील से अधिक है, उस में से आप ने कौंसिल को निकाल दिया है। हमारे विषय मंत्री जी सामने बैठे हुये हैं, वे अगर इस पर कुछ विचार करें तो अच्छा होगा।

आप ने एक प्रदेश को तो लैंजिस्लेटिव कौंसिल दे दी लेकिन दूसरों को नहीं दी। यह ठीक बात नहीं है। या तो आप उसको भी न देते, और यदि आपने उसको दी है तो आपको हमें भी देनी चाहिये। वे लोग झगड़ा करने वाले हैं और उन्होंने झगड़ा किया और आपने डर कर, इस बीज को मान लिया। हम लोग झगड़ा नहीं करते, आपके हुक्म का पालन करते हैं, क्या यही बजह है कि हमको लैंजिस्लेटिव कौंसिल नहीं दी गई हैं। इस बास्ते में प्रायंना करता हूँ कि आप इस ओर ध्यान देंगे और इतने बड़े प्रदेश के लिये एक विधान परिषद् की व्यवस्था अवश्य करेंगे।

दूसरा निवेदन जो मैं करना चाहता हूँ वह यह है कि सीमा आयोग की नियुक्ति की जाकर द्विपवन ग्रामों को यथा उचित स्थानों में मिलाये जाने के लिये व्यवस्था की जानी चाहें। मिनेट कॉमटी ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में जो यह कहा है कि जो विधान सभा चुनी जायेगी अगर उस की यह इच्छा होगी कि वहां पर लैंजिस्लेटिव कौंसिल हो तो इसकी व्यवस्था उस समय की जा सकती है। श्रीमान् यह तो बरसों का झगड़ा है और यह काम जल्दी होने वाला नहीं है। तो मैं चाहता हूँ कि इतनी अधिक लम्बाई और आवादी वाले प्रदेश के लिये आप अभी एक विधान परिषद् देने की कृपा करें।

Shri D. C. Sharma (Hoshiarpur): Sir, we have been discussing this question for a long time and as I was

sitting here listening to the speeches from all sides of the House, I have asked myself one question. Have all these discussions produced any change in our outlook, in our temper, in our policy? The answer to this question has been that, though the outlook has been slightly modified, though the policy has changed very occasionally, there has been a distinct improvement in the temper with which we have faced this problem. I think it is not a slight gain which has come out of the democratic process of discussing a very vital and controversial problem in this country.

I will be failing in my duty if I do not tell you that I am an advocate and votary, confirmed, unrepentant and unabashed votary, of bilingual States. I think the solution of India's problem lies in the creation of bilingual States. If we have created some unilingual States, I think it is only a transitional stage and the day is not far off when we will be in a position to merge some of these units into a bigger unit. I think it will be the next stage in our onward journey to progress and prosperity.

I find that this principle of bilingual States has been given the go-by in this Bill but there is one exception. I am glad that we have that exception and that exception is Punjab. In Punjab we are going to try the experiment of a bilingual State and though the name of Punjab spells, at this time, controversy—controversy not on that big scale as the name of some other States denote—still, I think we are going to make—I say this with a due sense of responsibility—a success of this bilingual State in Punjab.

The name of Punjab has been very much in the news for some time. I know that. I also know that it has not been very happily in the news for some time. I confess that. As an Indian and not as a Punjabi, I do not feel very happy about it. But, I must submit that the trouble in

Punjab—of whatever kind, intensity or duration—has been due, not so much to the circumstances that are prevailing in that State now, but due to the hang over from the days of undivided Punjab. We have brought certain things from undivided Punjab and we have not forgotten those things. Unfortunately, they have been revived and resurrected during the recent times and they have caused a lot of harm.

What did undivided Punjab mean? It meant communalism—three communities, Hindus, Muslims and Sikhs. It meant: city versus village, agriculturist versus non-agriculturist. It meant one caste against another caste. It also meant linguism. In the undivided Punjab there used to be trouble between Hindi, Urdu and Punjabi. But, may I tell you, Sir, and appeal to you, not as Deputy-Speaker of this House but as one coming from that area, to consider this: In the undivided Punjab, it was left to any person who professed Punjabi as his or her mother tongue or who thought Punjab as one of the languages of his own, to write Punjabi in Punjabi or Gurmukhi script or in the Hindi script or the Urdu script I must say that that privilege is not given these days. But, that is a different thing.

What I mean to say is this. There was this linguistic battle going on in the undivided Punjab and we are carrying on that battle even now. The biggest thing that we found in the undivided Punjab was denominationalism. That was there in various institutions. They say that human beings forget nothing and learn nothing. For sometime, Punjab was moving along the path of prosperity and unity. Unfortunately, as a result of certain factors, into which I will very briefly go just now, all these controversies have now been revived. We find that Punjab is not as happy a place as it used to be.

You were quite right when you said yesterday that there was fear in the

minds of one community or the other. If I am not quoting you, I am at least giving the substance of your argument. You have said that the majority community does not want to find itself in a subordinate position in any linguistic division of India. I do not think so. I think this talk about the majority community and the minority community has not been very much to the fore in the battle of the life of Punjab for some time but unfortunately, there have been certain communal forces at work which have created that fear in the minds of the members of one community and in the minds of the members of the other community. Therefore, the condition of Punjab has been rather unhappy all these days.

3 P.M.

But, what I was going to say is this: Though there is trouble I can say that the trouble is, temporary. Things will settle down and the Hindus and the Sikhs will learn to live side by side as fellow brethren. In this connection I must say, Sir, that I appreciated your gesture very much when you said that if there are any troubles between the Hindus and the Sikhs they should settle them sitting across a table. Sir, you were very gracious to make that gesture. And, if the members of any community did not respond to your gesture, I can assure you that it was not because they did not want to come to an agreement or solve the problem in Punjab but because what you said was whittled away or taken away by other leaders and therefore the trouble arose.

All the same, I think that I welcome the new State of Punjab, a bilingual State. While I am saying so, I must pay a compliment to the inhabitants of PEPSU, the people living in PEPSU and the administration of PEPSU for they have not placed any obstacle in the way of the union of Punjab and PEPSU and they have welcomed it. I wish the attitude of my friends from Himachal Pradesh had been the same and they should

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

have also come in. Even if they have not come in now, I know that they would come into this bigger Punjab sooner or later because, I believe, the economic development of Punjab, the cultural development of Punjab, the defence potential of Punjab, all these things demand that the Punjab State should be as big as possible. I know that this thing is going to work.

Now, what have we done in order to bring about the dovetailing of the two units into one unit? That is the regional formula. I know there has been a great deal of controversy about this regional formula. But the regional formula has been with us all these years. Formerly it was given one name and now it is being called by the name of regional formula. I think this regional formula does not work against the development of any language. On the other hand, it makes for the development of both the languages, Hindi and Punjabi. If a man says that this regional formula is going to be a thorn in the flesh of a Hindu or a thorn in the flesh of a Sikh, I think he is not speaking from any academic, cultural or even political motive, but he is speaking only with a motive to stir the waters and create trouble. There is nothing in the regional formula which is revolutionary or difficult.

There was one thing in the Punjab and it is this. In the United Punjab the West Punjab was developed at the expense of East Punjab. Now the people of Haryana say that their development has been retarded because they have not been able to keep pace with the people who come from the non-Haryana province or Jullundur Division. In order to make provision for the balanced development of the Punjab, there is one guarantee and that guarantee is given by the Regional Committee. I am sure that the future of the Punjab lies in balanced development and, if these Regional Committees function properly, all parts of the Punjab will be at par economically and otherwise.

Now I come to the Punjab of the future. When I look at the Punjab of the future, I think Himachal Pradesh will also form a part of it. But when I consider the views of my friends here I have to say one thing. The debates or the discussions in this House are not confined to the four walls of this House.

Shri Raghavachari: That is the only hope.

Shri D. C. Sharma: That is your only hope, but that is not my only hope. Every word that falls from our lips here is diffused all over this country, not only in this country but in other parts of the world also. Therefore, I would say that, while we are discussing very controversial matters, we should not let any word drop from our mouths which would make the tempers already excited more excited, which would make passions already excited more difficult to control, which would make the outlook already embittered in some ways more difficult to manipulate. Nothing should happen like that.

Sir, there has been controversy about Bombay. I think we should agree to what our Prime Minister has said. As he said yesterday, he made a statement in Bombay after consulting the Maharashtrian leaders. Therefore, I think the voice of controversy should cease. I would also say that the voice of controversy should cease so far as the new Punjab is concerned. I would again appeal to you, Sir, and through you—because you are a leader in Punjab—to the people outside, that the voice of controversy should cease so far as Punjab also is concerned and that all of us should now march together to build up this Punjab in which there should be as much room for a Hindu as for a Sikh, in which there should be as much room for Hindi as for Punjabi, in which there should be as much room for the development of our joint culture—Hindu-Sikh culture—as for the

development of Indian culture. I would say, it is up to us to say that the Punjab, which is a border State and on which depends the defence of our country, will be one, united and undivided, and that, though it may be speaking different languages or different tongues and inhabited by different kinds of persons, it will be Indian in spirit and will be loyal to the Indian Constitution and to the country of India. That is the appeal I want to make, Sir, to you and through you to this House as well as to the people of our country outside this House.

- श्री शिवमूर्ति स्वामी (कुष्टगी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, तकरीबन दस मास से हम स्टेट्स री-आर्गनाइजेशन प्रावलम (राज्य पुनर्गठन समस्या) पर बहस कर रहे हैं, लेकिन ताज्जुब इस बात का है कि इस विषय में हम बार-बार अपने रूपालात इस सदन के सामने या बाहर लोगों के सामने पेश करते हैं, लेकिन सरकार की तरफ से कोई तवज्जह नहीं की जाती है। यही बजह है कि आज नौ दस महीने के बाद भी हम उसी स्थान पर हैं, जहां पर हम पहले थे और आज भी हम वही पुरानी मुश्किलात और जटो-जहद (मंधर्ष) को देख रहे हैं— वे चाहे बांडरी (सीमा) के बारे में हों, बम्बई के बारे में हों या दूसरे स्थानों के बारे में हों। इसकी बजह यही हो सकती है कि इस हाउस (सभा) में हम जो चर्चा करते हैं वह सिफं नाम की होती है। जो कुछ स्टेट्स (राज्यों) के मेम्बर कहते हैं उसकी तरफ तवज्जह नहीं दी जाती। कहने में तो यह बात आसान होती है कि हम सब भाई भाई की तरह हैं, हम सब एक नेशन (राष्ट्र) के पुर्जे हैं, लेकिन भाई को उसके हुकूक देना मुश्किल होता है। सिफं जबान से भाई कहने से किसी को तसल्ली नहीं हो सकती।

आज बांडरीज (सीमाओं) को लेकर बड़ी मुश्किलात पैदा हो रही है। चाहे

आप बंगाल और बिहार को लीजिये, चाहे कर्नाटक और महाराष्ट्र को लीजिये, सब जगह मुश्किलात दिखाई देती है। लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि इनमें से बहुत सी मुश्किलात तो केन्द्र की पैदा की हुई है। आप केन्द्र में बैठे हुए हैं और जो ताल्लुका कर्नाटक में मिलना चाहता है उसको उसमें नहीं मिलने देते, इसी तरह से जो प्रदेश महाराष्ट्र में मिलना चाहता है उसको आप नहीं मिलने देते। इसी बजह से मुश्किलात पैदा होती है। तो मैं समझता हूं कि जो बहुत सी मुश्किलात पेश आ रही हैं उनकी बजह यह है कि केन्द्र लोगों के नुस्खेनजर को नहीं मानता। यह ठीक है कि इन्सान इन्सान सब एक हैं, लेकिन फितरी तौर पर जबान अलग होने की बजह से वे अलग भी हैं। यह ठीक है कि भारतवर्ष एक मुल्क है लेकिन इसके संड भी हैं और अलग-अलग जबानों के बोलने वाले इस देश में फेडरल (संघीय) तरीके से रहते हैं। इस मुल्क में बहुत से मजहब हैं। खैर मजहब को हम छोड़ भी दें। लेकिन जबान को तो हम नहीं छोड़ सकते। उसके बगैर तो हम प्रजातंत्रात्मक ढंग से अपना काम नहीं चला सकते। मैं हैदराबाद से आता हूं। मेरे यहां तीन भाषायें बोली जाती थीं, कन्नड़, तेलगू और मराठी। मुझे भालूम है कि इन अनेक भाषाओं के कारण क्या कठिनाई पेश आती है। हमारे यहां असेम्बली में जब एक कन्नड़भाषी अपनी बात कहता था तो तेलगू और मराठी भाषी जो कि मैंजारिटी में थे उसको नहीं समझते थे। इसी तरह अगर कोई मिनिस्टर मराठी में बोलता था तो दूसरे उसे नहीं समझते थे। इसलिये मैं कहता हूं कि यदि हम प्रजातंत्र को ठीक तरह से चलाना चाहते हैं तो कोई बजह नहीं है कि बाईलिग्वल (द्वि भाषी) या द्वाईलिग्वल (त्रिय भाषी) प्रदेशों की बाबत करें। जो लोग ऐसी बातें करते हैं वे एंटी नेशनल (राष्ट्र विरोधी) हैं।

(श्री शिवमूर्ति स्वामी)

मैं मानता हूँ कि प्रदेशों की तकसीम में मुश्किलात आवेंगी। कुछ लोग दूसरे राज्य में माइनारिटी (अल्प संख्या) में रह जावेंगे और उनको सेफगार्ड (संरक्षण) देना जरूरी हो जायेगा। लेकिन आपको तकसीम करने में एक यूनिट (इकाई) को तैयार कर लेना चाहिये, चाहे वह जिला हो, या ताल्लुका हो या फिरा हो या गांव हो। कभी आप कहते हैं कि हम जिले को यूनिट मानते हैं, लेकिन दूसरी जगह हम देखते हैं कि आप उस यूनिट को तोड़ते हैं। कभी आप कहते हैं कि हम ताल्लुका को यूनिट मानते हैं, लेकिन फिर दूसरी जगह आप ताल्लुका को भी तोड़ देते हैं। क्या वजह है कि जो उमूल आप एक जगह एप्लाई करते हैं उसे दूसरी जगह नहीं करते। हमारे यहाँ जब वांच कमेटी बनी थी तो उसने कहा था कि फिरा बुनियादी यूनिट माना जायेगा। हम तो कहते हैं कि आप गांव को बुनियादी यूनिट मानें और अगर किसी गांव के ५१ पर सेंट (प्रति शत) आदमी किसी इलाके में जाना चाहें तो उनको उम इलाके में जाने की इजाजत होनी चाहिये। आपको उस विलेज के डिसीशन के विलाफ नहीं जाना चाहिये क्योंकि आप स्टेट्स के रिप्रेजेंटेटिव (प्रतिनिधि) हैं। लेकिन आपके मामने रिजोल्यूशन्स (संकल्प) आते हैं, एजीटेशन (आन्दोलन) किया जाता है, पर आप ध्यान नहीं देने। आप समझते हैं कि ये लोग हमारा विरोध कर रहे हैं। आपको सोचना चाहिये कि ये लोग ऐसा क्यों कर रहे हैं। अगर कोई सत्याग्रह करता है तो आपको सोचना चाहिये कि यह इतना सेक्रीफाइस (बलिदान) क्यों कर रहा है। इसके भी वरबार है। यह जेल क्यों जाना चाहता है, यह आपको सोचना चाहिये। लोगों के ऐसा करने का मतलब यह है कि वे चाहते हैं कि किसी न किसी तरह से उनके फीलिंग (भावना) हमारे नेतागण के कानों तक पहुँच जायें

और न्याय हो सके। आपके सिर पर लिखा है “धर्म चक्र प्रवर्तनाय”। यह चक्र प्रवर्तन तभी हो सकता है जबकि सोनों के साथ न्याय हो और इसके लिए जरूरी है कि आप बाड़ंडरी कमीशन (सीमाव्याप) नियुक्त करें जो कि सारे मुल्क की मुश्किलात को दूर करे। यह बहुत जरूरी है।

इसके बाद मैं आपनी स्टेट की तरफ आता हूँ। मैं हैदराबाद से आता हूँ लेकिन मेरा प्रदेश मैसूर में मर्ज (संविलीन) होने वाला है। हजारों साल से हम पढ़ते आये हैं कि कर्नाटक राज्य २२ रूलसं में विभक्त हो गया था, अब भी वह ५ या ६ राज्यों में विभक्त है, और हम समझते थे कि हलांकि हम हैदराबाद में रह रहे हैं लेकिन हम कर्नाटक के हैं। हम चाहते थे कि इन पांच छः राज्यों में से कर्नाटक के हिस्से को निकालकर एक अलग कर्नाटक राज्य बनाया जाये। लेकिन वह चीज़ पूरी नहीं हो रही है। हमारे प्रदेश का नाम कर्नाटक हजारों बरसों से चला आ रहा है। अगर आप वास्तव में प्रजातंत्र के सिद्धान्त पर चलना चाहते हैं तो आपको हमारे प्रदेश का नाम कर्नाटक रखना चाहिये। हमारे प्रदेश के कोई ३० सदस्य हैं। इनमें से तीन चार को छोड़कर कोई नहीं चाहता कि कर्नाटक नाम न रहे। न सिर्फ कर्नाटक के लोगों की तरफ से बल्कि दूसरे राज्यों के सदस्यों की तरफ से भी ५० या ५१ दस्तखतों से एक रिप्रेजेंटेशन (अभ्यावेदन) आपको दिया गया लेकिन आपने उसका लिहाज नहीं किया। कर्नाटक में जितने पंचायत बोर्ड हैं उनकी तरफ से हजारों रिजोल्यूशन आपको भेजे गये कि इस प्रदेश का नाम कर्नाटक ही रखा जाये, लेकिन कहा जाता है कि हम मैसूर को बचन दे चुके हैं। आप बचन उस हनुमंतीया को दे चुके हैं जोकि नो कानफिडेंस से उतारा जाने वाला है। ऐसे अवित्त को बचन देने के कारण आप दो करोड़ जनता की राय

का लिहाज नहीं कर रहे। मैं समझता हूं कि श्री पंत ने भी कहा है कि उनको कर्नाटक का नाम पसन्द है लेकिन चूंकि मैसूर को बचन दे चुके हैं इसलिये वह नाम नहीं रख रहे हैं। आप हम लोगों की इच्छा के विरुद्ध यह बचन दे चुके हैं और इस कारण आगे फिर कंटोर्सी (विवाद) पैदा होगी। पहले बिल में आपने बाउंडरी कमीशन (सीमा आयोग) के लिये प्रावीजन (उपबन्ध) रखा था, पर सिलेक्ट कमेटी (प्रवर समिति) में उसको निकाल दिया। मैं समझता हूं कि इन मसलों को सुलझाने के लिये उसका रखा जाना जरूरी है। ताकि आगे मुश्किलात पेश न आयें। आप अभी कांस्टीट्यूशन (मंविधान) को अमेंड (संशोधन) कर रहे हैं। अगर आप कर्नाटक नाम अभी नहीं रखेंगे तो आपको फिर यह नाम रखने के लिये कांस्टीट्यूशन को अमेंड करने में मुश्किल उठानी पड़ेगी। मैं यहां पर यह माफ कह देना चाहता हूं कि कर्नाटक की जो अमेंडवनी आवेगी उसमें सेंट पर मेंट सदस्य कर्नाटक नाम रखने के हक में होंगे और जब वह इम बारे में रिजोल्यूशन पास कर देंगे तो आपको उस पर जहर गौर करना पड़ेगा।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : हर मेम्बर को अब दस दम मिनट ही मिल रहे हैं।

श्री शिवमूर्ति स्वामी : मैं दो मिनट आगे लूंगा। जनाबदाला, अब इसके बाद मैं कर्नाटक की कंटोवर्शियल बाउंडरीज (विवादास्पद सीमायें) की बाबत थोड़े में जिक्र करूंगा और यह बदलाउंगा कि किस तरीके से यह मुश्किल सवाल हल किया जा सकता है। मैं ज्यादा न कहते हूए सिफ़रं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि आंध्र का जब स्टेट बन रहा था और जो बिल यहां पर उसके सम्बन्ध में लाया गया था उसमें भी इस बात का जिक्र किया गया था कि वहां पर जो कर्नाटक के हिस्से हैं वह स्टेट लैंबिल (राज्यस्तर) पर एक बाउंडरी कमेटी ऐपायन्ट करके दोनों कर्नाटक

और आंध्र के बीफ मिनिस्टर्स (मुख्य मंत्री) की कंसर्वेट (स्वीकृति) से ट्रान्सफर (हस्तान्तरित) किये जायेंगे। इसलिये मैं समझता हूं कि यह अदोनी, आलुर, रायदुर्ग और मणिक्सिरा के ताल्मुके कर्नाटक में शामिल किये जाने चाहियें। मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि इसके साथ ही कर्नाटक में जो आंध्र मैजारिटी ऐरियाज है उनको आंध्र को सौंप दिया जाय और यह जाहिर बात है कि उन ऐरियाज के आंध्र में मिलने से कलचरल और हर तरह का डेवलपमेंट (विकास) अच्छी तरह हो सकता है और कोई बजह नहीं है कि उनको आंध्र को क्यों न दिया जाय। उनका एकोनामिक डेवलपमेंट (आर्थिक विकास) भी आंध्र में शामिल होने से ठीक तरह से होगा।

बिलारी के बारे में पहले भी बहुत कुछ कहा जा चुका है। मैं यह मानने को तैयार हूं कि बिलारी के नगर में आंध्र के लोगों की कुछ मैजारिटी (बहु मंस्था) है लेकिन हमें यह नहीं भूलना चाहिये कि उसके चारों तरफ कर्नाटक लगा हुआ है और वह कर्नाटक का एक हिस्मा है और उसका एक आइनैड सा बन जाता है जिसको कि आंध्र को नहीं दिया जा सकता और वह कर्नाटक में ही रहना चाहिये। अभी हाल में ही इम कर्नाटक और आंध्र के ईश्यु (प्रद्वन) पर एक उपचुनाव हुआ जिसमें कि मुंगगापी आंध्र के कैंडिडेट (उम्मीदवार) और कर्नाटक के कैंडिडेट का मुकाबला हुआ और उसमें कर्नाटक कैंडिडेट ३ हजार वोटों से जीता और इस उपचुनाव से यह चोज साफ जाहिर हो जाती है कि जनता किस के साथ है

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो आप तफ़ील में जा रहे हैं और यह सब अगर आप बलाज बाई बलाज डिस्क्शन पर कहें तो अच्छा होगा।

श्री शिवमूर्ति स्वामी : बहुत अच्छा। अब मैं ऐसे एक बल कह करके अपनी बात खत्म करूंगा।

[श्री शिवमूर्ति स्वामी]

मैं समझता हूँ कि अकलकोट, साउथ शोलापुर और शोलापुर सीटी यह कर्नाटक में आने चाहिये और इसको महाराष्ट्र के लोग भी जानते हैं कि यह कर्नाटक के हिस्से है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि एक वारंडरी कमीशन एपार्टमेंट (नियुक्त) करके जो हिस्से मैंने अभी बताये उनको कर्नाटक में ले आना चाहिये और अगर कर्नाटक में ऐसे हिस्से हों जो कि महाराष्ट्र में जाने चाहिये तो वेशक उनको वारंडरी कमीशन महाराष्ट्र में ट्रान्सफर कर दे और मैं समझता हूँ कि कर्नाटक के आम लोग इसका कभी विरोध नहीं करेंगे, तो इस तरह का एक सचेंज वारंडरी कमीशन (सीमा विनियम आयोग) के जरिये किया जाना चाहिये।

हैदराबाद स्टेट के राय चूर ज़िले के राजलंबडा प्रोजेक्ट (परियोजना) के जो हिस्से आंध्र स्टेट वाले लोग मांग रहे हैं, वहां के लोग बिलकुल इसके फेवर में नहीं हैं और वह पूरा कर्नाटक का हिसा है और आंध्र को नहीं देना चाहिये।

Shri R. S. Diwan (Osmanabad):
 Mr. Deputy-Speaker, in this session and in the previous sessions also, in the discussion on the reorganisation of the States, much of the time of the House has been taken by the Bombay problem. Speeches after speeches were made and the opponents to Bombay being included in Maharashtra could not enlighten or convince us about what is going to happen, if Bombay is included in Maharashtra. Yesterday, the Leader of the House, our Prime Minister, also said that there were forceful arguments on behalf of the Maharashtra who demanded the inclusion of Bombay in Maharashtra; but, there were equally forceful arguments on the other side also. But, he never gave us any details about those arguments, namely, what is going to happen if Bombay is included in Maharashtra. Other hon.

Members spoke about national interest. I fail to understand how national interest is going to be affected by the inclusion of Bombay in Maharashtra. They do not look to the other side also. Do they not think that, if 3½ crores of Maharashtraians are kept dissatisfied and disappointed, the national interest will be affected? How can they say that for the sake of the nation, Bombay should not be included in Maharashtra, without giving any reasons and without showing what harm is going to come? The only reason for Bombay not being given to Maharashtra that a man like myself can guess is the sin of one man, whose name, I think, you will not permit me to mention here. That is the punishment given to the Maharashtraians for the sin of one man. If this attitude, which is being repeatedly taken by some Members murmurering now and then, is also taken by the Government, it is very unfortunate not only for Maharashtraians, but for the whole nation. So many Members have spoken on the Bombay problem and I do not want to enter into the merits and demerits of that issue.

I come to border questions. I come from the Marathi-speaking area of the Hyderabad State. There are so many border problems and difficulties regarding the redistribution of the districts and taluks. Yesterday we were told, "Are we going to forget national borders, while thinking of State borders?" We are prepared to follow that method, but why do you not decide on one principle? Take either the village or the taluk or the district or the firka as the unit and stick to it. The Commission took up the district as unit, but that principle has been violated in many places and the taluk or the firka had been taken as the unit. The same mistake has been committed by our Government also. They should lay down one standard principle or formula for deciding the borders and stick to it,

whether justice or injustice is done to one district or taluk. But, they do not do that. Suppose you fix the firka or the taluk as the unit and if some Marathi-speaking villages go to Karnatak or Andhra, I will not be sorry, because I will be satisfied that it has been done on some principle. On the basis of some principle, I should not be sorry even if I lose something. So, let the Government decide this thing.

If you do not want to appoint a boundary commission because you are satisfied that there will be controversy going on, let us agree to have some arbitrator. At least we shall be deciding our own problems without enhancing the trouble of the Governments and the people. Unless you decide these things, there would not be any settlement of the boundary problems also.

If I were to repeat again what I have said, you appoint a boundary commission or let the States who have border problems come to a settlement as decided by an arbitrator. Let a unit be fixed and according to that unit, let the boundaries be fixed. Whether it is satisfaction or dissatisfaction, decide always according to a formula.

सरदार इकबाल सिंह (फाजिल्का सिरंसा) : जनाब डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करने के लिये और खास तौर पर उस दिस्से की ताईद करने के लिये जो कि बिल में पंजाब की बाबत है, खड़ा हुआ हूँ। पंजाब का मसला हाउस में और हाउस के बाहर भी बहुत जगहों पर डिस्कस हुआ है और आज भी इस मसले की बाबत मैं समझता हूँ कि गलत फहमियां बाकी हैं। इस लिये मैं चन्द बातों की तरफ इस हाउस का और इस हाउस के जरिये खास तौर पर उन आदमियों का ध्यान जो कि पंजाब के बाहर रहते हैं, और पंजाब के मसलों को नहीं समझते हैं, दिलाना चाहता हूँ।

पंजाब का मसला हम होने से पहले पंजाब में तीन चार तरह की आवाजें थीं। हरियाना प्रांत के लोग किन्हीं बजूहात से, भले ही उन में सब से बड़ी बजह यह रही हो कि पिछले सालों में उन के साथ प्रब्लेम सुलूक नहीं हुआ, यह समझते थे कि उन को पंजाब के साथ नहीं रहना चाहिये। पंजाब के पंजाबी हिस्से के लोग बहुत से यह कहते थे कि हमें पंजाबी सूबा मिलना चाहिये। इस के अलावा हिमाचल प्रदेश भी पंजाब के साथ नहीं मिलना चाहता था। इन तमाम थीजों का कांग्रेस ने, कांग्रेस हाई कमांड (कांग्रेस उच्चकमान) ने और कैबिनेट सब-कमेटी ने मिल कर, तमाम पंजाब के लीडरों के साथ बैठकर तय किया और पंजाब के लिये एक हल निकाला, और वह हल पंजाब की बड़ी अक्सरियत को, जो कि पंजाब को तकसीम करना चाहते थे, मंजूर है। लेकिन अफसोस की बात यह है कि जो लोग पंजाब को इकट्ठा रखना चाहते थे, बड़ा देखना चाहते थे, आज वही इस हल के लिलाफ है, हलांकि पंजाब इकट्ठा भी रहा है और बड़ा भी बना है। आज हरियाना बाले भी इस रीजनल स्कीम (प्रादेशिक योजना) पर सारे पंजाब के साथ रहने के लिये रजामन्द हैं। मैं तो यहां तक कहने के लिये तैयार हूँ कि आज हरियाना का एक एक बच्चा इस स्कीम पर खुश है। आज पंजाब का रीजन बन रहा है, उस के हक में बहुत बड़ी अक्सरियत है लेकिन कुछ फिरापरस्त लोग हैं जो कि एलेक्शन सामने होने की बजह से समझते हैं कि कहीं ऐसा न हो कि उन को बोट न मिलें। इसलिये जिस मसले के लिये आज से तीन महीने पहले सब लोग समझते थे कि हल हो गया, उस में आज वह लोग चिनगारी लगाने से लगे हैं ताकि उस चिनगारी के साथ आग बने और आग बन कर पंजाब में लगे, और उन को उस से ताकत मिले। मैं आज बाजह करना चाहता हूँ कि अगर इस मसले को, जिस के बारे में अलाहदा अलाहदा खयालात है, अलाहदा

[सरदार इकब्यल सिंह]

अलाहदा आवाजें हैं, किसी आदमी को जज बना कर उस के सामने पेश कर लिया जाय तो उस का फसला वही होगा जो कि दर्म्यान का फैसला होगा । मैं समझता हूँ कि पंजाब का यह रीजनल फार्मूला इस लिये बेहतरीन हल है कि वह मिड्लकोर्स (भृद्यवर्ग) है ।

आज बम्बई को छोड़ कर कोई ऐसा सूबा नहीं है जिस को वाईलिंग्वल (द्विभाषी) बनाने की कोशिश की गई हो, लेकिन पंजाब के लिये कोई ऐसा नहीं कह सकता । पंजाब में पंजाबी और हिन्दी बोलने वालों ने मुत्तफिका तौर पर यह फैसला किया है कि जो हिन्दी जबान का हिस्सा है वहां के लोग पंजाबी जबान भी सीखेंगे और जो पंजाबी जबान का हिस्सा है वहां के लोग हिन्दी भी सीखेंगे और पंजाब के तभाम आदमी इस को पमन्द करते हैं इसलिये जो वाईलिंग्वल फार्मूला है जिस को कि कांग्रेस हाई कमांड ने या केबिनेट-सब कमेटी ने बनाया या जो कि इस बिन में रखा गया है, वह बेहतरीन है क्योंकि वह एक मिड्ल कोर्स है । न वह उन लोगों के हक में है जो कि पंजाब को तकमीम करना चाहते थे और न उन लोगों के हक में जो कि शहरों में बैठ कर पंजाब की हालत का पायदा उठाना चाहते थे । उन की मंदा भी पूरी नहीं दुई । जबान के नाम पर जो पंजाब को तकमीम करना चाहते थे अगर उन की बात पर चला जाता तो पंजाब बग्बाद हो जाता । जो फार्मूला जबान के बारे में तय किया गया वह कोई आज का फार्मूला नहीं है वह आज से छः माल पहले का फार्मूला है, जिसका नाम सच्चर फार्मूला है । जहां सच्चर फार्मूला ठीक था वहां उम को लगाया और जहां पर पेप्सू का फार्मूला ठीक साबित हुआ वहां उस को लगाया गया और जबान का मामला तय हो गया । आज पंजाब के हिन्दू और सिख तो अपने जबान के मसले को तय करने जा रहे हैं, लेकिन आज कुछ लोग ऐसे भी हैं जो कि इस

चीज को मैवाटेज करना चाहते हैं । वह चाहते हैं कि यह फैसला इस लिये दूर कर दिया जाय कि इस पर ज्यादा लोग मुत्तफिक हैं । शायद वह एलेक्शन के नुस्त-नवर से चलना चाहते हैं ।

सच्चर फार्मूले के बारे में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि पंजाब की जबान का जो मसला है उस को पंजाब की कांग्रेस पार्टी ने मुत्तफिका तौर पर तय किया है । पेप्सू का जो जबान का मसला था छः साल तक, उसको पेप्सू की कांग्रेस गवर्नरेंट ने पेप्सू के लोगों की राय और महायोग के साथ हल किया । और जब तक यह गिरोट्ट नहीं आई थी, एक आदमी भी ऐसा नहीं था जिसने जबान के मसले में कोई गिला किया हो । हाँ, गिला इस बात का है कि यहां पर हमारे बहुत से मेम्बर बोले, चेटर्जी माहब बोले, जोकि अपने प्रांत को विहार के साथ इकट्ठा करने के लिये तैयार नहीं हैं, वह बंगाल में तो एक जबान की बात कहते हैं, बंगाल में वह एक जबान से बोलते हैं और जब पंजाब में आते हैं तो दूसरी जबान से बोलते हैं, हमारे भाई देशपांडे जी जो बम्बई को महाराष्ट्र के साथ इकट्ठा करना चाहते हैं और कहते हैं कि वह महाराष्ट्र का हिस्सा है, वही जब पंजाब में आते हैं, तो दूसरी जबान बोलते हैं । हमें यह गिला है कि पंजाब में जो लोग जबान का मसला उठाते हैं वह इसलिये नहीं कि पंजाब के लोगों के साथ उनकी हमदर्दी है, इसलिये नहीं कि वह हिन्दुओं और सिखों को इकट्ठा करना चाहते हैं, बल्कि इसलिये कि उत्तर के साथ लेकर अपनी ताकत बनाना चाहते हैं । वहां पर कांग्रेस सरकार दो नहरों के बीच में है । एक तरफ वह लहरें हैं जो हमें पार्टीपालिटिक्स (दल बंदी) में बहा ले जाना चाहती है, दूसरी तरफ वह लहरें हैं जो कि फिरकापरस्ती में बहा ले जाना चाहती है । कांग्रेस है जो कि दोनों लहरें

का सामना करती है और दर्शन में रहती है। इसलिये भी मैं इस हल को सपोर्ट करता हूँ। मैं समझता हूँ कि हिन्दुओं और सिस्तों को इकट्ठा रहना है, और ऐसा फैसला किया गया है जिस से दोनों को एक साथ रहने में अद्द भिले। जो लोग इस फैसले को कमजोर करना चाहते हैं वह पंजाब के सहायक नहीं हो सकते। यह ठीक है कि चब्द शहरों में इस हल की मुख्यालफत है, उस के खिलाफ गिला है, लेकिन वह गिला इसलिये नहीं है कि वह लोग रीजनल फार्मूले के खिलाफ हैं, बल्कि इसलिये है कि जिन आदमियों के बेस्टेड इन्टरेस्ट (विविहत स्वार्थ) हैं वह सारी गड़बड़ी पैदा करते हैं। वह सोचते हैं कि यह अमृतसर का रहने वाला है, यह लुधियाने का रहने वाला है, यह जलन्धर का रहने वाला है, इस लिये यह हमारे यहाँ के डिप्टी कमिउनर को नहीं रखवेगा। लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर किनी आदमी को कोई गिला होगा तो हम उसके साथ इंमाफ करेंगे, उस की बातों को मुनिगें। जिस बक्त कांग्रेस ने फैसला किया, पांडित जी ने फैसला किया पंजाब के बारे में, उस बक्त भी उन्होंने लोगों से मुलाकात की, उन की एक एक बात मुनी और तब फैसला किया।

मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो हल है पंजाब का वह एक बेहतरीन हल है, यह पंजाब में एक दर्शन का ग्रास्ता है, वहाँ पर लोगों को एक तरफ शिकायतें हैं, उन के गिले हैं, एक तरफ लोग अलग अलग जाना चाहते हैं अगर उन को इकट्ठा रखना है तो वही रास्ता हो सकता है जो कि इस बिल में है। वह रोजनल फार्मूले का ग्रास्ता है। बाज लोगों ने तकरीरों के जरिये से, नारों के जरिये से, इस हल को बुरा बतलाया है। यह वही लोग हैं जो कि गलत बातें कह कर, अखबारों में और स्वास तौर से पंजाब के अखबारों में गलत बातें निकाल कर पंजाब के लोगों को, पंजाब के सिस्तों और हिन्दुओं को लड़वाना चाहते हैं। अगर ऐसे लोगों और

अखबारवारों की तारीफ होती है तो वह उन्हीं लोगों के जरिये से होती है, उन्हीं अखबारों में होती है, जिन्होंने हिन्दुस्तान को तकसीम कराया।

मुझे आशंका है कि कहीं यह तबारील फिर दोहराई न जाय। मैं समझता हूँ ये जो अखबार हैं ये गलत बातें आप कर हिन्दुओं और सिस्तों में फर्क ढालने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। वे यह चाहते हैं कि इन के हामियों को अगली इलेक्शन में चब्द सीटें मिल जायें और इनको लोगों के बोट प्राप्त हों। इन अखबारों को जो कि हिन्दी और पंजाबी की बात करते हैं, मैं समझता हूँ, न तो हिन्दी से प्यार है और न ही पंजाबी से। निकलते तो ये उर्दू में हैं और बातें हिन्दी और पंजाबी की करते हैं।

अन्त में, आपके जरिये डिप्टी स्पीकर माहब, मैं यही प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि पंजाब का ममला जो कि हल हो चुका है और जिस हल के पीछे लोगों की अकर्मायत है, इस हाउस को काविने-कबूल होगा और जो कुछ पंजाब के बारे में इस बिल में दिया गया है उसको मान लिया जाएगा।

Shri Raghavachari: After so much debate for so many days, I do not wish to repeat what has been said. I shall only state what I feel about certain broad things that concern my State.

First and foremost I would like to congratulate the Government for bringing together Andhra and Telengana into one State though the States Reorganisation Commission said it will have to wait for five years. But now, looking to the statements that are being published by responsible people and protagonists on the side of Telengana, it looks almost impossible for the Andhras to conceive what the shape of things is going to be. It almost looks as if we do not know whether we have got a State, a united

[Shri Raghavachari]

Andhra or whether it is going to be like an animal, with two mouths and one stomach or two stomachs and one tail. It has become practically impossible, to conceive it. I have been reading statement after statement, and we do not know what those statements and those commitments are. The House has not been taken into confidence and we do not know what arrangement or agreement has been entered into, seeing that these arrangements and agreements are only between Congress Chief Ministers and the Government. The other people also have a right to know what it is that these people are doing before they can agree or not agree. That is one thing which I wanted to say about Andhra.

Unfortunately, the Andhra leadership was only anxious to have a State. When it was formed, they did not care to think of including all the people who really are Andhras. And now also in their anxiety for Vishalandhra the same thing is happening. It is most unfortunate.

I only wish to say one thing. In the whole bargain of this game, the Kannadigas seem to be most profiting.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: Beneficiaries.

Shri Raghavachari: I am also one of the Kannadigas, but I only put one question: How many lakhs of Andhras are included in the Karnataka area and how many Kannadigas are included in Andhra? If you make a comparison of these two you will find that the Kannadigas have been most benefited and the Telugus have been least benefited.

I only wish, therefore, to suggest one solution, and that is a solution that must really allay not only the differences between Karnataka and Andhra, but between many other States in many parts of India. Unfortunately, it is the question of the

boundaries that is agitating the minds of all people everywhere, including Bombay. The most correct, acceptable and reasonable solution to this question—fortunately there are only about 10 or 12 boundary disputes of a serious kind—is the appointment of a boundary commission or commissions, and the whole thing can be resolved very quietly. In thinking of a boundary commission certain principles are necessary. Many friends have pointed out while in certain cases the district has been taken as the unit by the States Reorganisation Commission, in others it has been broken up. Linguistic States are being formed for quite some time, to my mind they are not going to be formed and re-formed and re-altered every day, though legally it is possible. When a dispute arises, government might say: "Whoever has said this is final. No finality in anything." But, as practical people we must realise that once this thing is done, it is not likely to be altered soon. Therefore, the present linguistic States will be a fairly permanent solution of the problem in India. When you are going to do that, you must have certain principles.

What are those principles? One, it is rightly conceded, is the percentage of a particular language speaking population. What is a unit? Why do you take a district? People did not settle in districts. They settled in villages. As somebody has already pointed out, these language areas are like the rainbow. They become thicker and thicker and then fade out into another. That is how it happens. The last census result was there on a linguistic basis, but there was a lot of manipulation. Therefore, the best thing would be to take the contiguous areas and have the village as the unit. And then in the village, do not be guided by 50 or 49 per cent and create quarrels. Go to 69 or 70 per cent. as the deciding factor, and when it is on a margin line, certainly consult the people and take into consi-

deration the economic conveniences and other factors. These are the things that should have guided us. Even today it is not too late to apply them, because as I said there are only ten or 12 places where serious border disputes have arisen. The best thing is to have one or more boundary commissions to apply these principles and settle the questions locally. Then, all this agitation, bitterness and consequent unpopularity—all these things will be avoided. That is how, I respectfully submit, it can be done.

The only thing is: where is the time today? Well, there are two ways. As my leader Acharya Kripalani said, put it off for a few months and settle this matter once for all. The whole hurry seems to be because of the impending elections. That itself might be put off for a few months and all this may be done. Or, it may be done after elections, it does not matter. I am not anxious it must be done this way or that way, but the thing should be done carefully and in a way that a satisfactory solution is found.

As regards certain observations which Shri Sivamurthi Swami was submitting, I shall make my observations when the amendments are moved, but this much I can submit now. My own feeling is that the present Mysore leadership whom they consulted has been more stiff so far as the claims of the Andhras are concerned, but I expect that the leadership of the united Karnataka when it comes into being will be more reasonable and realistic, and not obstinate to stand on their prestige.

One word about Bellary. I wish to say only this much. I am surprised that after the publication of the States Reorganisation Commission Report, man after man, Congress leader after Congress leader went on praising the three gentlemen constituting the Commission and said that

where there was a unanimous recommendation of the Commission it should be accepted and it could be changed only if there was mutual agreement among the parties concerned. All the encomiums, all the regard and certificates were given to these three people. They did unanimously recommend that Bellary should go to Andhra for economic reasons. After going into the decisions and awards that had already been given, and after examining the whole thing carefully, they said it is absolutely necessary that in the economic interests, some portions of that district where the Tungabhadra project is situated—and this is necessary as the life-line for Rayalaseema, should go to Andhra. That was the unanimous recommendation. What was done? The Home Minister one day here answering a question, said: "The Andhra Government have agreed. They do not want to say openly that they have agreed. They have agreed before us. They have whispered in our ears". Is this the way in which the Andhra Ministers should behave? Are they Ministers with a sense of responsibility? Why should they be ashamed or afraid of saying publicly that they have accepted? Can the Central Government accept the words of such Ministers who merely whisper into their ears but do not say things publicly? I am afraid that is not a correct thing at all.

My contention is that even today on economic grounds, especially when three such eminent men have recommended unanimously that it should go to Andhra, certainly it should have been given to Andhra, unless there was a mutual agreement to the contrary.

Shri Rishang Keishing (Outer Manipur—Reserved—Sch. Tribes): To be the last in everything seems to be the lot of mine and the people whom I represent.

Dr. L. Sundaram: Though you are last, you are first for Manipur.

Shri Rishang Keishing: We sincerely and honestly feel that the States Reorganisation Commission did injustice to those of us who are living in Part C States, especially, to the people of Manipur. Both the hills and the plains peoples have been agitating ever since 1949 for a democratic and responsible Govt. in Manipur. But that has been denied to us all along. We had expected that the Joint Select Committee at least would do something for us, but that expectation also has not been fulfilled. So, we are now appealing to this House and to Government for the last time that something should be done, so that the people of Manipur might have a democratic and responsible Government in their State as well as the people in other Part C States like Tripura and all may have the opportunity to shape their own future just like those in the other Part A States of India.

In the name of national unity, do not try to kill every interest of minorities. Do not try to pocket all the minorities into the bigger territories. That will be injurious and harmful to the best interests of the nation. You should remember that we Manipuris are living in strategic frontier areas. So, whatever you do to the people of Manipur, will have an effect on those people who are living in areas where there is an anti-national agitation going on—I mean the Naga Hills.

The people of Manipur, both the hills people and the plains people, have been agitating in a peaceful, democratic and constitutional way to assert their democratic right. But what have you done to us so far? Have you listened to us? Have you taken our case into proper consideration? You have not. In the Naga Hills, the people have taken to violent, undemocratic and unconstitutional methods in order to assert their rights. You have meted out to us the same ruthless treatment that you are now meting out to the Naga Hills people. When the agitation was carried on in Manipur for a democratic set-up, the police

dragged our people for three hundred or four hundred yards, by pulling their legs, hair, and so on, and they even threw our womenfolk into the ditches; and they beat our people. Thousands of them were sent to jail, for no other fault of theirs, but simply because they chose to assert their right for a democratic set-up in the state.

What you did in Manipur has an effect on the Naga Hills also. This is how the Nagas in the Naga Hills are teasing us now. "You say that you will adopt peaceful and constitutional methods. But what have you got? Where is the Assembly in Manipur? Where is the democratic set-up in Manipur?" Those of us who have been following peaceful, democratic and constitutional way have been badly put to shame. I request this House and the Government of India to consider our case favourably.

We want to be democratic. We want to be constitutional. We want to be good citizens of this country. When we act in a constitutional and democratic way, you should also reciprocate it in the proper manner. But you have failed to do so.

Now, the Commission and the Select Committee have increased the number of territories. Formerly, it was only Tripura and Manipur which were called territories. Now, you have raised the number to five. But do you think that if you merely increase the number of territories, we shall feel happy, and our grievances will be redressed? Not at all. You have increased also the number of Members who will be returned to the Lok Sabha as well as the Rajya Sabha. But that would not help us, judging by the experience of the past.

I would ask the other territories to take a lesson from Manipur. Manipur is Centrally administered territory. It is just hell, it is hell on earth. I can give you one or two instances of what Central administration has meant in Manipur. In Tamenglong, about 33 persons died of starvation. When I tried to raise this matter here by way of a question,

what was the reply I got? I was told that there was no scarcity of rice, and nobody had died of starvation. I had recently been to Manipur, and I am told that the officer in charge of the Manipur administration has sent two officers to Tamenglong, they went round and told the people 'If you do not put your signature to the statement saying that these people died only a natural death, you will not get any rice hereafter'. Some of the poor people put their signatures on to that statement, when they were promised dal, milk and rice etc. Soon after that, the tribal leaders sent a representation to the Government of India and to the Home Minister, bringing the objectionable activities of this officer to their notice. I hope the Home Minister has taken proper action against the Govt. and officers concerned. The administration in Centrally administered Manipur is run by those who have been telling lies, who have been starving people to death and who have been sending false reports all the time to the higher authorities.

Let me give you another instance to show how Central administration has been going on in Manipur. A sum of Rs. 15 lakhs was allotted for the development of the tribal people last year. But what happened, was that only a sum of Rs. 3 lakhs was utilised, and nearly Rs. 12 lakhs got lapsed. When I put a question here in this House, the evasive answer I got was that Rs. 7 lakhs worth of work had been done. That is the way in which the tribal people are progressing in the Centrally administered State of Manipur.

I shall now tell you one more thing. You know, Sir, Manipur is a land of dances, Dramas and songs. Some persons were having a mike and loud-speaker, and they were singing and dancing in the night one day. The Chief Commissioner sent a police officer, I am told to arrest those people and to seize the mike and loudspeaker. And those persons were arrested because they were dancing and sing-

ing late at night, and the Chief Commissioner's sleep had been disturbed.

This is the way in which Central administration is going on in Manipur. The status of territory which you have awarded us is quite humiliating and this is the status that will be accorded to my hon. friends from Delhi, Himachal Pradesh and Bombay, and this is the administration that those places will be enjoying.

I would request the Home Minister to remember that we are also Indians. We want our democratic rights, as much as other people want them. Please consider us also as Indians, and give us the right to which we are entitled. I hope the Home Minister will look at this question from this point of view. Then only, India will have a peaceful frontier, and there will be progress everywhere. Otherwise, all progress would be retarded. I have no time to go into the other matters, but I would again appeal to the Government of India and to this House to consider our case once again and give us a democratic set-up, so that the people there may not grumble, and they may also progress just like those in other parts of India.

In regard to Bombay, I would like to say that I do not profess to know very much about Bombay. But I am aware of one fact that Bombay belongs to that part of the country which is known as Maharashtra. Therefore, to deny Bombay to Maharashtra is an injustice. There is no logic in that; in fact, it is illogical to deny them Bombay. I feel that Bombay should go at once to the Maharashtra people. Their demand for the inclusion of Bombay in Maharashtra is right. I said on a prior occasion, many thousands of people are prepared to go to jail on this issue. I understand that hitherto, as many as 50,000 persons have courted arrest in pursuance of this demand. I want the Government of India to take democratic attitude.

[Shri Rishang Keishing]

I congratulate the ex-Finance Minister, because here is an ex-bureaucrat, who has shown a better sense of democracy than his colleagues. He has understood the democratic aspiration of the people better than his colleagues. I hope Government and this House will learn a lesson from him.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am sorry that in spite of my best efforts, there are about half a dozen names which could not be reached. I know those hon. Members must be feeling disappointed, but I can assure them that I shall ask the office to have a list prepared of those names, and when particular States are taken up, they will have preference in being called. Now, I am calling upon the Home Minister.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: Before you call the Home Minister, may I draw your attention and that of the House to a matter of great importance....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No intervention could be allowed unless it relates to the subject which is being discussed.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: It is a matter of great substance affecting the progress of this Bill which is half way through the entire gamut of procedure.

A little while ago, a P.T.I. message was flashed in the Central Hall; it reads as follows:

"A proposal to refer certain border disputes arising out of reorganisation of States to the Vice-President, Dr. Radhakrishnan, for arbitration is being actively considered by the Congress Parliamentary Party.

"It is learnt the disputes concern the Maharashtra-Gujarat, Maharashtra-Karnatak and Karnatak-Kerala borders".

4 P. M.

I skip over the details—

"Although a formal decision has not yet been taken by the

executive on the suggestion. It is stated that Mr. Nehru, Maulana Azad and Pandit Pant are in favour of it."

"The proposal may be considered by the Cabinet soon. If ultimately Dr. Radhakrishnan is appointed arbitrator, the consideration of the relevant clauses of the States Reorganisation Bill by the Lok Sabha may be deferred for some time".

The point I am raising is that we are now going to the second stage of the Bill. Clause 3 of the Bill relates to Andhra borders. Some of us here are in great difficulty as to what to do. We want to know whether this report is correct, and if so, why only these three particular borders and not the whole of border disputes are included.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will advise the hon. Member not to depend upon that report alone. It is being considered in the Congress Committee; we are not concerned with it. As to what comes out, that would be known afterwards.

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, since I moved the Motion for the consideration of the amended Bill on States Reorganisation, as it has been returned by the Joint Committee, an interesting discussion has taken place for nearly 24 hours. I regret that I have not been able to attend the House regularly throughout the debate and for that I apologise to the hon. Members. I had the opportunity of listening to some of the speeches and I have acquainted myself with the views and sentiments that were expressed when I was absent.

Problems connected with the reorganisation of States are varied and multifarious. They have engaged the attention not only of Parliament and the local legislatures, but almost of the entire country for many months

in succession. During the discussion in the House, emphasis has been laid on certain matters over which there is a certain amount of difference of opinion. Hon. Members and people outside are apt to draw an erroneous inference from the trend of the discussion here. There are, no doubt, certain questions still outstanding which have to be given further thought. But we should not forget that the States Reorganisation Bill deals with matters of considerable variety. It has as many as 131 clauses and perhaps 6 schedules. The area of agreement is much greater, wider and larger than that which still remains to be tackled. It is a matter of relief, I think, that so many ticklish issues have been settled. There is sometimes a tendency to draw the picture blacker than it actually is. We must have a correct appreciation and assessment of the situation and of the results that have been achieved.

If we take account of the agreed decisions that have been reached, of the schemes that had been accepted and with regard to which there has been no objection and no protest in this House, then we will find that as many as 90 per cent. of the proposals have been already accepted. That is a matter which has to be borne in mind, and we have also to bear, along with that, the other fact too in mind, that all this has been attained in a typically democratic way. I wonder if any other country had dealt with any question of such character or of a different nature in such a manner.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

4.06 P.M.

In this very House, we had occasions to discuss the proposals made by the States Reorganisation Commission. We had a marathon debate over that. Then we had another discussion again for a number of days when the States Reorganisation Bill was referred to the Joint Committee. We are having now this discussion for the third time.

So taking into account the time of Parliament that has been given to the consideration of this Bill, we find that hardly any other measure has received as much of attention as this Bill. Not only here, but also in the local legislatures which are directly or indirectly affected by the Bill, discussions have taken place at least twice. After all that, we had the Bill, as it was introduced, considered by the Joint Committee. The labours of the Joint Committee resulted in considerable improvement of the Bill, and the discussion here has, more or less, centred round the Report of the Committee. The points of difference have been indicated in the Minutes of Dissent and have themselves been stressed in the course of the discussion here.

It is regrettable that in spite of all the thought that has been given to the matter and the efforts that have been made to secure the advice and guidance of every shade of opinion, there should be still some doubt about the method that has been followed. It has neither been cavalier, nor has it been unconstitutional. If anything, the democratic process has been overdone. Not only here but also in the Cabinet, we gave considerable thought to this question. I think the Cabinet considered the proposals on about 14 occasions, and there too, the problem of Bombay figured prominently. Those interested in Bombay naturally gave expression to their views and they did so fully and in a manner which indicated their feelings and convictions over that matter. That is what happened in the Cabinet. The Cabinet also appointed a Sub-Committee and that Sub-Committee was occasionally also attended by other members of the Cabinet. So the Sub-Committee had the benefit also of their advice. Ultimately, the decisions taken by the Cabinet from time to time tentatively were placed before the Cabinet in the form of the Bill and the Bill was considered by the Cabinet, I think, more than once; it was approved and adopted.

[Pandit G. B. Pant.]

And, every provision in the Bill was naturally accepted by the Cabinet with a due sense of responsibility collectively and, by every member, separately. That is how this Bill ultimately took shape and came here. In the circumstances, I think, there should be no lurking doubt or suspicion that any attempt has been made to hustle through these matters. The very process that has been followed outside would have stood in the way of any such course being adopted. I regret that the decisions of the Cabinet with regard to certain matters have not appealed and commended themselves to those who took part in the discussions. But, that is a regrettable matter. Still, we feel that in a democratic set-up we have to agree to disagree without rancour and, so far as possible, without leaving any trace of bitterness or anger behind.

I was sorry to find a suggestion made that there was animus against Maharashtra. I would submit that that is not correct and, if I will just relate the facts about this, there can be no doubt, I am convinced, that this feeling will be completely eradicated.

Hon. Members are aware that the States Reorganisation Commission had recommended a bilingual State for Bombay. The State was to consist of the Marathwada districts, the Maharashtra districts of the existing State of Bombay, Bombay itself, Gujarat districts and Saurashtra. It had also recommended that Vidarbha should be a separate independent State not for any limited time but, so far as the Commission was concerned, for an indefinite period. This recommendation of the Commission did not commend itself to our fellow-countrymen in Maharashtra. In fact, they were repelled by it. They condemned it and they would not touch it with a pair of tongs or of bamboos either. They had very strong feelings. They simply hated it. So, in spite of our own views about this proposal, though

we would have liked Bombay to form part of a bigger State, we dropped the idea of giving effect to the recommendation of the Commission in this regard. Hon. Members are aware that it has been our effort to adopt the recommendations of the Commission except where there has been a formal or informal sort of agreement between the States concerned. So, we rejected that recommendation; and, in consultation with our Maharashtrian colleagues, we then suggested that there should be three States, one consisting of the Maharashtrian districts of Bombay and Marathwada and Vidarbha, another Bombay and the third, Gujarat.

Shri S. S. More: May I know whether there was any written communication by these leaders or was all this only oral talk?

Pandit G. B. Pant: There have been communications to some; but there was no formal communication addressed to Government as such. I do not know if Shri More has any doubts about the correctness of the statement that I have made.

Shri S. S. More: Because some of the leaders are challenging this statement.

Pandit G. B. Pant: I do not know; there may be some leaders who were not associated with it. I do not deny that there may be some; but, those with whom we have been closely associated, they seemed to be agreeable and they were parties to it. I do not blame them. We agreed as much as they agreed and we felt that....

Shri C. D. Deshmukh (Kolaba): I think by colleagues, the hon. Minister means the members of the Working Committee of the Congress; by colleagues, he does not mean colleagues of his in Government. This particular decision that he has referred to is the decision of the Working Committee of the Congress.

Pandit G. B. Pant: I was certainly not suggesting in any way that Shri Deshmukh was a party to it. I think that is what he wanted to know.

Shri Gadgil (Poona Central): What was the resolution of the M.P.C.C.?

Pandit G. B. Pant: I am coming to that.

Anyway, this proposal had the merit of bringing about the unification of Vidarbha and the Maharashtra. In the case of Telengana and Andhra, the Commission had recommended that Telengana should remain separate for 5 years and then, by a two-third majority, it may join Andhra. In the case of Vidarbha, there was no such recommendation. But, we felt that it was desirable that Maharashtra should have a unified State, it should have a big State and we thought that it was but proper that we should use our influence to the extent we could with the leaders of Vidarbha in order to persuade them to join the rest of Maharashtra. Vidarbha has quite a big chunk of territory and lakhs of people reside in Vidarbha. If Vidarbha had remained out, Maharashtra would have been somewhat truncated. So, it was our efforts to ensure the unification of Vidarbha and the rest of Maharashtra at the outset. I think that does not indicate any animus. That should, if a charitable view be taken, be regarded as an earnest of our desire to help Maharashtra in the realisation of its aspirations. It was with that object that we took that step and we had the three-States formula. Unfortunately, this three-States formula did not meet with the approval of several people in Maharashtra. And, our own friends who had already been party to it found it difficult to press it and to push it. Shri Deshmukh also did not like it so much so, I think, that he tendered his resignation after the publication of that proposal. So, we found that even that formula did not really meet the

needs of the situation. We had always been anxious to explore all possibilities which would result in the satisfaction of the people of Maharashtra.

So we continued our search and friends were consulted. We were told by them that a Centrally administered Bombay along with Maharashtra, that is, the whole of Maharashtra including Vidarbha, and Gujarat including Saurashtra, would be acceptable. We proceeded on those lines. We had discussed the question not only with the leaders of Maharashtra in the Congress but also with some others who had devoted their lives to the service of the country and are even now working every minute in the midst of peasants and toilers. They all suggested that Central administration would be better.

While this talk was going on and we had almost reached the conclusion that Bombay should be Centrally administered, we were told by Shri Deshmukh that he had been authorised to state that the leaders of Maharashtra would now prefer to have a State for Bombay instead of Bombay being Centrally administered. In the light of what he said, we did not close the question then, but requested him to invite those members to Delhi. We took upon ourselves also to invite the leaders of Vidarbha so that the remaining question about the unification of Vidarbha and Maharashtra might also be satisfactorily settled.

When, however, the leaders of Maharashtra who had given Shri Deshmukh to understand that they would like to have Bombay as a State arrived, they had changed their opinion in the meantime; they thought and they told me that they would like to have a Centrally administered Bombay. The feeling was that Bombay once a State would always be a State, so that the chances of merger would be remote. They

[Pandit G. B. Pant.]

felt that administration from the Centre would make it much more feasible to merge Bombay later in Maharashtra. So, out of regard for those wishes, out of regard for the feelings expressed by them, we agreed to the proposal for Central administration of Bombay.

Shri Deshmukh had talks with them; he was embarrassed because of what they had told him. But after all he could only persuade them and did not succeed in that effort. He had himself at one time rejected the Bombay State formula, but later he felt that it could well be accepted. But in the circumstances, as they were not agreeable, we had to accept the Central administration proposal about Bombay.

Even after we had done so, there were some murmurings here and there that Bombay is going to be Centrally administered, there is no provision in it that the question will be reconsidered later, and that means that Bombay will remain under Central administration for ever and for good, and that, therefore, something should be done to remove this misapprehension. In order to remove such misapprehension, and in consultation with some friends, the Prime Minister made a statement in Bombay. It was but appropriate and natural that the Prime Minister should have done so. I feel that people would have regarded it as a deplorable omission if the head of the State in the executive side, who is leading the country today and who bears the onerous burdens not only in this land but also when he goes outside, having visited Bombay, had refrained from saying words which tended to reassure those whose minds were kept in suspense. He made that statement and I think he did it rightly and properly and in the fitness of things. Any other course would have been in every way open to objection, and it would not have even been regarded as proper. So, he did it and now we have that proposal.

When the question was discussed in the Joint Committee, the objection was again raised that Centrally administered Bombay is all right, the Prime Minister had said that the matter will be reviewed in five years, but what about it? After five years we may review, but there is no mention anywhere about it. So we were asked to introduce in the Report that the problem of Bombay would be subject to review in five years. That again was done to leave no room for any doubt in this regard.

At the very beginning the Prime Minister had said that Bombay formed geographically a part of Maharashtra. Then it was said that Bombay would be Centrally administered. Then it has been said that the decision would be subject to review in five years, and while the wishes of the people of Bombay would be taken into account, there would be no rigid form of plebiscite or anything like that, but the consensus or the general trend of opinion would be taken into account. Above all, the mutual relations, the disturbances that have stood in the way of a calm consideration of the problem having left some scars and these scars having disappeared, the matter would be considered in a way which would lead to the fostering of a spirit of goodwill, fellowship and neighbourly accommodation. It was thus that the final decisions were reached. The Cabinet was continuously in touch with all these, and when the Cabinet had decided almost that Bombay had to be Centrally administered, that decision was postponed in a way out of regard for certain suggestions that were then made. When those intervening proposals collapsed, naturally the only course left was to adopt the decision that had been virtually already reached. That is what happened.

I think in these circumstances there would be hardly any ground for feeling that there has been any

animus against Maharashtra. It is a matter of pain to us that we have not yet been able to give complete satisfaction to every Maharashtrian. It is equally painful to us that we should have to part with a great financial expert and a man of culture Shri Deshmukh. But we have done the utmost that we could. To say that we have been actuated by animus is, I feel, very unkind, if not harsh, and to some extent even untrue. So, that idea has to be dropped.

Is there anything so monstrous about this proposal for Bombay being Centrally administered for a limited period? Well, Mr. Deshmukh himself felt, and he has suggested it, that the best solution for Bombay would be a bigger bilingual State; with his strong view in the matter that the hinterland of Bombay should go with Bombay and also the feeling that Bombay should not be treated in a manner different than Madras or Calcutta, the exigencies and the inexorable demands of the situation have driven him to the conclusion that, considering the unique position of Bombay, Bombay should not be merged in a unilingual State, if any other solution of having a bigger bilingual State is feasible and possible in the circumstances. If he felt that this was a problem which called for further consideration, regardless of any other unsavoury development that might have taken place in Bombay in recent months, I do not think our judgment can be taken to task or considered to be blameworthy on that account.

If, in spite of the fact that there is the hinterland, Shri Deshmukh should have thought that Bombay could be a separate State and, as such, separate from the hinterland the fact of its being centrally administered does not prejudice the hinterland any more, because the Centre is interested in Bombay, it is interested in the hinterland, it is interested in the welfare of India which is inextricably bound up with the progress and prosperity of Bombay and it cannot possibly be a party to any thing that

would lead to the deterioration of Bombay. In the circumstances, I do not know why he should have thought that the Central administration is altogether condemnable.

He went even further and he has said that this provision, that after five years it should be reviewed, makes the situation worse. Well, that is beyond my comprehension. Because, if the provision were there that it is to continue to be centrally administered without any provision as to its being reviewable within a reasonable period, then the opportunity of having the decision reconsidered and, perhaps, of getting Bombay merged either in the bigger bilingual or possibly in the Maharashtra State would have been somewhat more remote. So, whatever has been done, has been done with the best of intentions and I think the charge of animus will now be considered, at least by all dispassionate persons, as having been wiped out.

There has been, in this connection, some unnecessary controversy as to what the Cabinet did and what the Cabinet did not. The Cabinet did everything that would enable it to reach an agreed decision and the Cabinet said so. It naturally tried to have the benefit of the advice of the Members and it reached final decisions after having explored every possibility. All previous stages were formulated and the final stage was when the draft of the Bill was considered. But even before that, there had been as I said, fourteen occasions perhaps on which the proposals relating to reorganisation were considered. Not only the question of Bombay being centrally administered or being part of a State was considered but also the border disputes relating to Belgaum, Supa, Hali, etc. were discussed, if I am right, in the presence of Shri Deshmukh. He wanted a uniform principle to be applied to all and that was but right. Decisions were taken in regard to that uniform principle which had been laid down by the SRC. It was said that the

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Cabinet was sometimes disregarded and ignored. A reference was made to certain replies given by the Prime Minister when Tamil Nad was separated from Andhra or Andhra was separated from Tamil Nad. The decision had been taken, perhaps in 1949, by the Cabinet. The principle had been accepted before the question was put. On the basis of the decision previously taken, the Prime Minister gave a reply and after having given that reply, he made a detailed announcement the next day in the terms which had been approved by the Cabinet itself. I do not see what more he could have done or what any other essentially predominantly democratic body could have attempted. So, any doubt in this regard must now be held as having dispelled.

In the course of the discussion, certain remarks were made by Shri Deshmukh. I regret that some of the observations made by him will, instead of helping the cause he has in his heart, tend to retard the process. What we want in Bombay is the emotional integration of the people living in Bombay and for that we have to apply the healing process and not to do or to say words unwarily, much less in a calculated and deliberate manner, which would lead to further alienation of the different communities from each other. I am afraid that the speech that he made might well be pressed into service by those who do not want good relations to be restored between the different communities in Bombay. He does not seem to have much regard for the Congress leaders of Bombay or even for the Ministers there. He said that so far as the masses go, there was enough goodwill among them but the politicians at the top were creating all the trouble. I wonder to which class he would himself belong if his speech were read and the test that he prescribed were to be applied to it.

Sir, in the course of the speech that Shri Deshmukh made, he referred to

certain remarks that I had occasion to make earlier. He said that I characterised the Maharashtrian community as unsagacious. I denied that I had done so but still he was not satisfied. In the circumstances, I crave the permission of the House just to read out what I then said: I said:

"So far as Bombay is concerned, I think this House devoted the major portion of its time to the discussion of problems connected with Bombay. It is but natural, Bombay holds a place of pride in our country. It is worthy of all the attention that can be bestowed on this great city, and the people who are concerned with it are also people to whom every citizen of India has reason to be grateful. Maharashtra gave us Lokmanya Tilak, Gopal Krishna Gokhale and several other leaders who not only in the present but in the past led our country from step to step to this goal of independence. Gujarat will ever remain enshrined not only in the annals of our land but those of the world for having produced a Gandhi. So far as Gujarat and Maharashtra are concerned, we would have to do all that we can to see that a solution that is acceptable to all is devised and evolved. We are determined to do that and we are determined to succeed in that. And if we fail, it will not be the failure of Gujaratis or of Maharashtrians, but of us all, because we must be able to serve them, to assure them that what we wish is the greatness of this country, to which they can contribute more than anybody else. To that end, we will do all we can. We will labour hard. The Gujaratis and the Maharashtrians complement and supplement each others' qualities. One has more of valour and, perhaps, the other more of discretion. But all have to go

together. One may serve as an engine and the other as a brake. But this is how the train will march on and march faster and faster as it goes on. So we have to find a solution, and we shall find it."

I ask the House if there is anything unfriendly in this that could give any cause for umbrage or offence to any Maharashtrian whether here in the House or outside. I have nothing but the greatest reverence and respect for the great leaders that Maharashtra has produced and, even today it would be a matter of immense gratification to me if I could, in my own humble way, be of any little insignificant service to that community.

He said that it is possible that there may be more of valour in one and more of sagacity in another. But I did not use the word 'sagacity'. I used the word 'discretion' and I myself said that one has more of valour and the other more of discretion, but both qualities are shared by both; in one section there may be more of one and in the other more of the other. What can be the objection to this, I fail to understand. I should say that, if any other man had used that expression, I would have said that he had been guilty of deliberate distortion.

But Shri Deshmukh was not satisfied with this. He went further and he reminded me of my connection with Maharashtra from where my ancestors migrated nearly 250 years ago. I am grateful to him that he has told this House there is some little strain of the Maharashtrian blood in me too. So they should not suspect. I am one of them and he has reminded them....

Shri Gadgil: Be with us.

Pandit G. B. Pant:....of the ancestral tie. I am with you and I convert you to the right.

Shri Gadgil: I await.

Pandit G. B. Pant: Well, in the circumstances, I am really thankful to him, for I have myself refrained

from making mention of this fact as I thought that it would look as though I am making use of a sacred and precious heritage which should be preserved in all its sacredness. But as he has announced this fact I hope I will not be regarded as a man having contacts only with one State but as one who has every ancient bonds binding him with Maharashtra.

Sir, not only was this that Shri Deshmukh said; there were some other statements which showed the angle from which he had examined this entire problem. He said that Bombay was not made a State but it was centrally administered so that its surplus may be taken up by others. He knows as a financier that the central administration will be in the interest of the country. The Finance Commission will be sitting shortly. So far as the current budget is concerned allotments have already been made. Whatever share, or the whole of it if that be the demand of equity, was given to Maharashtra will be allotted, I hope, by the Finance Commission, to Maharashtra, because all dispositions that have been made so far will be reviewed by the Finance Commission. So there is no design behind it and, if there is any, it is only one that can be helpful to Maharashtra and not come in the way of its advancement.

Then he further made another statement. He said that the Industrial Finance Corporation of Bombay had not been transferred to Maharashtra but it had been retained in the Bombay, centrally administered area. Well, I think he either slipped over the facts or he did not appreciate their significance. This Industrial Finance Corporation has advanced loans mostly to people and concerns and firms working in Bombay. So when the matter was considered in the Joint Committee, it was felt—and the Members from Maharashtra particularly appreciated this difficulty—that all these loans will have to be realised in Bombay.

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Bombay not being a part of Maharashtra, if this Industrial Finance Corporation was now to be transferred to Maharashtra State, it would have dead stones on its neck from the very start. It won't be able to realise its debts while its liability would be there for the loans and deposits that had been made through and in favour of the Industrial Finance Corporation. So, in order to safeguard the interests of Maharashtra, in order to see that it was not burdened with these liabilities, which it would be difficult for it to collect, it was considered equitable that the Industrial Finance Corporation of Bombay should remain in Bombay. And, along with that, it was decided that whatever contribution had been made by the Bombay State today towards the funds of this Industrial Finance Corporation, the share of those funds, the capital investment that was allotable to Maharashtra would be given to Maharashtra in cash. I do not see how one could be more generous to Maharashtra so far as this Industrial Finance Corporation is concerned. How could there be any objection to it? All these things indicate that matters were not viewed from the right but from an acute angle! I am not at all surprised. Experts often examine things very closely, but they are greatly embarrassed if they get off the rails. The engine carries big loads so long as it moves on the rails. Once it gets off the rails it gets upset and the whole of the train goes down the khud. So I am not surprised. Such things do happen at times. So, I am sorry that there should be such an approach towards problems of such great moment on the part of great and decent men. I will say no more about Bombay, except this. Let us all apply ourselves in a constructive way, with all humility of which we are capable, in order to restore goodwill and fellowship among the citizens of Bombay. Bombay is great and its greatness has to be preserved.

I have never said a word against Bombay going to Maharashtra. I have taken a long time in this House in expressing my views, but not a word have I uttered, not an argument have I advanced against Bombay's going to Maharashtra. I have always been anxious to bring about an arrangement that would satisfy all sections. But wherever Bombay goes, let Bombay remain a precious asset. Let not the vitality of Bombay be sapped. Whether Bombay remains a city State or whether Bombay is Centrally administered or whether Bombay is merged in Maharashtra, none can have the benefit unless Bombay continues to be as great and still becomes greater than it is today. Let us all bend our energies towards that. Let us all think that in India, Maharashtra and every other State is after all an integral part of India and let every man, whether in Punjab or in any other place, remember that if Bombay is healthy, strong, prosperous, goes to Maharashtra and continues to progress and to advance further, it will be for the benefit and advantage of India. So, let us do all that is necessary.

Some doubts and fears were expressed that people may be turned out of Bombay; that insidious methods may be adopted towards that end. Well, I think it will be the duty of the Centre to see that no foul play is tolerated and that nothing is allowed to be done in that way, that everyone has ample opportunity, necessary security and all the safeguards that are needed to enable one to have a full, free and happy life in Bombay. So, let there be no apprehensions. Let us not be deterred by imaginary phantoms. The future has no doubt its problems but we can solve them only if we face them boldly today. It is not by hiding our head under the bush and indulging in such speculative dreams—these can only depress us—that we can proceed towards the big ends which our country has to achieve.

So, I submit, let us not work on imaginary fears and apprehensions. I wonder if anything more in this regard has to be said, after what the Prime Minister had authoritatively stated yesterday.

There had been references to a few other matters in the course of this discussion. Some Members also referred to Punjab. My friend Shri N. C. Chatterjee is not here. He has found fault with the regional formula. If my impression is right, he was once for the federation of two sub-States in the Punjab. I would enquire from him as to which of the two was really in the interests of preservation of the integrity and unity of the Punjab and whether we do or do not wish that all people in this country should live in a spirit of comradeship and that every citizen should have sufficient opportunity for constructive work, and that no man should feel handicapped on account of any majority roundabout.

Punjab has great traditions. The people living in Punjab are inheritors of those traditions and they should readily have accepted, all of them, the regional formula. It provides that there will be one Punjab, one legislature, one Cabinet, one High Court and one Public Service Commission and only two regions which will function not on any communal but on a regional basis. Why then should there be any quarrel about it? Do we not want every citizen to have full scope for the blossoming of his own genius? Will the country benefit if any one is routed and suppressed? So, let us take a view of things that will redound to our benefit and to the credit of our country. Petty squabbles cannot raise any citizen or any State, and it is a matter of pain, sorrow, to us that controversies have centred around such—if I may venture to use the expression—a fine scheme which has been evolved for the Punjab. It would have healed the wounds; it would have cured the unhealthy elements in the body politic and it would have restored that

cohesion and solidarity without which no State can advance. Better late than later, better early than too late. So, I hope that even now, the people of the Punjab will accept this scheme and join hands in working together for the uplift of the people of the Punjab.

Our revered leader, Acharya Kripalani, spoke with his usual earnestness. He is one of the foremost patriots in our country. He felt that in the interests of smooth progress, and with the faith that he has in the healing power of time, it would be better to suspend further progress of this Bill or to keep these proposals in abeyance. Well, I have great regard for his opinion and for his disinterested approach towards all problems. But it seems to me to be the counsel of despatch.

5 P.M.

I think as I stated at the outset, that we have already solved most of the problems and I think the little that is still outstanding will also be resolved in a satisfactory way. But, to leave a festering sore is not in the interest of all of us. Once we start, we must reach the goal; to leave it half way is not the manly way of handling things. It is not even the prudent way, because ultimately it costs more than facing the difficulties today. If we suspend the further consideration of this Bill, then the Democles' sword will be hanging over the fate not of any particular State, but of every State and of everyone of us. So, I feel that unless this House—all sections, of course—resolves that this should be done, nothing else can possibly be done, because we advance in matters like this only with the co-operation and goodwill of all sections. Unless all feel that we should adopt such a course, I would find it difficult to appreciate the force of the remarks to the extent as to how there will be greater good if we postpone things, than we can achieve if we continue and even accelerate it. But, if all Members of this House feel otherwise, we are just in their hands.

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I have stated what I feel and what I think; and I can only hope that many will agree. Why should we not be able to resolve our differences? Even if we cannot, why should we not reconcile ourselves to decisions that have been taken after prolonged discussions, after the most careful consideration and after consultation with all possible groups, interests and opinions in the country? So, I hope that all will now enter this task in a constructive spirit with a view to get over the remaining difficulties and so ensure the common objective which has, after all, influenced us in going in for this reorganisation of States.

Sir, a suggestion was also made with regard to the establishment of a boundary commission. I must say that I am not enamoured of the idea. We have zonal councils now and the scope of the zonal councils has been enlarged; not only the States within the zone but also other States can meet together and discuss problems of common interest. There are two things which have been specifically mentioned for the consideration of the zonal councils—boundary disputes and safeguards for linguistic minorities. So, I should like to give a little quiet, a little sense of comfort, relief and rest to the country. To have this sort of wrangling continuously does not seem to me to be in the interest of the tranquillity that we need or the emotional integration which we all desire. So, let us hope that when the new States are formed, the boundary disputes will be settled by them. I appealed to my friends in the Joint Committee belonging to different States to meet together and to settle their problems. When that did not result in any concrete thing being done, then I suggested that they might meet together and appoint common arbitrators. But, even then we did not succeed. In the circumstances, I did not like to continue this process....

Dr. Lanksa Sundaram: The question of an arbitrator was never brought up before the Joint Committee."

Pandit G. B. Pant: I appealed to the Members perhaps informally.

Shri S. S. More: To Congress Members.

Pandit G. B. Pant: Yes; you must be right. I might have done it informally.

I would even now appeal to the Members belonging to different States in Parliament to meet together and to settle the disputes and the differences. After all, as the Prime Minister has reminded us, we are all here as representatives of India though the doors through which we have entered this magnificent hall may be spread all over the country. So, let us apply our minds in that spirit; and there is no reason why we should not settle these petty differences among ourselves. But, left to myself, would not like to continue this period of friction, wrangling, and in a way, fight against each other, to be prolonged. Whether the issues are big or small, if the tournament continues, then the spirit that we need will not be achieved or maintained. It is because of that that I am submitting this for the consideration of the House.

Mr. Frank Anthony here and in the Joint Committee drew the attention of the Members to the need for providing safeguards for linguistic minorities. We have throughout been of the view that adequate safeguards will be provided and that every citizen, whatever be his language, should feel that he has ample and unrestricted scope for growth and development. So, there is no difference between him and us. Dr. Lanksa Sundaram has suggested in his minute of dissent that it will be desirable to have an officer like the Commissioner of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for looking after the interests of the linguistic minorities and also that the report should be placed on the Table of the House. Well, these suggestions are worthy of consideration and I hope the House will accept them.

Shri Beevaraghassamy (Perambalur): Why the Madras State is not named as "Tamil Nad" according to the wishes of Tamilians?

Pandit G. B. Pant: You will have ample time to put that question later.

I have dealt with some of the salient points that were raised in the course of the debate. I have already perhaps exceeded the time allotted to me. I can only appeal to the hon. Members of this House to view this problem with that large-heartedness which alone can raise our country to a status higher than the one which it has already achieved. This morning, we had the privilege of listening to the account of his travels in foreign countries that the Prime Minister gave us. I felt proud and I was elated for a moment. Let us then remember how high he has lifted our country and ourselves; and, let us also remember that if we have to maintain those standards, then we have to be guided not by petty considerations, but by something big befitting our great heritage, the great traditions that we have inherited and the great ancestors from whom we claim our descent.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the reorganisation of the States of India and for matters connected therewith, as reported by the Joint Committee, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 15

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the States Reorganisation Bill. First of all, clauses 2 to 15 of the Bill be taken up for which 12 hours have been allotted.

Hon. Members who wish to move their amendments to this group of clauses consisting of clauses 2 to 15 may hand over the numbers of their amendments, specifying the clauses to which they relate, to the Secretary at the Table within 15 minutes.

Shri A. K. Gopalan (Cannanore): Just now it has been said that even now there is time to settle as regards border disputes, and that Members may discuss about them and try to see whether some understanding can be reached. If these clauses are now taken up, there will be no opportunity for the Members to come to agreement.

Pandit G. B. Pant: If any settlement is reached with regard to any matter, we can amend the clause later with the permission of the Speaker. But, the proceedings need not be held up.

Shri S. S. More: I have not been able to understand the Chair's direction. Have we to give the numbers of our amendments regarding clause 2 to 15?

Mr. Speaker: Yes; both inclusive.

Shri Gadilingana Gowd (Kurnool): On a point of clarification, the hon. Home Minister said that the representatives of the States which have border disputes can sit together and settle. What about the views of the States concerned?

Mr. Speaker: The views of the States are already before the Government. If the hon. Members have any doubts, they may clear them up later on with the hon. Minister.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: May I draw your attention, Sir, and the attention of the House to one point? Though the time allocation is for the group of clauses, I am sure it is your intention and the intention of the House to take up each clause by itself and dispose of it. Otherwise, there will be interminable wrangles. Clause 3 relates to Andhra and nothing else.

Mr. Speaker: What I would say is, in accordance with previous practice, the clauses have been put together in groups so that they may all be discussed together. I shall put to the House the amendments

[Mr. Speaker]

relating to any particular clause separately and each clause separately. That is assured. I am not going to put all the clauses together to the vote of the House. So far as discussion is concerned, an hon. Member will have only one opportunity to speak. Whatever he wants to say, he may say, with respect to all or any of the clauses or amendments.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: With the greatest respect to your ruling, Sir, I still wish to draw your attention and the attention of the House to one fact. Each State is sought to be laid out in terms of the clauses here. It is better—I am submitting for your consideration or reconsideration—that each State is taken separately as regards the boundaries go and things of that kind, so that the discussion can be directed to a point.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members will kindly see that all Members are not interested in each State. Am I to ask those hon. Members who come from Andhra to get up?

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: No, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: What shall I do? The other Members will not have any interest. If I have to take up one clause, dispose of it and then take up the next clause, why should we group them? I need not group clauses 2 to 15 at all. Not that I am standing by any grouping. If that is the desire of the House, I will not group the clauses. I understand, except with respect to one or two items here and there—they are not many—there is larger agreement than disagreement upon these matters. With respect to Bombay, I do not know what more is to be said by the one side or the other. The House will consider the amendments.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: There are amendments.

Mr. Speaker: Let them consider every one of the amendments. Hon. members will have one opportunity to speak. Incidentally they may

emphasise certain things and generally refer to some other questions. This is the course that we have been following all along. This course may be usefully adopted. Of course, if an hon. Member who is making a good point wants some more time, I do not think he will be prevented merely because all the clauses are clubbed. Each clause and each amendment will be put separately normally, unless it is the desire of the House with respect to any particular clause that a group of amendments may be put together.

Shri Tulsidas (Mehsana West): May I submit, with regard to this allocation of time for the groups of different clauses, it was only received this morning. Certain amendments were sent today. They may be coming up tomorrow. Can we move them?

Mr. Speaker: We have allotted 12 hours. Naturally even if we sit all the six hours each day, they will go upto tomorrow also. At any rate, if the amendments are tabled sufficiently early, they can be taken notice of by the House.

Shri R. D. Misra: I want to speak on a point of law before taking up the clauses.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I am not able to follow. Point of law?

Shri R. D. Misra: Law. I want to speak about.....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The hon. Member, evidently, is new to the procedure. A point of law is not necessarily a point of order. I will not allow any point of law merely to obstruct the proceedings in this House. If he wants to speak, he will have time.

Shri R. D. Misra: I will speak on my amendments and I shall speak on the points of law.

Mr. Speaker: Let him speak on his amendments and the clauses, oppose or support the amendments. I will not allow him to speak now.

Shri Raghavachari: I wish to clearly understand what the Home Minister meant when he said that no clause need be held up and if agreements are reached, they may be subsequently considered. There was one statement like that. I wish to know what is meant by that.

Mr. Speaker: As I understood it, if from today negotiations start, and by the time the clauses are put to vote, there is something tangible which is likely to ensure out of them we can say, so far as this clause is concerned, it may stand over till tomorrow or the voting will stand over till some other day. That is how I understand it.

Shri Raghavachari: What he said was, no clause need be held over and if agreements are reached; it may be reopened.

Mr. Speaker: This is what I have said. Once it is disposed of, it cannot be reopened. That is how it ought to be understood.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: This group of clauses is, to my mind, the most important part of the Bill.

Mr. Speaker: Let me also fix the time. We have fixed 12 hours for all the clauses. An hon. Member will take not more than 15 or 20 minutes.

Some Hon. Members: Fifteen minutes.

Mr. Speaker: Yes; according to the length of the debate.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: I was saying that this group of clauses under discussion is perhaps the most important group of all the clauses of the Bill as it has emerged from the Joint Committee. Leaving aside clause 2, which only deals with definitions, the entire group of clauses now under discussion relates to Part II, namely, territorial changes and formation of new States, with the result that I consider that today as this debate on

this group of clauses continues and is disposed of, as far as this House is concerned the redrawing of the administrative map of India on a predominantly linguistic basis will have been completed.

I have listened with great interest to the impassioned speech made by the hon. Home Minister. I regret to say I was not happy when he announced, not for the first time I am sure because he has said so repeatedly in the Joint Committee, that he is not for a statutory boundary commission. I do not wish to labour the point because this point has been discussed times out of number in the Joint Committee. I made reference to it in my Minute of Dissent. I have also drawn attention to it generally a few days ago when I spoke on the first reading of this Bill.

You, Sir, in your ruling just now said that all these clauses may be taken together, that Members might discuss them together and only one opportunity is given. I have no difficulty on that point. The point at issue is that this part, i.e., Part II of the Bill deals with the boundaries of the new States, and I regret to say that not all of us are satisfied that the boundaries as have been mentioned in the Bill as it has emerged from the Joint Committee will be acceptable to every one of us. In fact, I would like, with your permission, to move amendment 217 as a token amendment with reference to Bellary. I repeat the word "token". I hope the House will appreciate that I mean it sincerely when I say it is a token amendment, because we from Andhra could have given 200 amendments if not more to deal with the boundaries which are going to be brought into existence as a result of the formation of Andhra Pradesh as embodied in this Bill. I have said so before in the Joint Committee and also on a previous occasion here in this House that unless and until you dispose of these boundary problems, the process of States reorganisation cannot by any stretch of the imagination even be considered complete.

[Dr. Lanka Sundaram]

A little while ago, Mr. Speaker, when you were in the Chamber, when the hon. Deputy-Speaker was here, I brought to the attention of the House, a news item hung up in the Central Hall regarding arbitration. It was stated that the Cabinet may consider this proposal very soon. The Vice President of India will be proposed as the arbitrator for disposal of the border disputes between Maharashtra and Gujrat, Maharashtra and Karnataka, and Karnataka and Kerala. I posed the question, and I hoped the hon. Home Minister would have thought it fit to clear my doubts and the doubts of several Members in this House: Why these three or four sets of border disputes alone are taken up for arbitration purposes? What about the rest of the country? Where will people in other parts of the country go to? I would very sincerely request the Home Minister to enlighten us at least when he replies to the debate on this group of clauses.

Shri Raghavachari: Are they taken at all?

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: Are they taken at all? That is my first question.

Pandit G. B. Pant: You need not attach any importance to it.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: I wish you had said so. I am prepared to accept arbitration from any individual of eminence, but for the country as a whole. You cannot deal with this problem of boundary disputes....

Pandit G. B. Pant: You better forget it.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: Thank you.

All the same I come back to the starting point because I will not have an opportunity again to request the Home Minister, for this will be the last time, to reconsider his views

and make sure of the point that States reorganisation without the solution of the boundary disputes, and more so without making a provision statutorily for the solution of boundary disputes, will not solve the problem of the India of tomorrow.

The Home Minister, a few minutes ago, referred to the possibility of agreed amendments being moved. The Home Minister will concede the point that even in the Joint Committee it is I who on a number of occasions asked for adjournment of the discussion so that the amendments may be grouped together. Here I am prepared to make two statements about amendments which after group discussions among the Members of the Joint Committee could not be incorporated in the Bill.

First about Servancha in Madhya Pradesh. We had a group discussion in the Joint Committee and I am prepared to give the names of some of the Members present: Shri Deogirkar, Shri R. M. Deshmukh, Dr. Khedkar, myself, Shri Dhage, Dr. Jaisoorya and so many others. We could not find a formula available for incorporation into the text of the Bill all because the Government's consent was also sought to be taken and the Government's consent was not available. That was one of my difficulties in the Joint Committee. I put it before the House and particularly draw the attention of the Home Minister as to the implication of his suggestion that combined or unanimous amendments may be brought together by agreement among Members of the House. None of us in this House is authorised to negotiate and sign a deed, so to speak, as regards a border dispute in a particular part of the country. In all certainty we represent the whole of India as the Prime Minister said. I share that view, but we have no contractual rights, so to speak, to be able to do it. In any case, our Governments are very much in the picture.

The other question, a question which I brought up in the Joint Committee, a question which I am ventilating here not for gaining a small point for Andhra but to show the difficulties, is this. There was complete and unanimous agreement among the Members from Andhra and Karnataka in the Joint Committee—I am sure my statement will not be disputed by anybody who happened to be on the Joint Committee from both the areas—regarding Rajulabanda in Raichur District, a small project in an area which has got to come to Andhra in exchange for certain other things. Straightaway the letter of the Chief Minister of Mysore was brought in, and the letter of the Chief Minister of Hyderabad was brought in. There were differences between the Chief Ministers, with the result that the so-called agreement among the Members in the Joint Committee as regards the disposal of the particular dispute had to be dropped.

Shri Raghavachari: Why did you agree?

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: I have got the amendments here, and I have moved one as a token amendment.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava (Gurgaon): Why was it dropped?

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: All because the Governments' agreement was made a condition precedent for incorporation in the Bill. That was my difficulty with the hon. Home Minister and the Chairman of the Joint Committee, and I am not saying that in any passion or rancour. I say procedurally it is absolutely necessary for this House to dispose of amendments on their merits, and the House cannot be fettered by the two conditions laid down by the Home Minister, namely that there must be complete unanimity of agreement among the parties concerned in regard to the dispute, and secondly there must be the concurrent agreement between the Governments of the areas concerned which are parties to the dispute. I still hope that as this debate continues and the clause by clause discus-

sion goes forward something can be done and will be done to ensure that this sovereign Parliament is not fettered in its right and obligation to dispose of amendments as they are brought forward. And here I make an appeal that the party in power should not issue a whip, but leave it to the free vote of the House as to what should be done in regard to the fixation of the boundaries of the various States which are involved in Part II of this Bill.

Speaking of Andhra in particular, I would like to say in brief that our boundaries have not been properly fixed for the future Andhra Pradesh State. We have got boundary disputes with Orissa and Orissa has got boundary disputes with Andhra on the same token. We have got boundary disputes with Madhya Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh naturally will throw in its caveat as far as Andhra goes. We have disputes with Madras State and Madras has got certain claims on Andhra. And again, Andhra and Karnataka have got difficulties, worse difficulties. That is why I put in, as I said, my amendment 217 with reference to Bellary as a token amendment, because I know I would not be able to bring all the amendments regarding the disputes between Andhra and the rest of the country.

Finally, only yesterday I received a number of representations from certain areas of Marathwada which are now sought to be given to the future Maharashtra State. The rights and wrongs of this dispute have got to be disposed of at a competent level on the basis of an honourable and enduring settlement for all time, on the basis of suasion on the basis of discussion, on the basis of agreement, but merely to come and say here "You come to an agreement over it. I will put it in the text" will not solve the problem not only for Andhra but for every other part of the country also. I know, the case of Kasargod is one example. Belgaum is another example. Abu is a third example. I can go on multiplying examples all over the country. Since

[Dr. Lanka Sundaram]

I happened to be for four years the president of the Linguistic States Conference. I have been fairly familiar with some of these border disputes. Each one has to be looked into. Each one has got to be solved before this Bill is allowed to go on the statute book. Otherwise, I claim, and I repeat for the last time, because I know I may not have a further opportunity of saying this and putting forward this argument, that this Bill will become incomplete, and will leave a number of unsolved problems, which will continue to assume vitriolic positions, even if the President gives his assent to this Bill as it emerges from this House and the other House. In other words, now, for the first time, in five thousand years of our unrecorded and recorded history, when we are attempting what we might call the task of reorganisation of India on a predominantly linguistic basis, let us not fail to make provision for this. Without fettering the discretion of the Government of today or tomorrow, without in any way complicating the procedure, I made a request to the Chairman of the Joint Committee, and I repeat that request here, to make one single provision available in the Constitution, for the automatic ceasing of these border disputes and border problems by the appointment of a boundary Commission. I have argued that point in the Joint Committee, I have argued it in my minute of dissent, and I would like to repeat it here for the last time. Articles 3 and 4 are there for the *ad hoc* appointment of boundary commissions. There is also another special provision in the Constitution for the President to appoint an *ad hoc* enquiry committee, so to speak.

But as I ventured to say on the last occasion, I would repeat it to the hon. Members of this House that for three years, the Andhra and Madras Governments, belonging to the same Congress Party sat together, to solve the problems of border disputes between the two States, and even today,

they have no decision. They could not arrive at a decision, and both of them have demanded the appointment of a boundary commission. Since I spoke last, the Mysore Government also have demanded, officially, so to speak, for the appointment of a boundary commission. I am aware of similar demands from other parts of the country also. So, if we make a provision for that here, we will be removing this question once and for all from the ambit of the politicians, so to speak, and lift it to a higher plane, and make a procedure available whereby judicial decisions on a statutory basis would become available to the people of every part of the country which is involved in these boundary disputes.

I hope that this last appeal will not go in vain. I am sure the Home Minister, who is known for his attitude of sweet reasonableness and quick comprehension of points made, will not possibly neglect to concede this demand, which I am sure, everyone of us in this House, irrespective of party affiliations, is supporting. Here, I would like to say that there are any number of amendments tabled by the Congress Members on the Joint Committee on this point. Even here, we find that eighteen to nineteen lists of amendments have been circulated, which clearly show that all of us are agreed in principle on this point. I hope that even at this late stage, the Home Minister would not reject out of hand a demand, which, I am convinced, has the unanimous support of almost every Member of this House, so that when the problem of reorganisation of States is disposed of once and for all, there may not be festering sores left, relating to boundary disputes.

Having said this, I would like to briefly touch one or two other points relating to the other clauses in Part II of the Bill. On the question of Bombay, I have not spoken so far either in the Joint Committee or here. I happened to be, in 1952, the person, who, as president of the Linguistic States

Conference, developed this theory of city-States for multilingual States. Today, with the passage of time, and after the speeches made in this House during the last few days, stage has come when the present passions must be exhausted before the question of the city of Bombay is disposed of one way or the other. I am entirely in agreement with the Prime Minister and the Home Minister on this point. I am saying it here for the first time in this long controversy on the future of the Bombay city, because I feel that once the healing balm is applied, there will be a certain positive solution, which will be capable of satisfying the honour and self respect of Maharashtrians, the interests of Bombay city, and more so, the well-being of this country.

Part II of this Bill, and particularly, clause 23 of the Bill as it has emerged from the Joint Committee deals with.....

Mr. Speaker: We are not dealing with Part II.

Shri A. M. Thomas (Ernakulam): We are dealing only with clause up to clause 15.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: We are dealing with clause up to those relating to the zonal councils.

Mr. Speaker: But the hon. Member was referring to the zonal councils.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: I am dealing with the clauses that come before that.

Until and unless these boundary problems are properly mapped out in this debate, and properly sought to be disposed of through a boundary commission, I regret to say that the problem of the reorganisation of States on a predominantly linguistic basis will not have been solved.

One final word, and I have done. I would like to pay a tribute to the Home Minister personally on this point. There was a time when the name of the Andhra State was sought to be substituted by the name of

Hyderabad. There was a time on the 20th of February this year, when a sort of agreement was sought to be reached by Congress leaders from Andhra and Telangana to name Andhra as Hyderabad. The House would recall that the day after the supposed agreement, I stood here and said that let not Government deny the Andhras their birth-right to be called Andhras. I am here to say that but for the personal intervention of the Home Minister, you, Sir, if you would permit me to say so with respect, would have been called a Hyderabadi, and I am glad that such a disaster has been averted. This Bill as it has emerged from the Joint Committee does not give an Andhra the imprimatur of a Hyderabadi, nor for that matter the imprimatur of an Andhra-Telangana. I am once again free to confess that I was very happy that the Home Minister stood four square to all the pressure which was brought to bear upon him and averted this disaster.

Shri Raghavachari rose—

Mr. Speaker: May I make one suggestion to the House? Hon. Members who have not taken part, for want of time, in the general discussion may kindly pass on chits, indicating the States with respect to which they would like to speak, at the Table. The office will tabulate the whole thing and then give it to me, and I shall try to accommodate them and give them opportunities.

Shri S. S. More: I believe all the amendments regarding which chits have been forwarded will be taken to have been moved?

Mr. Speaker: Yes. I shall get them tabulated and then circulate them to hon. Members in the Bulletin, or I shall announce them tomorrow.

Shri Raghavachari: I wish to speak on amendments Nos....

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members will try to give opportunities to those who have not taken so far.

Shri Raghavachari: But I did not say a word about the details of these amendments in the ten minutes that I had. I shall confine myself only to the details of the amendments.

I intend moving amendments Nos. 66, 70, 85 and 217. Amendments Nos. 217 and 66 are alternate amendments to clause 3. Amendment No. 70 is to clause 7 and amendment No. 85 is to clause 14.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: I have already sought permission to move amendment No. 217.

Shri Raghavachari: In that case I am supporting it.

Mr. Speaker: What is the point in all these amendments? What are they intended for?

Shri Raghavachari: I shall read them out.

Mr. Speaker: They need not be read out, but the hon. Member may give their substance.

Shri Raghavachari: The substance of amendment No. 66 is that the three *firkas* of Bellary, Rupanagudi and Moka be taken out of the Mysore State and added on to Andhra. Amendment No. 217 seeks in the alternative to provide for the transfer of three and odd taluks when Tungabhadra is from Mysore to the Andhra Pradesh. In amendment No. 70, I am seeking to exclude the territories referred to in the previous amendment from the Mysore State.

Mr. Speaker: It is consequential.

Shri Raghavachari: By amendment No. 85, I seek to add these territories within the Andhra Pradesh territories mentioned in Part A of the First Schedule to the Constitution, contemplated in clause 14.

Before I go on to say something in detail about these amendments, I would like to submit one thing, and that is in regard to the way in which this matter appears to have been approached in the Joint Committee. Generally, we have been prohibited from referring to the procedure followed in the Joint Committee. In so

far as Dr. Lanka Sundaram has referred to it and even the Home Minister has referred to it, I want to make my humble submission about that matter. The procedure that they adopted in the Joint Committee was that people belonging to the separate adjoining States might come together and agree. But in fact, the Members of the Joint Committee were not chosen on behalf of the States at all. It may be that there were more people from one State and no people or less people from another State. How could these people come together and have any agreement?

Shri Gadgil: They were chosen on party lines.

Shri Raghavachari: They have not adopted any special procedure in selecting the Members of the Committee. The usual practice is that parties are asked to send a few names, and often the names are of those who were not on other Committees. Therefore, the attempt made in the Joint Committee that these people may come together and then decide this matter is not likely to be effective. Naturally it resulted in no particular decision.

However, Dr. Lanka Sundaram was just now mentioning that when these people came together agreed even unanimously, some letter from the State Government came in the way and the agreement had to be withdrawn. Then I asked Dr. Lanka Sundaram, "Why did you agree?". He said, "All that I could do was to have appended a Minute of Dissent, which I have done". Of course, naturally it goes on like that. Even now the Home Minister was kind enough to make another offer, that all Members of this House belonging to a particular State and the neighbouring States might agree about the boundaries. That is an offer he has very kindly made. I would welcome it and I would thank him for it. But even there there is this difficulty, that unless he offers some more assistance and details, we cannot go into it. We have not

got all the details of population village-wise or firka-wise. I think most of the Members are inclined not to have a taluk or a district as unit but contiguity and some percentage of the language of the adjoining areas. On this basis, certainly we can all come together. I feel very hopeful that the Karnatak Members as well as the Andhra Members here are more reasonable and they would certainly be able to agree on the basis of contiguity and then some percentage, say, 60 or 65 per cent.

Dr. Rama Rao: 51 per cent.

Shri Raghavachari: Not 51 per cent. It is difficult. On the borders people can talk this language or that. Then in the recent census when the question of States reorganisation was in the air for the last ten years, a lot of manipulation has taken place, and so marginal percentage is not at all safe. That is why I say that a higher percentage is required.

On the basis I have indicated, we can all agree. But the real difficulty, as I said, would be that the Government will have to provide us with more details about these matters. If that is done, we will certainly make our best efforts to arrive at some agreement.

As far as the boundary between Andhra and Karnatak (the present Mysore) is concerned, there is a difficulty. Manifestly Telugu areas have not been included in Andhra on the ground that there has been no local agitation. We are now deciding the boundaries of States on linguistic basis, not on the basis of agitation in this or that place. Surely, has this Government attached any value to agitation? In Bombay, there has been agitation, a war of agitation. Have they done anything? There has been a lot of agitation going on in Bellary for the last four years.

Shri Basappa (Tumkur): What about the result of the recent bye-election?

Shri Raghavachari: I will come to that. Please have some patience.

The point is that agitation and *satyagraha* has been going on in Bellary for the last many years—it is not a few months. And yet has any notice been taken of that agitation? On the ground that there has been no local agitation, you do not want to add to Andhra the Kolar district. There is the Pavgada taluk. The greater part of its east is inhabited by Telugu-speaking people. Then there is Madaksira. But one is Mysore State and another in Andhra. Both taluks have Telugu-speaking as well as Kannada-speaking people. I for one, both as a Kannadiga as well as an Andhra, would very much like that the Kannada portions of these two taluks must be in Karnatak and the Telugu portions should be in Andhra. That is the best solution. To say that on the ground of there being no local agitation a thing is not done, is not the correct thing to do.

The unfortunate thing there is—and I do not wish to be misunderstood—as I have already said in my general remarks, that Karnatak is the most fortunate in this scheme of reorganisation and Andhra is the most unfortunate. See how many lakhs of Andhras are there in the present proposed Karnatak State and how many lakhs of Kannadigas are thrown into the Andhra? You will find that the statement that I made that Karnatak is the most fortunate after this reorganisation is correct.

The old Mysore leaders have a prejudice against Andhra. Whatever we suggest, they want to stand against it.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy (Mysore): No prejudice.

Shri Raghavachari: There was a lot which we have suffered from our Tungabhadra project could not go on smoothly and the Centre had to intervene. The Mysore leaders

[Shri Raghavachari]

were uncooperative. So any proposal that we made was obstructed. I am happy that the new Karnataka is coming into existence. Of course, the leaders of the new Karnataka too are passionate about their language and I am a bit afraid on that score. Nevertheless, they have adopted a saner and sensible rule that if there is a contiguous area with a majority population, that portion should be given over to the respective neighbouring State speaking the same language. Therefore, there is a little more hope, though not immediately. As the Home Minister said, we have to await the report of the Zonal Council or something else. I suppose my grandchildren may possibly hope of seeing that fructified, not I in this generation.

My hon. friend was asking: what about the recent bye-election? I ask, did the Congress set up a candidate on that issue? No. It dared not. And now it has turned out to be a recent election! Did you give any challenge? It is true our Minister did that. I think it was the most indiscreet statement that our Minister could make when he had not taken any part or any interest in the bye-election, saying, "Here is a bye-election. We shall now see its result". Did you do it? Did the Government challenge us? Therefore, to refer to the recent bye-election is nothing but talking of something that has come from the air when you have nothing to stand on earth. Even if you take the recent elections, the three firkas had a very big Andhra majority....

Shri Shivamurthi Swami: Except in Bellary, there was no majority at all in any firkas.

Shri Raghavachari: They had a majority. I shall give figures. There is no use simply saying like that.

Sardar Hukam Singh (Kapurthala-Bhatinda): Let not neighbourly relations be disturbed.

Shri Raghavachari: In the three firkas, Rupanagudi, Moka and Bellary, they got a majority for Andhra; the Andhra candidate got a majority over the other candidate. Therefore, even on that basis, it must go to Andhra.

There is another project, called Rajulabanda project, which was referred to. You know that this is a project below the Tungabhadra project. The Hyderabad Government is taking water there. I had occasion to mention long ago that from Rajulabanda a channel can be laid and there is plenty of water from the catchment area below the Tungabhadra bund and above Rajulabanda, enough to irrigate about 63,000 acres which are now under the low-level channel of Tungabhadra. The point is that the villages through which this Rajulabanda channel is to run the majority of the population is Andhra. If that portion is given, the construction of the channel becomes smooth and there will be no trouble and 63,000 acres which are now included under the lower Tungabhadra channel can be irrigated. The quantity of water assigned for these 63,000 acres can well be taken from the Tungabhadra dam itself through the high level channel to irrigate portions of the arid and dreary taluks in district from which I come, Anantapur. Therefore, all these adjustments can well be made.

I wish to say that apart from the amendments we are more concerned with the attitude adopted by the hon. Home Minister, if not today, at least another day, I hope these representatives will meet together and come to a decision which is very helpful to economic interests as well as the interests of the linguistic States that we are trying to make. I, therefore, submit my amendments for the acceptance of this House,—the three amendments that I have moved.

Mr. Speaker: I will make one more suggestion. There are as many as 131 clauses in the Bill. We are now dealing with the most contentious

ones, clauses 2 to 15. With respect to other clauses, the Zonal Councils etc. there may not be so much of controversy. If hon. Members want me to call them in order of States, I may call them one for and one against. The Members of one State may come together and decide among themselves....

Dr. Rama Rao: How is that possible?

Mr. Speaker: I am only suggesting one thing. Members of one State may join together and sit at one place and have discussions and, if they want, they can invite Members of other States also. Dr. Lanka Sundaram was suggesting that the Vice-President may be invited to settle these disputes. There are 499 Members here out of whom there may be many in whom both sides may have confidence. Wherever there is a difference such persons who may take a dispassionate view of things may be asked to settle. After that, they may go to the Home Minister and try to get those agreements endorsed. It is only a suggestion that I am making; and it is for hon. Members to take it.

Shri Gadgil: There is some such thing with respect to Maharashtra. We have not only trouble, in right in the heart of our territory, namely Bombay, but in the southern border, the northern border and the north-western border also there are disputes. Whether you would like them to discuss Bombay and Maharashtra together or not, I would like to suggest that such groups may be made so that all boundary disputes may be 'rationalised' in a sense for purposes of discussion.

Mr. Speaker: Any hon. Member may speak with respect to any of the amendments, not only on all four sides but on all the eight sides.

Shri Gadgil: Thank you.

Mr. Speaker: Let them group themselves as they like where they sit together for discussion. Some may

be interested in the north, some in the east and so on.

Dr. Rama Rao: Sir, I want to speak on my amendments, Nos. 1, 5 and 429. First, I will refer to 429 which speaks about the Boundary Commission. Today the Home Minister has been pleased to suggest that Members of Parliament of the various States can meet together and decide about the boundaries and that decision will be incorporated. It is a good thing but a most impracticable and impossible thing to happen as it is. So, I would suggest the Home Minister to nominate a non-controversial Member, that is, a Member from any non-controversial State to be in charge of each dispute.

Pandit G. B. Pant: That will not serve any useful purpose.

Dr. Rama Rao: Who is to convene the meeting and call these members? Who are to decide the question? My suggestion here is the only practical thing, namely, the establishment of a Boundary Commission, details of which I shall read out. Let me give an instance to the hon. Home Minister. Sironsa in Chanda District, it is stated, must go to Andhra and this has been accepted by the Maharashtrian members of the Hyderabad State. Unfortunately this area is in Madhya Pradesh and there has been some procedural trouble about it. The Maharashtrians in that area are very few, probably 9 or 10 per cent. Therefore, it is practically a non-controversial thing, but technically it has become impossible. Therefore, this is a sort of challenge to the Home Minister. Let the concerned Maharashtrian members come and set about it and give their opinion. I am sure there will be absolutely no objection from the Maharashtrian members as far as Sironsa taluk is concerned. The population is overwhelmingly Telugu-speaking, and the Maharashtrians have no objection to it because they are only 9 or 10 per cent. of the population there.

Then there is another important consideration. In the Hyderabad

[Dr. Rama Rao]

Assembly it was agreed that this should be included in the new Andhra State.

Then, the Home Minister knows about the trouble that there has been about the Tungabhadra headworks. If not in the present Five Year Plan, at least in the near future, we must have a huge project from Godavari to Ichampalli, but at present this has been included in the Madhya Pradesh Area. Let him call the Maharashtra members and settle the question. This is the least controversial of the areas in dispute, but technically the procedure has become so difficult that its achievement has become almost impossible just because there is no Boundary Commission.

I request that my amendment may be accepted. It reads like this:

"15A. (1) Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions of this Part, one or more Boundary Commissions shall be appointed by the Central Government to go into various disputes about boundaries and their inclusions and exclusions from the various States.

(2) The Boundary Commission or Commissions shall decide on the basis of the principles of—

(i) linguistic majority;

(By linguistic majority, I mean 51 per cent majority, and not 65 or 75 or 85 per cent. according to the fancies of any individual. You are here marking the new boundaries. Why should you not take a simple majority? It is absurd to have 65 or 75 per cent. majority. It must be decided on simple majority and 51 per cent. will do.)

(ii) village as a unit;

(there is no sanctity about a district or a taluk).

(iii) contiguity of area.

(3) Regarding tribal areas people belonging to the same tribes should not as far as possible be arbitrarily divided but attached to those States where it is most conducive for their speedy economic, social and cultural progress.

(4) Decision of the Boundary Commission shall be binding on the States concerned and will have effect as if included in this Part."

Therefore, I do not see any practical procedure to settle these boundary disputes without the establishment of one or more Boundary Commissions.

As far as the Home Minister is concerned, his mind is open. Now, what is the practical procedure to settle this boundary issue? Our friend, Shri Raghavachari, has mentioned about Madagasera and Pavada. Then there is Kolar, Bellary, and then it goes on to Raichur—then there is dispute about it between Karnataka and Andhra. Then again there is a dispute in Chittoor District. These are all small things and a Boundary Commission consisting of judicial officers should be able to decide such things taking into account these broad factors. These things cannot be settled by a few members here. If it is possible, let the Home Minister call for a meeting of Maharashtrian Members and decide about Sironsa and other areas.

I support what Shri Raghavachari said about Rajulabanda area. The Kannadiga friends have no objection to that. The purpose of the project is to irrigate Telugu area and that must be conceded. Anyway, for all these things, I insist that a boundary commission is essential. One of the greatest failures of this Bill is the omission of such a boundary commission as there are many disputes. For instance, the Maharaja of Patna this morning made a *prima facie* good case. I am not going into the

details of these things. It is for a judicial officer to go into these details of each boundary dispute and settle it.

Take Bengal and Bihar. It is a separate Bill. But there should be a boundary commission to decide every issue.

Mr. Speaker: How long will the hon. Member take—five minutes?

Dr. Rama Rao: A few minutes more, Sir. You may kindly call me tomorrow.

Mr. Speaker: Then, he may continue tomorrow.

6.02 P.M.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday. the 1st August, 1956.

DAILY DIGEST

[Tuesday, 31st July, 1956]

1701

COLUMNS

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE.... 1555

The following papers were laid on the Table:

- (i) Booklet on initial constitution of the Indian Foreign Service Branch B.
- (ii) Statement on meeting of Commonwealth Prime Ministers.
- (iii) Prime Minister's talks with west German Chancellor—Joint Communique.
- (iv) Joint statement by the President of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia, the President of the Republic of Egypt and the Prime Minister of India.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA .. 1555

Secretary reported that Rajya Sabha had concurred in the recommendation of Lok Sabha that the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Copyright Bill be instructed to report on or before the 16th August, 1956.

1702

COLUMNS

STATEMENT BY PRIME MINISTER ON COMMONWEALTH PRIME MINISTERS' CONFERENCE AND HIS VISIT ABROAD . . . 1556—63

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Finance (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru) made a statement on Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference and his visit abroad.

STATEMENT RE SITUATION IN NAGA HILIS . . . 1563—67

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G.B. Pant) made a statement regarding the situation in the Naga Hills.

BILL UNDER CONSIDERATION . . . 1567—1700

Further discussion on the motion to consider the States Reorganisation Bill, as reported by the Joint Committee, was continued. The Motion was adopted. Consideration of clauses 2 to 15 was taken up. Consideration of clauses was not concluded.

AGENDA FOR WEDNESDAY 1st AUGUST, 1956—

Clause-by clause consideration of States Reorganisation Bill, as reported by the Joint Committee.