



Friday
14th May, 1954

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE

OFFICIAL REPORT

(Part I- Questions and Answers)

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1954

**PARLIAMENT SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

299 L 8D

CONTENTS

Volume III—From 28th April, 1954 to 21st May, 1954

Columns

Wednesday, 28th April, 1954—	
Oral Answers to Questions	2353—84
Written Answers to Questions	2384—88
Thursday, 29th April, 1954—	
Oral Answers to Questions	2389—2416
Written Answers to Questions	2416—20
Friday, 30th April, 1954—	
Oral Answers to Questions	2421—56
Written Answers to Questions	2456—60
Monday, 3rd May, 1954—	
Oral Answers to Questions	2461—89
Re-admission of Questions	2489—91
Written Answers to Questions	2491—94
Tuesday, 4th May, 1954—	
Oral Answers to Questions	2495—2533
Written Answers to Questions	2534—40
Wednesday, 5th May, 1954—	
Oral Answers to Questions	2541—80
Written Answers to Questions	2580—88
Thursday, 6th May, 1954—	
Oral Answers to Questions	2589—2616
Written Answers to Questions	2617—18
Friday, 7th May, 1954—	
Oral Answers to Questions	2619—53
Written Answers to Questions	2653—62
Monday, 10th May, 1954—	
Oral Answers to Questions	2663—98
Written Answers to Questions	2698—2712
Tuesday, 11th May, 1954	
Oral Answers to Questions	2713—51
Written Answers to Questions	2751—60
Wednesday, 12th May, 1954—	
Oral Answers to Questions	2761—2800
Written Answers to Questions	2800—20
Thursday, 13th May, 1954—	
Oral Answers to Questions	2821—59
Written Answers to Questions	2859—78
Friday, 14th May, 1954—	
Member Sworn	2879
Oral Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 2491 to 2495, 2497 to 2508, 2510 to 2511 and 2513 to 2521	2879—2916
Short Notice Question No. 13	2917—20
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 2496, 2512 and 2522 to 2526	2920—24
Unstarred Questions Nos. 577 to 589 and 591 to 592	2924—32

Columns

Wednesday, 19th May, 1954—

Members Sworn

Oral Answer to Question—

Short Notice Question No. 14

2933

2933—36

Friday, 21st May, 1954—

Oral Answers to Questions—

Short Notice Questions Nos. 15 to 17

2937—44

LOK SABHA DEBATES
(Part I—Questions and Answers)

Dated 01.12.2014.....

2879

2880

LOK SABHA

Friday, 14th May, 1954.

The Lok Sabha met at a Quarter Past Eight of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

MEMBER SWORN

Shri Shiva Narain Tandon (Kanpur Distt.—Central).

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

HINDUSTAN AIRCRAFT LTD.

***2491. Sardar Hukam Singh:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the monthly production of rail coaches during 1953 in the Hindustan Aircraft Limited, Bangalore; and

(b) whether any bus bodies were also built there during this period?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix X, annexure No. 14.]

(b) Yes, Sir. 125 Single Decker and 40 Double Decker bus body kits were also built during this period.

Sardar Hukam Singh: May I know whether this is the utmost capacity of this factory to prepare rail coaches that we have been maintaining for the last two years, or whether there is still some more capacity which can be utilised?

390 LSD

Sardar Majithia: This is not the utmost capacity. We can produce up to 15 coaches a month, but the main bottle-neck has been the receiving of the underframes for making the coaches.

Sardar Hukam Singh: May I know whether this factory has been undertaking construction of bus bodies for government purposes only or whether it undertakes private work also?

Sardar Majithia: So far as bus bodies are concerned, we have given them to the B.E.S.T., Bombay, the East Punjab Government Transport, the U.P. Government Transport, the Madras Government Transport, the Airflow Transport (India) Ltd., Bangalore.

Shri K. Subrahmanyam: May I know the average cost per rail coach incurred by the Government?

Sardar Majithia: I could only give rough figures because we are getting Rs. 95,000 per coach, for the time being. The final figure will be round about this figure, which will be adjusted later.

DEBT FROM PAKISTAN

***2492. Shri Dabhi:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the approximate amount of debt due from Pakistan;

(b) the conditions of repayment of the same; and

(c) the amount paid by Pakistan towards this debt, so far?

The Minister of Finance (Shri C. D. Deshmukh): (a) to (c). The exact

amount of Pakistan's partition debt to India has not yet been determined. This debt is repayable in 50 annual equated instalments of principal and interest commencing on the 15th August, 1952. No payment has been made by the Pakistan Government so far. As I stated in my Budget Speech on the 27th February, 1954 and in my reply on the 22nd and 23rd March, 1954 to the General discussion on the Budget, I propose to resume as early as circumstances permit the negotiations which I have been having with the Finance Minister of Pakistan on this and other financial issues outstanding between the two countries.

Shri Dabhi: May I know how much amount the hon. Minister is certain to get from Pakistan during the current year?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: I am not certain about anything. I have already stated.

Mr. Speaker: The question does not arise.

Shri Dabhi: May I know the measures that the Government is going to adopt in case Pakistan refuses to pay this debt or a portion of it?

Mr. Speaker: That is a hypothetical question.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Has the Government of Pakistan given any reasons for the non-payment of the instalments? Have Government got any information from the Pakistan Government why the instalments of debt have not been paid?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: This is only one of many financial issues outstanding between the two countries, and it is possible that Pakistan thinks that unless the other issues are also settled, no payment should be made of instalments due on this debt.

Shrimati Kamlendu Mati Shah: Can we have some idea of the amount of this debt?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member wants to know the approximate

amount of this debt as the accounts are not made up.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: It will not be advisable to say what the approximate amount is. All that we have done is to take a provisional figure of instalment, which is Rs. 9 crores. Pakistan themselves have taken the figure of Rs. 5 crores in terms of Pakistan rupees. That gives an indication of the difference in estimates of the two countries.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know whether any financial transactions were made in favour of Pakistan by the Government of India after Pakistan failed to honour to pay the instalment due in 1952?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: That again is a very wide question. Pakistan has been holding some balances in their rupee account with the Reserve Bank of India.

Mr. Speaker: The question is whether any further commitment or transactions have been made.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: Commitment and transactions are not the same. Transaction means the drawing down of Pakistan rupee balances in their account with the Reserve Bank. They have done that in consequence of several trade agreements that we have had with them. Apart from that, there is no transaction or commitment of a financial nature.

OFFICERS RESIGNING TO TAKE UP PRIVATE JOBS

*2493. **Pandit D. N. Tiwary:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of I.C.S., I.P., and I.A.S. officers who have resigned and joined business firms during the last two years; and

(b) the number of those officers who joined business firms after retirement?

The Deputy Minister of Home-Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) No Indian

Civil Service or Indian Police officer has resigned during the last two years but 3 Indian Administrative Service officers and one Indian Police Service officer have resigned during this period. Of these one has returned to his old service under the Government. Of the other three Officers, Government have no information about their present employment.

(b) A rule requiring officers to ask for permission to take up commercial employment within two years of retirement was introduced in 1948 only. Since then such permission has been given to 26 officers belonging to the Indian Civil Service/Indian Administrative Service/Indian Police/Indian Police Service.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: May I know whether two years ago one I.C.S. officer joined Tatas in Jamshedpur? Has Government any information about it or not?

Shri Datar: In the last two years there has been no resignation tendered either by an I.C.S. officer or an I.P. officer.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: Do Government propose to enact a law prohibiting I.C.S. or I.P. officers from joining any business concerns or firms before retirement?

Shri Datar: Under the rules, before retirement these officers cannot take up employment in business firms.

Shri Punnoose: Since these officers have to deal with business firms during their term of office, may I know the criteria on which permission is granted for them to take up private employment in firms?

Shri Datar: At the time permission is sought for any such employment either during leave or after retirement, Government takes into account the business that he wants to take up and whether it has any relation to the office that he was formerly holding.

ANTI-INDIAN PROPAGANDA IN PORT COCHIN

***2494. Shri S. C. Samanta:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the answer to starred question No. 335 asked on the 26th November, 1953 and state:

(a) whether the report submitted by the Madras Government about Italian Missionaries at Port Cochin has been considered; and

(b) if so, what action Government propose to take in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Yes. .

(b) It was decided not to extend the residential permits of the two Italian priests who have since left India.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether similar incidents took place in any other part? :

Shri Datar: I should like to have notice as far as other parts are concerned.

Shri Punnoose: Has it come to the notice of Government that in the statements of certain church dignitaries these charges have been denied and the utterances made by the Home Minister on the floor of this House have been taken as against the interests of the Christian church and if so, what has the Government done?

Shri Datar: I could not follow the question.

Mr. Speaker: There have been certain allegations made by the high dignitaries of the church and a statement by one of them was to the effect that what the hon. Home Minister said on the floor of this House is not correct? Is it so?

Shri Punnoose: The statements made by the hon. Home Minister with regard to the activities of missionaries have been construed as against the interests of Christian churches by certain dignitaries of the church.

Shri Datar: We have received some representations from these missionaries and there were also some comments in the Press and I think Government are looking into them.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: How many of the dignitaries referred to by the hon. Member, Shri Punnoose, are under the pay of the foreigners?

Shri Datar: It is difficult to find out how many are under the pay of the foreigners.

ACCEPTANCE OF TITLES FROM FOREIGN STATES

***2495. Shri S. N. Das:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons, not being citizens of India but holding any office of profit or trust under the State who sought the consent of the President to accept any title from any foreign State since the introduction of the Constitution; and

(b) the number out of them who were allowed to do so and the nature of titles accepted by them?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Shri S. N. Das: May I know the number of persons holding previously titles of any foreign Government who were appointed by the Government?

Shri Datar: It is difficult to find out; if the hon. Member desires, I shall find out whether any titled persons are holding employment under the Government.

Shri S. N. Das: May I know whether any cases of violation of the provisions of the Constitution were brought to the notice of the Government and if so, what was the number?

Shri Datar: So far as this question is concerned, it deals with persons

who are not citizens of India and therefore, they are not governed by our Constitution in so far as acceptance of titles by them from other Governments is concerned. It is governed by conventions and before they receive any titles the convention is that they ask for the permission of the Government.

Shri Raghuramaiah: In view of the fact that the citizens of this country are prohibited by article 18(2) of our Constitution from accepting any title, I want to know whether it is not the policy of the Government to persuade non-citizens also not to accept titles.

Shri Datar: That depends upon the particular circumstances. They are not governed by our rules and they are here only for a time.

Shri C. R. Narasimhan: Are there any legal sanctions available against possible breaches of the constitutional ban against acceptance of titles by Indian citizens and non-citizens?

Shri Datar: So far as non-citizens are concerned, the only penalty would perhaps be to ask them to leave. So far as Indians are concerned, no such cases have arisen of Indians accepting foreign titles. In all cases, they take the permission of the Government.

SALARIES OF THIRD DIVISION CLERKS

***2497. Shri Sanganna:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the answer to starred question No. 1502 asked on the 1st April, 1954 and state:

(a) whether any decision has since been arrived at in regard to salaries of the Third Division Clerks of the Central Government; and

(b) if so, what is the decision?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri M. C. Shah): (a) and (b). The matter is still under consideration.

Shri Sanganna: May I know the difficulties that stand in the way of Government's arriving at a decision?

Shri M. C. Shah: There are no difficulties. The matter is under discussion.

Shri Sanganna: May I know the probable date when the matter will be decided finally?

Shri M. C. Shah: It will be decided very soon.

COAL-ASH

***2498. Shri K. P. Sinha:** (a) Will the Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research be pleased to state whether it is a fact that researches have been undertaken in the Central Building Research Institute to find out whether Coal-ash can be used for building purposes?

(b) Has the Institute also found that Bamboo can be used in reinforced concrete structure?

The Deputy Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Institute has not carried out any experiments on this subject.

Shri K. P. Sinha: May I know if the results of these researches have been put into actual practice by the Government?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: So far as the translation of these results into actual practice is concerned, this Ministry is not competent to say anything about it. That question may be put to the Ministry of Production. I might add here that the advice that we have given on this matter is quite useful and perhaps on the basis of this advice the construction of the houses will be improved in a general way.

Dr. Suresh Chandra: May I know why bamboo is not being used in the re-inforced concrete structures?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: The Institute has not carried out any experiments on bamboo although some work in this connection is being done in foreign countries like Germany, America and Italy. The difficulty is that there is no effective and permanent bond

between concrete and bamboo because of their different expansions and contractions. Efforts are being made still to find out whether they could be bonded together. If we succeed in bonding these two—bamboo and concrete—then it can be a successful proposition.

JAIL CODE FOR TRIPURA

***2499. Shri Biren Dutt:** Will the Minister of States be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Tripura have any Jail Code of its own;

(b) if not, what code is generally followed;

(c) whether any remission under any code is allowed to the prisoners;

(d) whether there are any set of rules or manuals incorporating the privileges of detenus in jail and how they are being treated at present; and

(e) whether Government have any proposal of immediate jail reform in Tripura?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) No.

(b) The Bengal Jail Code with necessary modifications has been adopted in Tripura.

(c) Remission is allowed according to the provisions of the Bengal Jail Code.

(d) The Government of Tripura have their own detenu rules, viz. "The Detenus Rules, 1952". They provide for conditions of detention with respect to:—

(1) Accommodation.

(2) Classification.

(3) Diet.

(4) Clothing.

(5) Furniture and Utensils.

(6) Funds.

(7) Toilet Articles.

(8) Discipline and searches.

(9) Photographs and finger prints.

(10) Interviews.

(11) Writing materials and other matters.

Detenus are being treated according to these Rules.

(e) Yes.

Shri Biren Dutt: May I know whether the Government are aware that there are persons who are being detained for 17, 18 and 19 years without having any remission? Will the Government enquire into this and implement the answer given to parts (b) and (c)?

Shri Datar: I shall make enquiries in that respect.

OVERSEAS TRADE STATISTICS

*2500. **Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any scheme for discontinuing facilities now allowed to foreign chambers of commerce in certain ports of India for the collection and compilation of statistics relating to our overseas trade; and

(b) whether it is the intention of Government that such statistics should be collected only by our own official agencies?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri A. C. Guha): (a) We do not know what the Hon'ble Member exactly means by the phrase "foreign chamber of commerce". We presume he means chamber having exclusively non-Indian members.

At all major ports, other than Bombay, the work of collection and compilation of statistics, relating to overseas trade is done by the Custom Houses; at Bombay, for a considerable number of years this work has been done by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce which is now not exclusively confined to non-Indian concerns. The question of taking over of this work by the Custom House is under consideration.

(b) Yes, Sir, it is the intention of the Government that such statistics should be collected only by our official agencies as far as possible.

I may add that we have got just now information that there are in the Bombay Chamber of Commerce about 44 per cent. Indian members.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: How long has this matter been under the consideration of the Government—this matter of not continuing facilities to chambers of commerce like the Bombay Chamber of Commerce or the Bengal Chamber of Commerce?

Shri A. C. Guha: We are taking up the matter and I think we may come to some decision shortly.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: May I know if it is a fact that the Government had appointed a Port and Shipping Statistics Committee which is going into this matter and if so when is that Committee going to submit its report and conclusions?

Shri A. C. Guha: I would like to have notice. I have no such information with me at present.

Shri Bansal: The hon. Minister said that the Bombay Chamber of Commerce is not an exclusively European Chamber of Commerce. May I know whether, since its very inception, there has been any Indian President or Vice President for this association?

Shri A. C. Guha: I have already stated that at present 44 per cent. of its members are Indians and it is increasingly becoming more and more Indian. Of course, originally it was purely a non-Indian chamber of commerce but it is rapidly changing its structure.

CONFIRMATION OF UPPER-DIVISION CLERKS IN COMPTROLLER AND AUDITOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE

*2501. **Shri K. K. Basu:** (a) Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state whether it is a fact that even after passing the confirmatory departmental examination, introduced for upper-division clerks in the offices of the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India, they are not entitled to confirmation?

(b) What are the other conditions to be fulfilled?

The Deputy Minister of Finance
(**Shri M. C. Shah**): (a) Yes.

(b) (i) Satisfactory conduct and day to day work.

(ii) Availability of permanent post of upper division clerks.

Shri K. K. Basu: May I know how many of these clerks who have passed this examination have not yet been confirmed?

Shri M. C. Shah: I have not got these figures.

Shri K. K. Basu: May I know whether any person who has been confirmed has superseded the claim of those who passed the examination and had not been confirmed?

Shri M. C. Shah: I have not got those details. I would like to have notice.

WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND TRIBES

*2502. **Shri Ajit Singh**: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether a request from the All-India Scheduled Castes Federation for a grant for doing welfare work for Scheduled Castes has been turned down by Government and one of the main reasons for doing so was that it was not a registered body;

(b) whether a grant has been made by Government to the Vimukta Jati Sevak Sangh, Delhi, which is not a registered body; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (**Shri Datar**): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). Yes. Vimukta Jati Sevak Sangh, is only a board or a sub-committee of the Servants of the People Society, which is an all-India, non-political registered body. Since the Sangh is working under the control and guidance of the Servants of the People Society, its separate registration was not considered necessary.

Shri Ajit Singh: In view of the fact that Vimukta Jati Sevak Sangh is a branch of the Servants of the People Society, why did the Home Ministry write to the Secretary of the Sangh on the 7th of July 1953 to get itself registered under the Societies Registration Act of XXI of 1860?

Shri Datar: I have answered this very question. Registration is not necessary for a branch or a sub-committee. The original body is registered and it is retaining control over the Vimukta Jati Sevak Sangh.

Shri Ajit Singh: May I know whether it is a fact that the money sanctioned for the welfare of the ex-criminal tribes is being enjoyed by non-Harijans and there is no man in service from these ex-criminal tribes?

Shri Datar: The hon. Member is under a misapprehension. This grant was made for the purpose of the welfare of ex-criminal tribes and the various schemes sanctioned relate only to the welfare of the criminal tribes.

Shri Thimmaiah: Before allotting money to the Scheduled Castes Federation and other organisations which are supposed to be political organisations, will Government look into their activities?

Shri Datar: So far as the other non-official bodies are concerned, Government would enquire only to the extent that is necessary. One of the obligations laid down is that the funds granted are not to be utilised for political purposes.

BRICK-MAKING MACHINES

*2503. **Shri Gidwani**: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that experiments have been made on a brick-making machine by military authorities in the Delhi Cantonment; and

(b) what is the result of such experiments?

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

(b) Does not arise.

PETROLEUM IN KHASI HILLS

***2504. Shri Bimalaprosad Chaliha:** Will the Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recent geological survey has shown the existence of petroleum in Khasi Hills; and

(b) if so, whether the Geological Survey will undertake prospecting?

The Deputy Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) While making a survey of the coalfields of the Khasi Hills, some oil seepages were found in the Khasi Hills near the border of the Sylhet district. Gas shows were also noticed associated with these oil seepages.

(b) The question of undertaking further work in the area is under consideration.

Shri Bimalaprosad Chaliha: Is there any Indian enterprise which could undertake prospecting and exploitation of petroleum?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: What little survey the Survey of India has carried out shows that the prospecting of this area will entail too much cost and the Director-General of Survey of India is of the opinion that it will not be a practical proposition to undertake detailed prospecting of this area. However in order to delimit the areas where more oil could be prospected, the Director-General of the Survey of India proposes to carry on some further surveys in this connection.

Shri Bimalaprosad Chaliha: Is it under the consideration of Government to sponsor any mineral oil prospecting and exploiting enterprise with State participation?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: This is too general a question.

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know whether there is any such intention on the part of Government.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: There is no intention on the part of Government to undertake detailed prospecting for such areas.

अधिक ऊंचाई वाला (हाई आल्टीट्यूड) गवेषणा केन्द्र

***२५०५. श्री भक्त दर्शन :** क्या प्राकृतिक संसाधन तथा वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा मंत्री १० अगस्त, १९५३ को पूछे गये तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ३२६ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या उसके बाद अधिक ऊंचाई वाले (हाई आल्टीट्यूड) गवेषणा केन्द्र तथा वेष्टिलाला की स्थापना में कोई प्रगति हुई है?

प्राकृतिक संसाधन तथा वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा उपमंत्री (श्री के० डॉ मालवीय) : इस सम्बन्ध में हाउस की टेबुल पर एक बयान रख दिया गया है। बैलिये परिचालित १०, अनुबन्ध संख्या १५]

श्री भक्त दर्शन : यह जो वक्तव्य दिया गया है इस से मालूम होता है कि कास्टिम के रिसर्च स्टेशन्स तथा हाई आल्टीट्यूड रिसर्च स्टेशन अलग अलग स्थानों पर स्थापित किये जायेंगे, क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि कितने वर्षों से इस सम्बन्ध में छानबीन की जा रही है, अब तक किन किन स्थानों की छानबीन की गयी है और उनके सम्बन्ध में क्या रिपोर्ट विशेषज्ञों ने दी है?

श्री के० डॉ मालवीय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपकी आज्ञा से संक्षेप में यह कहना चाहूँगा कि लगभग दो, तीन वर्षों से इस सम्बन्ध में प्रयत्न हो रहे हैं और बोर्ड आफ साइंटिफिक एण्ड इंडस्ट्रियल रिसर्च ने अपनी एक उपसमिति भी इस सम्बन्ध में वैज्ञानिकों और विशेषज्ञों की बनाई थी। बार बार उन्होंने इस प्रश्न पर विचार किया लेकिन दिक्कत यह है कि मुनासिब तौर के आदमी नहीं मिल रहे हैं

जो ऐसे दुर्गम क्षेत्रों में जाकर वहां की प्राकृतिक दशाओं का अध्ययन करके तदनुसार सिफारिशें करें जो कि वैज्ञानिकों को स्वीकार हों, इसलिये सबसे पहली दिक्कत यह है कि मुनासिब आदमी नहीं मिल रहे हैं जो इतनी ऊँचाई पर जायें। दूसरे कई स्थानों में हाई आल्टी-ट्रूपूड आबजरेटरी स्थापित करने का इरादा था, पर आखिरी मीटिंग जो दो, तीन महीने पहले मार्च या अप्रैल में हुई थी उसमें यह तय हुआ कि इन कामों को अलग कर दिया जाय और यह तय पाया गया कि कास्मिक रे ग्रिस्चं वा अध्ययन का काम एटोमिक इनर्जी कमीशन करे और दूसरे जो मामले हों वह हाई आल्टीट्रूपूड रिसर्च कमेटी उन पर अलग से विचार करे।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या यह सत्य है कि सन १९५२ व फिर ५३ की गर्मियों में विशेषज्ञों का एक दल ब्रदीनाथ के समीप माना दर्ते की यात्रा करने वाला था और वह किन्हीं कारणवश रुक गया था। क्या अब फिर विसी अन्वेषक दल को वहां पर भेजने का विचार किया जा रहा है?

श्री के० डी० मालवीय : सन ५२ में ऐसा कार्यक्रम बनाया गया था लेकिन तबियत खराब होने के कारण पार्टी के लीडर आगे नहीं जा सके। इस के लिये मुनासिब तौर के आदमी जो वैज्ञानिक भी हों, तजुर्बा भी रखते हों और साथ ही ऐसी उम्मे के भी हों जो पहाड़ी स्थानों पर यात्रा करने का कष्ट उठा सकें, ऐसे आदमियों के मिलने में जरा दिक्कत पड़ती है।

श्री सी० डी० पांडे : क्या में मंत्री महोदय से पूछ सकता हूँ कि ऐसी संस्थाओं को स्थापित करते वक्त इस बात का खयाल रखा जाता है कि वह ऐसे स्थानों पर हों जहां पर कोई अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर न हो?

श्री के० डी० मालवीय : हां सभी बातों पर विचार किया जाता है, लेकिन जहां तक कास्मिक रे के अध्ययन करने का सम्बन्ध है उसके लिये काश्मीर ज्यादा मुनासिब जगह मालूम पड़ती है।

OUTBREAK OF FIRE IN TRIPURA.

***2506. Shri N. B. Chowdhury:** Will the Minister of States be pleased to state:

- whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the recent outbreak of fire at Sonamura market in Tripura;
- if so, whether Government have made any estimate of the loss;
- the causes of the fire; and
- what steps Government have taken to rehabilitate the stranded people?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Yes.

- The estimated loss is Rs. 2,50,000.
- The fire was accident.

(d) Some of the affected people have been provided shelter in the houses of their relatives, and the remaining have been sheltered in the Dak Bungalow, School building and in private houses.

I may also add that free permits are being issued by the Forest Department in favour of the affected persons to enable them to collect food material from the adjoining reserve forest free of royalty.

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: May I know, Sir, whether in view of the frequent outbreak of fire in the rural areas, the State Government have considered the question of supplying stirrup pumps for fire-fighting purposes in rural areas, as has been demanded by the people?

Shri Datar: I am not sure whether outbreak of fire is frequent as is suggested by the hon. Member. All the

same the suggestion of the hon. Member will be forwarded to the Chief Commissioner for necessary action.

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: May I know Sir, whether, in view of the serious losses that have been caused, do Government propose to give any extra relief from the Centre?

Shri Datar: If the Chief Commissioner asks for relief, it would be given. Meanwhile a sum of Rs. 2,000 has been given as gratuitous relief.

CORRUPTION IN TRIPURA

***2507. Shri Dasaratha Deb:** Will the Minister of States be pleased to state:

(a) whether any defalcation case in the Procurement Department at Sonamura in Tripura State has been discovered recently;

(b) if so, whether any gazetted officer or officers were involved in this case; and

(c) what steps have been taken so far in this matter?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Yes.

(b) One gazetted officer is involved.

(c) The officer has been placed under suspension and a criminal case has been instituted under section 409 Indian Penal Code.

Shri Dasaratha Deb: May I know whether it is a fact that a sub-inspector who was involved in a bribery case has been promoted as a S.D.O., and there is a rumour that he will shortly be promoted a magistrate?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Has he any other question to ask? The latter part of the question destroys the effect of the former part

Shri Dasaratha Deb: May I know whether he was involved in a bribery case?

Shri Datar: I am not aware whether he was involved in a bribery case. If he had been, he would not have been continued in service.

LOAN TO REHABILITATE THE PUNJAB UNIVERSITY

***2508. Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Punjab Government have approached the Government of India for monetary help to rehabilitate the Punjab University; and

(b) if so, the action taken in the matter?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) No, Sir, but the Vice-Chancellor of the Punjab University has made a request for a grant.

(b) The matter is under consideration of the University Grants Commission.

Shri Hem Raj: At the time of partition the Punjab University had to leave property worth Rs. 40 lakhs in West Pakistan. In view of the loss suffered by it in West Pakistan, do Government propose to give the Punjab University either a loan or a grant of Rs. 40 lakhs?

Dr. M. M. Das: Up to date the Central Government have already paid more than Rs. 25 lakhs as grants and loans to the Punjab University, and further grants are being considered by the University Grants Commission.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know how much grant the Vice-Chancellor has asked for in his letter to the Education Minister, and whether he has asked only for grant or for grant and loan?

Dr. M. M. Das: The Vice-Chancellor of the Punjab University approached the Ministry of Rehabilitation in December 1953 for a grant of Rs. 80 lakhs spread out in two years. Rs. 50 lakhs in 1953-54 and Rs. 30 lakhs in 1954-55.

सरदार ए० एस० सहगल : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि अब तक ईस्ट बंगाल और पंजाब यूनिवर्सिटी को कितनी ग्रांट दी गई है ?

Dr. M. M. Das: As I have already said, so far as the new University of Punjab is concerned, just after partition the Ministry of Education gave Rs. 10 lakhs for initial expenditure for starting the Punjab University. Then the Ministry of Rehabilitation gave a loan of Rs. 2.19 lakhs in 1949-50. All told I may say that about Rs. 25,69,000 have been given to the Punjab University in loans and grants including the grants for the development of Science Departments and Humanities.

PROHIBITION OF SALE OF REVENUE MAPS

***2510. Shri L. N. Mishra:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that sale of revenue maps in certain districts of Bihar has been prohibited by the Defence Ministry;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government are aware of the fact that reclamation of waste land is going on in a large scale in Saharsa District and this ban on sale of maps in that area has led to a number of land disputes; and

(d) whether Government propose to revise their decision?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) and (b). Only maps which have information of vital importance have been classified as "Restricted". Sale of these maps is allowed only for bona fide purposes. The State Government have power to issue to bona fide individuals revenue maps even if they are of "restricted" category, provided that these maps do not cover any area outside the State. Where "restricted" maps of areas outside the boundaries of the State are required, a reference has to be made to the Ministry of Defence who generally agree to the issue of the map in genuine cases.

(c) The Government of India are not aware that restrictions on the sale

of maps has led to land disputes in Saharsa District.

(d) The Government of Bihar have recently suggested that survey maps of certain areas in Saharsa Sub-District and certain other areas may be allowed to be sold to landlords and tenants concerned under the orders of the Collector. This proposal is under examination.

Shri L. N. Mishra: May I know whether the sale of survey settlement maps has been prohibited in some other districts of Bihar also?

Sardar Majithia: As I said, the State Government has got full powers to issue the maps even if they are "restricted", and in case it is a genuine demand they are given, provided the area is within the State.

Shri L. N. Mishra: From the reply to part (d) of my question, am I to understand that the sale of survey settlement maps will be allowed only in that district?

Sardar Majithia: It is already allowed.

Shri L. N. Mishra: It is not allowed.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. He says it is for the Bihar Government to decide.

Sardar Majithia: The Bihar Government can allow the sale.

Shri K. K. Basu: With reference to parts (a) and (b) of the question may I know whether the same restrictions apply to other States in India and whether the State Governments have the same right?

Sardar Majithia: Yes. Subject to those conditions.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: What is the criterion of judging bona fide persons, to whom the sale is allowed?

Mr. Speaker: I think it is left to the State Government. Bona fides are not decided by the Government of India.

Sardar Majithia: When they ask for the maps they are asked for the reasons, and if the reasons are reasonable they are given those maps.

SOCIAL WELFARE INSTITUTIONS

***2511. Shri Madiah Gowda:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state the number of Social Welfare Institutions and the amounts given to them so far by the Central Social Welfare Board in Andhra, Travancore-Cochin, and Hyderabad?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): The number of institutions and the amount of grant given to them by the Central Social Welfare Board in the States of Andhra, Travancore-Cochin and Hyderabad are given below:—

Name of the State	No. of Institutions	Total amount sanctioned
		Rs.
Andhra	42	1,73,000
Travancore-Cochin	19	35,100
Hyderabad	12	38,000

I may add, Sir, that some applications are still under the consideration of the Board.

Shri Madiah Gowda: Can I have the figures for Mysore?

Dr. M. M. Das: In 1953-54 thirty-four organisations have been given a total grant of Rs. 81,200.

Shri Madiah Gowda: May I know what kinds of institutions are selected for patronage by this Board, and whether they adopt any policy in sanctioning the grants?

Dr. M. M. Das: During the year 1953-54 the institutions that have been given these grants can be divided under four categories: (1) child welfare institutions, (2) women's welfare institutions, (3) institutions for the welfare of the delinquent and the handicapped, and (4) general welfare institutions.

Shri M. D. Ramasami: Can I have the figures for Madras State?

Dr. M. M. Das: Sixty-six organisations or institutions have been given grants. The total amount of grant given is Rs. 2,29,000.

PHYSICAL TRAINING

***2513. Shri S. V. L. Narasimham:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether applications have been received in 1953 and 1954 for scholarships for higher study abroad in Physical Training;

(b) how many applications have been received from Andhra State;

(c) whether any applicants have been selected; and

(d) if so, how many?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das):

(a) Yes.

(b) Three.

(c) No, but the cases of two such applicants are under the consideration of the authorities concerned.

(d) Does not arise.

Shri S. V. L. Narasimham: May I know whether any qualifications have been prescribed for the applicants and, if so, what are those qualifications?

Dr. M. M. Das: There were two schemes under which these applications could be entertained, firstly, the Point Four Programme which was reserved for employees of the Universities and the State Governments and, secondly, one single scholarship given by the Indian Women's Education Association, London, which was reserved for women graduates.

Shri S. V. L. Narasimham: Which subjects are to be specialised by the applicants if they are granted the scholarships?

Dr. M. M. Das: Physical education to be studied.

Shri Janardhan Reddy: May I know whether any applicant has been selected from Hyderabad State?

Dr. M. M. Das: No candidates have been selected up to now. The applications so far as women's scholarship are concerned, are under consideration, of the authority concerned for final selection.

हिन्दुस्तानी कल्चर सोसाइटी

*२५१४. श्री आर० एन० सिंह : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री २८ प्रत्रैल, १९५४ को पूछे गये तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या २१०१ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिन्दुस्तानी कल्चर सोसाइटी, इलाहाबाद को जो धन राशि हिन्दी और उर्दू की पुस्तकों तथा पत्रिकाओं के प्रकाशन के लिये दी गई थी उससे उसने कौन कौन सी पुस्तकें तथा पत्रिकाएं प्रकाशित की हैं ; और

(ख) इन पुस्तकों तथा पत्रिकाओं के लेखक तथा प्रकाशक कौन हैं ?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) and (b). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix X, annexure No. 16]

श्री आर० एन० सिंह : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि स्टेटमेंट में जो ३२ पुस्तकें और पत्रिकाएं दी गयी हैं, ये विस प्रेस में छपी हैं और कितनी संख्या में छपी हैं और उनकी हर एक की कितनी कितनी प्रतियां बिकी हैं ?

Dr. M. M. Das: Sir, that is a long list and if you permit me I will give the detailed figures.

Mr. Speaker: He may give the list to the hon. Member.

श्री आर० एन० सिंह : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि यह हिन्दुस्तानी कल्चर सोसाइटी

जो पिछले तीस सालों से हिन्दी की सेवा का कास कर रही है, तो उसने केवल यह ही काम किया है या इसके अलावा और कुछ भी काम उसने किया है ?

Dr. M. M. Das: Sir, this list contains publications that have been made by this organisation from 1946 to 1954. There were other publications also before that date.

श्री एम० एल० शिवदेवी : यह जो सूची सदन के सामने रखी गयी है इसमें लिखा है कि ये सब के सब ३२ पब्लिकेशन्स उर्दू स्ट्रिक्ट में हैं और उनमें जो भाषा प्रयोग की गयी है उसको देखने से मालूम हुआ कि वह हिन्दी नहीं है, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार का जो यह कहना है कि तीस वर्ष से यह संस्था हिन्दी की सेवा का काम कर रही है तो क्या यह हिन्दी की सेवा हो रही है और अभी उस दिन आपने इंकार किया था कि 'नये हिन्द' को कोई मदद नहीं दी गयी है लेकिन एक लाख बारह हजार रुपये की रकम सरकार ने बतलाया था कि पब्लिकेशन के लिये दी गयी है तो इसका क्या मतलब है ?

مسٹر آف ایجودھشن ایمڈ نیچرل

سوسائٹی ایمڈ سائلٹوٹک دسوج (مولانا

آزاد) : مطلب اس وقت کہلے کا یہ نہा कہ خاص اس پڑ्हے کے نکالنے اور جھायے کی لئے کوئی مدد نہیں دی کئی ہے ۔ ہندوستانی کلچر سوسائٹی کو پبلیکیشن کی لئے ایک رقم دی کئی ہے ۔ اب پبلیکیشن میں ۲ چھوٹے ہی میکن خاص اس کی لئے الگ گروانت نہیں دی کئی ۔

[The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): What is meant there

was that no help has been specially for bringing out and publishing this paper. 'Hindustani Culture Society has been granted a specific sum for publications. Publications include this also. Any separate grant has not been given particularly for this.]

શ્રી એસ૦ એન૦ દાસ: કયા મેં જાન સકતા હું કિ સંસદ મેં જો પ્રશ્નોત્તર હુએ હૈને ઉનકો ધ્યાન મેં રહને હુએ સરકાર ઇસ સંસ્થા કી કાર્યવાહી કી જાંચ કરને કે લિયે કોઈ કમેટી નિયુક્ત કરેગી ?

مولા આઝાદ - ગુરૂનાલેત એસ કી
પ્રશ્નોત્તર માટે નિયુક્ત કર્તૃની કે જાંખ
કે લું કોની કમીતી મંત્ર કી જાંચ
લેખન હાન સુસાઈ સે હાલત પ્રોચે
જા સક્તે હીન -

[Maulana Azad: Government does not feel the need of appointing any committee to conduct an enquiry. But an enquiry can certainly be made regarding the affairs of the Society.]

શ્રી એમ૦ એલ૦ હિબેદો: કયા મેં જાન સકતા હું કિ સોસાઇટી કો જો સાઠ હજાર રૂપયા ડિક્વિશનરી બનાને કે લિયે દિયા ગયા હૈ ઉસમે ઇસ કિસ્મ કે શબ્દોની નિર્માણ હો રહા હૈ, જેસે કિ અભી 'હિન્દુસ્તાન' દૈનિક પત્ર મેં પાંચ છું રોજ પેશેતર યે શબ્દ નિકલે યે : 'ગાંધિયાતી', 'ગાંધિયાતી', 'માછલિયાતી', 'માછલિયાતી' ?

مولા આઝાદ - મેં નિયુક્ત કર્તૃની
અન્યોની ક્રમાંક સ્થળ તરફ લાશરી કર્યે
હીન - એસ સુસાઈ કો કશ્લરી બનાને
કે લું કોની કાંઈ હૈ ઓડો એસ હે સાથે યે
શર્ત કર્યી હો કે વી એની નોંધ
બનાને કર્યે ઓડો મલ્સિની કા હન્ડી
સેક્ષન એસ મેલ્ફોર કર્યા - પાછી યે જન

الناظر کا ذکر ہوا یہ میں نے پڑی صدر
میں پہلی بار سئے ہیں -

[Maulana Azad: I am unable to comprehend as to what the Honourable Member is hinting at. This Society was asked to prepare a Dictionary subject to the condition that the Society will submit a specimen and the Hindi Section of the Ministry will approve of it. So far as these words are concerned, which have been mentioned, I have heard them for the first time in my life.]

ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

*2515. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state :

(a) whether any scheme has been submitted by the Aligarh Muslim University for establishing a new library;

(b) whether Government have approved this scheme;

(c) if so, the estimated cost of establishing this library; and

(d) whether Government propose to render any financial aid and if so, how much?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das):

(a) No scheme has been submitted by the Aligarh Muslim University for establishing a new library. But a scheme for the construction of a new Library building was received from the Aligarh Muslim University in July, 1952.

(b) Yes, Sir. The scheme for the construction of the Library building has been approved by Government.

(c) The estimated cost of the building is Rs. 6.5 lakhs.

(d) The entire cost of the building will be met by the Central Government. An advance grant of Rs. 2.4 lakhs was made to the University for this purpose in 1952-53.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know the total amount of grant given to Central Universities for building Libraries?

Dr. M. M. Das: Up till now Rs. 2.4 lakhs have been given to the Aligarh University, and speaking from memory I can say that Rs. 2.4 lakhs has been given to the Delhi University and Rs. 1.2 lakhs to the Vishva Bharati University.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know whether hon. Parliamentary Secretary is aware of the total value of books which are maintained by these libraries?

Dr. M. M. Das: It is not possible for me to give the figure now.

GRANT TO MADRAS UNIVERSITY

***2516. Dr. Rama Rao:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the answer to starred question No. 2189 asked on the 3rd May, 1954 and the Editorial of the 'Hindu' dated the 2nd April, 1954 regarding the request of the Madras University for a grant for Research in Psychology or Physiology and state how far the allegations contained in the editorial are correct?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): The allegations have no foundation at all.

Dr. Rama Rao: The 'Hindu' of Madras, which is not an opposition paper much less a communist paper, gives in the editorial the following statement...

Mr Speaker: Order, order. He has said that the allegations have no foundation; that means he has read the statement.

Dr. Rama Rao: I want to ask one question. The Vice-Chancellor has stated: "the matter is now under correspondence with the Government"—the matter between Psychology and Physiology Departments. May I know whether it is a fact?

Dr. M. M. Das: No, Sir. After this grant of Rs. 50,000 to the Madras University for Physiology laboratory equipment was made the final detailed scheme was submitted. This scheme has been placed before the University Grants Commission and it may be that some kind of correspondence is going on between the University and the University Grants Commission or the Education Ministry.

Dr. Rama Rao: May I know whether even after this grant the Madras University at any time, before or after asked for a grant for research in Psychology?

Dr. M. M. Das: It appears that some kind of wrong impression has been created in the minds of some hon. Members of this House. If you permit me, Sir, I will explain the position.

Mr. Speaker: He may explain, but I think on a previous occasion he has fully explained the position; that is my impression.

Dr. M. M. Das: There are some other points.

Mr. Speaker: He may explain only those other points.

Dr. M. M. Das: There were two different proposals before the Government. One was for a grant for establishment of a Post-Graduate Department of Physiology under the scheme for the development of scientific education, and the other was for a grant for Psychology under the scheme for the development of arts and humanities. The amount of equipment grant for Psychology asked for by the Madras University was only Rs. 15,000, plus Rs. 10,000 for library. This grant was not sanctioned by the Central Government but an equipment grant of Rs. 50,000 was granted for purchasing equipment for the Physiology laboratory. Now, this huge difference between the two amounts, Rs. 15,000 equipment grant asked by the Madras University for Psychology and Rs. 50,000 given by the Government as grant for equipment of the Physiology laboratory will show that this is neither a case of mis-

take nor a case of substitution of one grant by the other. Moreover the provision for grant for each of the two groups of subjects, arts and humanities on the one hand and scientific subjects on the other, are different and they are dealt with by different divisions of the Education Ministry. Therefore, there can be no room at all for any confusion taking place.

Dr. Rama Rao: Just one question more, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: I am going to the next question.

SYMPORIUM ON NON-FERROUS METALS

*2517. **Shri Viswanatha Reddy:** Will the Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a symposium on non-ferrous metals at the National Metallurgical Laboratory in February, 1954;

(b) if so, what main aspects of the Industry were discussed at the symposium;

(c) whether it is a fact that a general view was expressed to the effect that a 20,000 ton aluminium factory as envisaged in the Plan should be set up at an early date; and

(d) what steps are being taken in this direction?

The Deputy Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a, Yes, Sir.

(b) The conservation and planned utilization of India's non-ferrous mineral resources.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Shri Viswanatha Reddy: May I know whether, arising out of answer to (c), there is any proposal at all for the erection of an Aluminium plant according to the plan?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: There was no proposals for the erection of a plant to produce 20,000 tons of aluminium, but

certainly in the symposium this question was considered, and it was pointed out.....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I find some hon. Members talking to each other. I think the only remedy in my hands is to name the hon. Members who are found talking, not with a view to getting them out of the House, but just to invite the attention of the Members who are always engaged in talking and disturbing the proceedings of the House.

The Minister of Defence Organisation (Shri Tyagi): I submit Sir, that it will be very harsh.

Mr. Speaker: I do not object to Members conversing, but they are conversing from a distance; an hon. Member from here talks with an hon. Member there. That is not talking in a mild tone. I find Members from this bench talking with Members on that bench and Members from that bench talking with Members on this bench. A group of Members are absolutely engaged in talking. I do not resent their ignoring the proceedings of the House; they may do so if they so like; but they must have some kind of idea that they are disturbing the proceedings. At least they must leave the whole thing clear for those who want to follow the proceedings. I have said this many times and I repeat again that the sound arrangements of the House interfere mostly with the Chair. I am just leaning my ear very anxiously to hear what the hon. Member from that corner is saying and I find that the talks that are carried on here are so loudly reflected, with the result that I cannot catch what the hon. Members are saying. That is my difficulty. I have explained it more than twice and I do not know why it should be harsh to ask the Members to keep quiet and not create too much noise.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I was stating that it was indicated in the symposium held on non-ferrous metals that there are raw metals and power availability in the country which can produce 20,000 tons of aluminium from bauxite

and other things. There was no specific decision in this matter.

Shri Viswanatha Reddy: May I know whether the Government has got a correct assessment of the availability of aluminium ore in this country?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Yes, Sir. We have carried out source surveys with regard to bauxite. The estimated reserves of bauxite are 25 million tons. That is what has been given to us by the Geological Survey of India.

Shri Viswanatha Reddy: May I know the factors that are standing in the way of establishing an aluminium factory immediately in the Plan period?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I said that bauxite and cheap power are available. The position is that in 1955-56, the power availability will be sufficient. **Therefore it is expected that our production of aluminium will increase.**

RADIO-ACTIVE ISOTOPES

***2518. Shri C. R. Narasimhan:** Will the Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scientific institute or laboratory in India has succeeded in producing radio-active isotopes;

(b) whether such production will be of substantial quantity in the near future; and

(c) what progress has been made in the country in the field of biology with the use of techniques arising out of development of atomic energy?

The Deputy Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A statement showing the research problems under investigation is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix X, annexure No. 1']

Shri C. R. Narasimhan: Why are we not producing them? What are the difficulties?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: The production of isotopes depends upon our being able to produce our cyclotron and reactor. We have already started some work in connection with cyclotron. We hope soon to get our reactor too, and isotopes will then be manufactured in our country.

Shri Nageshwar Prasad Sinha: May I know whether these researches have produced any results which would be for the welfare of the common people?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: That is the object of these experiments which have been laid down by the Atomic Energy Commission. But, we have not yet started this experiment because of lack of isotopes. We are importing a restricted number of isotopes from outside and have given them to the Nuclear Physical Laboratory, Calcutta, and they are doing some work on the effect of isotopes, etc. on toxic goiter etc.

INFILTRATION OF CRIMINALS INTO NEW DELHI

***2519. Shri Vallatharas:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of criminals from Rajasthan have recently infiltrated into New Delhi area and created an alarming situation in regard to the life and property of the people;

(b) whether the police strength in New Delhi is inadequate to cope with the situation; and

(c) if so, what arrangements have been made by Government in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) No, Sir. No alarming situation in regard to life and property of the people has been created by any large scale infiltration of criminals recently from Rajasthan into New Delhi area. In some of the cases of apprehended criminals it was found that they came from outside Delhi. But the crime situation has improved to an appreciable extent, as may be seen from the fact that 51 cases of burglary

were reported from February to April, 1954, as against 73 in the corresponding period of the previous year.

(b) and (c). These questions do not strictly arise, as there is no situation as alleged in para (a). It may, however, be stated that patrolling arrangements have been intensified.

Shri Vallatharas: Are the Government aware of a newspaper report in the Delhi Edition of the *Indian Express* of 29th April 1954, in which a police officer of a responsible status in New Delhi had given out that an alarming situation has been created in New Delhi, that the New Delhi police is lacking in strength and that the police is working on a three facts plan to cope up with the situation?

Shri Datar: The report referred to by the hon. Member has been seen. Government are enquiring into the matter. I may point out that there is no large-scale infiltration.

Shri Vallatharas: May I know whether a separate staff of police has been in service for the purpose of Parliament and for security purposes for the President and the Prime Minister, or are they part and parcel of the New Delhi Police establishment?

Shri Datar: The number of police officers referred to by the hon. Member is not large. Secondly, so far as the affected areas are concerned, the police staff and police officer personnel have been sufficiently increased during the last year.

Shri Vallatharas: Is it a fact that because of this mingling of service for Parliament and other security purposes with the day to day administration of the police in the New Delhi area, the police work has become large and staggering and is not able to make any progress with precision and clearness?

Shri Datar: I may point out to the hon. Member that during the last three years, the officer personnel has increased by 50 per cent and the constable and head constable personnel has increased by 100 per cent.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Shri Vallatharas: May I also know...

Mr. Speaker: Next question. That is enough.

DEMOTION OF CERTAIN WORKERS IN ORDNANCE FACTORIES

*2520. { **Shri Nambari:**
Sardar A. S. Saigal:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 140 skilled workers of Ordnance Factories at Kanpur and Muradnagar and of the Rifle Factory, Ichhapore, have been demoted as unskilled workers and transferred to Kanpur recently and if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Harness and Saddlery Factory Employees Union has approached Government for upgrading these men;

(c) if so, what action has been taken;

(d) whether it is a fact that four affected employees have started a hunger-strike from the 21st April, 1954; and

(e) if so, what steps are being taken to ease the situation?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) 120 "machinists" from Ordnance Factory, Kanpur, 14 from Rifle Factory, Ichhapore, and 6 from Ordnance Factory, Muradnagar, who were rendered surplus to requirements, were provided with alternative appointments as "stringers" for the manufacture of camouflage nets and "rope splicers" at Harness and Saddlery Factory, Kanpur, on the same scale of pay. They have not been demoted from "skilled" to "unskilled" workers. They were semi-skilled workers before transfer and they continue as such even after their transfer.

(b) Harness and saddlery Factory Employees Union, Kanpur, requested Government to re-transfer these workers to their parent factories and to

their original trade. There was no question of upgrading involved as there had been no downgrading.

(c) It was explained to the workers that they would have been retrenched if they had not been provided with alternative appointments and that they would be re-transferred to their original trade or to an allied trade when the occurrence of vacancies permitted such re-transfer.

(d) and (e). Four workers of Harness and Saddlery Factory, Kanpur, were reported to have gone on hunger-strike in front of the Factory gate from the 21st April 1954. Three more workers joined them on 26th April. The hunger-strike was called off on the 1st May 1954.

Shri Nambiar: May I know whether the Government promised to the workers that they would reconsider the question of re-transferring them or put them in their original scales?

Shri Satish Chandra: The workers were told that they would be re-transferred to their original trade when there are vacancies in that trade.

सरदार ए० एस० सहमल : क्या यह सच है कि ११ दिन की भूख हड्डताल के बाद डाइरेक्टर जेनरल आफ आर्डनेन्स फैक्ट्रीज ने जो बादा दिया था वह पहले भी दिया जा सकता था, जिस के कारण कि भूख हड्डताल बन्द हुई ?

श्री सतीश चन्द्र : जी नहीं, उन को पहले ही बता दिया गया था, कोई नया बादा ११ दिन बाद नहीं किया गया। हंगर स्ट्राइक शुरू होने से पहले और हंगर स्ट्राइक के दौरान में उन को बताया गया कि अगर जगहें खाली होंगी तो जिन जगहों पर वह पहले थे उन्हीं जगहों पर भेज दिया जायेगा। और यह भी कहा गया था कि हंगर स्ट्राइक इस तरह की डिमान्ड्स को रखने का गलत तरीका है।

CANTEENS

***2521. Sardar Hukam Singh:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether the policy of replacing contractor-run canteens by unit-run canteens has progressed satisfactorily during 1953-54; and

(b) what is the number of canteens that are still (i) run by contractors; and (ii) run by units?

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

(b) Number of canteens on 31st March 1954 was as follows:—

(i) Contractor-run canteens—191

(ii) Unit-run canteens—1006

Sardar Hukam Singh: Does the unit run canteens fix their prices on cost plus basis or on a co-operative basis where the profits may be credited to the canteen itself?

Sardar Majithia: The price of the articles sold in the canteens is fixed by the Central Canteen Board. They are worked on cost plus a little profit.

Sardar Hukam Singh: Is it proposed to take over all the contractor-run canteens? Are the contracts being terminated as they expire, or have any contracts been renewed during the last year?

Sardar Majithia: The contracts have not been terminated. The contractors are gradually being eliminated as the units take over. I should like to mention that these 191 persons who are still running canteens are mostly displaced persons. They were given one year's notice in 1952 that their contracts would not be renewed, and after that, they were again given a further notice of six months, whereas the contracts of the contractors said they could be terminated on a notice of three months.

Short Notice Question and Answer

IMMOVABLE EVACUEE PROPERTY

S.N.Q. No. 13. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to refer to the statement laid on the Table of the House on the 7th May, 1954, regarding immovable evacuee property and state:

(a) whether Government propose to extend the interim compensation scheme to other categories;

(b) if so, what are these categories;

(c) when this scheme will become operative;

(d) when the legislation for the implementation of the compensation scheme is likely to be introduced;

(e) whether any attempt has been made by Government to ascertain from Pakistan the implications of their proposed quasi-permanent allotment of urban immovable property; and

(f) what is the total compensation proposed to be paid to the displaced persons from (i) the pool of evacuee property; and (ii) cash or buildings and houses contributed by Government?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) to (c). As I mentioned in my statement on the 7th May, Government have decided to extend the interim compensation scheme to other categories of D. Ps. The details of the categories which will be immediately covered are being worked out. For the general information of the House, I may, however, mention that applications are likely to be invited soon from persons living in evacuee houses in small towns all over India, from the occupants of Government-built properties in the various States other than the townships already included in the priority categories. Certain categories of persons in distressed condition may also be included. Announcement inviting applications will be issued from time to time. Applications have already been taken from 5,000

members of Housing Co-operative Societies. Agricultural lands have already been allotted in some cases and in other cases are in the process of allotment, in Hyderabad, U.P., Bhopal, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh. In the case of Punjab and Pepsu instructions have been issued for the allotment of lands retrieved as a result of the separation of the mixed agricultural lands to displaced persons of both Punjabi and Non-Punjabi origin.

(d) It is proposed to introduce the legislation today.

(e) No formal communication has been addressed.

(f) The estimated amounts are:—

(i) Rs. 100 crores.

(ii) Rs. 85 crores.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the hon. Minister be pleased to state the approximate number of persons who will be benefited by the interim compensation scheme which is going to be introduced today?

Mr. Speaker: He is going to introduce a Bill today.

Shri A. P. Jain: I am going to introduce a Bill today, but it has nothing to do with the interim compensation scheme.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know how the Government is going to deal with the difference between the value of the property left by the Hindus in West Pakistan and by the Muslims in East Punjab; whether the difference between the property there and here will be added to the pool which will go to the benefit of the evacuees?

Shri A. P. Jain: Government have made whatever contribution they had to make in its final form. No further contribution will be made by the Government and the difference will be made up only when we receive anything from Pakistan on account of the difference between the values of the property in the two countries.

Shri Gidwani: May I know whether any communication has been sent to the Pakistan Government, and if so, whether any reply has been received from them?

Shri A. P. Jain: Yes. An intimation has been sent to the Pakistan Government with regard to the step that we propose to take. Of course, it is too early to expect any reply.

Sardar Hukam Singh: May I know whether the Government has seen reports in this morning's papers that a Pakistan spokesman has said that there remains no basis for any settlement with India and the Government of India has conveyed to them that it proposes to take over the property?

Shri A. P. Jain: Yes, I have seen the report.

Sardar Hukam Singh: When the information of this decision of the Government to take over was sent to Pakistan, was there no enquiry made as to the implications of that decision to take over to grant quasi-permanent rights to their refugees?

Shri A. P. Jain: The question is rather a queer one because we cannot understand what is going on in the mind of Pakistan and what Pakistan will do or will not do. So far as quasi-permanent allotment is concerned, the hon. Member, I hope, has seen the statement of my counterpart in Pakistan. Mr. Shuaib Querishi said that the details of the quasi-permanency will be worked out, which actually meant that they have not worked out the details yet and naturally they could not convey anything to us.

Shri Joachim Alva: Has the Government come to a final decision in the matter of acquiring evacuee property? May I know whether Government proposes to issue a White Paper giving a history of the number of meetings held both in Karachi and in Delhi, and whether they propose to hold still further meetings either there or this side?

Shri A. P. Jain: Times without number statements have been made in the course of debates and otherwise in this House. Recently I placed on the Table of this House a copy of the statement which is the subject-matter of question today. In those statements and debates we have outlined the history of negotiations. I do not know whether any useful purpose will be served by bringing out a White Paper. Of course, Government have taken the final decision and a Bill on the basis of that final decision is being introduced in the House today.

Sardar Hukam Singh: May I know whether there is any truth in the reports in the Press that Government is going to hold a conference of the State Rehabilitation Ministers in Gulmarg and has a proposal to place before them that the properties worth more than Rs. 10,000 be sold in auction to the highest bidder?

Shri A. P. Jain: Of course, a conference of the Rehabilitation Ministers of the States in India is going to be held in Gulmarg next month, but the agenda is under preparation. There is no truth in the statement that all properties worth more than Rs. 10,000 or of any other value are going to be sold. There is no proposal of that kind. Of course, the question is going to be considered in all its aspects.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Am I to take it that all negotiations ..

Mr. Speaker: I am proceeding to the next business now.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

BORDER CHECK-POSTS

*2496. **Shri Dhusiya:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) how many border check-posts there are on the Indo-Tibetan border; and

(b) the number of land-customs posts among these?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri A. C. Guha): (a) and (b). No border Customs check-posts exist on the Indo-Tibetan border. On the Indo-Sikkim border, through which alone the main trade routes between India and Tibet pass, there are two West Bengal police check-posts: one at Rangpo and the other at Pedong in Darjeeling District.

मध्य भारत के सैनिक केन्द्रों में बंजर भूमि

*२५०९. श्री श्री० एन० मालवीय : क्या रक्षा मंत्री १५ मार्च, १९५४ को पूछे गये तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १०१५ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य भारत में सैनिक प्रयोजनों के लिये कुल कितने एकड़ भूमि रक्षित की गई है और उससे प्रति वर्ष कितनी आय होती है ;

(ख) क्या राज्य सरकार ने इस भूमि का कब्जा मांगा है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस विषय में क्या निश्चय किया गया है ?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) The information is not readily available, but the number of camping grounds is 38.

(b) Yes.

(c) In about a month's time the matter will be finalised.

LOAN TO STATE CO-OPERATIVE BANKS

*२५१२. थ. जगल किशोर सिंह : Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state whether the Reserve Bank of India has made it a condition precedent that trading activities should be given up and banking business carried on exclusively before granting any loan to State Co-operative Banks?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri A. C. Guha): No, Sir. However, while abstention from trading activities has not been made a condition

precedent, it is the policy of the Reserve Bank to discourage State Co-operative Banks as well as Central Co-operative Banks from undertaking trading activities along with their banking activities as the combination of trading and banking is fraught with danger.

SCHEDULED AREAS

*२५२२. श्री Sanganna : Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Governors and Rajpramukhs of the States having Scheduled Areas have submitted their reports for 1953 regarding the administration of those areas in 1953 to the President as required under the Constitution; and

(b) if so, what is the general economic position of the Scheduled Areas during this period?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). The Report has been received only from Madhya Bharat and it is under examination. Other States have been asked to expedite the submission of the reports.

INCOME-TAX (MIDNAPUR DISTRICT)

*२५२३. श्री N. B. Chowdhury : Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of income-tax realised from the Midnapur District during the last five years, year-wise; and

(b) the average annual amount of income-tax realised from the rice-mill owners of this District during this period?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri M. C. Shah): (a) The amount of income-tax realised from the Midnapur District during the last five years is:

1949-50	... Rs. 4,59,000
1950-51	... Rs. 6,20,000
1951-52	... Rs. 6,17,000
1952-53	... Rs. 7,24,000
1953-54	... Rs. 6,81,000

(b) The average annual amount of income-tax realised from the rice mill owners of the District during this period is Rs. 79,000.

ASSISTANCE TO SPORTS TEAMS

*2524. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government give any financial assistance to Indian sports teams going abroad to participate in international sports festivals;

(b) if so, how many such sports teams were given financial assistance during 1953-54; and

(c) what was the total amount of this aid?

The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): (a) Yes.

(b) Four.

(c) Rupees forty thousand only (Rs. 40,000/-)

GRANTS FOR TRIBAL WELFARE

*2525. Shri Sanganna: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state whether allocation of grants for 1954-55 for Tribal Welfare to the various organisations and institutions has been decided upon?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): No grant is given by the Centre direct to non-official organisations and institutions for the welfare of scheduled Tribes. In the case of ex-Criminal Tribes and Other Backward Classes a statement showing the funds allotted to non-official organisations is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix X, annexure No. 18] The amount allotted is, however, tentative and will be finalised after the detailed schemes submitted by these organisations have been examined.

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY,
KHARAGPUR

*2526. Shri N. B. Chowdhury: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether any special facilities are given to the students belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Tribes, in the matter of admission to the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur; and

(b) what is the approximate number of students who can study and do research work in this Institute?

The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): (a) Yes. 12½ per cent of the total seats are reserved for students belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Tribes.

(b) Upto 1225.

भूतपूर्व सेनिकों की युद्धोत्तर पुनर्निर्माण निधि

५७७. श्री भक्त दर्शन: क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा वित्तीय वर्ष १९५३-५४ में भूतपूर्व सेनिकों की युद्धोत्तर पुनर्निर्माण निधि म से कितनी राशि व्यय की गई;

(ख) प्रत्यक्ष शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत कितनी राशि व्यय की गई;

(ग) वर्ष के अन्त में निधि में कुल कितनी राशि रह गई थी; और

(घ) इस निधि में से १९५४-५५ के लिये कितनी राशियां मंजूर की गई हैं और किन योजनाओं के लिये ?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) Rs. 7,48,777/-

(b) and (d). A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix X, annexure No. 19]

(c). Rs. 1,23,39,573/-

BORDER SECURITY POLICE

578. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of States be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tripura Government have to maintain border security police; and

(b) if so, what total amount has so far been spent by the Tripura State during 1952-53 and 1953-54?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) There is no separate border security police in Tripura State.

(b) Does not arise.

PAYMENT OF ESTATE-DUTY

579. Shri Anirudha Sinha: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state the number of life insurance policies issued upto March 1954, by different companies for the specific purpose of payment of Estate-Duty and the amount covered by them?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri M. C. Shah): The requisite information is not available, as it is not required to be submitted under the Insurance Act, 1938.

TOBACCO EXCISE DUTY (MIDNAPUR DISTRICT)

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

(a) the total income during 1952-53 and 1953-54 from tobacco excise duties from Midnapur District; and

(b) the expenditure over the administrative machinery in that area for the collection of this duty?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri A. C. Guha): (a) and (b). A statement giving the available information is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix X, annexure No. 20]

ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL BANK

581. Shri N. B. Chowdhury: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is obligatory on the part of Government to accept the recommendations of the International

Monetary Fund Mission in order to qualify for assistance from the International Bank for Development and Reconstruction; and

(b) whether any of the recommendations of the International Bank have been found to be unacceptable by Government?

The Minister of Finance (Shri C. D. Deshmukh): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The International Bank's recommendations pertain chiefly to technical aspects of the projects put up for consideration of loan assistance, after technical scrutiny by its experts and no occasion has risen so far for Government not to accept any such recommendation.

VICTORIA MEMORIAL HALL, CALCUTTA

582. Sardar Hukam Singh: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state whether the question as to the lines on which the Victoria Memorial Hall, Calcutta should be developed, has been finally decided?

The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): No, Sir.

IRON AND COPPER IN RAJASTHAN

583. Shri Shobha Ram: Will the Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) whether iron and copper deposits have been surveyed in Rajasthan; and

(b) if so, what is the result?

The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Information regarding reserves of iron and copper ores in Rajasthan is not available. It is reported that iron ore deposits are not large and that the copper ore deposits are encouraging.

TEACHERS FOR PRIMARY SCHOOLS,
TRIPURA

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

(a) how many new teachers have been appointed for the primary schools of Tripura from 1953-54 so far;

(b) how many of them are tribals and how many are non-tribals; and

(c) what is the minimum academic qualification required for these posts?

The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): (a) 244.

(b) Tribals: 4

Non-tribals: 240

(c) Matriculation or school Final Examination passed.

विदेशी बीमा कम्पनियाँ

५८५. श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विदेशी बीमा कम्पनियों ने १९५२-५३ में भारत में जीवन तथा साधारण बीमा से कितनी धन राशि अंजित की;

(ख) इन कम्पनियों ने भारतीय प्रतिभूतियाँ खरीदने में कितना धन लगाया; और

(ग) इन कम्पनियों ने भारत में किये बीमों से अंजित कितनी राशि विदेशी को भेजी तथा वहाँ लगाई?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri M. C. Shah): (a) Particulars of gross premium written direct in India in 1952 are:

Life	General
Rs. 6.8 crores	Rs. 9.4 crore

(b) Information is not available in respect of general insurance business. As regards life, foreign insurers held under trust, under section 27

of the Insurance Act, Government and approved Securities to the extent of Rs. 31.77 crores on 31-12-1952.

(c) The information is not required to be furnished by insurers under the Insurance Act.

संघ लोक सेवा आयोग

५८६. श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) संघ लोक सेवा आयोग ने १९५३-५४ में विज्ञापनों पर कितनी धन राशि व्यय की; और

(ख) इस में से अंग्रेजी के तथा प्रादेशिक या वनक्षियूलर भाषा के समाचारपत्रों में विज्ञापन देने पर अलग अलग कितनी राशि व्यय की गई?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). A sum of Rs. 2,98,000 was spent on advertisements. The entire sum was spent on advertisement in English papers, as the Commission's advertisements are not published in regional or vernacular language newspapers:

CAPITAL REPATRIATION

५८७. { Shri K. K. Basu:
Shri N. B. Chowdhury:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount repatriated or remitted by foreigners, year-wise since 1945; and

(b) what proportion of these amounts represents capital repatriation?

The Minister of Finance (Shri C. D. Deshmukh): (a) and (b). The necessary information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House in due course.

विद्युत प्रवेश में तम्बाकू उगाने वालों पर कर

५८८. श्री रमेशन सिंह : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि विद्युत प्रदेश में तम्बाकू उगाने वाला किसान

बौसतन कितना वार्षिक आयकर या उत्पादन शुल्क देता है?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri A. C. Guha): Government have no information with regard to the average annual income-tax or excise duty paid by a tobacco grower in Vindhya Pradesh but generally speaking tobacco growers in Vindhya Pradesh as well as elsewhere would not pay income-tax on their income from the sale of tobacco where the only process performed is to render the tobacco fit to be taken to the market. Such income is treated as agricultural income which is exempt from income-tax.

In 1952-53, the produce of 4374 out of 6665 growers of tobacco in Vindhya Pradesh was totally exempted from excise duty, having been treated as cultivated and cured for the growers' household consumption. In the case of the rest, the produce in excess of the duty-free allowance for household consumption was mostly sold to wholesale dealers who either paid the duty themselves or bonded the tobacco in warehouses without payment of duty.

SMUGGLING OF GOLD

589. Shri Raghuramaiah: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state whether it is a fact that gold worth Rs. 1,10,000 smuggled from Goa, was found in a goods train engine at Castlerock station on the 27th April, 1954?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri A. C. Guha): Gold worth about Rs. 1,36,400 was seized at Castlerock on the 27th April, 1954 from a railway engine attached to a goods train.

CHIEF TECHNICAL OFFICE OF DEFENCE ORGANISATION

591. Shri Jangde: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state whether the Chief Technical Office (Audit Section) of the Defence Organisation is intended to be brought under the

control of the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): There is no organisation known as Chief Technical Office (Audit Section) of the Defence Organisation.

If the Hon'ble Member refers to the Organisation of the Chief Technical Examiner which functions under the Quarter-Master General, I may add that there is no proposal to bring this organisation under the control of the Auditor-General of India.

MICROSCOPES

592. Dr. Rama Rao: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the number of High Power microscopes with oil-immersion lenses manufactured in 1952-53 and 1953-54 by the Ordnance or other Defence Industries;

(b) the number sold in the same period;

(c) the number supplied free or at concession rate to the State Governments in the same period;

(d) the annual indigenous production and annual imports;

(e) whether the optical glass used is manufactured in India or imported; and

(f) if imported, from which country?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) No high power microscopes with oil-immersion lenses were produced in any of the factories under the Ministry of Defence during the years 1952-53, 1953-54. Six microscopes of the student type—without oil-immersion lenses—were, however manufactured during the year 1953-54.

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

(d) Government are not aware of any factory in the country which

produces microscopes with oil-immersion lenses. Records maintained by Customs authorities, which are the source of information in regard to imported stores, do not disclose the specific types of microscopes. Consequently, it would not be possible to

say how many microscopes with oil-immersion lenses are imported annually.

(e) and (f). Optical glass used in the manufacture of student microscopes is imported from the United Kingdom.

Contents

Part II - Parliamentary Debates (Part II - Proceedings other than Questions and Answers)

Friday, 14th May, 1954—

Papers Laid on the Table—

Memoranda from Members on Demands for Grants (Railways) for 1954-55	7387
Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill—Presentation of Petition	7387
Correction of answer to supplementary question to Starred Question No. 606.	7388
Designation of House of the People and Parliament Secretariat in Hindi and English.	7383—7390
Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Bill—Introduced.	7390
Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament Bill—Passed as amended.	7390—7479
Delimitation of Constituencies.	7479—7492

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Part II—Proceedings other than Questions and Answers)

7387

LOK SABHA
Friday, 14th May, 1954

The Lok Sabha met at a Quarter Past Eight of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(See Part I)

9.24 A.M.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

MEMORANDA FROM MEMBERS ON DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (RAILWAYS) FOR 1954-55

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of certain further statements containing replies to certain memoranda received from members in connection with Demands for Grants (Railways) for 1954-55. [Placed in Library. See No. S-169/54.]

CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE (AMENDMENT) BILL

PRESENTATION OF PETITION

श्री एम० एल० हिंदौ (जिला हमी० पुर) : क्रिमिनल प्रोसीडिंग्स कोड अमेंडमेंट बिल, १९५४ पर एक प्रार्थना पत्र में सदन के सम्मुख प्रस्तुत करता हूँ।

193 P.S.D.

7388

CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO SUPPLEMENTARY QUESTION TO STARRED QUESTION NO. 606.

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr M. M. Das): While replying to a supplementary put by Seth Govind Das on 4th December, 1953, it was stated as follows:

"Finally, we asked the Dakshina Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha which has long experience and has been working for years to prepare a scheme for propagation of Hindi and agreed to grant money at once. The Sabha sent the scheme and it was accepted."

The correct position is that the Akhil Bhartiya Hindi Parishad was asked to prepare a scheme, and the said Parishad submitted scheme to the Government. This scheme was accepted and a grant has been given for the purpose of implementation. It may be mentioned that Mr. M. Satyanarayana, M. P. happens to be the Secretary of both these organisations.

DESIGNATION OF HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE AND PARLIAMENT SECRETARIAT IN HINDI AND ENGLISH

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्यों को विदित है कि अंग्रेजी भाषा में "लोक सभा" को "हाउस आफ दी पीपुल" कहते हैं। और हिन्दी को राज भाषा के पद पर आसीन करने की दिशा में एक कदम आगे बढ़ाने के विचार से, और सदन के नेता की सहमति से, मैंने यह निश्चय किया है कि इस सदन को सरकारी

[अध्यक्ष महोदय]

तौर पर “लोक सभा” के नाम से पुकारा जाय, और सदन के सारे कागजों पर यही शीर्षक दिया जाय।

तदनुसार इस सदन के सचिवालय का नाम “लोक सभा सचिवालय” होगा, और अब से आगे नोटिस आदि इसी पते से भेजे जायें।

Some Hon. Members: Can we have the translation of it?

Mr. Speaker: For the benefit of hon. Members who do not know yet Hindi perfectly, I shall just state this in English.

Hon. Members know that 'House of the People' is the English expression for the Hindi term 'Lok Sabha' and as a further step in the process of adoption of Hindi as the national language in this House, I have decided with the concurrence of the Leader of the House that this House should officially be known as the 'Lok Sabha' and all Parliamentary papers should carry this title.

Accordingly, the Secretariat of this House will be known as the Lok Sabha Secretariat. Notices etc. may be addressed henceforth accordingly.

An Hon. Member: 'Secretariat' is going to be in English?

Mr. Speaker: That will be changed accordingly. The House of the People will be known now as the Lok Sabha. Its Secretariat will be known in English as the Lok Sabha Secretariat—Lok Sabha being the proper name—and in Hindi, it will be known as Lok Sabha Sachivalaya. 'Sachiva' means a secretary.

Shri Velayudhan (Quilon cum Mavelikkara—Reserved—Sch. Castes): On a point of doubt. Will the Constitution also be changed accordingly?

Shri Gadgil (Poona Central): It is already changing.

Mr. Speaker: This is in pursuance of the Constitution. The hon. Member will do well to read the Constitution again.

Shri Bansal (Jhajjar-Rewari): May I know what the Members of the Lok Sabha will be called, instead of M.P.s.?

Mr. Speaker: That question I have yet to consider, and when I consider it, I shall say something about it.

DISPLACED PERSONS (COMPEN-
SATION AND REHABILITATION)
BILL

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri A. P. Jain): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the payment of compensation and rehabilitation grants to displaced persons and for matters connected therewith.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the payment of compensation and rehabilitation grants to displaced persons and for matters connected therewith.”

The motion was adopted.

Shri A. P. Jain: I introduce the Bill.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

SALARIES AND ALLOWANCES OF
MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT BILL

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): I beg to move*:

“That the Bill to provide for the salaries and allowances of Members of Parliament be taken into consideration.”

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

I do not want to go into the history behind this Bill, because more than once I have told the House how a Joint Committee of both the Houses was constituted, and what the recommendations they made were. The House is also aware that for various reasons, though the first report was presented in July 1952, no specific legislation on the subject was passed by Parliament.

Only on 27th March last, with the permission of the House, the old Joint Committee was revived, and the matter relating to the salaries and allowances of Members of Parliament was referred back to it, to consider the whole question in the light of the changed circumstances, particularly the abolition of I class in some of the railways. The Report of the Committee was placed by you on the Table of the House some time back, and the House is fully aware of it by now.

The Report of the Committee was almost unanimous, except for one partial minute of dissent. When that Report was placed before Government, they came to the conclusion that as the matter directly concerns the Members of Parliament, and as the Report of the Committee which was representative of all the groups in both the Houses was almost unanimous, it was not proper or desirable on their part to make any change in it. So, you will find that this Bill has been drafted on the recommendations of the said Committee, except for one minor change, and that is with regard to the period of option. This is the attitude of Government, in short, with regard to this Bill. Government will not, therefore, propose any amendments, except one or two of a verbal nature, of which notices have been given by me. With regard to the major points, if any amendments are moved or opposed, Government's attitude will be completely neutral. The matter is left entirely to the majority view of the House. That is always done, but more particularly in this case because it affects and concerns the Members directly. Government have, therefore, made this Bill a non-governmental and a non-party matter.

In view of this, I hope that the House will not take much time, and will pass the Bill immediately, so that I may take it to the other House for consideration before they adjourn. We are anxious that the provisions of the Bill should be given effect to from the first of the next month. Sir, I move.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to provide for the salaries and allowances of Members of Parliament be taken into consideration."

I have received notices of two amendments.

Shri Velayudhan (Quilon-cum-Mavelikkara—Reserved—Sch. Castes): I beg to move:

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the first day of the first week of the next session."

I want to say one thing in this connection. My amendment was not originally like this. What I had given notice of was:

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion from the constituencies of the Members of Parliament by the first day of the first week of the next session."

The phrase 'from the constituencies of the Members of Parliament' has been omitted. I do not know why. However, I move the amendment as it is today.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: 'Constituencies of Members of Parliament' means the whole of India.

Shri Nambiar (Mayuram): The public opinion is that we should not be paid anything.

Shri V. G. Deshpande (Guna): May I support the amendment?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall call upon hon. Members later.

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

There is another amendment by Shri Raghbir Sahai. Is the hon. Member moving it?

Shri Raghbir Sahai (Etah Distt.—North East cum Budaun Distt.—East): I am not moving it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now proceed with the discussion of the original motion as well as the amendment.

Shri S. S. More (Sholapur): What happens to the other amendments?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The other amendments are for the clauses. They will be taken up, after the consideration stage is over.

Shri S. S. More: May I know the time allotted for consideration?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Hon. Members will be short, brief and sweet.

श्री सारंगधर दास (देनकनाल पश्चिम कटक) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Starting in a new language need not mean any difference in salary.

श्री सारंगधर दास : आज सवेरे अध्यक्ष महोदय ने राष्ट्र भाषा में कार्यवाही शुरू की है, इसलिये मैं भी आज राष्ट्र भाषा में बोलना चाहता हूँ। मैं इस बिल के ऊपर जो कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ, उस पर बहुत कुछ कहा जा सकता है। इसके प्रस्तावक महोदय ने कहा कि इसके पीछे जो इतिहास है उसमें जाने की जरूरत नहीं है। लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि हमें उस इतिहास के भीतर जाना चाहिये। आपकी चेअरमेन्शिप में जो पहली कमेटी बनी थी उसमें कहा गया था :

"There was general agreement on the need for a reduction in the present rate of daily allowance drawn by Members".

यह मी हमारे ध्यान में है कि दो वर्ष पहले ४० रुपये रोज़ा से कुछ कम करने के लिये कमेटी

बनी थी। उस कमेटी में यह भी तय हुआ था अखिल में, और उसमें बहुत बहस हुई थी और बहुत से अल्टनेंटिव दिये गये थे कि कि

"The Committee decided that Members of both the Houses should be paid a daily allowance at the rate of Rs. 35

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कमेटी की रिपोर्ट आये हुये ढेढ़ वर्ष हुये। फिर भी अब तक कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हुई। फिर जब दूसरे सेशन में मिनिस्टर महोदय इस प्रस्ताव को लाये कि दैनिक भत्ता ३५ रुपया कर दिया जाय तब जो हुकूमत चलाने वाली पार्टी है उसके एक ऊंचे दर्जे के मेम्बर एक ऐमेन्डमेंट लाये कि इस प्रस्ताव को फिर ज्वाइंट कमेटी में भेजा जाय। मैंने तभी कहा था कि हम मेम्बरों के एलाउंसेंज और सेलरीज के बारे में जो कार्यवाही करते हैं, उससे मुल्क के सामने हम इस संसद की हास्यास्पद बनाते हैं। अब फिर जो सेकेण्ड कमेटी की रिपोर्ट आई है उस पर गौर होगा, ऐमेन्डमेंट्स आयेंगे। मगर मुझको मालूम है कि हुकूमत चलाने वाली पार्टी ने यह तय कर लिया है कि ४०० रुपया मासिक बेतन और २१ रुपया दैनिक ऐलाउंस होगा। साथ ही द्रेवलिंग के लिये पास बगैर ह मिलेंगे। मैं हिसाब करके देख रहा हूँ कि पहली कमेटी में जो तय हुआ था कि वर्ष में ८४०० रुपया मिलेगा वह अब ४०० रुपया मासिक और २१ रुपया दैनिक के हिसाब से ९००० रुपये के ऊपर आता है। पहले २१० दिन का हिसाब लगाया गया था।

सरदार हुस्न रिह (कपूरखला भट्टा) : वह २४० दिन के लिये था।

श्री सारंगधर दास : नहीं। अब जो रखा गया है वह, जो पहली कमेटी ने तय किया था कि हमें वर्ष के लिये इतना मिलना चाहिये, उससे ज्यादा है।

मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूं कि जिस महात्मा गांधी के लिये हम कहते हैं कि हम उन की संतान हैं

डा० एन० श्री० खरे (ग्वालियर) : हम नहीं हैं ।

श्री सारंगधर दास : कुल हिन्दुस्तानी हैं अगर आप नहीं हैं तो आप चले जाइये ।

डा० एन० श्री० खरे : नहीं जायेंगे । हमारा भी हक है यहां बैठने का ।

श्री सारंगधर दास : तो जो हुक्मत चलाने वाली पार्टी है उसके सब लोग महात्मा गांधी की बात करते हैं । महात्मा जी ने जो सादगी का उपदेश हमें दिया था क्या वह इस बिल में आता है कि आप ८००० रुपये का ८५०० रुपये वनाते हैं या ९००० रुपये बनाते हैं ? मझे बहुत दुःख होता है कि जो पहले ३५ रुपये होने को थे उसको आप स्वीकार नहीं करते । आज हम एक किसम की तब्दीली करते हैं, कल दूसरे किस्म की तब्दीली करते हैं । यह सब जो कुछ चल रहा है, उससे, आपको यकीन के साथ कहना चहता हूं, सचमुच हाउस के मेम्बरान मुल्क के सामने, एलेक्टोरेट के सामने आज हास्यास्पद बन गये हैं ।

एक बात यह भी मुझे ताज्जुब की मालूम होती है । एक प्रस्ताव ऐसा था कि ४०० रुपये मासिक और २० रुपये दैनिक भत्ता होना चाहिये । मुझे नहीं मालूम कि ४२० में क्या है । मेरे बकील दोस्त जवाब दे सकते हैं । मैं तो बकील हूं नहीं, मैं सीधा साधा इन्डस्ट्रियल आदमी हूं । पता नहीं इस ४२० में क्या है कि कुछ दूसरे मेम्बरान उसको कहते हैं कि २० की जगह २१ रुपये होना चाहिये । कितने कहते हैं कि हमारे मुल्क के लोग अपनक हैं । मगर मेरी राय में वे दानी लोग हैं । वे कहने लगे हैं कि यह जो संसद के

सदस्य हैं, विशेषकर जो अपने को बापू जी की सन्तान कहते हैं, वे हैं ४२० + १ । इसलिये मैं हाउस के सामने सब मेम्बरों से प्रार्थना करता हूं कि इतना लालच न रखिये । आप ४०० रुपये और १९ रुपये कर दीजिये । अगर २० नहीं होगा तो कोई २० + १ नहीं कह सकेगा । मगर हमारा लालच तो इतना ज्यादा है कि अगर १ रुपया भी हमको ज्यादा मिल सकता है तो उसको हम लेना चाहते हैं । और चूंकि ४२० में हमारा अपमान होता है, इसलिये ४२० + १ कर दिया है ।

श्री आर० क० चौधरी (गोहाटी) : आप कितने रुपये मांगते हैं ?

श्री सारंगधर दास : मैं जो कुछ मांगता हूं, वह जो मेरा एक ऐमेंडमेंट है उसमें दिया हुआ है । पहली रिपोर्ट में जो ३५ रुपये था मैं उसकी ताईद करता हूं । मैं इस बात के लिये सीरियस हूं कि पहली जो कमेटी बनी थी और उसने जो कुछ तथ किया था उसी को मान लेना चाहिये ।

मिनिस्टर साहब ने अभी बतलाया कि तब से डेढ़ दो वर्ष में कुछ तब्दीली हो गई है । फस्ट क्लास का जो फेयर मिलता था वह अब सेकेन्ड क्लास का हो गया है । फस्ट क्लास में ट्रेवल करने से फस्ट क्लास फेयर मिलता है और फस्ट क्लास नहीं है तो सेकेन्ड क्लास मिलता है । उसके साथ सेलेरी और एलाउंसेज का क्या सम्बन्ध है, यह मैं नहीं जानता । मैं इसको महसूस नहीं कर सकता हूं । इसलिये जो पहले ३५ रुपया था उसी की ताईद करता हूं । मैं इस बात को सीरियसली कहता हूं कि हम पालियामेंट के मेम्बर बराबर यह चाहते हैं कि सरकारी अफसरों की सेलेरी कम की जाय, या यह खर्चा कम किया जाय । लेकिन जब हमारे एलाउंस को कम करने का समय आता है तो हम इधर उधर करना चाहते हैं ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Hon. Member is evidently speaking on an amendment which is not before the House now.

Shri Sarangadhar Das: I did not speak on the amendment.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What is wrong in the Bill?

श्री सारंगधर दास : बिल के बारे में यह बात है कि यह बिल जब पहले लाया गया था तो इस पर दो वर्ष तक बहस हो चुकी थी। तब किर इसको ज्वाइट कमेटी में ले जाया गया। यह सब करने से हम हास्यास्पद बन गये हैं। मुझे इस बिल के बारे में यही कहना है और मैं इस बिल का विरोध करता हूँ।

Shri Velayudhan: When I moved this amendment last, I was having the Report of the Committee as well as other papers.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: When is this to come back to the House? Is it one or two years later? What is the date given?

Shri Velayudhan: It is already given.

Shri S. S. More: Sometime after the next session, it will come.

Shri Velayudhan: When I was about to give notice of this amendment, I was having the papers supplied by the Parliament Secretariat or, rather, the Lok Sabha Secretariat as well as the Committee's Report which I hope, is with all the Members of the House. When I moved this amendment I was very serious about it, because the view I was having in my mind was that this subject should have been thoroughly known now to the public and not only to the public but to the constituencies wherefrom we all come.

An Hon. Member: You do not know the meaning of 'constituency.'

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There was so much of discussion yesterday that the constituencies are in the melting pot.

Shri Velayudhan: When I read the Report I must tell you frankly that I was very angry.

Shri S. S. More: He was very hungry!

Shri Velayudhan: I was very angry over the members of the Committee, because I was thoroughly—I must tell you frankly—dissatisfied with the report they have presented to the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The first Report or the Second Report or both?

Shri Velayudhan: The Second Report. To tell you frankly, I was not only angry but I was thinking that it was an irresponsible Report presented to this House. It is not a personal matter to me only; it is not a personal matter not only to the Members of Parliament; it is a matter which is concerned with the people of India as a whole. I was not at all feeling a delicacy over this matter; on a previous occasion, when the Salaries Bill for Ministers came to the House some two years before, I supported that Bill, simply because I felt that the salary of a Minister must have some relation to the responsibilities he is carrying. In the same way, I was wondering why when we came to the new Parliament, the Government had not fixed a salary—whatever may be the amount—for Members of Parliament. Of course, when the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs introduced this Bill today, I do not know why he said that he is keeping neutrality over the Bill, and at the same time, he was introducing the Bill on his own behalf. I must tell you that we must take a courageous stand over this matter, because it affects not only our personal constituencies but also the constituencies where we have to go and work. There were so many suggestions from so many Members, but I must tell you frankly that the Rs. 300 which was suggested by the committee or the alternative arrangement that was suggested is not agreeable to me. I must say that we must have a standard salary which must be in conformity with the responsibilities we will have to discharge not only

as Members of Parliament but as representatives of the people in the various constituencies. There is a lot of misunderstanding or ignorance.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is too much noise in the House. Hon. Members want evidently to increase the Rs. 300 to something more.

Shri Velayudhan: There is a lot of misunderstanding or ignorance in the minds of the public regarding the emoluments we are getting even now. I can tell you that there are many people in the country even today who believe that we are not only getting daily Rs. 40 for all the 365 days, but we are also getting free houses, free travel..

Dr. Lanka Sundaram (Visakhapatnam): Where?

Shri Velayudhan: You ask me, 'where'? Not to heaven! They believe that we are not only getting free furnished houses, not only free travel, but we are getting all the amenities including even telephones. That is the public idea. Even the other day, when some of my friends from South India came to my house, they were thinking, what a beautiful house it is, and thought at the same time that we are fr enjoying all this. They were envious of us. This is the information that is now being circulated in the country today. The public as a whole is having this feeling.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What is the good of circulating unless all the countrymen are brought here and shown the houses etc.?

Shri Velayudhan: I shall not cut jokes with you, Sir, in this matter. When we decide any salary, even though the matter is pertaining to us, we must see that whether a standard salary is given to the Members of Parliament because it is an internationally accepted principle—not only in Asiatic countries but in other countries also. When I read of the amenities enjoyed by the Members of Parliament in other countries, I was jealous of them. I must say that they are having a higher prestige and position than in India. The responsibility for this should be

shared by the Government also. It is not because the public is apathetic towards us; the executive will have to share a large portion of the responsibility for having left the Members of Parliament, in India the representatives of the people, in a lower category. When we go even to parties, we see Assistant Secretaries and Under Secretaries enjoying a higher status than that of the Members of Parliament. I have not seen such an attitude towards the Members of Parliament in any other country by the executive.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member is not asking this House to decide on this Bill the rank and privileges of sitting and seating.

Shri Velayudhan: I was only giving an example of how Members of Parliament are being treated and this is vital part of it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Even after fifteen minutes, the House is not in possession of an idea as to what he wants.

Shri K. K. Basu (Diamond Harbour): Are we not to close the whole discussion to-day at 10-45? In that event, some sort of rationing has to be done.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member must conclude. He may say that it should be Rs. 300 or Rs. 200 or Rs. 3,000, anything. It is only a small issue.

Shri K. K. Basu: He is not sure of what he wants.

Shri Velayudhan: I was only pleading that the Members of Parliament should get amenities for the discharge of their duties in consonance with their position and salaries. I am not for a high salary as the I.C.S. or the I.P.S.

An Hon. Member: Why?

Shri Velayudhan: We can draw from the Exchequer a moderate amount which will not be judged by the people as very high salary. At the same time, I am certain that if

[Shri Velayudhan]

we draw a salary of Rs. 400/- or something like that, the public will not think that we are drawing a high salary. I am very particular in saying that when we are attending the Parliament, we should get larger amenities in the city; not only a house but a free telephone should also be given to us. I do not say that we should be paid for the trunk calls also. But the basic charges which come to something like Rs. 30/- or Rs. 35/- should be exempted.

10 A.M.

An Hon. Member: What about the frigidaire and cooler?

Another Hon. Member: He has put it in cold storage.

Shri Velayudhan: I know some hon. Members want cooler and air-conditioning. At the same time, we must have a sense of proportion. When I was an officer of the Government, I was drawing more than Rs. 400 and I was having a car.

Dr. N. B. Khare: Whisky also?

Shri Velayudhan: But, when I became Member of Parliament, what I did first was to sell away the car. I do not know why people are very particular about a daily allowance of Rs. 21. Why not it be Rs. 20?

Some Hon. Members: 420.

Shri Velayudhan: I demand that we should get one II class fare all over India and one II class and one III class fare when we come here for the session (*Interruption*). I do not want a double II class.

An. Hon. Member: Why?

Shri Velayudhan: I do not bring my wife.

These are my proposals and I hope the House will accept them.

Acharya Kripalani (Bhagalpur *etum* Purnea): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I

may be excused if I say this is a matter on which we have got to be serious. It is a question of our own emoluments and we are to be the judges thereof, and the country will judge us as we decide this issue. We were drawing an allowance of Rs. 45/- per day. Then, we had a voluntary cut and we drew Rs. 40/-. So far as I remember, when this question was again put before the House and a committee was appointed, it was expected that we will again undergo a voluntary cut of Rs. 5. That was rumoured to be the intention, if I remember aright.

An Hon. Member: That was the decision.

Acharya Kripalani: I do not know; that was perhaps the first decision. But, now there are many proposals that are in the air and certain proposals that have been made by the Committee.

From the earliest times of self-government, membership of Parliament, of an Assembly or a local body has been considered as a voluntary patriotic duty. The theory is that this patriotic duty should be performed as a citizen's duty and there should be no charge for it. But, afterwards, slowly as the work of the Assemblies and Parliament increase and in the discharge of their duties, the Members incurred certain expenses it was considered fair and first that they should not be out of pocket and should receive some remuneration. So far as local self-government is concerned, even today in theory and in practice it is a citizen's duty to help in the administration of local affairs without remuneration. That being the case, I think it would be useless for us to say that our Parliamentary work is a whole-time job and that we must get the allowances which would enable us to live in comfort and keep our families in comfort. If that

were really the theory, I think a moderate household in New Delhi, if there are no superfluous children.....

Shri Gadgil (Poona Central): Do not speak in personal terms.

Acharya Kripalani: I think a moderate household in New Delhi would require at least Rs. 1,000. Either you accept these changed facts or the old theory. For myself, I would request the House to accept the old theory that this is not a whole-time job, that we must not expect for our parliamentary services the remuneration that would carry all our expenses, including the maintenance of the family and the education of our children, and also the money that we spent when we stood as candidates for election. If that were so, even the Rs. 1,000 would not suffice. Today when a proposal is made to increase the allowances, the theory behind it is that ours is not a whole-time job, it is in part a patriotic duty in the discharge of which if we have to suffer a little hardship, we should do so.

There is another consideration also. We, the Members of Parliament, have to be as exemplars to people in the services. The previous speaker talked of the dignity of the Members of the House. He thought that dignity consisted in our getting more facilities and more allowances. The dignity of a person according to him depended upon the salary or the allowances that he got.

Shri Velayudhan: That is misrepresenting me. I never intended that nor even said that.

Acharya Kripalani: Anyway, it may be that some people think in those terms even if he does not. To all those who think in such terms, I would point out that so long as we were fighting for freedom, our dignity consisted in other things than our earnings or emoluments. We were dignified even when we wore

dhories as thick as canvas and with two parts sewn together, when we went into villages, when we lived with the villagers and when many of us did not know where our next meal would come from. I would wish that we approached this question of our emoluments and our personal dignity against the background of our immediate past. There may be novel ideas about dignity that have come after independence, but we must discard such ideas. We must take it that we have to live a hard life even though those whom we appoint as officers draw higher salaries and live more comfortably. We have got to set an example to them. Therefore, I would request the House, and especially the dominant party, whose vote will decide this matter, that our allowance should be a little less than what it is today. I am conscious of the fact that this will entail much hardship; but this hardship we should bear cheerfully and show that we were good patriots not only when we were struggling for freedom, but are so even after independence and that our first anxiety is to put our country on a sound economic basis. Remember, Sir, that if we go on increasing our emoluments, we will come to a stage when this poor country will find that financially democracy is burdensome. For every one Governor and four or five executive councillors who carried on the business of this country before independence we have now a Governor, who governs no more, and thirty or forty Ministers. Add to that if our own expenditure goes on increasing, from the financial point of view, this poor country will find that it is not worthwhile to have a democratic Government. The country would rather prefer an autocracy. I have seen this happening in former Indian States. People find the burden of taxation is more than what it used to be in the days of the Indian Princes who squandered money here and abroad. The luxurious life they led did not make for economy. But

[Acharya Kripalani]

today even the citizens of these Indian States find democracy more expensive than the extravagant princes who used to squander money indiscriminately. We must see that we do not make democratic rule impossible on economic grounds.

These are a few ideas that have occurred to me and I suggest them for the serious consideration of the House. If we behave properly, we will find that the services, and I am sure the Ministers also, will make proportionate cuts in their salaries.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The time allotted for this Bill is two hours. What time shall I allow for clause by clause consideration—one hour? And then the third reading? I think we might give up any discussion during the third reading.

We started at 9.28: it is now nearly one hour. The only question for consideration is whether the emoluments should be in the nature of salaries or allowances; if it is to be salary what should it be; also, whether any additional amenities should be provided.

Shri N. V. Gadgil: May I suggest that instead of wasting our time at the consideration stage, we may straightforwardly go to the clauses?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is what I also think. Therefore, I will put the consideration motion now, and give opportunity to members at the time of the discussion on the clauses.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta—North East): The point of view of our Party has not yet been presented. The whole thing hangs together: it cannot be brought in the course of the clause by clause discussion. I suggest that our spokesman may be allowed to bring up his points before the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will give an opportunity to the hon. Member of the Communist Party to speak in general terms, in addition to the particular matter.

Shri K. K. Basu: There are other matters, also, like the travelling allowance, etc.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall allow opportunity for a full discussion. Is it necessary for me to put the motion of Mr. Velayudhan for circulation?

Shri Velayudhan: I do not wish to press it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the salaries and allowances of Members of Parliament be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: Before you proceed to the clauses, may I draw your attention to a point? I understand that the Government are going to move certain new amendments to this Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: They are formal.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: No, Sir. I do submit that they raise the question of procedure and the relationship between this House and the other.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: They relate to clauses 6 and 7. When we go to them we can look into them. Now we will take up clause 2.

Clause 2 — (Definitions.)

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy (Salem): I beg to move:

In page 1, after line 8, insert—

"(aa) 'day' means a calendar day beginning and ending at mid-night;"

Shri S. S. More: I beg to move:

In page 1,—

- (i) line 12, omit "and";
- (ii) line 14, add at the end "and"; and
- (iii) after line 14, add—

"(iii) any other member whose private income exclusive of all taxes, is more than rupees three hundred per head of the members of his family,"

Shri N. S. Jain (Bijnor Distt.—South): I beg to move:

In page 2, after line 8, insert—

"Provided that when a session of a House of Parliament or a sitting of a Committee is adjourned for a period of not more than two days, such period of adjournment shall be deemed to be the period of residence on duty if the member was present at the place of the session of the House or of the sitting of the Committee on the day of such adjournment."

Th. Jugal Kishore Sinha (Muzaffarpur—North-West): I beg to move:

In page 2, line 17, after "business" insert "and the period of such residence will include the day of arrival and departure of the member;"

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Amendments moved:

(1) In page 1, after line 8, insert—

"(aa) 'day' means a calendar day beginning and ending at mid-night;"

(2) In page 1,—

- (i) line 12, omit "and";
- (ii) line 14, add at the end "and"; and

(iii) after line 14, add—

"(iii) any other member whose private income exclusive of all taxes, is more than rupees three hundred per head of the members of his family,"

(3) In page 2, after line 8, insert—

"Provided that when a session of a House of Parliament or a sitting of a Committee is adjourned for a period of not more than two days, such period of adjournment shall be deemed to be the period of residence on duty if the member was present at the place of the session of the House or of the sitting of the Committee on the day of such adjournment."

(4) In page 2, line 17, after "business" insert "and the period of such residence will include the day of arrival and departure of the member;"

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: My amendment seeks to introduce a new clause for the definition of 'day'. It is already existing and I shall read from rule 2 of the existing rules. The term 'day' means a calendar day beginning and ending at midnight. Though this word 'day' occurs at about ten places in this Bill, the definition is not there. It is such an ordinary thing; everybody lives in a day and yet the definition of the Audit Department is entirely different.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is it not defined under the General Clauses Act?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: There is no definition in the General Clauses Act; only "month" and "year" are defined there.

If I read a letter which I received from the Secretary on a question which arose with regard to my own daily allowance and travelling allowance, the whole thing would be plain. It reads: "I am directed to

[Shri S. V. Ramaswamy]

state that on exactly the same representation made by a member of the old Legislative Assembly it was decided that the term 'days' for the purpose of rule 3 (of the rules governing the allowance of Members) should be reckoned as days for which daily allowance is admissible. According to rule 1 (D) read with the note thereunder, daily allowance is admissible to a Member for the day of arrival if he arrives in the forenoon and for the day of departure if he departs in the afternoon. Since you left Delhi on the 11th February 1953 (forenoon) and returned on the 25th February 1953 (afternoon), daily allowance for both the days is not admissible to you and so the intermediate absence is to be calculated from 11th to 25th February, 1953. The fact that you attended the Session in the afternoon of the 25th does not alter the position." So the rule is such that: my physical absence of 14 days is converted into an absence of 16 days by virtue of this rule. I took up this matter and ultimately I received this order allowing my claim: "We have accepted the claim since he arrived in Delhi on 25th February, 1953 and his absence is calculated in terms of calendar days, that is, from 11th February, 1953 to 24th February 1953, viz. fourteen days. The absence is less than fifteen days. He is allowed allowance for the above period with the concurrence of the audit and the Ministry of finance." In view of this, I hope the House will accept my definition as it would be advantageous. After I won this point, a number of hon. Members, I believe about 10 or 12, came to consult me because they also got in a similar mess and their allowances were disallowed. I gave them the points and they also got their allowances. Therefore it will obviate all further difficulties. And this is in conformity with the practice in all the law courts, the Railways, Audit, the com-

mercial world, as a matter of fact everywhere. This division of the day into forenoon and afternoon is causing great difficulty. I need not labour the point. I am sure the House will accept the amendment.

Shri C. R. Narasimhan (Krishnagiri): On a point of clarification. Clause 7 of the Bill gives powers for making rules about day and part of day.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: I am moving another amendment to delete that clause.

Shri S. S. More: I have already moved my amendment (No. 5). In clause 2, namely the definitions clause, a 'member' has been described. The purpose of the definition is to exclude ministers who are paid their remuneration or emoluments under a different enactment and also officers of Parliament, that is the Speaker, Deputy-Speaker, Chairman and Deputy-Chairman, for whom also there is a separate enactment fixing their emoluments. In addition to these I propose to introduce one more clause, and that clause runs to this effect:

"any other member whose private income exclusive of all taxes, is more than rupees three hundred per month per head of the members of his family".

It is very difficult to speak rather fearlessly on this particular proposal, and the previous speakers have made it still more difficult for us. But the real issue is not whether we are patriotically serving the country or not.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What is the effect of it? The House must know. Will they work without salary or allowance?

Shri S. S. More: My submission is that we must take into consideration the economic conditions of the Members. In the terms of our Constitution we are out to reduce the inequalities in the wealth and other happiness of the people. So I say that people who have more than three

hundred rupees per head of the members of the family per month should not be given any allowance. That is the sum and substance of my contention.

Sardar Hukam Singh: Those who have got that are already losing more by way of income-tax.

Shri S. S. More: If you allow me to proceed with my argument...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is so clear. Is it necessary to labour the point?

Shri S. S. More: I am not pinning my arguments to this particular clause. I want to emphasise a principle which we ought to take into consideration in fixing our salaries and emoluments.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Why does he want the omission of lines 12 and 14?

Shri S. S. More: Only the word "and" in line 12 has to be omitted because it will come at the end of the first clause. It has to be inserted in line 14. That is all.

My submission is this. If you will permit me to go into the history of the House of Commons practice, before 1906 all the Members who were elected to the House of Commons were mostly coming from the rich classes, from the capitalists or big landlords. In 1906 the Members of the so-called Labour Party came into the Parliament. They were full timers for the cause of labour. They had no private income of their own and these Members found it extremely difficult to carry on their responsibilities and their duties in the Parliament effectively unless some provision was made for that purpose. Sir, in 1911 a first step was taken for the purpose of introduction of this salary and an yearly allowance of £400 was sanctioned for each Member of the House. With your permission, Sir, I will read.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is there any discrimination made between rich and poor Members?

Shri S. S. More: I will come to that and I am prepared to satisfy all your questions.

Mr. Lloyd George who was the then Chancellor of Exchequer, in introducing this measure said—it is very important that we should take into account the sentiments with which he expressed these words:

"When we offer £400 a year as payment of Members of Parliament it is not a recognition of the magnitude of the service, it is not a remuneration, it is not a recompense, it is not even a salary. It is just an allowance and I think the minimum allowance, to enable men to come here, men who would render incalculable service to the State and whom it is an incalculable loss to State not to have here, but who cannot be here because their means do not allow it. It is purely an allowance to enable us to open the door to great and honourable public service to these men, for whom this country will be all the richer, all the greater, and all the stronger for the unknown vicissitudes which it has to face by having to aid us by their counsel, by their courage, and by their resource."

Sir, when this provision was introduced and this allowance of £400 was raised to £600 in 1926—I will give you an instance—there were so many Members in the House of Commons who were not prepared to accept their pay-packets every month. I would particularly cite the instance of Mr. Baldwin who refused to have his pay-packet saying:

"I am fortunately well off. I need not draw upon the salary which has been provided. It is meant for those who have no private means of their own but who are called upon to render some sort of service to the country, and whose financial worries have to be removed by the State if they want to obtain the services of those people."

[Shri S. S. More]

Sir, this is the position which was accepted theoretically and in the history of the House of Commons. We can find so many names of Members who did not accept their pay-packet

Now, it has been pointed out by many persons that we must render patriotic service. What do we mean by patriotic service? Acharya Kripalani was kind enough to mention our sacrifices during the national struggle. But, he forgets that it was a national struggle and we were at war with a foreigner. Whenever we are at war we have to suffer so many hardships and we have to undergo so many sacrifices. But, war conditions cannot be made the perpetual conditions of human life. During war a soldier is prepared to live in a trench, but you cannot take the length, breadth and height of the trench to decide the minimum housing conditions required for him when the war is over. We have sacrificed; there is no doubt about it and some people have been reduced to the poverty of church mice. Are we excepted to go on sacrificing? What is the value that we pay for the sacrifice? You know what is the plight of those who have been unfortunate enough to have large families. When we married there was no idea of family planning. It is a recent growth and we people who belong to the older generation should not be considered or judged by the modern conditions or modern concept.

An Hon. Member: Acharya Kripalani is also old.

Shri S. S. More: I do not want to refer to any personal matter. I refer to disadvantages. I do not refer to advantages because having no children is an advantage; they are fortunate.

My submission is, take for instance, many of us here are lawyers. Acharya Kripalani was very particular to emphasise that we should not treat this duty as a full time one. It is

easy to say a thing. Now, we are lawyers and no client is prepared to come to us. Not only that, our brother members in the Bar are kind enough in freeing us from the bother of clients. Whenever a client goes in search of More, and asks another member of the Bar as to where he is, our brother members of the Bar are kind enough to say: "He has gone to Parliament and he has given up practice". They are all generously appreciative of my parliamentary responsibilities.

An Hon. Member: You will not be available.

Shri S. S. More: My submission is, what am I to do? I am speaking in a personal strain. I do not want to wound the feelings of anybody else by taking him as an illustration. I would have very well taken Shri Velayudhan as my yardstick. I do not want to talk in that way.

Shri Velayudhan: I do not want you to do it.

Shri S. S. More: When he was an officer, he was getting Rs. 400 a month and he had a car. I fail to understand how a man with a large family could maintain a car unless....

Shri Velayudham: But, my hon. friend does not know that my wife also was getting a decent income.

Shri S. S. More: I accept this confession. If she has got a decent income, he has no right to get any allowance. His wife can maintain him. She is a sort of an unemployment insurance for him.

My submission is, it is no use taking a partisan view in this matter. What is the minimum standard that a Member of Parliament is expected to maintain? If I am to do some mental work here, I have to purchase books. There are many Members who have to purchase books, leave aside filling the bellies of their

wives and their families. My submission is that you must fix up a minimum standard. In terms of the Constitution, you say that you are out for justice, political and social and economic. I do not mind if you introduce a minimum standard for every one of us which will be in tune with the average of the common people. Let that standard be applied not only to Members of Parliament, but let that standard be applied to all the business magnates; let that standard be applied to the Ministers and to everybody else who has a larger income than that required to maintain the minimum standard. It is no use asking the poor man to do patriotic work. There are occasions when our wives fall sick, when our children fall sick. We have not got the money in our pocket to get the best and competent medical aid. We are forced to go to a quack because his aid is cheaper and we have to suffer so many losses. It is a question in which the partisan spirit should not come in. The question is not between the Congress and the Opposition parties. I know there are many socialists with a fat bank account.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy (Mysore):
They are unsocial socialists.

Shri S. S. More: In my part of the country, socialism and a big bank account go together. I know that there are many persons belonging to the higher plane of the middle class communities, who have taken to the philosophy of communism. I accept their *bona fides*. I accept their sincerity. All the same, when economic inequality is prevailing they have got their private properties and even when they do not take any allowance, they can maintain themselves at a particular high level. We people who are supposed to be poor, who have no other income to fall back upon, but on the contrary, who have a large family to maintain, are the worst sufferers. Not sufferers in body, but sufferers in mind. As a matter of fact, financial worry is a corroding

factor which saps our mind. I speak for those who are poor; I speak for those, I hope you will appreciate, Sir, who have large families. This matter of salaries should not be approached in a spirit of partisanship. Needs of a Member should be the guiding principle. There are many people who are fortunate enough. I think that those who have an income of Rs. 300 per month per head of the members of their family should not be given any allowance. Let us make it a rule that we submit a statement of our own private resources and our family needs to some authority that we shall appoint to assess our needs. Such statement shall be valuable data. The Committee which was appointed to find out the national income, has stated that statistical data are not available, and that our statistics are in a chaotic condition. Let us make a beginning by saying that all Members of Parliament who want to draw allowances should submit their resources and their family budgets and prove that they are really in need of the allowance and to them alone the allowances should be given. I do not want to take much time of the House. This salary is not a question of Congressmen and Communists. It is not a question of those who go for the rich and those who fight for the poor. It is a question, as far as we are concerned, between the rich or wealthier section of the Members and the poorer section of this House. It is our poverty which puts us at a disadvantage. I know the rich Members can keep a car, a steno; they can keep anything. We suffer from this disadvantage that we do not have a car. I will be very frank. On occasions when we are out to attend Parliament, we have to think whether we should save four annas by walking from South Avenue to here instead of coming by bus. That is the psychology of a poor man. It is no use telling him "You have sacrificed so much for the country, Go on sacrificing." The only thing that remains with him for sacrificing is his own life, the life of his wife and the life of his children, nothing else.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Mr. N. S. Jain. Amendment No. 6.

Shri N. S. Jain: I withdraw my amendment.

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

ठाकुर युगलकिशोर सिंह : इस विषय में मेरा संशोधन यह है :

In page 2, line 17, after "business" insert "and the period of such residence will include the day of arrival and departure of the member."

अभी श्री रामास्वामी ने जो संशोधन उपस्थित किया है उसमें यह शब्द जोड़ने के बाद ही वह कम्पलीट होता है क्योंकि उन्होंने "डे" की डिफिनिशन तो दी है, लेकिन अगर कोई मेम्बर चला जाय तो शायद उसकी गिनती ऐलाउंस के लिये नहीं होगी। आपने देखा होगा कि कोई मेम्बर अगर ट्रेन से ११ बजे पहुंचने वाला है और वह साढ़े बारह बजे पहुंचता है तो उसे उस दिन का ऐलाउंस नहीं मिलता है। हवाई जहाज से भी ऐसा होता है कि साढ़े बारह बजे के बाद पहुंचने में ऐलाउंस नहीं मिलता है। इसलिये जैसा कि मैंने कहा है, मेरा ऐमेन्डमेन्ट श्री रामास्वामी के ऐमेन्डमेन्ट को पूरा करता है। मैंने यह रखा है कि जिस दिन मेम्बर आ जाय और जिस दिन वह जाय, इन दोनों दिनों की गिनती होनी चाहिये।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Mr. Ramaswamy. Amendment No. 61.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: I withdraw my amendment.

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Mr. Ramaswamy has withdrawn his amendment. What about Mr. Jugal Kishore Sinha?

Th. Jugal Kishore Sinha: You may put it to the vote.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What about Mr. More? Need I put it to the House?

Shri S. S. More: Yes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will, therefore, put only these two amendments, Nos. 5 and 8, to the vote of the House.

Mr. More's amendment is that the allowance shall be given only to the poorer section and not to the richer ones. I am bound to explain to the House:

The question is:

In page 1.—

(i) line 12, omit "and";

add at the end "and"; and

(iii) after line 14, add—

"(iii) any other Member whose private income exclusive of all taxes, is more than rupees three hundred per head of the members of his family;"

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will now put amendment No. 8 to the vote of the House. This is intended evidently to correct the interpretation that has been put that if a Member comes in the afternoon and goes in the forenoon, then he will not get the allowance for the two days concerned.

The question is:

In page 2, line 17, after "business" insert "and the period of such residence will include the day of arrival and departure of the Member;"

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: The question is:

"That Clause 2 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is there any understanding that we may carry on discussion with regard to the Salaries Bill till it is finished today?

Hon. Members: Yes.

Shri S. S. More: Let us finish it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If that is the general understanding of the House.

Shri Satya Naryan Sinha: Yesterday I made a submission this must encroach upon the Private Members' business.

Hon. Members: We must finish it.

Shri Punnoose (Alleppey): I have got an amendment.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am coming to it.

Clause 3— (Salaries and Daily allowances)

Shri Punnoose: I beg to move:

(1) In pages 2 and 3, for clause 3, substitute—

"A Member shall be entitled to receive a salary at the rate of three hundred rupees per mensem during the whole of his term of office plus an allowance at the rate of twenty rupees for each day during any period of residence on duty, both being subject to income-tax."

(2) In page 2, line 33, for "forty rupees" substitute "thirty-five rupees"

(3) In page 2, after line 34, insert—

"(c) All amounts received as salary or daily allowance shall be subject to income-tax."

Shri K. K. Basu: I beg to move:

In page 2—(i) (a) in line 28,—omit "at his option, either":

(b) in line 32, omit "or"; and

(c) after line 33 insert—

"(b) Notwithstanding any provision in any other law the salary

193 P.S.D.

ies and daily allowances as heretofore mentioned shall be considered as earnings under the Indian Income Tax Act, 1922, as amended"; and

(ii) in pages 2 and 3, omit lines 33 to 48 and 1 to 9 respectively".

Shri Raghavachari (Penukonda): I beg to move:

In pages 2 and 3, for clause 3, substitute—

"3. Daily Allowance.—A member shall be entitled to receive an allowance at the rate of thirty-five rupees for each day during any period of residence on duty."

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad (Purnea cum-Santal Paraganas): I beg to move:

In pages 2 and 3, for clause 3, substitute—

"3. Salaries and daily allowances.—A member shall be entitled to receive a salary at the rate of four hundred rupees per mensem during the whole of his term of office plus an allowance at the rate of twenty-one rupees for each day during any period of residence on duty."

Shri N. R. M. Swamy (Wandiwash): I beg to move:

(1) In page 2, line 29, for "three hundred rupees" substitute "five hundred rupees"

(2) In page 2, line 31, for "twenty rupees" substitute "fifteen rupees"

(3) In page 2, lines 38 to 40, for "Chairman of the Council of States or, as the case may be, the Speaker of the House of the People" substitute "Speaker of the House of the People, or, as the case may be, the Chairman of the Council of States."

Dr. Rama Rao (Kakinada): I beg to move:

In page 3, after line 9, add—

"(5) Notwithstanding any provision in any law, all salaries and all daily allowances as heretofore provided shall be liable to be taxed as income under the Indian Income-Tax Act, 1922, as amended."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Amendments moved:

(1) In pages 2 and 3, for clause 3, substitute—

"A member shall be entitled to receive a salary at the rate of three hundred rupees per mensem during the whole of his term of office plus an allowance at the rate of twenty rupees for each day during any period of residence on duty, both being subject to income-tax."

(2) In page 2, line 33, for "forty rupees" substitute "thirty-five rupees".

(3) In page 2, after line 34, insert—

"(c) All amounts received as salary or daily allowance shall be subject to income-tax".

(4) In page 2—(i) (a) in line 28, omit "at his option, either";

(b) in line 32, omit "or"; and

(c) after line 33 insert—

"(b) Notwithstanding any provision in any other law the salaries and daily allowances as heretofore mentioned shall be considered as earnings under the Indian Income-Tax Act, 1922, as amended"; and

(ii) in pages 2 and 3, omit lines 33 to 48 and 1 to 9 respectively.

(5) In pages 2 and 3, for clause 3, substitute—

"3. **Daily Allowance.**—A member shall be entitled to receive an allowance at the rate of thirty-five

rupees for each day during any period of residence on duty."

(6) In pages 2 and 3, for clause 3, substitute—

"3. **Salaries and daily allowances.**—A member shall be entitled to receive a salary at the rate of four hundred rupees per mensem during the whole of his term of office plus an allowance at the rate of twenty-one rupees for each day during any period of residence on duty."

(7) In page 2, line 29, for "three hundred rupees" substitute "five hundred rupees".

(8) In page 2, line 31, for "twenty rupees" substitute "fifteen rupees"

(9) In page 2, lines 38 to 40, for "Chairman of the Council of States or, as the case may be, the Speaker of the House of the People," substitute "Speaker of the House of the People or, as the case may be, the Chairman of the Council of States,"

(10) In page 3, after line 9, add—

"(5) Notwithstanding any provision in any law, all salaries and all daily allowances as heretofore provided shall be liable to be taxed as income under the Indian Income-Tax Act, 1922 as amended."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Punnoose. Hon. Members will try not to give up their points and at the same time be brief.

Shri Punnoose: In moving my amendments, I have to make a few general observations. A Joint committee of both the Houses of Parliament was set up to go into the question. If you read the proceedings of the Committee you will find that effecting economy was not one of its, but its main consideration. But what do we find? The proposals placed before us do not effect any economy. On the other hand, they have resulted in the enhancement of the emoluments of Members of Parliament.

I have to say a word about the attitude taken by the Minister. He puts on apparently an attitude of neutrality. He said that the Government was neutral in this matter. But I believe he can deceive nobody. If one reads side by side the news appearing in the papers yesterday and today that the Congress Party has decided, formally or informally, I do not know, to have Rs. 400 as monthly salary and Rs. 21 as daily allowance the meaning of neutrality is clear. Therefore, their neutrality is in word. You say: 'We will do nothing. You can decide for yourself'. Well, they know that the Party has decided.

Shri A. M. Thomas (Ernakulam): No decision as such has been taken.

Shri Punnoose: Very well. I am glad to hear that. But nobody on the other side has contradicted the Press reports which appeared, saying that they have determined to have Rs. 400 as monthly salary and Rs. 21 daily allowance.

Shri Velayudhan: The contradiction will come tomorrow.

Shri Punnoose: When spokesman of the Congress begins to speak like this....

An Hon. Member: He is not a Congressman.

Shri Velayudhan: He will become a Congress spokesman. Wait for six months more.

Shri Punnoose: I do not know whether the Congress Government and the leaders of the Congress Party consider this question as one which does not involve any political issue; I do not know whether it is the view of the Congress Government that this issue does not involve any political or social significance. If that is their view, I beg to differ from them. We hold that it is a question of political importance. This is a question on which certain moral issues are involved and we on our side —may be we are a little narrow minded—cannot help saying that we have decided to observe certain principles in

this context. Naturally I expected the Leader of the House—I mean the leader of the Congress Party—to come down here and tell us as to what principles ought to govern a decision on this question. I beg to differ from the hon. Member, Mr. More, who seems to entertain the idea that the chapter of sacrifices is over and that that the chapter of enjoyment has begun. He spoke about trenches. I believe it is the duty of every patriotic Indian to fight in the trenches today; I do not believe that the period of struggle is over. The struggle against poverty, against servitude, against social inequalities and against a hundred other evils is being waged and should be waged at this time. I believe that more than ever we should consider ourselves as soldiers who have a very great task before them, a great duty devolving on their shoulders. When Acharya Kripalani spoke, I could associate myself with the sentiments he expressed. Whether all of us may be able to emulate everything, I do not know. But we should try to follow it as far as possible and from this side of the House on behalf of my friends on these benches I can promise the leader of the Congress Party that however much they reduce the allowances, we are prepared to stand by them; we are prepared to suffer. We do not believe that this question is a question of justice between Members of Parliament; the question is a question of justice between this Parliament and the people at large. Already more than a crore of rupees is being spent every year, and mind you, more than 50 per cent of that crore is being consumed by the hon. Members of Parliament.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: How much?

Shri Punnoose: More than a crore, and 50 per cent of it is taken up by us, the Members. And this is not the only charge on the nation. We have to take into consideration the expenditure the country has to bear for the several legislatures—Assemblies and Councils—from Kashmir down to Cape Comerin. It comes to a huge amount.

Shri R. K. Chaudhuri: One question. What amount does the hon. Member propose? Is it Rs. 35? Secondly, if salary or allowance is agreed to by this House in excess of what the hon. Member asks for, will his party agree to forego the excess?

Shri Punnoose: This is the disadvantage of talking in a general way on the amendments. I will explain. So, the total expenditure that the people of India have to meet for their State Legislature and for their Parliament and for their great Ministers and Deputy Ministers—all this has to be taken into consideration. We should then consider whether it behoves the dignity of the House to demand and secure more than what is given today. This is not a small matter. It is a very serious question which we should tackle with the care it deserves. The feeling will be there that the people of India are asked to feed a white elephant of democracy which they cannot by any means feed.

Shri Kottukappally (Meenachie): You do not want these Assemblies. You want a dictatorship.

Shri Punnoose: I will answer the hon. Member when he started functioning here, we were prepared to be satisfied and we stated in this House, with a small amount. When the first committee was appointed, we stood for Rs. 300 as salary and Rs. 10 as daily allowance. Then, at the time, we supported the idea that we, as Members of Parliament, should set an example and that we should stimulate the nation to make a sacrifice in the cause of the nation. We very soon found that response was not forthcoming. We knew that there are friends on the other side and on this side also who are governed by ideas which are not altogether pernicious but at the same time are not so austere as we wanted them to be. Therefore, we were prepared to be accommodative. We pleaded for a compromise and we agreed to finally to Rs. 300 and Rs. 20, as daily allowance. By all means, it is open to the majority to make a moderate proposal. We will stand by it and we

will go out and tell the country that the Congress Party was prepared to put down the scale of expenditure. But Rs. 300 and Rs. 20, daily allowance, is the proposal before us. Are you prepared to accept it? Why not the House accept it? We were prepared to accept it. Acharya Kripalani and also Shri Sarangadhar Das were saying that Rs. 35, as daily allowance could be given. Certainly, we said that it should be Rs. 35, but, at the same time, we were eager, we argued, for Rs. 300 as salary and Rs. 20 as daily allowance. The question of daily allowance had to be taken away. We did not want that option to be there, so that Members may choose which is more convenient or profitable. Then we argued, and we still believe that every pie that we get either in the way of salary or in the way of allowance should be subject to Income-tax if the provisions of the present income-tax law do not allow that, we will have to make suitable amendments to it. What is the reasonable thing that we can tell the people if we ourselves get emoluments which are free from income-tax? Should we take shelter under some provision of the income-tax law? Then, how can you find fault with all the tax evaders?

Then we want travelling facilities. The proposal in the Bill is that two II class fares and one third class fare should be given to members of Parliament. I believe I am correct. But there is another proposal also which I learnt today, and that is, the non-official 'official' resolution of the Congress. According to that, I understand that one single II class pass may be given to Members of Parliament. We do not object to that. But then, when the Members have to go and attend the Select Committee meetings, when they go for some functions other than sessions of Parliament—we do not generally do that nor do we see the Congress Members taking their families with them—they should use only the passes. For the expenses on the way we have got our salary. I request every Member on the other side to consider and reconsider this Rs. 400 business. It will be a very sad day

when we pass it. People will laugh at that. One hundred rupees on one side and the ridicule from the people on the other; these the hon. Members will have to weigh.

In order to avoid repugnant interpretation being given to 420 they want Rs. 421. Why not make it Rs. 320? By making it Rs. 421 they have made themselves guilty of 420.

In this connection I am reminded of an old woman in our place who used to make loaves and sell them. She was blind and yet she would make the loaves in such a way that they were never above the normal size; they were always below the normal size.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh (Shahabad South): That lady's instance can be applied to you.

Shri Punnoose: How?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Because you stand for less.

Shri Punnoose: We stand for Rs. 300 and Rs. 20—and we also stand for income-tax, and daily allowance shall not be excepted. It must be subject to income-tax. We also stand for one pass provided you do not allow them any travelling allowance when they come here for Committees.

Shri R. K. Chaudhuri: Do you promise to forego it?

Shri Punnoose: I forgot to state another thing. We are against any type of option—daily allowance or salary—because it is only permitting the more fortunate amongst us to go scot-free from income-tax. We do not want that; we oppose that.

I want to answer a question that has been raised. He was asking me whether we were prepared to forego Rs. 5 or so. The hon. Member will remember that we are not discussing a charity Bill. I am sure if the Congress Members were to go on functioning like this, then soon the Government of India will have to take the begging bowl in hand.

Shri R. K. Chaudhuri: I want a direct answer.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: I have moved my amendment No. 95 in which I say that the monthly salary be raised to Rs. 400,—and the daily allowance to Rs. 21. I am making no secret of the fact that I am motivated to move this amendment on two grounds. Firstly, that it must be reasonable for us to discharge the responsibilities cast upon us and secondly, I feel, that by putting in this amendment I am not putting any additional burden on the Exchequer. About the first point, I cannot say better than in the words of my old and learned friend Mr. More. I do not say 'old' in age but old in experience and other things.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This is a non-party Bill.

11 A.M.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: I think it has been said by our learned friend Kripalaniji that it is not a whole-time job. Of course, it is not for him. For him, there are so many other things to look forward and look after, but for us, who have to work inside the Parliament and outside in our constituencies and so it is so. Last year, we sat here for six and a half months for the sessions and we had to come and go from the eastern corner of the country, which takes about a week. So, we had to spend seven months in the year in attending the Parliament sessions. After that, if you want to be true to the electorate, and if you are to be sincere to the electorate, you will have to move round within the constituency and tell the people what you have done or not done, and this takes three months in a year. After that, nothing is left in the year. Our learned friend refers to this and says that it is not a whole-time job. I feel that it is a whole-time job, and for that, I say that the Rs. 400 and Rs. 21 are in no way remuneration. We are not charging anything for the work that we are doing. I cannot do better than quote my hon.

[Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad]

friend, Mr. More, when he said that it is not in the way of compensation, it is not in the way of remuneration and not in any other way, but it is an opening to those very sincere friends to discharge their services to the country. We have been appealed on the ground of patriotism and on the ground of service to the country, to forego this. It is very good, and we would have very much appreciated if this statement of our learned friend had been acted on by him, and his Party. I do not find a single Member who has foregone even one pie of his allowances during the last three years of Parliament. Nothing prevented them from having a voluntary cut. It is only a Party propaganda which is directed against us, but I know the electorate is sufficiently wise to understand what should be given to its representative.

Shri V. P. Nayar (Chirayinkil):
More than this.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: If we give Rs. 400 as salary and Rs. 21 as allowance, it would come to Rs. 520 a month. It may be that there are Members who are blessed with no children, and Members who are blessed with other funds at their disposal, but we poor Members have neither the lift, nor the gift nor the feast. Therefore, I feel that those persons who are opposing my amendment are those who have either got not much liabilities or they have got other means to discharge their liabilities. I know our friends have got large feeders to their purse and those feeders are reaching them through underground sources. I know that they challenge us in the name of democracy. May I know what is the payment that is made to the security staff of a particular state? I suppose the payment made to the security staff in Kremlin is more than what is spent in a democratic State. It is a Party propaganda and nothing but that. If those friends who talk in this manner give a voluntary amount by imposing a cut themselves, pos-

terity will remember them, but the present generation knows them too well. Posterity may say that the Congress Members were very greedy and the communist Members were very very good people because they accepted the cut. Whatever it is, the present generation knows them too well.

Coming to the next point about the additional burden that the Exchequer may have to bear, I may say that at least one-third of the Members of the House are paying income-tax and by bringing this amendment, I suppose they will have to pay more. My friend, Shri Tulsi-das Kilachand—I do not think he is here now—will have to pay Rs. 360 out of the Rs. 400 as income-tax and there are other friends also who will have to pay more income-tax. In the form of income-tax from at least one-third of the Members of the House, the Exchequer will be getting more than what it will be spending over us in the form of salary and allowances. Our communist friends have agreed to Rs. 300 monthly and Rs. 20 a day which, if calculated in the other way, comes to Rs. 400 monthly and 15 a day. Let them calculate and find it out for themselves. I am only asking for Rs. 6 more, which will be a negligible sum for the year. Up till now I was not paying any income-tax, because I had no other income, and was just making both ends meet. Hereafter I will have to pay income-tax. Every Member of Parliament will be paying income-tax. Let Government find out what they will be spending over us, and what we will be paying as income-tax. So my objective in moving this amendment is: one, to ensure a decent amount to Members of Parliament so as to enable them discharge their duty in the Parliament as well as in their constituencies; second, not to burden the Exchequer by additional sums. I do not think any objection could be taken by anyone in this House to my amendment, unless he were actuated by considerations of political strategy.

My hon. friend Mr. Punnoose on the other side said: "I fully associate myself with what Acharya Kripalani has said." Naturally, politics sometimes makes strange bed-fellows. I warn him against our great Dada; let him beware of the good snub that they got in Travancore-Cochin. Let me tell them that we know our Dada better than communist friends do. He was for a long time our leader, friend, philosopher and guide. It is just bad luck that he is slightly far away from us. Let them not associate themselves with him too much. They will again get a good snub.

We cannot compare the salaries of Members of Parliament in this country with the emoluments they get in other countries. I know there is vast difference between the economic conditions of our country and those prevailing in the USSR, the USA, or even the United Kingdom. Mr. More referred to the raising of the allowances of the Members of Parliament in the United Kingdom.

The majority of the Members of the Conservative Party were either millionaires or big landed aristocrats and did not feel any necessity for increasing the allowance. When Labour came into power, most of the Labour Members were poor—unable to make both ends meet,—and they tried to increase the allowance. But the move was resisted by the Conservative Members. Now there seems to be a unanimous desire to increase the allowance from £1,000 to £1,500. (*Interruption*).

Let the Members of the Communist Party surrender their income in favour of the common people of India. Are they prepared to do it. Those friends who interrupt and protest have got a long purse; we common men who come straight from the electorate have nothing to lose. We

are prepared to surrender everything we have. Their speaking of sacrifice sounds like the devil quoting the scripture. They were giving us lessons in democracy and patriotism and sermons on service. Members on this side have got more service to their credit than the Members on the other side. The hon. Member protested so loudly but he thinks differently in the heart of hearts (*Interruptions*). What is the result? I feel that the arguments which are raised against this amendment are baseless and fantastic. Hyperboles and superlatives are only the characteristics of all opposition parties. They are speaking against whatever the Government says. That is the only role of the opposition. They are never guided by the circumstances in the country nor are they guided by the forces with which we are guided. Other things force them. With these words, I feel that I have amply justified my amendment on these grounds of giving at least sufficient, decent and reasonable emoluments to discharge our responsibilities, certainly without putting any additional burden on the Government.

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Shri K. K. Desai (Halar): We have got before us the Bill presented by Mr. Satya Narayan Sinha and we are on clause 3. I would take a few minutes to explain the clause as it is which I understand is the unanimous view of the Committee that has been appointed by this House and the other House. There are some amendments also. One amendment has been moved by the Communist Party and one amendment had been moved by my hon. friend, Mr. Azad. Let us now understand what the Bill says.

Clause 3 says that the Members shall receive a monthly salary of Rs. 300 and Rs. 20 for daily attendance or, in the alternative, they may get

*Expunged by order of the Chair.

[Shri K. K. Desai]

Rs. 40 as was hitherto paid to the Members and they have got to exercise their option. Let us understand what it means to the Treasury. Rs. 40 per day is not liable to tax. Assuming that the House sits for 200 days they get Rs. 8,000 which is non-taxable. The taxation system is this. Over Rs. 25,000 there is a super-tax. Any thing that is more than Rs. 25,000 is liable to a taxation of about seven annas—four annas is the basic income tax and then there is an additional super-tax of 0-3-0. Apparently, whether the framers of this particular proposal have understood it or not, consciously or unconsciously, clause 3 in the Bill favours the rich people. There is an option and I have no doubt that the option would be exercised by no less than 80 to 90 per cent of the Members and the Treasury may have to pay out more and more money and it will be all free of income-tax. Let us see what Mr. Azad's amendment proposes. It proposes that there will be a salary of Rs. 400 per month and a daily allowance of Rs. 21. Rs. 400 per month comes to Rs. 4,800 annually. So the amount between Rs. 1,500 and Rs. 4,800 will be taxable at the rate of nine pies in the rupee. If it goes over Rs. 4,800 on account of the other extra income which some of the Members may get, then it will go to the higher slab and the person would pay at the rate of two annas. If it goes over Rs. 25,000 the rate will be seven annas; if it is over Rs. 40,000 they will have to pay eight annas, and so on.

So in my opinion, as far as the treasury is concerned, it is completely benefited by this amendment and not by clause 3 as it stands. Unfortunately, as I say, clause 3 in the Bill has been weighted more in favour of the rich people of this House as well as of the other House, unwittingly of course, because I know that if this matter had been pointed out to the Members of this Committee they would never have done it. What Mr.

Azad's amendment seeks to do is to remove this misunderstanding from the original clause and put it in such a way that ultimately the treasury taken as a whole would have to pay a little less than what they are paying even today.

If my calculations are wrong—because it is very difficult to know how the 750 Members are earning; it will be known in the course of a year—even then after considering everything you can again amend it. If it is found that under Mr. Azad's amendment the treasury has to pay out something more, then the whole proposition might again be reconsidered. But taken as a whole I feel that the amendment of Mr. Azad would place a lesser burden on the treasury than at present.

Then there is one more point. Of course I do agree with Acharya Kripalani as well as Shri More that when we are legislating for ourselves we have to be very careful and very cautious. I think that the amendment that Mr. Azad has moved has taken this point into consideration. Therefore I think we will be well advised in this House to accept Mr. Azad's amendment in preference to clause 3 in the Bill as it stands, as it will in my opinion mean more benefit to the treasury than otherwise.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Dr. Lanka Sundaram.

Shri Sivamurthi Swami (Kushtagi): May I enquire from the Chair when the Private Members' Business is going to be taken up?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Private Members' Resolutions will be taken up only after this work is finished.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: I rise to support amendment No. 95 moved by my hon. friend Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad. I support it in the confidence, based upon the knowledge of the controversy which has been carried on this particular Bill for the past

year and more, that it is perhaps the best in the circumstances that one could have arrived at. I regret however that instead of having a non-party non-political attitude on this Bill, the discussion, especially during the past few minutes, had become acrimonious and not only acrimonious, had become what you call the basis of political propaganda and counter-political propaganda.

Here we got the First Report of the Joint Committee on this question, and I crave the indulgence of the House if I quote from the Minute of Dissent or Note appended to it jointly submitted by Shri Sundarayya and Shri A. K. Gopalan. It is at page 11 of the report. I would only quote one sentence:

"People's representatives are to be paid emoluments which make them free from other preoccupations and devote themselves completely to looking after the people's needs."

I am quoting that not to score a debating point over my hon. friend Mr. Punnoose or any other friend who has adopted that line of approach to this Bill. I only wish to emphasize a point, and I regret to say that I cannot agree with my esteemed friend Acharya Kripalani when he said that it is not a whole-time job, that it is a patriotic service. I have noted down his words. He said "public duty".

Acharya Kripalani: I said the theory is that it is a patriotic duty. I did not say it was not a whole time job.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: I am not misquoting him. He said it was a patriotic duty on the part of legislators. I do not deny that each one of the Members is a patriot, but the point to be remembered now is: is it a whole-time job or is it not a whole-time job? Speaking for myself, I have gone to my constituency six times since I was elected, and each time I was out of pocket. Where do I get the money from? Speaking for my-

self—you know it, Sir, and I am sure you will bear me out—I have surrendered a substantial portion of my professional income by becoming a Member of this House, and I submit the allowances I have got so far are not sufficient to enable me to maintain my ordinary middle-class family reasonably, here and in the constituency. So, I quoted from the note of Shri Sundarayya and Shri Gopalan to fix the point in the debate, viz., that we of this hon. House should be free from other precautions and devote ourselves completely to looking after the people's needs. Once this principle is accepted—and I am glad it came from the quarter of my friends in the right—there will not be any further controversy on this matter.

I feel, however, that I should make one more remark. I would like to be very brief on this issue, but I regret to say that so far we have not been intellectually honest to ourselves and the country when we are debating this question. There is no harm in this hon. House telling the people, the voters, that costs of living have gone up, expenses are to be met and that a reasonable salary and allowance or salary-cum-allowance is necessary if our work has to be carried on properly.

Shri Nambiar: Apply the same principle to the workers also.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: I feel very strongly that we in this hon. House are given emoluments or salaries and emoluments which are not comparable to that of a, what you may call, medium-sized official either of the Central Government or even the State Government. Comparisons are invidious, but we have got to maintain a certain status. I would ask every hon. Member present in this House to remember one point. How many people come to them for charity when they go to their constituencies? How many people impose upon them with petitions for assistance? Where do we get the money from?

[Dr. Lanka Sundaram]

I would make one final point before I sit down. I do not want to be reduced to the status of a beggar to function in this hon. House. I do not want to be driven to the necessity of adopting corrupt practices like, permit-hunting or *sifarish* business. I want to live as an honourable citizen entitled to reasonable emoluments, and I will go before the people and say these are the difficulties involved in keeping two establishments at two places, both in Delhi and in the constituency, and this is the minimum necessary.

Look at what is happening in England. They were drawing £ 450; now they are drawing £ 1,000. Hon. Members should remember there is a terrific controversy going on today for the augmentation of the allowances to £ 1,500.

Shri Punnoose: It is not a fact that the proposal for increase was not accepted.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: It is still under consideration, and no final decision has been taken. I would like him to go through the latest issues of the *London Times*. England is a very small country. The whole distance is under 500 miles from London to Inverness, whereas we have to go long distances. Look at the allowance position and the travelling allowance. Each one of us who has brought his family here will be out of pocket to take them back to the constituency under the new proposal. Is that fair? We are to be provided two second classes and one third class. If you have a wife and child, for the child, a portion of the money has to be paid to transport him again to the constituency. Of course, there are exceptions. We should not be put to out of pocket expenditure when we come at least to the sessions, because we have to make provision for our families, with the result that even though I would have liked amendment No. 95 to be more generous than what it is, I request every Member of this House to pass it

unanimously and put it beyond a shadow of controversy. And no political propaganda should be made out of the arguments now advanced.

Shri Gadgil: I think the question ought to be considered dispassionately and not on party lines. I do not doubt the sincerity of any Member, if he opposes the amendment moved by Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad. At the same time, I should like the House to consider that there must be some connection between the responsibility of the office and also the general standard of the country available outside. On the one hand, what a Member ought to receive must be adequate for the proper discharge of his duties, and for the maintenance of such dignity and such status as we have to associate with membership of Parliament. On the other hand, it would be wrong to say that because one individual has fewer needs, and another has greater needs, the whole thing should vary from one individual to another. We must go by some norm or standard. The real question here is whether it should be Rs. 300, or Rs. 350 or Rs. 400.

As for the option business, it was a matter of great importance, so far as I was concerned. Under no circumstances would I agree to option being given to anybody to opt for merely allowances. Rs. 8,000 a year for persons who are fortunately situated was something which was against my moral grain, and I fought against it right from the very beginning; I am glad that even the amendments moved as alternative to the one that has been moved by Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad do not agree with or approve of option.

So, the real question is whether the salary should be Rs. 300, Rs. 350 or Rs. 400 a month. Let us not be taking a very narrow view. If people say that they should be satisfied with Rs. 300, others should not say that they are too patriotic; or, if people say that they should have

Rs. 400, they should not be run down as selfish people. Now, it is for us to consider the nature of the job, and the responsible character of the job that we do. We are here practically the architects of our country's fortune, and its policy makers and the responsibility is so great that if we realise what it is, some of us may like to say that even Rs. 400 will not be enough. But as I said, we must go by some norm or standard.

So far as the character of this membership or office is concerned, it is full-time in reality. For seven months in a year, not continuously, but for some time in summer and some time in winter, probably twice in winter, we meet. In between the sessions, there are meetings of the Select Committee, and other matters connected with Parliament.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava (Gurgaon): There are also the Estimates Committee, the Public Accounts Committee etc.

Shri Gadgil: Those who belong to the profession of medicine or law are completely ruined. They are out of touch with their clientele. What Shri S. S. More says has been my humble experience throughout these thirty years. Whether I am a Member or whether I was outside, people say, well, Kaka Saheb is not available, either he is in the Assembly, or he is in the jail, so it is no good trusting him with any brief. For those who have independent means of livelihood, it is all right. I am, therefore, requesting this House with great humility, not to over emphasise these small things, whether it should be Rs. 350 or Rs. 400, or whether it should be Rs. 20 or Rs. 21. In fact, I would like Rs. 21 to be reduced to Rs. 20, because it is a small matter. But so far as the salary is concerned, one great principle we have really adopted is this.

Shri Punnoose: It means Rs. 9 lakhs.

Shri Gadgil: No Member of either this House or the other House will

be hereafter free from some income-tax. So far, there have been many Members who have never disclosed what their income is. Now, every man will get a notice from the income-tax authorities, and he will have to say that he is getting such and such extra income from other sources. Even if his income is Rs. 1 or Rs. 5 or Rs. 1 lakh, it will be added on to this Rs. 4,800, and the rate fixed will be on the whole of the income, according to the income-tax rules.

So he will know what it is to be taxed. For the time being, many people—some of us who have nothing—always say 'Tax more'. Now when our own salary is being taxed—not that I will not continue to preach what I have been preaching—there will be a little more sense of responsibility when questions of additional taxation come. Then, as the personal income, the independent income—other than this—of a Member is greater, the Treasury will be getting more and more. Therefore, so far as the overall position of the Exchequer is concerned, I am inclined to agree with my friend Mr. Khandubhai Desai, that Government will have to spend less. And having accepted this principle that part should be salary and part should be paid in the form of allowance, I think many may not attend, in the same number as we have seen so far. The result will be that the quality of debate will improve. (Interruptions).

Shri K. K. Basu: No.

Shri Gadgil: You may not agree with me—as you never do—but in the end you will agree. If you wait, I will explain.

Shri Punnoose: On a point of order, Sir. When he says that the quality of the debate will increase; does it not mean that the majority of Members do not take sufficient interest in the work? (Interruptions).

Shri Gadgil: When the same time of the House will be occupied by fewer speakers and since they get

[Shri Gadgil]

the chance, there is every possibility of their coming better prepared before they say what they want to say in this House.

Shri Gidwani (Thana): Why do you pay them? You pay them for simply sitting at home?

Shri Gadgil: My friend, Shri Gidwani, has not understood me. When they do not come here, the expectation is that they will be working in the constituencies. The responsibilities of the office and the nature of the office both include that not only he has to ventilate what his constituency's grievances are, but at the same time he has to carry the message of this House and communicate to his constituency whatever the Parliament has done. As a matter of fact, he is a sort of postman. He comes from his constituency with certain grievances and carries whatever Parliament has said or done or achieved to the constituency. From Rs. 300 it has been raised to Rs. 400. Out of that Rs. 150 at least will go to the State. In any case, I would suggest that instead of having Rs. 21, it is much better to have Rs. 20. Rs. 400 and Rs. 20—that is what I would suggest.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I did not have the foggiest intention of participating in this debate. I was scribbling on a subject very remote from what we are discussing at the present moment. But I was provoked by certain observations which I heard in this discussion and I hope I shall be able at least to make certain observations which might conceivably commend themselves to this House. (Interruption). I oppose Mr. Bhagwat Jha Azad's amendment because I do not for the life of me understand how we can at this stage try to raise the salary to Rs. 400 per month and have a daily allowance of Rs. 21—which is apparently his intention. I am happy that Mr. Gadgil has spoken and has made it very clear

at least that there are many Members of this House who are against the option altogether. I wish that option to go. But as far as the quantum of the salary and daily allowance is concerned, I cannot understand for the life of me how we can ask for this increase in contrast to the Report of the Select Committee and the provisions of the Bill which the Minister has presented before us. My friend, Mr. Khandubhai Desai, made certain observations about the Treasury being likely to be the gainer as a result of this increase in the salary.

Dr. Suresh Chandra (Aurangabad): A sure gain.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I made a calculation on the basis of 200 days, which is perhaps the average number of days the House is going to sit every year. Now, if we have Rs. 400 as salary every month, then we get Rs. 4,800 in the year, and at the rate of Rs. 21 per every day of attendance, we might get about Rs. 4,200. The total comes to about Rs. 9,000. If it is 200 days' sitting and Rs. 40 daily allowance, it means the total expenditure on the part of the Treasury would come to Rs. 8,000. The difference, or the increase, amounts to Rs. 1,000. That is an average estimate.

Several Hon. Members: What about the income-tax?

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I am not a specialist in regard to the rate of income-tax on different slabs. I do not think that on Rs. 4,800, the income-tax, in the year, comes to Rs. 1,000. It does not. Obviously, this increases the quantum of the money which this country has to spend because of the luxury of having this Parliament. I cannot possibly justify this either to my conscience or to the country. My honourable friend, Dr. Lanka Sundaram spoke, as he always does, with a great sense of responsibility. I take him at his word. He usually speaks very responsibly. He has given certain arguments. He

says we have to live decently. We have to live a middle-class, reasonable kind of life. I take him at his word. What do we see when we come to this House? We see those who are going to the gallery and watch the proceedings. We see those who work in our Lok Sabha, sachivalaya,—all good, decent, middle-class individuals. What is the average earning of these people who put on just as decent clothes as Dr. Lanka Sundaram? I would very much like to know what is the average expectation of a good, decent, respectable, middle-class earning individual today in this country. If this is the criterion—it may very well be our criterion, but some of us might choose some other kind of criterion, those who prefer to work with people who have not even got the advantages of a middle-class existence may choose a different criterion—if you choose the good, respectable, god-fearing middle-class criterion, why ask for all the appurtenances of luxurious living in Delhi? I do not understand it. I know to live in Delhi is a very difficult thing, and it is a very expensive proposition. If you give me even Rs. 1,000 a month, I cannot live in any comfort in this place. But I cannot ask of my country Rs. 1,000 a month or more, because that is the only sum with which you can live with some sort of decency in New Delhi. Now, I am told that sometimes you get some jobs to do for which you have to go from place to place. This is a fantastic place of long distances which you cannot cover. There is no communication of any sort; no transport is available; you have to ask for a taxi by telephone; do all kinds of fantastic things in this place which are out of tune with the spirit and life of this country. I say that in those cases, those who have special political errands, those who have many social engagements to fulfil, they have no business to ask the Government of this country to supply them with the money for it. If I were to do such work, if you ask me

to go on a political job, to go somewhere ten miles away from here, for some political purpose, I do not expect the expenses to be incurred to be borne by the Treasury of my country. I expect my political expenses to be borne by the funds of my political party to which I certainly make my own contribution in accordance with my own science. You must find out some definite criterion. (Interruptions). I expect some kind of politeness, some kind of courtesy to be extended at least occasionally, at least when we are supposed to be discussing what you were pleased to call a non-party Bill. I know that whenever urgent matters of serious national or international consequences have been discussed in this House, certain sections in this House have behaved in a manner which I do not wish to characterize, because words come to the tip of my tongue so fast that I am afraid to use them.

Sir, I want to make this very clear. Why should we have an expectation of getting out of the Treasury of my country as much money as I imagine is in conformity with the decency and respectability of the life of a Member of Parliament? I do not understand that (Interruption). You were a Member of this House and its predecessors for a long time. What was the kind of standard in those days? We have seen those people. Their standard of living used to be generally much higher; they spent a lot more money than we do. Is our criterion the ability to spend money? My friend, Acharya Kripalani, made a short speech and he spoke movingly because he reminded me of those days when after all service was the badge of patriotism. If that is so, why is it that today we want that we should be paid more than we are being paid now?

My friend, Dr. Lanka Sundaram gave an instance of what was being paid to Members of Parliament in England. He could not counter the question of sacrifice. The recent decision of the House of Commons is

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

not to disturb the present arrangement regarding payment of £1,000 a year. One thousand pounds a year paid to a Member of Parliament of the British House of Commons is certainly less in terms of the services available than what you are getting here and now in this House today.

Several Hon. Members: No, no.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I know what happens in the British Parliament better than many Members of this House. I have lived a good slice of my life in that country. We know that the British standard of living—in spite of the rising costs of living in this country at the moment—is generally much higher. The correspondence of an average Member of the British House of Commons with his constituents is very much more than with our constituents here. It is not their fault. After all, our constituents are largely illiterate and do not write to us as much as the British elector writes to the British House of Commons Member. And, the British M.P. is a very much better correspondent than the average Indian Member of Parliament. I know for a fact letters which are written to Members of Parliament are often never answered and are thrown into the waste-paper basket and, perhaps, sold by weight to people who come round.

Sardar A. S. Saigal (Bilaspur): Mr. Mukerjee, that is wrong.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: The British Member of Parliament has to pay for his postage and all kinds of sundry expenses. If you are going to compare yourselves with the British Members of Parliament today.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The increased salary will enable them to correspond properly.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I am talking of things as they are now, Sir. I find some of our Members are asking for certain amenities and they say

that the British Member of Parliament gets £1,000 per annum. They are today in a more difficult position than we are. Some of them asked for an increase and it was turned down. They have turned it down in a country which is many times richer than India. My hon. friend, the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs is perhaps getting ready to accept the amendment of Mr. Bhagwat Jha Azad and, perhaps, he has sent out an unofficial whip—whether I open my mouth or not, you have to accept it.

Several Hon. Members: No, no.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: It is unfair on your part to say that; it is absolutely wrong.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: If we are going to live up to the expectations which the country has formed about us—naturally that is our ideal and that should be our objective—if you are going to do so, let us not try to change this Bill. Let us not try to go against the considered judgment and wisdom of this House. This matter has been hanging fire for a long time. That is why, I say again that it would not be worthy of us if we try to increase the quantum of salary which is provided for in this Bill.

Shri Venkataraman (Tanjore): Sir, I move for closure. I beg to move:

“That the question be now put”.

Shri Radhelal Vyas (Ujjain): May I ask a question if you permit me? In the First Report of the Joint Committee, it is observed:

“But the majority decided on the basis of Rs. 35/- which would work out for 240 days for a member of the House of the People to Rs. 8,400/-”.

They recommended Rs. 35/- per day. Now, 240x35 comes to Rs. 8,400/-. At the rate of Rs. 400/-, Rs. 4,800 would be the salary—and

the House of the People has sat for 180 days in 1953—and the allowance works out at 180×20 i.e., Rs. 3,600/- It will come to Rs. 8,400/-. This amount has been recommended. Both Mr. Sundarayya and Mr. Gopalan were on the Committee.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Members have got the Committee's Report.

A closure motion has been moved.

The question is:

"That the question be now put."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: I have nothing much to say on this point, but more than one Member from the Opposition made certain unfair remarks and they insinuated as if the Government have issued a whip and not been observing neutrality in this matter. It is easy for one to suspect another's *bona fides*. In fairness to the Members of the Government, I should say that it has been decided by us that if there is a voting on any amendment to the Bill, we, the Government Members, are not going to participate in it. There is no better proof than this that I can give in regard to our neutrality in the matter.

An Hon. Member: He is sure of his flock.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Yes, one always must be sure of his flock. If

the amendment of Shri Azad is carried, the other amendment of Shri Punnoose with the additional clauses need not be put to vote. But if Shri Azad's amendment is not carried, the other amendment will have to be voted upon.

The question is:

"In pages 2 and 3, for clause 3, substitute—

3. Salaries and daily allowances.—A member shall be entitled to receive a salary at the rate of four hundred rupees per mensem during the whole of his term of office plus an allowance at the rate of twenty-one rupees for each day during any period of residence on duty."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Those in favour of the amendment will say 'Aye'.

Several Hon. Members: Aye.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Those against the amendment will say 'No.'

Some Hon. Members: No.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The 'Ayes' have it.

Some Hon. Members: The 'Noes' have it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Division.

The House divided: Ayes 208, Noes 42

AYES

Division No. 8]

Abdullahai, Mulla
Abdus Settar, Shri
Achal Singh, Seth
Achuthan, Shri
Agarwal, Shri S. N.
Agarwal, Shri H. L.
Agrawal, Shri M. L.
Aji Singh, Shri
Akarpuri, Sardar
Asthana, Shri

Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
Banerjee, Shri
Barman, Shri
Barupal, Shri P. L.
Basappa, Shri
Bharati, Shri G. S.
Bhargava, Pandit Thakur Dass
Bhatkar, Shri
Bhatt, Shri C.
Bidari, Shri

Birbal Singh, Shri
Bogawat, Shri
Baroosh, Shri
Bose, Shri P. C.
Brajehwar Prasad, Shri
Brohmo-Choudhury, Shri
Chajiba, Shri B. P.
Chandak, Shri
Charak, Th. Lakshman Singh
Chatterjee, Dr. Sushiranjan

AYES—*contd.*

Chaturvedi, Shri	Kazmi, Shri	Raut, Shri Bhola
Chaudhary, Shri G. L.	Keshavaengar, Shri	Reddy Shri, Janardhan
Chaudhary, Shri R. K.	Khardekar, Shri	Roy, Shri Bishwa Nath
Chinaria, Shri	Khedkar, Shri G. B.	Sahu, Shri Bhagbat
Choudhuri, Shri M. Shaffee	Khongmen, Shrimati	Sahu, Shri Rameshwar
Dabbi, Shri	Khuda Baksh, Shri M.	Saigal, Sardar A. S.
Das, Shri B.	Kolay, Shri	Samanta, Shri S. C.
Das, Shri N. T.	Kottukappally, Shri	Sanganna, Shri
Das, Shri Ram Dhani	Krishna, Shri M. R.	Sarmah, Shri Debeswar
Das, Shri Ramananda	Krishna Chandra, Shri	Satyawadi, Dr.
Das, Shri S. N.	Kureel, Shri B. N.	Sen, Shri P. G.
Deb, Shri S. C.	Lakshmayya, Shri	Sen, Shrimati Sushama
Deogam, Shri	Lal, Shri R. S.	Sewal, Shri A. R.
Desai, Shri K. K.	Lal Singh, Sardar	Shah, Shri C. C.
Dehmukh, Shri K. G.	Lallanji, Shri	Shah, Shri R. N.
Deshpande, Shri G. H.	Laakkar, Shri	Sharma, Pandit Balkrishna
Dholakia, Shri	Madhan Gowda, Shri	Sharma, Shri D. C.
Dhulekar, Shri	Majhi, Shri R. C.	Sharma, Shri K. R.
Dhusiya, Shri	Malliah, Shri U. S.	Sharma, Shri R. C.
Digambar Singh, Shri	Mandal, Dr. P.	Shastry, Shri Algu Raj
Diwan, Shri R. S.	Masuodi, Maulana	Shivananjappa, Shri
Dube, Shri Mulchand	Matthew, Prof.	Shobha Ram, Shri
Dube, Shri U. S.	Matthan, Shri	Shukla, Pandit B.
Dwivedi, Shri D. P.	Mehta, Shri Balwant Sinha	Siddananjappa, Shri
Dwivedi, Shri M. L.	Mehta, Shri J. R.	Singh, Shri H. P.
Ebenezer, Dr.	Minimata, Shrimati	Singh, Shri L. Jogeswar
Fotedar, Pandit	Mishra, Pandit S. C.	Sinha, Dr. S. N.
Gadgil, Shri	Mishra, Shri Bibhuti	Sinha, Shri A. P.
Gandhi, Shri M. M.	Mishra, Shri L. N.	Sinha, Shri G. P.
Gandhi, Shri V. B.	Mishra, Shri M. P.	Sinha, Shri K. P.
Ganga Devi, Shrimati	Misra, Shri R. D.	Sinha, Shri Nageshwar Prasad
Ganpati Ram, Shri	Mohd. Akbar, Soh	Sinha, Shrimati Tarkeshwari
Garg, Shri R. P.	Mohiuddin, Shri	Snatak, Shri
Gautam, Shri C. D.	Morarka, Shri	Somana, Shri N.
Ghose, Shri S. M.	More, Shri K. L.	Sundaram, Dr. Lanka
Gopi Ram, Shri	Musafir, Giani G. S.	Suresh Chandra, Dr.
Gounder, Shri K. S.	Muthukrishnan, Shri	Suriya Prashad, Shri
Hari Mohan, Dr.	Narasimhan, Shri C. R.	Syed Ahmed, Shri
Heda, Shri	Naaskar, Shri P. S.	Tandon, Shri S. N.
Hem Raj, Shri	Nathwani, Shri N. P.	Tek Chand, Shri
Hembrom, Shri	Nehru, Shrimati Uma	Telkikar, Shri
Hukam Singh, Sardar	Newali, Shri	Tewari, Sardar R. B. S.
Hyder Husein, Ch.	Nijalingappa, Shri	Thimmaiah, Shri
Ibrahim, Shri	Paragi Lal, Ch.	Thomas, Shri A. M.
Iyyani, Shri E.	Parekh, Dr. J. N.	Tiwari, Pandit B. L.
Iyyunni, Shri C. R.	Pathrikar, Dr.	Tiwary, Pandit D. N.
Jain, Shri N. S.	Pawar, Shri V. P.	Tripathi, Shri K. P.
Jangde, Shri	Pilai, Shri Thanu	Tripathi, Shri V. D.
Jayaraman, Shri	Prabhakar, Shri Naval	Uikey, Shri
Jayashri, Shrimati	Rachiah, Shri N.	Upadhyay, Shri S. D.
Jena, Shri K. C.	Raghbir Sahai, Shri	Vaishnav, Shri H. G.
Jena, Shri Nirajan	Raghbir Singh, Ch.	Vaishya, Shri M. B.
Jethan, Shri	Raghuramaiah, Shri	Varma, Shri B. R.
Joshi, Shri Jethala	Ram Dass, Shri	Velayudhan, Shri
Joshi, Shri M. D	Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.	Vishwanath Prasad, Shri
Jwala Prashad, Shri	Ramachander, Dr. D.	Vyas, Shri Rachael
Kachiroyar, Shri	Ramanand Shastry, Swami	Wilson, Shri J. N.
Kajrolkar, Shri	Ramaswamy, Shri P.	Wodeyar, Shri
Kakkan, Shri	Ramnarsayan Singh, Babu	
Kale, Shrimati A.	Rane, Shri	

NOES

Achali, Shri
Bagdi, Shri Magan Lal
Basu, Shri K. K.
Biren Dutt, Shri
Chakravarthy, Shrimati Renu
Chatterjee, Shri Tushar
Chatterjee, Shri N. C.
Chattopadhyaya, Shri
Chowdary, Shri C. R.
Chowdhury, Shri N. B.
Das, Shri B. C.
Das, Shri Sarangadhar
Dasaratha Deb, Shri
Deshpande, Shri V. G.

Gadililinga Gowd, Shri
Gidwani, Shri
Gurupadaswamy, Shri M. S.
Krishnaswami, Dr.
Mukerjee, Shri H. N.
Nair, Shri C. K.
Nambiar, Shri
Nanadas, Shri
Narasimham, Shri S. V. L.
Nayar, Shri V. P.
Punnoose, Shri
Raghavachari, Shri
Raghavaiah, Shri
Ramasami, Shri M. D.

Rao, Dr. Rama
Rao, Shri K. S.
Rao, Shri Mohana
Reddi, Shri B. Y.
Reddi, Shri Madhao
Reddi, Shri Eswara
Reddy, Shri Viswanatha
Rishang Keishing, Shri
Sharma, Shri Nand Lal
Singh, Shri R. N.
Sinha, Th. Jugal Kishore
Subrahmanyam, Shri K.
Swamy, Shri Sivamurthi
Veerawamy, Shri

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: In view of this amendment, all the other amendments to clause 3 are barred . . .

Shri K. K. Basu rose—

12 NOON

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Members may kindly look into clause 3 again. Clause 3 relates to the salary and allowances and the option and the main portion is taken. This is in substitution of the whole of clause 3 and the option also goes. Therefore, as the amendment of Mr. Azad has been carried, all the amendments are barred.

Shri Punnoose: There is an amendment to add sub-clause (c) (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The whole clause has been substituted. (*Interruptions*). Order, order. The hon. Members ought not to rise when I am standing.

Shri Raghavachari: I am sorry.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: "Sorry" alone is not enough.

Now, I will put this clause to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That clause 3, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 4—(Travelling allowances)

Clause 5—(Travelling or daily allowances for intermediate journeys)

Clause 5A—(Free transport by Railway)

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: I beg to move:

(1) In page 3, line 19, for "two second class fares" substitute "one second class fare"

(2) In page 4, lines 7 and 8, for "two second class fares" substitute "one second class fare"

(3) In page 4, after line 19, insert—

"5A. Free transit by Railway.—
Every member shall be provided with one free non-transferable second class pass which shall entitle him to travel by any Railway in India at any time, but nothing contained in this section shall affect the payment of any travelling allowance payable to a member under any other provision of this Act."

Shri S. C. Deb (Cachar-Lushai Hills): I beg to move:

In page 3, line 23, after "such journey" add—

"except in the case of a member from Assam, Manipur or Tri-

[**Shri S. C. Deb**]

"...ra who shall be paid an amount equal to one and one-half of the air fare for each such journey".

Shri Thanu Pillai (Tirunelveli): Amendments Nos. 116 and 117 relate to clauses 5 and 5A.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : There is a mistake. Amendments Nos. 116 and 117 are for clauses 5 and 5A. I called only clause 4. The relative amendment is only 115.

Shri A. M. Thomas (Ernakulam): They are mutually related. Both clauses have to be taken together.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : Shall I take both clauses 4 and 5 together?

Hon. Members : Yes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : Very well.

Amendments moved:

(1) In page 3, line 19, for "two second class fares" substitute "one second class fare"

(2) In page 4, lines 7 and 8, for "two second class fares" substitute "one second class fare"

(3) In page 4, after line 19, insert—

5A. Free transit by Railway.— Every member shall be provided with one free non-transferable second class pass which shall entitle him to travel by any Railway in India at any time, but nothing contained in this section shall affect the payment of any travelling allowance payable to a member under any other provision of this Act."

(4) In page 3, line 23, after "such journey" add—

"except in the case of a member from Assam, Manipur or Tripura who shall be paid an amount equal to one and one-half of the air fare for each such journey".

Clauses 4, 5 and 5A are taken together.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad : I have not made any speech on these amendments of mine. I feel that on this point, the entire House is unanimous. The operative part of my amendment No. 117 simply provides that there should be a railway pass for every Member of Parliament, which he can use whenever he wants to travel by rail. The other two amendments to clauses 4 and 5 respectively are small amendments seeking to substitute 'one second class fare' in place of 'two second class fares'. I feel that on this point, everyone in this House is agreed, and so I hope the House will pass it unanimously.

Shri S. C. Deb : My amendment reads:

In page 3, line 23, after "such journey" add—

"except in the case of a member from Assam, Manipur or Tripura who shall be paid an amount equal to one and one-half of the air fare for each such journey."

This is a very simple amendment. The Members from these places have to travel by air from Calcutta to their place. They have to stop at Calcutta for a day. There are luggage charges and other things which are not covered by the provision in the Bill, as it stands. So, I hope hon. Members would kindly support my amendment.

Shri Punnoose : With regard to the new clause, hon. Members may have the chance to agree and see it for themselves. But we feel that when they come for attending the meetings of the Select Committee and other matters connected with Parliament, they should not be given any additional pay, but only the II class pass. We are now rich by Rs. 400 a month, and therefore, when they come to attend the Select Committee meetings. .

Shri G. H. Deshpande (Nasik—Central) : On a point of order. The hon. Member was just saying that we want that they should not be given etc. Does it mean that there will be two different rules for two different categories of Members? I think the rule is going to be the same for all. But the hon. Member was using such language as we want that they should not be given or something like that.

Shri Punnoose : 'We' means the Members on this side of the House, and 'they' means the Members of Parliament, including us.

For intermediate journeys also, when they come for a Select Committee meeting of a short duration, they will be advised not to take their wives with them, and if they take, they will have to pay from their Rs. 400.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : What would happen if the Members are lady Members?

Shri Punnoose : Then, they should be advised not to take their husbands with them for a short period. They will have to manage without their husbands for a short while. So, we are opposed to this.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : The question is :

In page 3, line 19, for "two second class fares" substitute "one second class fare".

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : Is it necessary for me to put amendment No. 90 to the vote of the House?

Shri S. C. Deb : I press it

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : The question is :

In page 3, line 23, after "such journey" add—

"except in the case of a member from Assam, Manipur or Tripura who shall be paid an amount equal to one and one-half of the air fare for each such journey."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : The question is :

"That clause 4, as amended stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 4, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : The question is :

In page 4, lines 7 and 8, for "two second class fares" substitute "one second class fare".

Shri C. D. Pande : (Naini Tal Distt. cum Almora Distt.—South West cum Bareilly Distt.—North) : Sir, I have to say something.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : The hon. Member has missed the bus.

I shall put it again. The question is :

In page 4, lines 7 and 8, for "two second class fares" substitute "one second class fare".

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : The question is :

"That clause 5, as amended, do stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 5, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : The question is :

In page 4, after line 19, insert—

"5A. Free transit by Railway.— Every member shall be provided with one free non-transferable second class pass which shall entitle him to travel by any Railway in India at any time, but nothing contained in this section shall affect the payment of any travell-

[Mr. Deputy Speaker]

ing allowance payable to a member under any other provision of this Act".

The motion was adopted.

New Clause 5A was added to the Bill.

Clause 6—(Allowances during short intervals etc.)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : The hon. Minister has an amendment.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: I beg to move :

'In page 4, lines 27 to 30, for "rates specified in clause (a) or clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 3 according to the option exercised or deemed to have been exercised by him under that section", substitute "rate specified in section 3".'

The option is now deleted and therefore, this is a consequential change.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : The question is :

"In page 4, lines 27 to 30, for "rates specified in clause (a) or clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 3 according to the option exercised or deemed to have been exercised by him under that section", substitute "rate specified in section 3".'

The motion was adopted.

MR. Deputy-Speaker : The question is :

"That clause 6, as amended, stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 6, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha : Regarding clause 7. there is a verbal amendment.

Shri S. S. More : I have an amendment, No. 50, for a new clause—6A.

Shri Krishna Chandra (Mathura Distt.—West): Sir, I have an amend-

ment to add a new clause i.e. clause 6A. The number of the amendment is 112.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : It has to be looked into one after another. Let me dispose of Mr. More's amendment first.

New clause 6A—(Amenities)

Shri S. S. More: Sir, I beg to move: In page 4, after line 34, insert—

"6A. Members of Parliament shall also be entitled to the following facilities:—

- (a) a free furnished residence at Delhi;
- (b) a free telephone;
- (c) free postage for all correspondence as a Member of Parliament and relating to his public responsibilities;
- (d) free medical aid to the Member and the members of his family;
- (e) a second class pass valid all over the country and to be used for the purpose of parliamentary work with an Inter class pass for a Personal Assistant; and
- (f) other monetary aid to members who have no or meagre private source of income sufficient to enable them to discharge their responsibilities as full time workers serving their constituency in particular and the public in general according to the scales prescribed by rules."

Regarding (e), that has been covered now. So, it will not stand now.

My communist friends are twitting me for moving this amendment. I want to point out to them that my amendment relates to the principle that from each according to his ability and to each according to his needs. That is the only thing that I wish to say.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will put this amendment to the vote. The question is:.....

Dr. Rama Rao: On a point of order. If this amendment is accepted, it will entail expenditure on the Treasury. Have we the permission of the President for that?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member will kindly explain to the House how this is in order without the President's sanction.

Shri S. S. More: If it is some additional burden on the Treasury, then only it might be said to be requiring the recommendation of the President. I feel that if the principle mentioned by me is applied, there will be reduction in the total expenditure, because as we Members keep going on, our needs will be going down. That is my submission.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am afraid without the President's sanction I cannot allow this amendment to be moved.

I think it is the same thing with the amendment of Shri Krishna Chandra also. His amendment says:

"A Member shall be entitled to such medical, housing, telephone and postal facilities as may be prescribed by rules under Section 7."

I will have to rule that out of order. So long as the President's sanction is not obtained, it imposes an additional burden on the Exchequer.

Shri Krishna Chandra: It does not. These facilities are now given at present. We are supplied houses on payment of rent. We are supplied facilities or rather priorities for telephone. I only want that power should be given under the rules so that these facilities and amenities might be regulated by rule.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Very well, I allow this amendment.

Shri Krishna Chandra: I beg to move:

In page 4, after line 34, insert—

"6A. *Amenities*.—A Member shall be entitled to such medical, housing, telephone and postal facilities as may be prescribed by rules under Section 7."

My amendment does not add to the cost nor does it compel the rule-making authority to allow us free telephone or to allow us free house or to allow us free medical facilities.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Does the hon. Member say that even on payment, houses are not available, that even on payment telephones are not available and medical facilities are not available?

Shri Krishna Chandra: I only wish that these amenities may come under this law and may be regularised and regulated by the rule-making authority.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Amendment moved:

In page 4, after line 34, insert—

"6A. *Amenities*.—A Member shall be entitled to such medical, housing, telephone and postal facilities as may be prescribed by rules under Section 7."

What is the reaction of the hon. Minister?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: If the entire matter is referred to the Rules Committee and a Joint Committee of both the Houses, they may go into the whole thing, regularise it and decide. We do not commit the Rules Committee either way.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall leave it to the House to decide. The question is:

In page 4, after line 34, insert—

"6A. *Amenities*.—A Member shall be entitled to such medical, housing, telephone and postal facilities as may be prescribed by rules under Section 7."

The motion was adopted.

New Clause 6A was added to the Bill.

Clause 7—(Power to make rules)

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Sir, I move:

In page 4, for lines 35 to 40, substitute—

"7. Power to make rules.—For the purpose of making rules under this section, there shall be constituted a Joint Committee of both Houses of Parliament consisting of five members from the Council of States nominated by the Chairman and ten members from the House of the People nominated by the Speaker."

My amendment is a drafting one. For the purposes of making rules under this section, there shall be constituted a Joint Committee of both Houses of Parliament consisting of five Members from the Council of States nominated by the Chairman and ten Members from the House of the People nominated by the Speaker. In the Constitution, we do not find 'consultation' used with any matter negotiated between the Speaker and the Chairman and it has been used only in regard to the President, in consultation with the Speaker or the Chairman. Therefore, we have just put it in proper form.

Shri K. K. Basu: How can you put the Chairman earlier than the Speaker?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: It does not matter.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He may move amendment No. 120 also.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Sir, I move:

In page 5, line 12 and 13, for "by the Speaker of the House of the People after consultation with the Chairman of the Council of States" substitute "by the Chairman of the Council of States and the Speaker of the House of the People."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There seems to be a grammatical mistake in amendment No. 119. The word 'will' must be 'shall'.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: I have read 'shall', Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Amendments moved:

(1) In page 4, for lines 35 to 40, substitute—

"7. Power to make rules.—For the purpose of making rules under this section, there shall be constituted a Joint Committee of both Houses of Parliament consisting of five members from the Council of States nominated by the Chairman and ten members from the House of the People nominated by the Speaker."

(2) In page 5, lines 12 and 13, for "by the Speaker of the House of the People after consultation with the Chairman of the Council of the States" substitute "by the Chairman of the Council of States and the Speaker of the House of the People."

Are there any more amendments?

Shri Krishna Chandra: I have an amendment, No. 114, which is consequential to my previous amendment which has been accepted.

Sir, I move:

In page 5, after line 10, insert—

"(g) medical, housing, telephone and postal facilities mentioned in Section 6A."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Amendment moved:

In page 5, after line 8, insert—

"(ee) medical, housing, telephone and postal facilities mentioned in Section 6A."

Sardar A. S. Saigal: Sir, I move:

In page 4, omit lines 44 and 45.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is too much of talk in the House. First of all let me know from the hon. Members what are the amendments that have been tabled.

Shri Barman (North Bengal—Reserved—Sch. Castes): I have today tabled an amendment, a very simple amendment to omit the words 'shortest possible'.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is it an amendment to an amendment?

Shri Barman: No.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then, why did he not move it earlier?

Shri Barman: Sir, I had tabled an amendment earlier which wanted the addition of the words 'and convenient' after the words 'shortest possible'. Today, I have changed it and want the deletion of the words 'shortest possible'.

Sir, I move:

'In page 4, line 44, omit "shortest possible".

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Amendment moved:

In page 4, line 44, omit "shortest possible".

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: Sir, I am submitting a couple of points of importance with regard to the amendments moved by the Minister. I very strongly deprecate the manner in which the amendments are brought before the House, especially by the Minister. I quite concede the premise that anybody can move an amendment. But, I find there is a very insidious attempt made through the amendments Nos. 119 and 120 to tamper with the Rules of Procedure of the House. I do not know when he discovered that in the Constitution the Council of States is mentioned first, and the House of the People

comes next. The Bill was printed some time ago and the Bill originated in this House. Under the Rules of Procedure of this House, whenever a committee is constituted and the Members of the other House are expected to join in that Committee, the Joint Committee functions under the control and direction of the Speaker. I am not convinced at all about the reasoning offered by the hon. Minister in justification for this emergent last-minute attempt to alter the text of the Bill. I believe every hon. Member of the House will agree when I say that if a committee is appointed under a Bill that has originated in this House, that committee, even though it contains members of the other House, should function under the direction of the Speaker of the House. You would recall that a question of this character is being frequently debated in both the Houses and I do not want to exacerbate feelings. However, I do very strongly protest against this method of bringing in amendments at the last minute and pushing them down the throat of the House. I do not know why the hon. Minister could not give sufficient notice so that hon. Members could consider it.

An Hon. Member: Copies of it have been received by us.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: I do not know if the hon. Member had got it officially.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Who is to preside over this committee?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: That difficulty will arise.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: The Joint Select Committee will elect its own Chairman.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: But it is not stated so here.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: This House is to select, under the amendment, ten Members of the House and five Members will be selected by the other

[Dr. Lanka Sundaram]

House, and even though the Chairman may be elected by this committee, he has got to function under the direction of the Speaker. I strongly object to the manner in which the amendments Nos. 119 and 120 have been brought and also to their contents. I would, in the first place, request the hon. Minister to withdraw the amendments, and if he does not, I would ask every hon. Member to oppose and throw them out.

Shri S. S. More: May I make a submission on a point of Law? I want to seek some clarification from the hon. Minister. Sub-clause (3) on page 5 of the Bill states—

"Any rules made under sub-section (2) shall not take effect until they are approved and confirmed by the Speaker of the House of the People after consultation with the Chairman of the Council of States and are published...."

According to the amendment, the rules will have to be approved and confirmed both by the Chairman of the Council of States and the Speaker of the House of the People. According to the original provision, the Speaker was only responsible to consult the Chairman of the Council of States. He would take whatever advice that the Chairman gave, but the final opinion that was to prevail was that of the Speaker. According to this, both the Chairman and the Speaker are independently made the approving and confirming authorities, and without their approval and confirmation, the rules will not be valid. Supposing the Chairman and the Speaker do not see eye to eye on any provision, what is to happen? There will be no approval by the Chairman or there will be no approval by the Speaker; there will be confirmation by the Chairman but there will be no confirmation by the Speaker. In the case of such a tie or deadlock, whose opinion is to pre-

vail? Are we to go to the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs for the purpose of drawing lots in the case of a deadlock? There is likely to be a deadlock and it is for the hon. Minister to suggest how it could be resolved.

There is another point also. I would refer you to article 118 of the Constitution. Whenever there is a joint sitting, it is the Speaker who has to preside. I am not quoting this as everybody knows this article.

Shri Gadgil: Even in the Warrant of Precedence, the Speaker comes first and then only the Chairman.

Shri S. S. More: My friend, with his ripe experience, is helping me and I thank him for it. My submission is that under the Constitution, the Speaker is given a superior position. If at a joint sitting, both the Speaker and the Chairman come out on the plea that he is entitled to preside as he is the Chairman of the House of Elders or he is entitled to preside as he is the Speaker of the House of the People, who are the direct representatives of the people, what is to happen? For avoiding this deadlock, the Constitution has provided a sub-clause in this particular article and it is for the purpose of resolving any such struggles between two high dignitaries. We know that human nature being what it is, everybody fights for the prestige of the country, for the prestige of the Party and so on. Taking human nature into account, in order to avoid the possibility of unholy, indecent wrangles between these two high functionaries, the Constitution has specifically provided that in the case of a Joint meeting the Speaker shall preside. I think that precedence given to the Speaker ought to be maintained in every legislative enactment of ours. My submission, therefore, is that these two amendments are against the spirit of the Constitution, particularly article 118. Not only that, they create a practical difficulty for which

the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs will have to prescribe some remedy. I think it will not be a quack remedy under the spurious Drugs or Magic Remedies Act.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: In regard to the question of precedence, so far as my information goes, under the Warrant of Precedence, the Chairman, because he happens to be the Vice-President gets precedence over the Speaker. (Some hon. Members: No, no.)

Shri K. K. Basu: When there is a joint sitting it is the Speaker who presides.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: The Warrant of Precedence has application outside the House.

Again, so far as I know, in the Constitution wherever the two names have occurred in one place, the Chairman has come first and the Speaker afterwards. Therefore, there is no question of prestige involved. We have just followed the spirit of the Constitution.

Shri Biswas: I would request hon. Members to refer to article 97, sub-clauses (2) and (3) of article 118, proviso to articles 120 and 121. Everywhere, wherever these two officers are mentioned, the Chairman of the Council of States comes first, and then comes the Speaker.

With regard to the imaginary or hypothetical contingency of a wrangle or deadlock, we never thought about it, but we do hope such occasions will not arise.

Shri S. S. More: The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is visualising a state of affairs when one party will have complete sway over both the Houses. Let us imagine a position where one party is in power here and another party is in the majority in the other House. If party feelings run high, what will happen? There is bound to be a deadlock. We should visualise that position.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: On several occasions the Speaker has been given precedence; so these amendments are quite unnecessary and they must be withdrawn.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: In all Parliamentary Committees, or Joint Committees, the Speaker or the other House fixes up the procedure. Not even the quorum is mentioned here.

Shri Biswas: There is provision in the rules only with regard to Joint Select Committees.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: But no such provision is here: how are the meetings to be regulated? What are the rules regulating the conduct of these meetings?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: The Law Minister is making a new discovery all the time.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: My feeling is this: as far as possible, to the best of our ability, we should make laws which are workable. There is no point in making a law which is not workable.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: The Committee itself will appoint a Chairman... (Interruptions).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It may be added to this or I do not know under what general law the Committee may itself appoint a Chairman. Is he to be a Chairman for a meeting or permanently? These difficulties will arise. Let the rules be clear. Secondly, what is the quorum for this meeting? So long this difficulty has not arisen because the Government itself is clothed with the power and so there was no question of any quorum etc. For the first time, a Committee is appointed to frame rules and the Committee will consist of Members nominated by the Chairman and the Speaker of the respective Houses. This does not come under the Joint Committee for a Bill. Therefore, special rules must be incorporated in the Act itself.

Shri Raghavachari: There is one possibility. Under the rule-making powers that is now given, one more clause may be added that they will make rules with regard to the procedure...*(Interruptions)*.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: The Committee will elect its own Chairman.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: And the quorum will be five?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: The Committee will decide its quorum also. I have no objection.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The quorum is a dangerous affair. Three people may say that they constitute a quorum. So let us fix a number, say, five or seven or whatever it is. I think that five Members will be enough to constitute the quorum.

An Hon. Member: This amendment may be withdrawn.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: It will create confusion every time.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: After the first amendment, No. 119, the following may be added:

"For a meeting of this Committee, five Members will constitute the quorum."

Or, if you want, we will say 'seven Members'.

Shri K. K. Basu: If you accept the Minister's amendment which says that these rules will be confirmed by the Speaker and the Chairman, what will happen if it is not confirmed? *(Interruptions)*.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: I would suggest that this matter should stand over till the afternoon, so that we shall just think over it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Clause 7 will stand over to this afternoon, when we shall meet again.

Sardar A. S. Saigal (Bilaspur): I want to say something on lines 44 and 45, that is about the shortest possible routes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Very well. He may say whatever he wants to say on that.

Sardar A. S. Saigal: As regards the allowances of the Members of the Constituent Assembly of India which are applicable to Members of either House of Parliament under article 106 of the Constitution, at that time a note was given that for the purpose of calculating mileage allowance, journey between two stations is held to be performed by the shortest route where there are two or more practicable routes, or by the cheapest of such routes as may be equally short. In this rule the shortest possible route for the performance of any journey is given. Suppose a Member is coming from Rayagarh or Ambicapur or Bilaspur or Bastar. He will take nearly forty-eight hours to reach this place. Up till now no objection was raised as regards the time which an hon. Member might have taken for travelling from Rayagarh, Bilaspur, Ambicapur or Bastar. If "shortest possible route" is omitted, then the Member will be entitled to travel by any route and he will be able to reach here.

This is my amendment and I press that lines 44 and 45 on page 4 may be omitted.

Shri Barman: I want the deletion of the words "shortest possible" in line 44 on page 4. The reasons are not far to seek. My friend from Madhya Pradesh has already stated the difficulties experienced by Members from that State, and from the other amendments tabled we find that the same kind of difficulty has been felt by some Members from Madras, Assam and Orissa. From my own State, namely West Bengal, I can state that the difficulty is very great. I do not want that any rigid rule should be made for this purpose. When we are going to constitute a Committee of both Houses and are giving it full power to consider the justice or equity of each individual case, if we retain the words "shortest possible", that Committee will be in a difficulty because we are laying

down a certain definite line of action. But if we omit the two words, there will be absolutely no difficulty for that Committee to come to a proper decision after considering the difficulty, convenience and inconvenience of each and every particular State.

So my simple proposition is that when we are going to entrust a Committee of both Houses with the power of making rules so far as journey, etc. is concerned, we should not cripple it down by the words "shortest possible", but should leave it to the free judgment of a body which will be a representative body of both the Houses.

Shri S. C. Samanta (Tamluk): I support the amendment moved by my friend Shri Barman. As it is, if the words "shortest possible" are left here, the difficulties which most of the Members of Parliament are meeting will be very difficult to remove. Most of the Members come when they do not get the reservation. The difficulty of reservation also arises for the shortest possible route because by the shortest possible route reservation is not available. Members are put to difficulty with their luggages and other things. These were brought to the notice of the Parliament Secretariat before-hand. Sometimes they change the routes, sometimes they go back again. So, when this is going to be enacted now, I think shortest possible route portion should be deleted. The Rules Committee will do the needful.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will place these other amendments and reserve the amendments moved by the hon. Minister for consideration in the afternoon. Amendment Nos. 119 and 120 will stand over for further consideration this afternoon.

Regarding Amendment No. 114 moved by Shri Krishna Chandra, he wants rules to be framed for the amenities etc., with respect to which new Clause 6A was added by the House just now. This is a consequential amendment. I will put it to the vote of the House.

Shri Krishna Chandra: I want the amendment to come not after line 10, but after line 8. Instead of (g) it should be (ee).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Very good.

The question is:

In page 5, after line 8, insert—

"(ee) medical, housing, telephone and postal facilities mentioned in section 6A."

Shri Raghavachari: My submission is that (ee) is unnecessary. This new amendment may be (f) instead of (ee), and (f) in the Clause may be changed into (g).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Very good.

The question is:

In page 5,—

(i) after line 8, insert—

"(f) medical, housing, telephone and postal facilities mentioned in section 6A.;" and

(ii) in line 9, for "(f)" substitute "(g)".

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then the amendment of Mr. Barman.

The question is:

In page 4, line 44, omit "shortest possible".

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Amendment No. 54 of Mr. Saigal. Is it not covered by this?

Sardar A. S. Saigal: It is covered. I do not press it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Therefore, I do not put it to the House. The other two amendments Nos. 119 and 120 will stand over for further consideration this afternoon.

Clause 8.—(Validation of payment of certain travelling allowances).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 8 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 8 was added to the Bill.

Clause 1.—(Short Title and Commencement)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Are there any amendment to clause 1?

Shri A. N. Vidyalankar (Jullundur): I have amendment No. 93 which reads:

'In page 1, line 4, for "salaries and allowances" substitute "Compensatory Allowances".'

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What is this compensation? I think the hon. Member is not pressing it.

Shri A. N. Vidyalankar: I am not pressing it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There are other amendments to clause 1. There is one in the name of Shri B. N. Misra. There is one in the name of Shri S. V. Ramaswamy seeking to substitute the word 'Honorarium' for 'Salaries', and another to the same effect by Shri D. C. Sharma. The hon. Members concerned are not moving these amendments. So, I shall put the clause to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That clause 1 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1 was added to the Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I find that for the Long Title also, there are amendments to the same effect as for Clause 1. I take it that no amendments are moved to the Long Title. However, I shall defer placing this to the vote of the House, until after clause 7 is disposed of.

We have about fifteen minutes more left now. What is the desire of the House? Shall we adjourn?

Some Hon. Members: Yes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now stand adjourned and meet again at 5 P.M. today.

The House then adjourned till Five of the Clock.

The House re-assembled at Five of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

SALARIES AND ALLOWANCES OF MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT BILL, 1954—Contd.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Has any agreed solution been found?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: With your permission, I would like to add to the amendment which I had moved and I think it will meet with the general approval of the House, because the point which has been raised is made clear in this.

I beg to move:

In page 4,—after line 40, insert—

"(1A) The Joint Committee constituted under sub-section (1) shall elect its Chairman and shall have power to regulate its procedure".

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: May I have a copy of it?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Yes.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: This amendment has just been made available to this hon. House and if you would relax the rules in my favour, I would like to move an additional amendment to it. I would like to add:

"In the new amendment proposed by Shri Satya Narayan Sinha as sub-clause (1A) to clause 7, after "Chairman" insert "from among Members of the House of the People".

Shri Velayudhan: No, no.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Hon. Members need not get agitated over a suggestion.

Shri Velayudhan: It is an unpopular amendment.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: I would sustain it with arguments at the appropriate stage. I am only asking for the right to move a verbal amendment to the amendment which has been moved.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall place it formally before the House. The hon. Minister has moved two amendments, Nos. 119 and 120 to clause 7. Amendment No. 119 stands except that for the word 'will', the word 'shall' shall be substituted. After that he desires to add another sub-clause—sub-clause (1A).

Amendment moved:

In page 4,—after line 40, insert—

"(1A). The Joint Committee constituted under sub-section (1) shall elect its Chairman and shall have power to regulate its procedure".

This was the lacuna which was pointed out; it has now been filled up. Now, what does Dr. Lanka Sundaram want?

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: I rely upon article 117 of the Constitution.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What is his amendment?

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: My amendment is this. I beg to move:

'In the new amendment proposed by Shri Satya Naryan Sinha as sub-clause (1A) to clause 7, after "Chairman" insert "from among Members of the House of the People".'

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: So, the Committee shall elect its Chairman from among the Members of the House of the People. That is his intention, whatever might be the desire of the House ultimately. As these amendments have been moved now, it is open to any hon. Member to move an amendment.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: May I make a couple of submissions in favour of my amendment?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The amendment is:

"(A) The Joint Committee constituted under sub-section (1) shall elect its Chairman....."

That is part of the amendment now tabled by the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs. Now, Dr. Lanka

Sundaram wants that after the word 'Chairman', the following additional words be inserted, namely,—

"from among Members of the House of the People."

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: The House will concede me the important point that I have been very seriously involved in some of these controversies for the past two years. I have not given notice of this amendment in a frivolous manner. Only this morning you had given at least two rulings indicating that the present Bill is a money Bill. These rulings were given when certain amendments were sought to be moved raising the upper limit or lower limit or some provisions to that effect in regard to the Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Certain amendments were sought to be moved implying expenditure from the Consolidated Fund.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: This Bill is almost in the nature of a money Bill. I am sure every hon. Member of this House will bear with me and I am sure they will all agree with me that as regards Money Bills, under article 117 of the Constitution, this House is supreme. This is the reason why in the morning also, I raised the same point, namely, that it is a peculiar procedure that was sought to be adopted by my friend, the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, this morning. I have not come across any precedent so far in legislation undertaken for this reason. During the past two years, wherever and whenever a motion of this character was moved, the position of the Chairman was not only not left vague, but also not left without any control as far as the Speaker of this hon. House is concerned. So, without labouring the point any further, I would restate the point, namely, that this is a Money Bill and as such, the powers of this House are supreme and the Chairman may be elected under the new formula, but he must be elected from among the Members of this House.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Defence (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): I object. We cannot accept this amendment of Dr. Lanka Sundaram. Whether it is technically a Money Bill or not is for you to decide. But obviously, it has no relation to a normal Money Bill. Here is a Committee to consider rules and regulations, relatively minor rules and regulations, relating to what this Bill will contain—payments of travelling allowance, etc. There is no encroachment on the Consolidated Fund, etc. It is the rules and regulations about which both Houses are concerned. It is true that more Members from this Houses are concerned with it, but that is because there are more Members here, in the House of the People. Otherwise, both are concerned, both are paid the same salary etc. Because the numbers are different in this Committee—there will be ten members from the House of the People and five from the Council of States—obviously, the House of the People will have very substantial majority. Now, to say that the Chairman must be from them—the House of the People,—seems to me not only unnecessary but totally undesirable. It may be—conceivably—that a highly respected Member from the Council of States is among them, whom the House of the People would like to become the Chairman. The fact that he is Chairman does not give greater authority or take away the right of vote of the ten Members. But, in any event, this approach of Dr. Lanka Sundaram in this matter, if I may say so, is not a healthy approach, and we should not encourage such an unhealthy approach.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall place the amendment to the vote of the House,—the amendment of Shri Satya Narayan Sinha.

The question is:

In page 4, for lines 35 to 40, substitute—

"7. Power to make rules.—For the purpose of making rules under this section, there shall be constituted a Joint Committee of

both Houses of Parliament consisting of five members from the Council of States nominated by the Chairman and ten members from the House of the People nominated by the Speaker."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, I will take up the amendment regarding (1A).

In page 4, after line 40, insert—

"(A) The Joint Committee constituted under sub-section (1) shall elect its Chairmen and shall have power to regulate its procedure."

To this amendment moved by Shri Satya Narayan Sinha, Dr. Lanka Sundaram has moved another amendment.

The question is:

'In the new amendment proposed by Shri Satya Narayan Sinha as sub-clause (1A) to clause 7, after "Chairman" insert "from among Members of the House of the People".'

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, I will put the amendment for the addition of sub-clause (1A) to the vote.

The question is:

In page 4, after line 40, insert—

"(1A). The Joint Committee constituted under sub-section (1) shall elect its Chairman and shall have power to regulate its procedure."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now I will put the next amendment standing in the name of the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs, amendment No. 120.

The question is:

'In page 5, lines 12 and 13 for "by the Speaker of the House of the People after consultation with the Chairman of the Council of States" substitute "by the Chairman of the Council of States and the Speaker of the House of the People".'

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will now put clause 7, as amended, to the vote.

The question is :

"That clause 7, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 7, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will now put the long Title and the Enacting Formula. I have already ruled out the various amendments that have been tabled.

The question is :

"That the Long Title and the Enacting Formula stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The Long Title and the Enacting Formula were added to the Bill.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Sir, I move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

DELIMITATION OF CONSTITUENCIES—contd.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, the House will take up further discussion regarding the delimitation of constituencies.

The Minister of Law and Minority Affairs (Shri Biswas): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I come from a State where we turn to the South for soft and cool breeze. I found yesterday that a devastating storm can also blow from the South. I did not quite know whether I should be able to keep my feet.

Several Hon. Members: Why?

Shri Biswas: Because of the sudden fury of the storm. Sir, I am grateful to you that you gave me some respite and I had a few hours to examine the charges that were levelled against the Delimitation Commission and, in passing, against the Law Minister. I am now in a position to say I was really pleased that there was such a discussion.

For one thing, it has shown that there is a strong volume of opinion against the proceedings of the Delimitation Commission.

An Hon. Member: Very strong.

Shri Biswas: It is my regret and disappointment that not a whisper of it had been brought to my notice in the last one year and a half. The Delimitation Commission has been functioning for quite a long time. It was set up in 1952 and still I had not the slightest inkling of any dissatisfaction at the way in which it had been proceeding. Some complaints were made in respect of Madras and Andhra.....

Shri Matthen (Thiruvellah): Travancore-Cochin also.

Shri Velayudhan (Quilon cum Malakkara Rsserved—Sch. Castes): We also did make complaints.

Shri Biswas: There are also many other States affected but the complaint was in respect of the two States.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There were also a number of Members from Travancore-Cochin.

Shri Biswas: They joined in the discussion, that is all, but the initiative was from those who were interested in the two States which I have mentioned. Be that as it may, I am accepting the tirades which poured out from all sections of the House as having been very useful in a way. I may say at once that in respect of Andhra and Madras, the point came to notice very prominent, because the 17th May had been fixed as the date for a certain pur-

[**Shri Biswas**]

pose. It was supposed that there was a great urgency and something had to be done. The delimitation had been done in such a revolutionary manner or in such a fantastic way, ignoring all recognised principles of delimitation and so on that the matter had to be brought before the House in order to obtain instant relief. I may tell the House at once that it is not in the power of the Law Ministry or the Law Minister to give them instant relief. As hon. Members, Dr. Krishnaswami and Dr. Lanka Sundaram themselves recognised, the complaints are based on the ground that Delimitation Commission acted on an interpretation of the Constitution with which they do not agree. It is not open to us, it is not open to Parliament except by way of amending the Constitution, to express any opinion as to what the correct construction of any provision of the Constitution is. For that purpose, relief must be sought, if at all, elsewhere, not here. If you are pressing for a change in the Constitution, I can quite understand that, but that cannot be done before the 17th May, which was the immediate objective of those who raised this discussion.

Shri Raghuramaiah (Tenali): On a point of information, I wish to say this. Article 81(3) of the Constitution says

Shri Biswas: I beg of you that I may be permitted to go on in my own way (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I would make a request to hon. Members. When hon. Ministers, who are in possession of the House, are addressing the House, their trend of argument will be broken if they are interrupted. For purposes of elucidation, various points have already been raised in the House and let us see what the hon. Minister says is satisfactory to the House.

Shri Raghuramaiah: I wanted to have only one clarification. The hon. Minister said just now that the in-

terpretation sought to be put is not permissible until the Constitution itself is amended. Article 81(3) says:

"Upon the completion of each census, the representation of the several territorial constituencies in the House of the People shall be readjusted by such authority, in such manner and with effect from such date as Parliament may by law determine."

So, the manner of readjustment can be laid down by Parliament by a separate enactment without amending the Constitution.

Shri Biswas: That law has been passed. My hon. friend is diverting me to a line of argument into which I am prepared to enter, but then he should be prepared to sit till seven o'clock. The question is this. I was going to say something else. I was referring to the fact that this discussion was raised in view of the 17th May as the date fixed for certain purposes. I was going to tell the House that what I am prepared to do is to transmit the entire proceedings of the House, which took place yesterday, to the Delimitation Commission and invite their attention to the complaints which had been made regarding their work, and to see that no occasion arose for public dissatisfaction at their work. So far as the particular date is concerned, I would have suggested a postponement, but I have no power under the law to give them any directive. If the Members expect the Delimitation Commission to act within the framework of the law, they must also allow me to work within the framework of the law. I have no power to give any directive to the Commission, but I do propose to suggest to them that they might fix another date a little later. At the same time, I may tell you that the date, which has been fixed, is not a very material date. It is a date which has been fixed under section 8(3)(a), which says:

"First in respect of the determination of the numbers under

sub-section (1), and then again in respect of the distribution of seats and delimitation of constituencies under sub-section (2), the Commission shall—”

Clause (a) says:

“shall publish its proposals, together with the dissenting proposals, if any, of an associate Member, who desires publication thereof in the Gazette of India and the official gazettes of the States concerned and also in such other manner as it thinks fit;

(b) specify a date on or after which the proposals will be further considered by it;”

The 17th of May has been fixed as the date on or after which all objections which may have been received will be further considered. That is all. There will be time to subject these objections to scrutiny. They will be all duly considered. The proposals are not going to be finalised on that date in the sense that final orders will be passed at this stage. Then will follow a public sitting or sittings. That is under clause (c).

“The Delimitation Commission shall consider all objections and suggestions which may have been received by it before the date so specified”—17th May in this case....“and for the purpose of such consideration hold one or more public sittings at such place or places as it thinks fit.”

It is after such public sitting that they will determine the boundaries of the constituencies and embody them in final orders. That stage has yet to come and is a long way off.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister will kindly remember that the argument advanced for putting off the date was for the purpose of the public knowing why the existing constituencies have been so radically altered; what is the reason for which they were altered so that they may

meet that. Otherwise they will only be groping in the dark.

Shri Matthen: What about the constituencies where the objections have been ignored and decisions finalised?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is another matter; that will come later.

Shri Biswas: I was dealing with the date, 17th May, which has been fixed for Andhra and Madras.

There are certain preliminary proceedings which have taken place. The draft proposals, the tentative proposals of the Commission along with the dissenting proposals of the associate members, have been published, I believe, by this time, and then a date has been fixed by which objections and suggestions will have to be put in and they will be considered at a public sitting. So, it is not correct to say that the proposals have been finally considered. The date is the date on and after which these proposals will be further considered.

As to why the delimitation was made in a particular manner, that raises the question whether in making the delimitation in that way, to which objection is now taken, they acted against the spirit of the Constitution, or against the directions which were laid down within the framework of the Constitution by the Delimitation Act. That is a different question. I can quite understand that point. So far as that question is concerned, it was suggested that what they did was in contravention of the letter and spirit of the Constitution. That is a matter of opinion. The Delimitation Commission must be left to decide what the Constitution really requires them to do and act accordingly. I may take a particular view; I might say that the Constitution did not contemplate anything beyond minor adjustments. They may not take that view. Minor adjustments may not be possible in many cases. Drastic changes might have been inevitable in view of certain facts and under certain circumstances. Therefore, we must

[Shri Biswas]

assume for all practical purposes that they are acting in accordance with what they believe to be the true import of the provisions in the Constitution. We might take a different view. It is not for us to lay down what view they should take; that will not be binding on anybody. If there was a pronouncement by the Supreme Court as to the interpretation of this clause, that would have been different. Hon. Members might.....(Interruptions). They may give a different interpretation. It is a very difficult question and you cannot insert anything in the Act.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister will see that the point is this. It may be that adjustment means only adjustments here and there and not a thorough overhauling as if it is a fresh demarcation. That is one point and that is a matter of interpretation and immediately nothing could be done as the hon. Minister has said. The other point that was suggested was why certain changes were made. What was in their minds? It is not that anybody questions the right of the Delimitation Commission. What was the reason? They may answer and offer the reasons, if any.

Shri Biswas: All that I can say is this. There are very good reasons for what they have done. Unfortunately, when this Bill was here before this House, a Joint Committee was also there to consider it; and not one suggestion was made at that time, that when the Delimitation Commission published its tentative proposals, these proposals should be accompanied by an explanatory memorandum. Because you do not find this memorandum attached to these proposals, you cannot blame them. They are acting according to the law as laid down for them; they have no choice in these matters. You have had applications for adjournment from the Congress Party, from the Government, from this person and

that person and that body or this body. They did what they thought to be right, and they did not seek to oblige this Party in preference to the other. That is the spirit in which they were working all the time, and I am sure there were very good reasons.

After these proposals are formulated by them and before their actual publication in the Gazette, they always send advance copies to the associate members and to the State Governments inviting them to meet the Commission on a particular date. Then there is an informal discussion and these tentative proposals are, with the dissenting proposals of the associate members, then published in the Gazette. They take all reasonable and possible steps to ascertain public opinion. I will not say for one moment—and nobody will claim, not even the members of the Commission will claim—that whatever they have done is perfectly right and that there could not be any alternative method of delimiting the constituencies, but I do claim for them and on their behalf that they have acted in the best and most proper way according to their light and judgment, without being influenced by any extraneous forces, whether governmental or otherwise. That is the position. (An Hon. Member: Question). My hon. friend here questions this. If our self-interest is affected, we shall question to the end of time, and it is impossible for even God himself to please all. So, I say it is not fair to charge the Commission with all sorts of atrocious irregularities. (Interruptions.) It is a very mild expression compared to what was said yesterday by some hon. friends. It was actually said that they had suppressed opinions which they had received. An hon. Member referred to a letter which had been received in answer to a query; in which they said that there had been no government proposals from the undivided State of Madras. I submit that was a perfectly correct statement. When

they ask for opinion from any State, they make it perfectly clear that they are not asking for the opinion of the Government, because they do not want it to be said that they are being unduly influenced either by the Government or by any other body.

They frame these proposals themselves, on their own responsibility, uninfluenced by any other considerations. But they do consult the State. As I have already stated, when the proposals are formulated, they send copies to the associate members, they send copies to the States. The States do send their representatives. If they do not, of course they cannot help it. Regarding Madras State no government proposals were asked for and no government proposals were received. That is a perfectly correct statement. As everyone who has got to do with administration knows, suppose something has got to be put up before a Minister. There is his staff. The staff collects the materials, and then they arrange the materials, and put them up in an orderly form before the Minister. For the purpose of getting these materials and marshalling them, they might obtain information from some other Ministry, not at higher level but at staff level. That might have taken place between the Delimitation Commission staff and the staff of some of the States. That is a different matter. But the tentative notes and so on made by the staff in one particular State cannot represent the views of the State. And if you ask whether any proposals had been received from the State of Madras, it will be quite correct to say that no proposals were received. That is the position and that position is not altered merely because some lower officials in the State staff had passed on some information to the staff of the Delimitation Commission at their request.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram (Visakhapatnam): Passed on from which quarter?

Shri Biswas: Then at a later stage, as I pointed out, they send these proposals to the Government as Government. Then they meet the officers of the Government, their representatives as well as the associate members. They go into the matter, then the proposals are published in the Gazette, and a date is fixed for filing objections and so on.

I did not want to go into these matters. You gave me time. Therefore I had time to examine these files and so on. I have also a note regarding the procedure which is followed, but I do not think I need go into it.

I have one specific point to refer to. That was a serious point, because Shri Gidwani said that he was not given any notice I made enquiries on that point. I find public notice was given on the 19th June, 1953, for a public sitting in respect of the determination of the number of seats for Bombay and other States. A second letter was sent to him on the 30th June, stating the exact place where the meeting was going to be held. Intimation to individual associate members about the public sitting went out on the 25th June. I do not know if that notice was mislaid. But it will not be correct to say that notice was not sent. I have a record in the office that notices were sent out.

That is all I could collect within the time at my disposal. I do not think I need go into these matters further. They did their best. Because they are not here I am referring to this matter. As I have said, I shall communicate to them the desire of the House for an alteration of the date 17th May in respect of these two States.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: The hon. Minister just now said he will send the entire proceedings of yesterday and today to the Commission. I remember he said the Commission is on tour. And today is the 14th. May I request him to send a telegraphic summary first, so that they will not miss the bus?

Shri Biswas: What I propose to do is this. I shall send them a telegram saying that the date 17th may be postponed. They are coming on the 17th, and I shall then hand over to them the copy of the Debates.

Dr. Krishnaswami (Kancheepuram): I should like to put only two suggestions to the hon. Minister and it is for him to consider them. I think it would help us if the proposals that are submitted by the Delimitation Commission have reasons appended to them, instead of provisional proposals as at present looking like final proposals. If there are no reasons appended it would be impossible for us to put forward our objections.

Shri Biswas: As I said, I cannot give them any directions. I will speak to them and the proceedings of this afternoon's debate will also be made available to the Delimitation Commission, so that they will know.

Dr. Krishnaswami: I am not suggesting....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I think the hon. Member's suggestion is that if perchance the date—17th of this month—is altered and if there is sufficient time, they may publish an appendix giving certain reasons for their original proposals. That is his suggestion, I suppose?

Dr. Krishnaswami: Yes, Sir; that is my suggestion.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister says that he will indicate that also.

Shri Biswas: I shall suggest to them that they should alter this date and fix some other date. Then they will have these proceedings before them and they will know how to act. I cannot suggest this date or that date; it is a matter entirely for the Delimitation Commission to decide.

Dr. Krishnaswami: I am not suggesting that you should give executive directions. I am only suggesting that the reason for altering the date is

that it may append comprehensive reasons for its proposals.

Shri Biswas: Appending reasons is not contemplated in the Act. If they like to go beyond the framework of the law and voluntarily publish reasons for their proposals, that is a different matter. That is a matter in which they should take action and I cannot dictate what they should do.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Any other suggestion?

Shri K. K. Basu (Diamond Harbour): The reasons may be given, that is the only suggestion.

Dr. Krishnaswami: If there are any alternative proposals put forward, these also may be published in the Gazette so that we may examine them.

Shri Ganpati Ram (Jaunpur Distt.—East Reserved—Sch. Castes): According to article 341, sub-clause (2) of the Constitution, it is said:

"Parliament may by law include in or exclude from the list of Scheduled Castes specified in a notification issued under clause (1) any caste, race or tribe or part of or group within any caste, race or tribe, but save as aforesaid a notification issued under the said clause shall not be varied by any subsequent notification."

इसमें मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि बहुत सी जातियां शेड्यूल कास्ट्स की लिस्ट से निकाल दी गई हैं, लेकिन पार्लियामेंट के सामने स्वीकृति के लिये उनको कभी नहीं लाया गया और पार्लियामेंट ने कभी उसकी स्वीकृति दे कर पास नहीं किया।

दूसरी बात यह है कि १९ जातियां जो कि १९४१ की लिस्ट में राजस्थान में थीं वह १९५१ की लिस्ट में नहीं आई हैं। इसके विषय में ठक्कर वापा जी ने २२-११-५० को होम मिनिस्टर को एक पत्र लिखा था कि यह जातियां सेन्सेस की रिपोर्ट में नहीं आई हैं।

Shri Biswas: Is there going to be a new debate?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. I have followed the hon. Member's complaint. He says that particular groups which must be included in the list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, has not been so done. There are as many as 21. In the absence of their inclusion, their number cannot be taken into account in the reservation which is made in their absence. The present population will be different from the population augmented by those persons. The persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes must have got themselves included through the Backward Classes Commission or by application to the President etc. I am afraid that this does not fall within the scope of the discussion on the Delimitation Commission.

Shri Ganpati Ram: Sir, one thing more.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What one thing more? That will only be irrelevant.

श्री गणपति राम : बैकवर्ड क्लासेज कमीशन जो इस वक्त दूर कर रहा है और जिससे यह मांग की गई है कि शेड्यूल कास्ट और शेड्यूल ट्राइब्स में जो जातियां इन्क्लूड नहीं की गई हैं वे इन्क्लूड की जायें। जब तक बैकवर्ड क्लासेज कमीशन रिपोर्ट नहीं देता तब तक सेनेट के अनुसार यह निश्चित करना कि शेड्यूल कास्ट्स की आबादी कम है इसलिये उनकी सीटें घटा दी जायें, ठीक नहीं है। १०० पी० के अन्दर यह बात हुई है और वहां एक सीट पालियामेंट में व ५ ऐसेम्बली में शेड्यूल कास्ट्स की सीटें कम की जा रही हैं, जब कि १०० पी० में यह नियम है कि किसी भी रिकार्ड में कास्ट नहीं लिखी जाती है

और वहां पर इस तरह से कुछ जातियों की संख्या घटा दी गई है। बैकवर्ड क्लासेज कमीशन के जिसे यह काम सुपुर्द किया गया है। जब तक वह डिलिमिटेशन कमीशन के सामने अपनी रिपोर्ट न रखे तब तक डिलिमिटेशन कमीशन को शेड्यूल कास्ट्स की संख्या घटानी नहीं चाहिये। लेकिन डिलिमिटेशन कमीशन अगर उसके पहले अपना कोई फैसला दे देता है और सीट्स घटा देता है तो मैं कह सकता हूं कि यह शेड्यूल कास्ट्स के लोगों के हितों की अवहेलना होगी।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He wants the proceedings to be stayed until this matter is decided, whether a particular group should be included in the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes list or not.

Shri Biswas: I may say that U.P. has not yet been delimited. No proceedings have been taken. My hon. friend can wait. When the matter is taken up, he can make a representation to the Delimitation Commission.

Shri Velayudhan: I have to ask only one question of the Law Minister, that is, regarding the Malabar district. The seat already reserved for the Scheduled Castes has been, under the new proposals brought forward by the Delimitation Commission, taken away to another area, about which I spoke. Can I get an answer from the Law Minister, supporting Shri Raghuramaiah's proposal and a clarification about the Law Minister bringing a proposal?

Shri Biswas: I regret I have nothing to add to what I have said. I cannot give an answer to that question.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till a Quarter Past Eight of the Clock on Saturday, the 15th May, 1954.