

Monday,
27th August, 1956

LOK SABHA DEBATES

VOLUME VI, 1956

(13th August to 8th September, 1956)



THIRTEENTH SESSION, 1956

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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LOK SABHA

Monday, 27th August, 1956

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Welfare of the Handicapped

*1452. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 209 on the 23rd February, 1956 and state:

(a) the amount spent during 1955-56 for the care of the physically handicapped; and

(b) the way in which it has been spent?

The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b) A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix VIII, annexure No. 48]

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know whether the welfare of the physically handicapped is undertaken all along the line, that is to say, whether the welfare measures cover the blind and the deaf also?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Yes, Sir.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know whether the children who are neglected and who are in some other ways handicapped will be looked after?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: This question deals with the welfare of the physically handicapped. There might be neglected children of all kinds.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: May I know whether the Government have any project or any scheme for providing employment for the employable blind persons after they have completed their training, or for providing employment of those who are otherwise fit to be employed?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Yes, we have a sheltered workshop at Dehra Dun where some people are appointed, and we have also an employment office at Madras which helps the educated blind to find suitable employment.

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Shri Sadhan Gupta: May I know whether these employment centres—one at Dehra Dun and the other at Madras—cater for all the blind persons throughout the country, or do they cater only for the blind persons of the concerned locality?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: At Dehra Dun we have a sheltered workshop which has very limited accommodation. Some arrangements have been made at Madras. However, I would like to say that it is only a beginning that we have made. It has not been possible to find employment for all the blind persons in the whole country.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: Apart from the workshop at Dehra Dun, is there any kind of organisation such as employment exchanges where the blind people can apply and be placed in suitable employment or at least an organisation where an effort can be made to place them in suitable employment?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The Government has a scheme and it is considering the various ways in which the educated blind could be helped. But, as I said, only a humble beginning has been made. I could not say that it covers cases of all the educated blind people.

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know if any provision is made to find out suitable occupation, such as employment exchanges, etc., before the blind people are sent for training, etc. something like a place to register their names.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: Yes; I wanted to know whether there are employment exchanges or some kind of bureaux where the blind people can apply and get information about the jobs which may be given to them.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: We have none at Dehra Dun. At Madras, they do help in finding proper placements or employment for the blind people.

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know whether the care of the physically handicapped would include beggars who are blind—the people who are beggars because of their blindness—and, if not, whether there is any scheme proposed in this respect?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: This is a scheme for the care of the physically handicapped. Of course, if the people referred to by the

hon. Member are physically handicapped they will naturally come under this category.

Shrimati Kamlendu Mati Shah: May I know how many Homes there are in Uttar Pradesh, for the blind and disabled persons?

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

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: In Poona, there is an institute for manufacturing artificial limbs for the physically handicapped, but the price of these artificial limbs and the cost of training in the use of these artificial limbs are prohibitively high. Will the Government consider some schemes for lowering the price of these artificial limbs?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The Government will give consideration to this proposal.

Shri Matthen: May I know if the hon. Deputy Minister is aware of a well-conducted Home for the deaf and the blind in my constituency, Thiruvellah, in Travancore-Cochin State, and whether he will be pleased to visit it or at least send any other officer there, so that some help, which it deserves, could be rendered to that Home?

Mr. Speaker: Why not the hon. Member invite him to see that place, elsewhere, and why should he invite him here, on the floor of the House?

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if the Government of India is studying the legislation which is operative in countries like the United Kingdom, for the relief and rehabilitation of the physically handicapped and, if so, will the Government of India bring forward a Bill to help these persons?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: There is no such proposal at the present moment. I would like to inform the hon Member that the care of the physically handicapped is really the responsibility of the State Governments, but considering the needs of those people and the difficult conditions in which they are living, the Central Government are taking interest in the matter and they have taken certain responsibility.

हिन्दी परीक्षा समिति

*१४५४. श्री भक्त दर्जन: क्या शिक्षा मंत्री १६ मई, १९५६ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या २२४५ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करें कि :

(क) क्या हिन्दी परीक्षाओं की मान्यता के प्रश्न पर विचार करने के लिये नियुक्त की गयी हिन्दी परीक्षा समिति ने अपना कार्य समाप्त कर लिया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उस समिति का प्रतिवेदन अथवा उसकी मुख्य सिफारिशों का विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखा जायेगा;

(ग) उन सिफारिशों पर सरकार ने क्या निर्णय किया है;

(घ) यदि उस समिति ने अब तक अपना कार्य समाप्त न किया हो तो कब तक उसका कार्य समाप्त हो जाने की आशा है; और

(ङ) समिति का कार्य पूरा होने में देर होने के क्या कारण हैं?

शिक्षा उपमंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) तथा (ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(घ) सितम्बर १९५६ में।

(ङ) अध्यक्ष के अक्सर दूसरे कार्यों में व्यस्त होने के कारण समिति की बैठकें नहीं हो सकीं।

श्री भक्त दर्जन : क्या यह सत्य है कि इस समिति के रिपोर्ट देने में देरी होने का एक कारण यह है कि इस समिति के अध्यक्ष किसी विशेष संस्था से सम्बद्ध है और दूसरी संस्थाओं की परीक्षाओं को वह किसी प्रकार मान्यता देना नहीं चाहते?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : मैं समझता हूं कि कोई इस तरह के दोष प्रारोपण करना ठीक नहीं है। जो इस समिति के अध्यक्ष है वह पालियार्मेंट के मैम्बर है और मैं नहीं समझता कि उनके मन में कोई दूसरी बात है। चूंकि वह दूसरे काम में लगे रहे इस बास्ते शायद वह रिपोर्ट नहीं दे पाये हैं और देरी हुई है।

श्री भक्त दर्जन : क्या यह सत्य है कि प्रधान मंत्रीवय ने अपनी सम्मिति से एक छोटी उप-समिति नियुक्त कर दी थी और उस उप-समिति की रिपोर्ट आने पर पूरी समिति ने उसे नामंजूर कर दिया? इस तरह से जो रिपोर्ट देने में देरी हो रही है,

वह न हो, इसके लिये क्या सरकार ने कोई समय निर्धारित कर दिया है कि फलां तारीख तक रिपोर्ट दे दी जाये नहीं तो दूसरी समिति नियुक्त कर दी जायेगी ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : जी हां, उनको नोटिस दे दिया गया है। ५ जुलाई को हिन्दी समिति की बीटिंग हुई थी और उसमें यह निश्चय हुआ कि अः हफ्ते में यह समिति अपनी सिफारिशें पेश कर दे वरना इसको समाप्त कर दिया जायेगा।

सेठ गोविन्द बास : क्या मंत्री जी को यह बात मालूम है कि इस देश में जो इस प्रकार की दो गैर-सरकारी संस्थायें हैं, वर्धा की राष्ट्र भाषा प्रचार समिति और दक्षिण भारत की हिन्दी प्रचार समिति, उन के कामों में क्यों कि यह रिपोर्ट जल्दी नहीं आ रही है, बहुत हानि पहुंच रही है और जो विद्यार्थी इन परीक्षाओं में बैठते थे उनकी संख्या घट रही है ? ऐसी हालत में क्या इन दो संस्थाओं के सम्बन्ध में विशेष रूप से विचार किया जायेगा ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : जहां तक मुझे मालूम है, इन संस्थाओं में प्रतियोगिता है और इस कारण से हिन्दी के विकास में काफ़ी हानि हुई है। यह कमेटी इसीलिये नियुक्त की गई थी और इसे कहा गया था कि देश में जितनी भी परीक्षा सम्बन्धी संस्थायें हैं उनके बारे में यह विचार करे और रिपोर्ट दे। अब इस कमेटी को कह दिया गया है कि सितम्बर से पहले यह अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दे और अगर इसने अपनी रिपोर्ट पेश न की तो सरकार को क्या कार्यवाही करनी चाहिये इस पर विचार किया जायेगा।

सेठ गोविन्द बास : अभी माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा कि राष्ट्र भाषा प्रचार समिति वर्धा और दक्षिण भारत हिन्दी प्रचार सभा, मद्रास में कोई प्रतियोगिता है, मैं समझता हूँ यह बात गलत है, इसका कारण है कि इन दोनों के कार्य करने के क्षेत्र बिल्कुल अलग अलग हैं। जिस क्षेत्र में दक्षिण भारत हिन्दी

प्रचार सभा कार्य करती है उसमें वर्धा की राष्ट्र भाषा प्रचार समिति कार्य नहीं करती और जिस में वर्धा की राष्ट्र भाषा प्रचार समिति कार्य करती है, उसमें दक्षिण भारत की हिन्दी प्रचार सभा कार्य नहीं करती। ऐसी हालत में क्या इस बात का ध्यान रखा जायेगा कि इन दोनों संस्थाओं को पर्याप्त प्रोत्साहन मिले क्योंकि हिन्दी के क्षेत्र में सब से ज्यादा काम इन्हीं दोनों संस्थाओं ने किया है ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : जहां तक सरकार का सम्बन्ध है, जो भी संस्था इस क्षेत्र में काम करती है, वह उसकी सहायता करना चाहती है। परन्तु यह भी सत्य है—यह मेरा स्वयं का अनुभव है—कि इन संस्थाओं में आपस में प्रतियोगिता होने के कारण हिन्दी के विकास में काफ़ी हानि हुई है। मुझे आशा है कि सेठ जी इस बारे में कुछ करेंगे। लेकिन यह तो राय का सबाल है। उनकी राय मुझ से भिन्न हो सकती है।

National Theatre

***1455. Pandit D. N. Tiwary:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:—

(a) whether the two architects who were sent abroad to study National Theatre and Opera Houses have submitted their report and design for a well-equipped National Theatre in Delhi; and

(b) whether the scheme and design has been sanctioned?

The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) The Architects have submitted their report.

(b) The report of the two architects has been accepted, and a design will now be prepared accordingly.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: May I know which countries the two architects visited and the design of which country they liked the most?

Dr. M. M. Das: The architects visited Italy, Austria, West Germany, Sweden, Belgium, U.K., U. S. A., France and Switzerland. So far as the next part of the question is concerned, I cannot say.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: May I know what would be the cost of implementing the designs?

Mr. Speaker: Does the hon. Member want to know the cost of all of them? They must have submitted only one report.

Dr. M. M. Das rose—

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member wants to know the cost of the proposals. If it is a long list, he may lay it on the Table.

Dr. M. M. Das: No, Sir; it is not long. For this National Theatre Rs. 1 crore have been estimated by the architects. That is the total cost.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know as to which committee is going to review and scrutinise these designs and who are the members of that committee?

Dr. M. M. Das: So far as the details are concerned, before the final decision is taken, the design has to be submitted to the Cabinet itself.

Shri Chattopadhyaya: I wonder if the hon. Deputy Minister is aware that a theatre is not merely a building, but something far more than that. To build a National Theatre, one must be acquainted with the various branches of theatrical craft.....

Mr. Speaker: Is the hon. Member making a speech?

Shri Chattopadhyaya:and must have an all-round grasp of the foundations of national culture. May I know whether these two architects who have been entrusted with the job of building the National Theatre are efficient and equipped and enough for this great responsibility?

Dr. M. M. Das: There can be no doubt about that.

Shri M. K. Maitra: Will Government be pleased to state the expenditure incurred for the tours of these architects in Europe?

Dr. M. M. Das: About Rs. 33,000.

सेठ गोविन्द दास : इस राष्ट्रीय नाटकगृह के बन जाने के बाद क्या उस में बरावर नाटक हुमा करेंगे? यदि हाँ, तो क्या उन नाटकों के चुनाव के लिये किसी समिति के नियमण का विचार किया जा रहा है?

Dr. M. M. Das: I think the question is too premature.

Committee for General Education Courses

*1456. **Shri Krishnacharya Joshi:** ill the Minister of Education be

pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 731 on 4th April, 1956 and state:

(a) the names of the Members of the Committee for General Education Courses;

(b) whether Government have since received this report; and

(c) if so, the main recommendations thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (c). A Statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix VIII, annexure No. 49]

(b) Yes, Sir.

Shri Krishnacharya Joshi: May I know what steps Government have taken to implement the recommendations of this committee?

Mr. Speaker: That might also have been asked as part of the question; "if the recommendations have been accepted by the Government; if not, why not?" and so on. Why has he asked a general question, if he wants to know what recommendations have been implemented? This ought to have been put as an Unstarred Question; somehow it has crept in here. The hon. Member wants to know how many of these recommendations have been accepted and what are they —1, 2, 3 and so on. If he has got any particular observation to make regarding any particular recommendation, he may do so.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The hon. Member wants to know what steps Government propose to take. We have received the report and we are going to get it printed. After the report has been printed, the recommendations will be communicated to all the universities and will also.....

Mr. Speaker: If a question is put in a somewhat dubious manner, the hon. Deputy Minister need not take up the time of the House saying it is going to be printed, circulated and so on. If any recommendations have been accepted or not accepted, he may say so.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: What we propose to do is to request the University Grants Commission to ask the universities to consider these proposals and see how they can be implemented. The universities will also be advised to call for small regional conferences to discuss the recommendations of the team, and these conferences will also be attended by the members of the team. After the universities have considered the proposals, they will see how they can be implemented.

Shri K. C. Sodha rose—

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member may reserve his supplementary for some other date.

Law Commission

*1457. **Shri Jhulan Sinha:** Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far in the work of the Law Commission; and

(b) whether any interim report of their work has been received?

The Minister of Law and Minority Affairs (Shri Biswas): (a) and (b). The Law Commission is functioning in two Sections. The First Section which deals with the Reform of Judicial Administration has formulated and issued an exhaustive Questionnaire the answers to which were awaited till the middle of June last. These answers are being scrutinised and analysed.

The Second Section which deals with the revision of Statutes has so far presented three Reports, *viz.*, on (1) the Liability of the State in Torts, (2) the proposals for Parliamentary legislation on Inter-State Sales-tax, and (3) the Limitation Act. The work in respect of 6 other Acts has reached an advanced stage, *viz.* that of preparation of draft reports.

Shri Jhulan Sinha: May I enquire whether the Government propose to deal with these recommendations regarding particular statutes separately piecemeal or in a comprehensive way?

Shri Biswas: As a matter of fact, we have got three reports. It will be for the Government to consider these reports separately. Government will not wait till the last of these receipts is received for considering those which had been received.

Shri Krishnacharya Joshi: May I know when the final report is likely to be submitted?

Shri Biswas: As a matter of fact, a number of subjects have been chosen by the second section; it contains a list of seven enactments and they are under review. The other Acts will be taken up later. Therefore it is not possible for me to say when the work of this section will be concluded or how many other Acts they will take up.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: The hon. Minister said the report has been received from the Law Commission on the Limitation Act. Will the Government consider bringing in an amending Bill for the purpose of implementing their recommendations?

Shri Biswas: I think I have already given the answer. It will be for the Commission itself to decide what further steps should be taken. They have submitted three reports. There is also another report which was not asked for from them, but it is something

which they have themselves volunteered to let the Government know. That is under the consideration of the Government.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Have Government decided upon the procedure to implement the recommendations of the Commission then and there?

Shri Biwas: The recommendations are still in a confidential stage and have not yet been considered. Therefore, they cannot be placed before the House.

Shri K. C. Sodhia: With regard to judicial reform which is engaging the attention of the Law Commission and for which they have issued questionnaire, how long is the Law Commission likely to take to finish its work and produce a report?

Shri Biswas: They issued an exhaustive questionnaire and the date fixed for submission of answers to these questions expired in April. That date had to be extended to the middle of June. Then, although the number of questionnaire which had been issued came to about 12,000, the answers received are only about 600; the response is very poor. What the Commission have therefore decided is that they will have to go out on tour to important places, come in contact with leading lawyers there and so on and find out the actual response of the country to their questionnaire. The questionnaire covered, I believe, about 200 questions and it was circularised to 12,000 people. But then the response is only about 600.

Shri K. C. Sodhia: The hon. Minister has not answered my question. How much time will they take to produce their report?

Mr. Speaker: They will have to go out on tour and then they will produce their report.

Shri Biswas: They will try to submit the report probably by the middle of next year; they are trying to expedite it. Their original idea was to have the report ready by the end of this year but having regard to the poor response they think that it will be possible for them to submit their report only by the middle of next year.

Shri Kasliwal: I understand that the law Commission has radically and drastically amended the Inter-Sales Tax Act as well as the Limitation Act. May I know whether before Government accept the recommendations of the Law Commission they propose to invite the criticism of the general public on these two Acts?

Shri Biswas: As a matter of fact they are now under examination of the Law Ministry and I am not in a position to give an answer to the question which has been asked.

Andaman and Nicobar Islands

*1458. **Shri S. C. Samanta**: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 2494 on the 25th May, 1956 and state:

(a) whether a final decision about the formation of a Municipal Board in Andaman and Nicobar Islands has since been taken;

(b) if so, when the first elections to the Board are expected to take place;

(c) whether any changes have been made in the preliminary-draft of the (Municipal Boards) regulations; and

(d) if so, the nature of the changes?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Changes of only minor nature were made by the Chief Commissioner, Andamans in the preliminary draft Regulation, which was originally published in the Andamans Gazette dated January 20, 1955.

(d) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix VIII, annexure No. 50]

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether these draft regulations were also published in the Gazette of India?

Shri Datar: Some comments have been received and the comments are under consideration by the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Home Affairs. After that a final decision will be taken.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Was it published in the Gazette of India?

Shri Datar: I am not aware of it. It is published in the Andaman Gazette.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: In view of the fact that the people of Andaman and Nicobar Islands have no direct representation in this House as well as in the municipality, all of them being nominated members, is there any proposal with the Government to give them elected representation in the administration?

Shri Datar: This question deals with the establishment of a municipality and that question is under active consideration. A regulation will be issued very soon and thereafter the other questions will be considered if necessary.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether any suggestions about these draft regulations were received from persons other than the inhabitants of Andamans and the organisations there and, if so, whether they have been considered?

Shri Datar: Government have considered all the representations. But I am not in a position at present to inform the House as to how many were received from the Andamans and Nicobar Islands and how many from the mainland.

Defence Science Organisation

*1459. **Shri Krishnacharya Joshi**: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the main activities of the Defence Science Organisation during 1956 so far; and

(b) the special features of research work carried on by it during the above period?

The Minister of Defence Organisation (Shri Tyagi): (a) and (b). A statement showing broadly the main activities and the type of work done in the various establishments of the Defence Science Organisation is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix VIII, annexure No. 51].

Shri Krishnacharya Joshi: May I know how many officers of the technical line have been selected as officers under the Psychological Research Wing?

Shri Tyagi: I would like to have fresh notice for this question.

Shri Krishnacharya Joshi: May I know how many institutes are working under the Defence Science Organisation?

Shri Tyagi: At present there is one Defence Science Laboratory in New Delhi and the Psychological Research Wing. Then there is the Institute of Armament Studies, Kirkee.

Hindi

*1461. **Shri Jaipal Singh**: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the directive issued to Officers of the Armed Forces about the preliminary Hindi test;

(b) the number of Officers who have taken and passed the test; and

(c) the advantages accruing from the passing of the test?

The Minister of Defence Organisation (Shri Tyagi): (a) Instructions were issued in 1951 that all officers recruited in future, should be required to pass a test in Hindi during the first two years of their service and that officers already in service should also be required to qualify in Hindi within a reasonable period.

(b) 8860 officers have taken the test and 7619 have passed.

(c) As Hindi will become the official language of the Union the advantages are obvious.

Shri Jaipal Singh : Further to the reply given to (c), may I know why this directive has not been made applicable to the civilian personnel in the Ministry of Defence?

Shri Tyagi : The civilian personnel are under the control of the Ministry of Home Affairs. I am afraid, for all such purposes it will be a matter in which the whole Government, our Secretariat, will come together.

Shri Jaipal Singh : If I understood the hon. Minister correctly, the civilians of the Ministry of Defence in this particular regard come under the Ministry of Home Affairs and not under the Ministry of Defence.

Shri Tyagi : With regard to policies which are common, it is the Home Ministry which decides about the personnel and their tests etc. for all the Ministries.

Shri B. S. Murthy : May I know whether there is any adverse effect on those people who were not able to qualify within two years in the Hindi examination?

Shri Tyagi : No, Sir. There has not been any adverse effect except that they are sorry they have failed and they are trying to pass themselves next time.

Shrimati Khongmen : May I know whether the Government is aware that the teaching of Hindi through Roman script among the army personnel has been stopped and this has stood in the way of the army personnel from making any progress in learning the national language and, if so, whether Government will consider the necessity of allowing these people to learn Hindi in Roman script for some more years?

Shri Tyagi : For some years past Hindi was taught in Roman script. But lately the Roman script has been given up and we have taken to the Devnagari script with a view to have uniformity and to enable the Hindi officers to be transferred to other parts. This applies to the whole of the armed forces.

सेठ गोविन्द दास : यह कब तक भाशा की जाती है कि हमारी सेना के यह सब लोग हिन्दी की परीक्षाओं में उत्तीर्ण हो जायेंगे?

भी त्यागी : जहां तक हिन्दी जानने का ताल्लुक है सेना में सौ फी सदी लोग हिन्दी जानते हैं। ये जो परीक्षायें हैं ये लिखने पढ़ने के सिलसिले की हैं। अधिकांश आफिसर्स इनमें भी पास हो चुके हैं, बाकी प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं, पास हो जायेंगे। जहां सक जवानों का ताल्लुक है सभी लोग हिन्दी जान चुके हैं।

Mineral Policy

*1462. **Sardar Akarpuri :** Will the Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research be pleased to state the steps that are being taken to implement the new mineral policy of the Government of India as outlined in the Industrial Policy Resolution, dated the 30th April, 1956?

The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali) : A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix VIII, Annexure No. 52].

भी भवत दर्शन : अभी तक गवर्नर्मेंट (सरकार) की यह नीति रही है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार का जिमोलैजिकल (भूतस्थीय) विभाग लनिज पदार्थों का पता तो लगा लेता है, लेकिन उनकी खुदाई का काम प्राइवेट पार्टियों को या राज्य सरकारों को सौंप देता है। क्या गवर्नर्मेंट ने यह सोचा है कि इस प्रकार से देश का पूर्ण आर्थिक विकास सम्पन्न नहीं हो सकता, और क्या सरकार इस नीति को बदलने की आवश्यकता अनुभव करती है?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali : As far as I have been able to understand the present industrial policy does not preclude the expansion of the existing privately-owned units or the possibility of the State securing the co-operation of private enterprise in the establishment of new units when national interest so requires.

Transfer of Nizam's Government Funds

*1463. **Shri M. R. Krishna :** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of money transferred to the persons residing in Pakistan by the then officials of the Nizam's Government; and

(b) the names of the countries in which the then Nizam's Government had its money but which is now in the possession of the Nizam's old officials?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar) : (a) £ 1,419,005 and Rs. 2,89,96,000.

(b) Pakistan.

Shri M. R. Krishna : May I know whether any property has been left behind by those officers who are responsible for these transfers in India?

Shri Datar : Government are taking steps. In one case, the suit has failed. Government propose to take up the matter in appeal. So far as the other matter is concerned, Government are considering what action could be taken.

Shri M. R. Krishna : I want to know whether those officers have left any property in India and if they have left, what is the value of such property.

Shri Datar : I am not aware whether they have left any property at all here.

Shri M. R. Krishna : May I know whether some of the officers who are responsible for the transfer of huge sums are still getting rents and other things from the Government of India for their property?

Shri Datar : I have no information.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh : May I know the number of persons who are involved in the transfer and whether their property has been declared as evacuee property?

Shri Datar : The persons were two in respect of the money in London. So far as one is concerned, he gave consent and we recovered £ 4,11,000 and odd. So far as the other is concerned he is in Pakistan. In the other case, the man concerned with regard to the money in Pakistan, is residing in Pakistan. Therefore, the question has to be considered.

Shri Heda : The hon. Minister referred to the other gentleman who is in Pakistan. May I know whether he has any property in India and if so, is there any lien on his property for misappropriation of funds?

Shri Datar : That question will be considered. I am not aware whether he has any property at all here.

Shri Krishnacharya Joshi : May I know how the other case stands? Has an appeal been filed?

Shri Datar : The decision has only recently been taken. Government are considering the question of appeal.

Shri Krishnacharya Joshi : What is the amount involved?

Shri Datar : The amount involved is £ 10 lakhs.

Training of Indians in West Germany

*1464. **Shri Gidwani** : Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of West Germany offered to the Prime Minister to train number of Indians as Technicians in their factories and Schools and has that offer been accepted by Government of India;

(b) whether any Scholarships have also been offered by the West German Government in this connection;

(c) if so, on what terms ; and

(d) the number of Indians who will be sent for training in 1956-57 and how the selection will be made?

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

(c) The details are under negotiation.

(d) Does not arise at present.

Shri Gidwani : Has the German Government also offered to open a technological institute in India with all its equipment and has the offer been so far accepted?

Dr. M. M. Das : The West German Government offered to the Prime Minister 100 scholarships to Indian students for technical training in Germany and assistance in the establishment of a technological institute.

Shri Gidwani : May I know whether some German technical experts will also be visiting India to advise the Government regarding the development of industries, and and whether their advice would be sought regarding the development of small industries also?

Dr. M. M. Das : At present, the whole thing is being negotiated with the German Government by our Embassy at Bonn. Preliminary discussions were held between the Ambassador assisted by Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao and Shri H. V. R. Iengar and the German authorities on the 9th August 1956. The whole thing is under negotiation. The details have not yet been known.

Shri Kajrolkar : Is it the intention of the Government to include Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe and other backward class candidates among those who would be sent for training?

Dr. M. M. Das : I have said that the whole thing is under negotiation and the details have not yet been known.

Shri N. B. Chowdhury : May I know whether the Government propose to offer any facilities to the Indian students who have been offered facilities for technical training by private firms in West Germany and whether such facilities would include passage money?

Dr. M. M. Das : So far as this particular offer to the Prime Minister is concerned, the whole thing is under negotiation and the details have not been worked out yet.

Sardar A. S. Saigal : I want to know whether there was only one offer made by the West German Government or there were more offers?

Dr. M. M. Das : So far as the West German Government is concerned, there was one offer : one hundred scholarships to Indian students for technical training in Germany and assistance in establishing a technological institute. An offer was also made to the Prime Minister by one of the German States : a large number of scholarships to Indian students. The precise details of this offer are not yet known. A third offer was from a Students' organisation in Germany : two scholarships.

Mr. Speaker : The Prime Minister will continue.

An Hon. Member : Let him finish.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Finance (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru) : I will finish it for him. The offers were of help to establish a technological institute by the supply of equipment and experts, and scholarships. The Federal Government offered 100 scholarships, paying not only their fees but also their passage money, etc. The State Government there offered 500 to 600 scholarships—it was not specified—mostly for technical subjects. A few scholarships were also offered elsewhere. Two interesting ones were offered by the students of Hamburg University of the money that they had collected amongst themselves : two scholarships to the Indian students who come there. We have felt that the best way to determine what should be done especially in regard to the technological institute is to invite a German team to come here and discuss it with them here exactly what type of institute we should have, where we should have and how far they can help, and also discuss the question of scholarship with them. We hope that a German team will come here some time next month.

Part-time Teachers in T. C. State

*1455. **Shri Matthen :** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state :

(a) whether he has enquired into the conditions of service and status of the so-called part-time teachers, who are teaching drill, drawing, music, sewing, Hindi, etc. in the schools in Travancore-Cochin.

(b) whether he has seen the Memorandum which these teachers submitted to the Adviser to the Rajpramukh on the 18th April, 1956; and

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

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

(b) No; Memorandum, dated the 18th April, 1956 has been received. A Memorandum, dated the 19th May, 1956 has however been received by the State Government.

(c) The State Government are examining the grievances of part-time teachers and will take suitable action in the matter in due course.

Shri Matthen : May I know if the hon. Minister is aware that these so-called part-time teachers were full-time teachers till 1950 and that even now the only difference between them and the full-time teachers is that they are paid Rs. 25 a month while they have just tightened the period of their work?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali : According to the private secondary school scheme which is in force in the State at present, a part-time teacher is one who works for less than 15 periods in any particular school in a week. I would like to inform the hon. Member that it is the policy of the Government to abolish these posts of part-time teachers. As the education system expands, they will be converted into whole-time teachers. But, this will take some time.

Shri Matthen : May I know whether the teachers teaching in the Government schools with the same qualifications are full time teachers? Why this invidious distinction?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali : Government are, as I said, examining the proposal. Part-time teachers have already been granted casual leave, and maternity benefits with certain restrictions. The question whether part-time teachers should be allowed provident fund facilities is also being examined.

Shri Velayudhan : What about salary?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali : With regard to salary, the question is under examination.

Shri Punnoose : May I know the number of part-time teachers employed at present?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali : I can't give the figure. I want notice.

Shri A. M. Thomas : What exactly is the present scale of salary of these part-time teachers and the scale drawn by their counterparts in Government institutions?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali : In the representation which has been sent to the State Government, it has been stated that the monthly salary which they had received has been reduced to Rs. 25 a month. I do agree that it is a very small amount.

Shri A. M. Thomas : What is exactly the salary of the teachers doing the very same work in Government institutions?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali : With regard to the difference in salaries between the Government teachers and the private teachers, I shall need notice.

Anthropological investigations

*1470. **Shri K. K. Das** : Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the Anthropological Department of India carried out an investigation among the "Onges" tribes of the Andaman Islands ;
- (b) if so, whether any report has been submitted to Government ;
- (c) what was the duration of the investigation ; and
- (d) whether there is any proposal for further investigations in the Andamans by the Anthropological Department of the Government of India ?

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

(b) No, Sir, Investigations are still in progress.

(c) Apart from exploratory work for brief periods each year during 1948-51, actual investigation has so far been in progress for a total period of about 11 months.

(d) The present investigations will be carried on and continued,

Shri K. K. Das : May I know whether any investigation has been carried out among the Jarwar tribes of Andamans ?

Dr. M. M. Das : Up till now no investigation has been carried out among the Jarwar tribes. This is due to two reasons. These tribes are very hostile and we do not know when the investigators will be made targets of their poisoned arrows. Secondly, we do not know their language. Our officers are trying to learn the language of the Onges which is very similar to the language of the Jarwar tribe. As soon as we learn this language, we will make an attempt for coming into contact with the Jarwar tribe.

Shri K. K. Das : May I know the expenditure incurred for the investigation ?

Dr. M. M. Das : So far as the expenditure is concerned, it was incurred by the Anthropological Department itself and was taken from the amount that was given by our Budget to the department. We do not know the actual figure.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad : May I know whether it is a fact that this tribe is now limited to only 15 or 20 families and that they cannot further multiply ?

Dr. M. M. Das : The number of this tribe, the Onges is most probably only a few hundreds, not more than that.

Shri B. S. Murthy : May I know that what progress has been made to learn their language and also to collect their folk songs and folk literature ?

Dr. M. M. Das : Our officers are there and they are trying to learn the language and they have succeeded to some extent, but it will take some time.

Purchase of Agricultural Surplus from U. S. A.

*1471. **Shri L. N. Mishra** : Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state :-

- (a) whether any negotiation has been made with the U. S. Government for the purchase of surplus agricultural commodities;
- (b) if so, the quantity involved in each case; and
- (c) the purpose of such purchases ?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat) : (a) Yes, Sir. Negotiations are going on with the U. S. Government for the purchase of surplus agricultural commodities for local currency.

(b) The main items under consideration are 3.5 million metric tons of wheat and 600,000 bales (.00 lb. each) of long-staple cotton over a three-year period.

In addition 200,000 metric tons of rice only for the current year are also contemplated.

(c) The purpose of these purchases is to meet the need for imported foodgrains not only for immediate consumption but also for building up of buffer stocks, and for meeting the increased requirements of the textile mills for long-staple cotton.

Shri L. N. Mishra : May I know whether it will be a pure purchase or whether it will form part of U. S. aid to India in any form ?

Shri B. R. Bhagat : The bulk of it will be a loan and that would, of course, be a part of U. S. Assistance Programme.

Shri L. N. Mishra : I want to know how the payment is to be made for this purpose ?

Shri B. R. Bhagat : They are all matters for negotiation.

Shri Heda : May I know how the prices of these commodities compare with the prices in our internal market or the other competitive markets ?

Shri B. R. Bhagat : So far as the prices of rice and wheat are concerned, they are higher, but so far as cotton prices are concerned, recently the American cotton prices have become competitive, i.e., there is not much of difference, but one of the points of negotiation is the question giving subsidy in order to make the prices in par with Indian prices.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Finance (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru) : The price we are paying for them is the normal price that we pay here.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh : In view of the fact that last year the Government had embarked upon a policy of exporting foodgrains to foreign countries, may I know the causes which have too suddenly led the Government to import wheat in such a large quantity? If it is only to build up buffer stocks, then why are the prices of foodgrains going up?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru : The hon. Member has raised so many questions. We have never embarked on a policy of exporting foodgrains. We sent some foodgrains because of urgent need to neighbouring countries—that is not a policy—to meet the demands of our neighbours. Even this year we have sent, I think, 10,000 tons to East Pakistan since it is in very great difficulty.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh : They had exported 45,000 tons and they are still going to meet the orders they have received from foreign countries.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru : We may even now send some foodgrains abroad, in relatively small quantities like 10,000 tons, because of very urgent need, and usually they are loans, that is we get them back, the same quantity of foodgrains as we are giving. The House will notice that this is a three-year term. We want to build up adequate stocks. It may be we are erring on the side of safety, but we do not want in these three years to face this particular problem at all even in spite of any natural disaster or anything that might come, and the terms offered to us by the U.S. Government were very favourable. So we considered that it would be desirable to accept them.

Shri Kamath : If I heard the Prime Minister aright, he said that the price that we are paying is the normal price we pay in this country. Is the House to understand that the price that we are paying for any particular commodity imported from any country in the world is the same? Is that what he means by "normal price"?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru : I cannot answer for every commodity that we buy.

Shri Kamath : Any particular commodity imported from any country.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru : The normal U.S. prices of foodgrains are considerably higher than the prices in India, but by arrangement with the U.S. Government and certain Boards that they have we are paying them more or less the normal price here.

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker : It has been answered sufficiently.

Zinc Plant

***1473. Shri Balwant Singh Mehta:** Will the Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government appointed two Committees, one to explore the possibilities of setting up of a Zinc plant in the country and the second to suggest the suitable location of the plant;

(b) if so, whether Government will lay both the reports of those Committees on the Table of Sabha; and

(c) if not, what are the salient recommendations of both the Committees?

The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) A Committee was set up to examine the position and give concrete proposals for the establishment of a zinc industry in India. This Committee also considered the question of establishing and locating a zinc smelter.

(b) and (c). Copies of the report have been placed in the library of the House.

Shri Balwant Singh Mehta: May I know whether it is a fact that the Russian experts who had visited these mines recently submitted a very promising report about the industry but pointed out the slow and defective working of the mine concerned and suggested better ways and also the banning of exports of zinc concentrates to foreign countries for extraction and the starting of the industry here soon? If so, will the Government lay the facts and apprise the Members of this House?

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: That is so. The Russian experts have submitted a report and the report is placed in the Library of the House. They also recommended that the site for the smelter should be selected after taking into consideration several factors which included the location of the consuming centre of zinc and sulphuric acid, the distance between the mine and the smelter, availability of cheap electricity and railway facilities.

The Metal Corporation of India have been asked to work these mines, so that the minimum ore which is necessary for putting up a smelter may be produced.

Shri Balwant Singh Mehta: In view of the fact that zinc has been included in Schedule A of the Industrial Policy Resolution of the Government of India, and as such it has to be nationalised immediately, may I know what measures are being proposed to set up the zinc plant soon in our country?

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: As I said earlier we have asked the Metal Corporation of India who have the lease for a long period to work the mines and produce the necessary ore. Government will consider

the question of nationalisation of the mines only when the Metal Corporation of India fails to carry out the order.

Shri Kasliwal: Is it not a fact that the Minister of Natural Resources himself had admitted in his speech at Bangalore on the occasion of the Minerals Conference, that so far as the Metal Corporation was concerned, it had completely failed to set up either the zinc smelter plant at Zawar, or to take up any other metal for the development of these mines, and if so, may I know why Government still propose to deal with the same company which has proved such a huge failure?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: A further chance has been given to this company. I am not aware of the speech which was made by the Minister of Natural Resources on that occasion. I can only say at this stage that the Metal Corporation of India has agreed to develop these mines and to raise the production sufficiently to feed the zinc smelter. Towards this end, the Corporation has also invited further investment in its capital.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: In view of the fact that the Zawar mines are working for a long time, and they are the oldest mines in India, so far silver and zinc are concerned, may I know whether any steps have been taken by Government to connect the Zawar mines by railways, which is a very pertinent and important question?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: That question is being examined.

Shri Kasliwal: Is it not a fact that Government had advanced a loan of Rs. 30 lakhs to the Metal Corporation to work these mines, but subsequently, on the failure of the Metal Corporation, Government have decided to give notice to the company to refund the money?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I shall require notice.

Botanical Expedition to the Andaman and Nicobar Islands

*1475. **Shri Wodeyar:** Will the Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a botanical expedition to the Andaman and Nicobar Islands is shortly being sponsored by the Botanical Survey of India; and

(b) if so, the object of the expedition?

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

(b) The object of the expedition is to explore the flora of the Andaman & Nicobar Islands. The programme will include visits to the same areas at different seasons and collection of all groups of plants including

Pteridophyta, Bryophytes, Lichens, Fungi and Algae including marine Algae.

Shri Wodeyar: May I know whether any branch of the Botanical Survey of India is going to be established there, to find out the values of the flora there?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I believe the hon. Member is referring to the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. The Botanical Survey of India are only sending parties to make a survey.

Shri Velayudhan: May I know whether before sending these expeditions to the Andamans, Government have enquired that these particular plants are available in plenty in India, and they have not largely been surveyed?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Even if they may be available, it is necessary to make a survey of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, because a systematic survey has not been made of these islands.

Gold Mines of Ramajins

*1476. **Shri Lakshmayya:** Will the Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons why the gold mines of Ramajins in Anantpur District of Andhra were abandoned in 1920;

(b) whether Government have enquired into the matter to ascertain the feasibility of renewing mining there; and

(c) if not, whether Government would undertake to do this?

The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) to (c). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know whether the reason why the working of these mines was given up has been ascertained?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: That is not exactly known. A company under the name of Anantpur Gold Fields and Mines was formed to work in 1905; there was some production between 1910 and 1927. But why exactly that effort was given up is not known. We have made enquiries of the State Government.

Shri Ramachandra Reddi: May I know whether any survey has been made in this particular area by the Geological Survey of India?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Geological surveys are being made.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member wants to know about this particular area. Has the Minister any information in regard to that?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I could not say off hand about that particular place.

M.E.S. Employees

*1477. **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that personnel recruited during the war for carrying out the various engineering works required by the Defence Services (with or without requisite technical qualifications) and who have put in eight to ten years of service are not being considered for permanency or even quasi-permanency in the M.E.S. at present;

(b) if so, their number; and

(c) the reasons for depriving them of normal service benefits?

The Minister of Defence Organisation (Shri Tyagi): (a) Yes, there are such cases.

(b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

(c) The persons concerned are not eligible for consideration for quasi-permanency or permanency on account of their being overaged or educationally unqualified.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know whether these employees who are deprived of pension and gratuity benefits are paid any other benefit like compassionate grant etc.?

Shri Tyagi: They are treated as temporary employees, and the normal rules apply to them. They are not deprived of any pension or anything like that, because, in fact, temporary employees do not get any pension.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: May I know whether Government are taking any steps to give them some proper alternative employment?

Shri Tyagi: They are not being discharged. In fact, in 1953, there were about 608 such officers, who were not educationally or otherwise qualified, who were working. With a view to accommodating them in the permanent cadre, orders were issued suggesting the holding of a departmental examination. Quite a few of them have passed the departmental examination, which is technically on a par with the university and other examinations. The policy at present is that those persons who are working well and who have put in more than ten years of service will be considered, in spite of their not having passed any examination, for being put on the permanent cadre.

Canadian Aid

*1479. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer

to the reply given to Starred Question No. 98 on the 20th February, 1956 and state:

(a) the names of the projects proposed to be undertaken with the Canadian Aid during the year 1956-57; and

(b) the amount likely to be allotted for each project?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) and (b). No intimation has so far been received from the Canadian Government relative to allocation of aid to India during 1956-57. However, in anticipation of an allocation, the Canadian Government have provisionally agreed to allot 17 million for the Kundah Hydro-Electric Project.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know in what way the allocation indicated by the Minister will be spent for this Kundah hydro-electric project?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: It will be used for additional transmission line and equipment required for the transmission and distribution lines of the project; it will be used mainly for equipment and materials for the transmission system.

प्रतिरक्षित शिविर क्षेत्र

*१४८०. श्री भक्त बर्जन : क्या प्रतिरक्षित क्षेत्री १७ अप्रैल, १९५६ के तारीकित प्रश्न संख्या १५०८ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि उत्तर प्रदेश में प्रतिरक्षित शिविर-क्षेत्रों के उत्सर्जन के बारे में कितनी प्रगति हुई है?

प्रतिरक्षा उपमंत्री (सरदार मजोहिया) : प्रश्न संख्या १५०८ के उत्तर में हवाला दिये गये ६६ शिविर-क्षेत्रों के बेचने के सम्बन्ध में बतामान स्थिति इस प्रकार है :—

1. तब से ४ शिविर-क्षेत्रों को बेचा जा चुका है।
2. १ शिविर क्षेत्र प्रतिरक्षित सूची से बापस ले लिया गया है।
3. उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने ५० शिविर क्षेत्रों में एवं छोड़ दी है और यह नीलाम किये जा रहे हैं। नीलाम २१-८-५६ से शुरू हो गया है।

४. जहाँ तक बाकी ४४ शिविर क्षेत्रों का सम्बन्ध है, अभी तक राज्य सरकार के अन्तिम निणंय की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है और इस सम्बन्ध में उन्हें लगातार स्परण कराया जा रहा है।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या राज्य सरकार को कोई समय बताया गया था कि कब तक वह अपनी इस सम्बन्ध में अन्तिम सूचना देंगी और क्या वह समय निकल चुका है और फिर भी इस बारे में इंतजार किया जा रहा है?

सरदार भजीठिया : वह तो कई भरतवा निकल चुका है और, जैसा कि मैंने अभी कहा है, ५० के बारे में उन्होंने स्थान छोड़ दिया है और ४४ के बारे में भी जल्दी ही फैसला कर लिया जायगा।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : इस सम्बन्ध में अन्तिम निणंय की आशा देर से देर कब तक की जा सकती है?

सरदार भजीठिया : यह तो राज्य सरकार बता सकेगी। मैं नहीं बता सकता हूँ?

श्रीमती कमलेन्द्रमति शाह : उत्तर प्रदेश के नरेन्द्र नगर जिले में सेनापतों का स्थान बिल्कुल खाली पड़ा है और वहां पर मकान बिगड़ रहे हैं। क्या राज्य सरकार को हिदायत दी जायगी कि वहां पर किसी और को बसाया जाय?

सरदार भजीठिया : जब राज्य सरकार इस बारे में पहले फैसला कर लेगी, तो उस के बाद हम इस जमीन को नीलाम कर देंगे।

SHORT NOTICE QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Flood in Rajasthan

S.N.Q. No. 13. Shri Kasliwal: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether owing to heavy and incessant rains all over Rajasthan the entire Kharif crop has been ruined;

(b) whether scarcity conditions have appeared all over the State; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take to alleviate scarcity of food grains in Rajasthan?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) No. There has, however, been some damage in some parts.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

I may, however, give the House the latest information. Heavy rains on 10-8-56 in areas of Bharatpur, Nadbai, Bayana and Roopbas tehsils caused damage to crops in about 40 sq. miles. This affected 20,000 people. Kharif crops were entirely destroyed in this area. The State Government estimates the loss of crop, stored grains and damage to houses at about Rs. 50 lakhs. Four human lives are reported to have been lost in this area. Immediate distribution of food, clothing, medicines and other requirements were arranged by district authorities. Gratuitous relief and loans are being distributed. Three thousand people were rescued from the marooned areas. The Divisional Commissioner and Revenue Minister visited the affected areas.

Shri Kasliwal: Are Government aware that jowar, which is the staple food in Eastern Rajasthan is being sold today at Rs. 17 per maund and bajra, which is the staple food in Western Rajasthan, is being sold at Rs. 15 per maund? If so, do Government propose to open any fair price shops in those areas?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: We know that when such calamities occur, generally the prices rise. It may be correct that prices have risen. But we are prepared to provide, relief, and we have opened two centres where wheat will be available at Rs. 14 per maund in ample quantities.

Shri G. S. Singh: The Minister referred to certain areas of Bharatpur which were inundated. Apart from the steps taken by the district authorities, may I know what special help the Central Government are going to give to the State Government for relief in this area?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): The Central Government are prepared to supply adequate quantities of wheat at the rate of Rs. 14 per maund inclusive of gunny bag. Besides this, there is a scheme of relief which includes a large number of items of relief by way of free distribution of food, sale of food at concession rates, supply of water fodder, repair of houses etc. In this, if the expenditure does not exceed Rs. 2 crores, the Central Government contribute 50 per cent of the money spent on gratuitous relief. If the total expenditure exceeds Rs. 2 crores, the Central Government

contribute 75 per cent of the amount in excess of Rs. 2 crores. If the State Government needs any ways and means advances, the Central Government also make those ways and means advances. The State Government need not take the sanction of the Central Government for incurring expenditure on this account. It can incur the expenditure and then ask the Central Government for contribution up to 50 per cent thereof.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: May I know whether any steps are taken by the Central Government to open fair price shops in Chittorgarh district where the rate of wheat is soaring from Rs. 19 to Rs. 20 per maund?

Shri A. P. Jain: At present, the State Government wanted to start fair price shops at Jhalawar and they have done it.

We are further building up reserve stocks at Jaipur and Jodhpur. Of course, if the State Government feels that there is need for starting any fair price shops there, we shall be prepared to supply wheat to the State Government for the purpose.

Flood in Bihar and U.P.

S.N.Q. No. 14. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether large areas of the districts of Shahabad (Bihar) and Ballia (U.P.) have been affected by unusual floods in the Ganga;

(b) if so, the number of persons who have been rendered homeless in those areas;

(c) the estimated value of Bhadai crops destroyed;

(d) the number of persons and cattle that have been washed away;

(e) the position of the supply of foodgrains and fodder in the flood-affected areas; and

(f) what help has so far been rendered to the flood sufferers by the State and the Union Governments?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Floods are an annual feature in these two districts but the intensity has been somewhat greater in Shahabad this year.

(b) The exact number of persons rendered homeless is not known. About 2,000 huts and mud-houses have been damaged in Ballia district and about 110 in Shahabad district.

(c) Shahabad—Rs. 5 lakhs (approximately)

Ballia—Rs. 22 lakhs (approximately).

(d) Shahabad—Nil

Ballia—persons Nil, cattle 7.

(e) Quite satisfactory.

(f) *Shahabad District:* gratuitous relief is being distributed to about 20,000 persons daily by the State Government. Medical arrangements have also been made.

Ballia District: The State Government have sanctioned Rs. 20,000/- for gratuitous relief. Twelve flood posts have been set up and boats have been provided for evacuation of people and where space permits their belongings also. G.C. Sheets and other material have been supplied for erection of temporary huts.

Rs. 50,000/- have been sanctioned for Bihar and Rs. 1 lakh for U.P. from the Prime Minister's National Relief Fund.

The Bihar Government have been supplied 21,600 tons of rice and 17,600 tons of wheat by the Central Government. The Government of India have supplied 19,000 tons of wheat in July and another 70,000 tons of wheat is being supplied.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Is it a fact that the prices of foodgrains in these flood-affected areas, particularly Shahabad and Ballia, have almost been doubled during the recent period? If so, why was supply not rushed to these places directly from Banaras and Patna, in view of the disclosure made by the hon. Minister here on August 17, that large quantities of foodgrains are stored in Banaras and Patna?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): I had a personal talk on the telephone with the State Minister. He said that the situation was not alarming; and as soon as they found that there was any necessity to send foodgrains there from the Government depot, they would do it. So far as the Government of India are concerned we have supplied the State Government with the stocks. The figures have been given, and if there is more need, we are prepared to supply them.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Are Government aware that all the foodgrains stored in *khaddis* and other places in those villages which were affected by the flood in these two districts have been damaged and destroyed? May I also know whether the State Minister or official with whom the hon. Minister had a talk on the telephone had cared to visit those areas to find out the real position?

Shri A. P. Jain: I am not aware of all these details. Now, there are two types of foodgrains in store in Bihar: foodgrains which are maintained by the State Government and foodgrains which are kept by the Central Government. So far as the Central foodgrains are concerned, I can say with certainty none of the stocks has been damaged or destroyed.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: My question is different. It relates to foodgrains stored by the villagers in their *khaddis*.

Shri A. P. Jain: I am coming to that. I am not aware of the damage that has been caused to the foodgrains.....

Shri Chattopadhyaya: On a point or order. We have been hearing several Ministers say that 'they are not aware of' things. May I know what the position is?

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: They are not aware; that is the position.

Shri A. P. Jain: The position is that where we are not aware, we are not aware.

An Hon. Member: How?

Shri A. P. Jain: I am not aware of any damage that has been caused to the foodgrains of the peasants; nor did I make any inquiry about the position. Of course, I am prepared to look into it. If there is any need for more supply, I have already said that we are prepared to do it.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: The hon. Minister of Agriculture said that thousands of houses, especially mud houses in the villages have been destroyed. It is a practice in those areas that all their foodgrains are stored, particularly during the months of July, August and September, in *khaddis*. My point is.....

Mr. Speaker: What is this *khaddi*?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: *khaddi* means underground store. These godowns are destroyed and they are having nothing to depend upon. Now that the sowing season is drawing nearer, may I know whether the Government will take adequate and quick steps to supply *rabi* seed in time and in enough quantities?

Shri A. P. Jain: I had given the factual information which was within my knowledge. It may be that some foodgrains have been destroyed. If the State Governments want us to help them with *rabi* seed, we shall certainly do it.

श्री राम सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी को ये सब चीजें दिलाना चाहता हूँ। मालूम होता है कि उन को इन क्षेत्रों की स्थिति का पूरा पता नहीं है। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं ये तस्वीरें इत्यादि उन को दिलाना चाहता हूँ और उन से कहना चाहता हूँ कि वहां पर इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ प्रबन्ध किया जाय। अब मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri R. N. Singh: I want to put a question.

Mr. Speaker: Why should hon. Members have photos and other books to be presented on the floor of this House, to the Ministers? Why should they not send them earlier to the Ministers if they are interested in their particular State where the flood is said to be very serious and is an annual feature. Question Hour is not meant for the purpose of cross-examination. We are not putting short notice and supplementary questions for that purpose. The Ministers are responsible to the whole House and not more or less to a particular party. In these circumstances, any hon. Member is entitled to write to the Ministers in advance relating to any grievances that have come to their knowledge. If they are of such a public nature that they have to be taken notice of on the floor of the House, I will allow such questions. What is the object of bringing all these here? Some people get cloth here and show it; some other people get photos and show them. It is all very wrong. If hon. Members are really interested in their States and in their constituencies, this House is not the only forum; they have a forum outside also and they can write to the hon. Ministers and if they do not get replies then they can put questions. I am not going to allow whatever has happened earlier.

श्री राम सिंह : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इन क्षेत्रों के गल्ले के व्यापारियों ने सरकार से मांग की है कि हम को रेलवे की सुविधा दी जाये जिस से कि हम वहां के बाढ़-नीड़ितों को सस्ते भाव पर गल्ला दे सकें? क्या इस विषय का कोई पत्र या तार वहां से आया है?

श्री राम प्र० जैन : हमारे पास इस विषय का कोई तार और पत्र नहीं आया है। आम तौर से देखा गया है कि जिस बक्त कहीं पर मुसीबत आती है, तो गल्ले के व्यापारी सस्ते भाव पर गल्ला देने की कोशिश नहीं करते, बल्कि वे पैसा बनाने की कोशिश करते हैं। जहां पर सूखा पड़ा या बहिया के लिये जरूरत पड़ी है, वहां हम ने राज्य सरकारों से कहा और राज्य सरकारों ने उस के अनुसार कितनी ही जगहों पर—गोरखपुर और देवरिया आदि स्थानों में—फेयर-प्राइस शाप्स खोली हैं और यदि दूसरी जगह भी जरूरत होगी, तो वहां पर भी फेयर-प्राइस शाप्स खोली जायेंगी।

ठाकुर युगल किशोर सिंह : क्या सरकार का मालूम है कि सीतामढ़ी सब-डिविजन में जिन स्थानों पर चुनाव में विरोधी दल के उम्मीदवारों की जीत हुई है, वहां अधिकारियों के द्वारा फेयर-प्राइस शाप्ट नहीं खोली गई है और जहां पर कांग्रेस की जीत हुई है, वहां खोली गई है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हर एक सब-डिविजन और ताल्लुके के बारे में इस प्रकार की इन्फर्मेशन देना कठिन है।

श्री राठ न० सिंह : मैं आप से प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूँ कि जिस प्रकार और प्रान्तों के बारे में चर्चा को सुविधा दी गई है, उसी प्रकार परिचम बिहार और पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के ज़िलों की स्थिति पर विचार करने के लिए भी दो घंटे का समय दिया जाये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हम देखेंगे, लेकिन you must write in a formal manner to the House.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Integration and Development Fund

***1450. Shri Shree Narayan Das:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 'Integration and Development Fund' has been instituted within the State Bank of India, as recommended by the All India Rural Credit Survey Committee;

(b) if so, the present position of this fund; and

(c) the extent and heads of expenditure met from this fund?

The Minister of Revenue and Defence Expenditure (Shri A. C. Guha): (a) An Integration and Development Fund has been instituted by the State Bank of India in terms of Section 36 of the State Bank of India Act—whose provisions are in conformity with the recommendations of the All India Rural Credit Survey Report.

(b) A sum of Rs. 24.75 lakhs, being the dividend for the half-year ended the 31st December, 1955 on the shareholding of the Reserve Bank up to 55 per cent. of the total issued capital of the State Bank, has been credited by the State Bank to the Fund.

(c) The losses attributable to the branches established during the half-year ended the 31st December, 1955 have not yet been determined. No other losses or expenditure have been met from the Fund so far.

Discharge of Serving Defence Personnel

***1451. Shrimati Renu Chakravarty:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that serving personnel are discharged after long service on the ground "Services no longer required";

(b) whether such personnel are given the reasons for their discharge; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) Under the rules in force, Junior Commissioned Officers and Other Ranks in the Army, Ratings in the Navy and Airmen in the Air Force can be discharged at any time on the ground that their services are no longer required either when there is a reduction in the establishment or when their retention is found to be not in the interest of the Service concerned.

(b) Yes, except where it is not in the public interest to do so.

(c) Does not arise.

Prohibition

***1453. Shri Dabhi:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state whether Government have issued instructions or propose to frame rules prohibiting Government servants from taking liquor?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): Instructions have been issued that Government servants should refrain from serving alcoholic drinks at official or semi-official parties and also avoid doing so, as far as possible, at private parties. It has not been considered necessary to make a rule for this purpose in the Service Rules.

Distribution of Books

***1460. Ch. Raghubir Singh:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry distributes books on different subjects to the various educational institutions in India;

(b) if so, what is the basis for this distribution; and

(c) the number of institutions to whom books were given during 1955-56 in Uttar Pradesh?

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

(b) A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix VIII, Annexure No. 53].

(c) Forty-nine.

Institutions for Children and Women's Welfare

*1466. { **Shri C. R. Chowdary:**
Shri S. V. L. Narasimham:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the conditions prescribed for giving grants by the Central Social Welfare Board to institutions engaged in children's or women's welfare; and

(b) the machinery utilised to satisfy that the institutions are in existence and that the amounts are properly utilised?

The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix VIII, Annexure No. 54].

Olympic Games

*1467. **Shri M. Islamuddin:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 2493 on 25th May, 1956 and state:

(a) whether detailed proposals with their financial implications have been since received from the Indian Olympic Association by Government;

(b) if so, whether Government have examined it and rendered assistance;

(c) whether Government have also rendered assistance to National Sports Federation for coaching the participating teams; and

(d) if so, the extent of assistance rendered?

The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) A grant of Rs. 19,500/- has been sanctioned to the Indian Hockey Federation for conducting coaching camps for the training and selection of players for the Olympic Games.

Engineering College for Orissa

*1468. **Shri Sanganna:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 989 on 22nd August 1955 in respect of the Engineering College for Orissa and state:

(a) whether any grant has since been sanctioned by the University Grants Commission for the proposed Engineering College in Utkal University; and

(b) if so, to what extent?

The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). No grant has been sanctioned, so far, by the University Grants Commission for the establishment of the Engineering College.

Development of Regional Languages

*1469. { **Shri Madiah Gowda:**
Shri Ram Krishan:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any detailed scheme or development of regional languages (other than Hindi) in the Second Five-Year Plan;

(b) if so, the main programme of development; and

(c) the amount allotted or to be spent (State-wise) and also its breakup for different languages for 1956-57 and for the Second Plan Period?

The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir, but the details of the scheme have not yet been worked out.

(c) Does not arise.

Land Disputes in Tripura

*1472. **Shri Dasaratha Deb:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether land disputes at Kanchanpur (Tripura) between the Tribals and Swasti Samity had been settled;

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

(c) whether it is a fact that the dispute has been pending for several years; and

(d) the steps that are being taken to settle the disputes?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Except for certain individual appeals, which are now being heard, the disputes have broadly been settled. It is expected that the posting of boundary pillars finalising the issue will commence shortly;

(b) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Collector of Tripura visited Kanchanpur, several times, for the specific purpose of settlement of the disputes and a survey staff has also been deputed for this purpose.

Rupkund Remains

*1474. **Shri Deogam:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 542

Central Institute of Management

*1483. { **Sardar Iqbal Singh :**
Sardar Akarpuri :
Shri D. C. Sharma :
Shri M. Islamuddin:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1278 on the 9th April, 1956 and state :

(a) whether decision has been taken for the establishment of the Central Institute of Management; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali) : (a) Not yet, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Insurance Companies

*1484. **Shri Gidwani** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the steps Government propose to take to safeguard the interests of the policy holders of such Indian Life Insurance companies as have been found insolvent or are in an insolvent condition;

(b) whether any scheme for that is under consideration; and

(c) if so, the nature of that scheme?

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Shri M. C. Shah) : (a) to (c). Steps have been set in motion to get valuations made of insurance companies of doubtful financial standing. After the Life Insurance Corporation comes into being, it will study these valuations and, if these valuations disclose insolvency submit, for consideration of the Central Government, schemes under Section 14 of the Act for reduction of policy contracts of insolvent companies.

Government have already given an assurance that such cases will be dealt with as generously as possible.

Mobile Libraries and Film Units

*1485. **Shri M. Islamuddin :** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the number of mobile libraries and film units opened so far by our Missions abroad, country-wise; and

(b) the number to be opened during the year 1956-57?

The Deputy Minister of Education Dr. K. L. Shrimali : (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Indian flora

*1486. **Shri Wodeyar :** Will the Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Botanical Survey of India has taken any steps to publish volumes on Indian flora; and

(b) if so, whether the survey has investigated the economic values of rich flora of Malabar in Mysore State and the results thereof?

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

(b) Not yet, Sir, but hopes to do so soon as possible.

National Museum

*1487. **Shri D. C. Sharma :** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state the amount of expenditure incurred so far in connection with the construction of a building for the National Museum, Delhi?

The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali) : Rs. 7,76,423 till 30-6-1956.

Cultural Relations with Egypt

*1488. { **Sardar Akarpuri :**
Sardar Iqbal Singh :

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state the steps Government have taken to bring about closer cultural relations with Egypt during 1955-56?

The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali) : No special steps have been taken during 1955-56, but the strengthening and development of Cultural relations with Egypt is part of our normal cultural activities with foreign countries.

Cultural Delegations from Abroad

*1489. **Shri M. Islamuddin :** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have invited any cultural delegations and goodwill mission from abroad to visit India during 1956-57;

(b) if so, from where; and

(c) whether the invitations have been accepted by them?

The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali) : (a) No invitation has been sent so far ;
 (b) and (c). Do not arise.

Central Institute of Indology

1013. Shri Ram Krishan : Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state at what stage is the scheme of establishment of the Central Institute of Indology?

The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali) : A Sub-Committee of Indological experts is preparing scheme for the setting up of an Institute.

Training Facilities for Secondary School Teachers

1014. Shri N. B. Chowdhury : Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state the amount, if any, granted by the Government of India to the Government of West Bengal for the extension of training facilities for the Secondary School teachers during 1955-56?

The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali) : Rs. 1,20,900.

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Staff of Tripura Government

1015. Shri Dasaratha Deb : Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Government service of Tripura at present; and
 (b) whether Government propose to increase the number particularly in class IV service?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar) : (a) Scheduled Castes—873; Scheduled Tribes—1435.

(b) The matter is under consideration of the Government of Tripura.

Welfare Extension Projects in Assam

1016. Shri Debendra Nath Sarma : Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Welfare Extension Projects to be opened in Assam during the Second Five Year Plan; and

(b) the places of their location?

The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali) : (a) 51.

(b) Their location has not yet been decided.

Plantation Industry

1017. Shri V. P. Nayar : Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated amount invested in the Plantation Industry of Travancore-Cochin state;

(b) the share of foreign capital in the investment;

(c) the total profits made by (i) foreign and (ii) Indian Capital during the years of the First Five Year Plan from the Plantation Industry of State; and

(d) the amounts allowed to be remitted to foreign countries from Plantation Industry of Travancore-Cochin during the above period?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Finance (Shri Jawahar Lal Nehru) : (a) to (d). Government regret that this information is not readily available.

T. C. Police Personnel

1018. Shri V. P. Nayar : Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that generally the Police Constables and Head Constables in Travancore-Cochin are not provided with Government quarters;

(b) whether Government have any scheme to provide quarters at low rent to them; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar) : (a) No Sir. Of the total strength of 1155 Head Constables and 8079 Constables, 469 Head Constables and 3920 Constables have already been provided with Government quarters and steps are being taken to provide quarters to the rest.

(b) Yes.

(c) A sum of Rs. 80 lakhs has been earmarked during the current financial year for police housing. Site Selection Committees for selecting suitable sites for the purpose have been constituted, and in some places land has already been acquired. The scheme is to provide rent free accommodation to all the policemen in the State.

Civil Supplies Department in T. C State

1019. Shri V. P. Nayar : Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to "XI Retrenchment" at page 6 of the Report of Administration of the Civil Supplies Department of Travancore Co-

chin for the year ending the 31st March, 1955 and state:

(a) the total number of hands retrenched, category-wise;

(b) the number in each category since re-employed in Government service; and

(c) the number of unemployed at present?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar) : (a) The total number of hands retrenched category-wise is as under :—

Posts	No.
Deputy Commissioner of Civil Supplies	1
Financial Assistant to Deputy Commissioner, Civil Supplies	1
Manager officer of the Deputy Commissioner, Civil Supplies	1
Village Officers	250
Village Assistants	28
Grain Purchase Tehsildars	35
Taluk Supply Officers	34
Assistant Purchase and Rationing Officers	38
Clerks, Field Officers, Accountants, Grain Purchase Assistants and Department Officers etc.	426
Typists	8
Peons	221

(b) All the employees were given alternative appointments in other Departments.

(c) Nil.

Cultural Delegations sent Abroad

1020. Shri Ram Krishan : Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state the number of cultural delegations that visited foreign countries during 1955 and the name of countries visited, delegation-wise?

The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali) : Five as follows :—

1. Indian Cultural Delegation to China.

2. Indian Film Delegation to China.

3. Students-Teachers Delegation to China.

4. Indian Sports Teams Delegation to Afghanistan, and

5. Indian Cultural Delegation to Philippines, to participate in the 1st Regional Music Conference of South-East Asian countries held at Manila.

कोट-शास्त्रीय सर्वेक्षणों

१०२१. श्री भवत दर्शन : क्या प्राकृतिक संसाधन और वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सेंट जॉन्स कालेज, आगरा के प्रोफेसर एम० एस० मणि के नेतृत्व में कुछ वर्षों से हिमालय के विभिन्न भागों में रहने वाले पक्षियों और कीटाणुओं का अध्ययन एवं संग्रह करने के उद्देश्य से अभियान दल जाते रहे हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन दलों ने अब तक हिमालय के किन-किन क्षेत्रों में अभियान और गवेषणा-कार्य किया है;

(ग) उन्होंने अपने कार्य में कहां तक सफलता प्राप्त की है; और

(घ) उन्हें सरकार द्वारा वित्तीय व अन्य प्रकार की क्या सहायता दी गयी है अथवा दी जा रही है ?

शिशा उपर्मंत्री (डा० शा० ला० श्रीमाली) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) हिमालय की जिन श्रेणियों का अभियान-दलों द्वारा सवधान किया गया उन में (१) ग्रेट पीर पंजल (१६,००० फीट) (२) माऊन्ट बैहेलीजोत (२१,५०० फीट) (३) माऊन्ट गफान क्षेकबौन (१६,००० फीट) (४) कुल्टीनल तथा सेरागु ग्लेसियर्स (१२,०००-१६,००० फीट), (५) पुराना कोकसरनाल में सोनापझाँ ग्लेसियर्स, हमता की चोटी (१७,००० फीट), सोलांग की घाटी, इत्यादि सम्मिलित हैं।

(ग) ये अभियान दल सब से ऊंची चोटियों पर विशेषतया हिमालय की दृक सीमा से दूर पाये जाने वाले कीटाणुओं के वर्गीकरण (systematics), जैविकी (biology) पारिस्थिकी (ecology), समायोजन (adaptation) व-भवृत (Zoo-geography) जन्म

तथा विकास पर अनुसंधान करने के उद्देश्य से संगठित किये गये थे। इन दलों ने कीटाणुओं की अनेकों दुलभ तथा नई जातियों के १५,००० से भी अधिक नमूने एकत्रित किये। कीटाणुओं के नमूने एकत्रित करने के अतिरिक्त इन दलोंने उन की आदतें, जीवन-इतिहास, समायोजन, वितरण तथा उन अवस्थाओं का अध्ययन किया जिन में वे बढ़ते हैं। ऊंची चोटियों पर बढ़ने वाले जीवों के विशेष गुणों का भी इन दलोंने अध्ययन किया।

(घ) १९५४ में भारत सरकार ने पहले अभियान-दल के संभाषण व्यय के लिये २,००० रुपये का अनुदान भी स्वीकार किया था। पंजाब सरकार ने भी अभियान दल को सीमा-कर से मुक्त कर कुछ सुविधायें प्रदान की।

Voluntary Educational Institutions

1022. Pandit D. N. Tiwary : Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state :

(a) the number and names of the Voluntary Educational Institutions and Organisations which have received financial assistance from Government during the period of the First Five-Year Plan;

(b) whether Government receives reports of their activities and scrutinises them;

(c) whether any fraud or diversion of grants to other works have been detected; and

(d) whether any of these organisations have been able to collect even 15 per cent. of their total Budget through public contributions?

The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali) : (a) 273 Voluntary Educational Institutions/Organisations received financial assistance from Government during the period of the First Five-Year Plan. Their names are given in the List placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix VIII, Annexure No. 55].

(b) Yes.

(c) Yes, in one case only. A sum of Rs. 36,120 was sanctioned to Sitagarh Agricultural Basic Training Institute, Hazaribagh, Bihar, for construction of buildings and for equipment. The Institute spent Rs. 12,277 on equipment and the balance

was utilised for other purposes, such as payment to staff reserve fund, poultry etc. The State Government have asked the Principal of the Institute to exclude the amount of expenditure over items not covered by the purpose of the grant from the accounts for this grant and to spend the money on buildings and equipment. The Principal has given the assurance in writing to do so. This will be verified by the State Government at the next audit.

(d) The information is not readily available.

Physical Education

1023. Pandit D. N. Tiwary : Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state the number of institutions which have received aid from the Central Government for physical education so far (State-wise)?

The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali) : A statement in respect of the last three years is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix VIII, Annexure No. 56].

Social Welfare in Andamans

1024. Shri D. C. Sharma : Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state the main features of the scheme for training local inhabitants of Andaman and Nicobar Islands in the Social Welfare Centres during the Second Five-Year Plan?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar) : There is no such scheme in the Second Five-Year Plan of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Propagation of Hindi

1025. Shri Jethalal Joshi : Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state the total amount of expenditure incurred on the promotion of Hindi during the period 1954-55 and 1955-56?

The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali) : The Central Government incurred an expenditure of Rs. 5,36,332 and Rs. 6,97,886 on the promotion of Hindi during the years 1954-55 and 1955-56 respectively.

Prohibition in Kutch

1026. Shri Krishnacharya Joshi : Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state the number of persons

who were prosecuted in Kutch for violating the order of prohibition from January to July, 1956?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar) : Cases against 80 persons have been instituted for violating the order of prohibition since January, 1956.

Lahaul and Spiti

1027. Shri D. C. Sharma : Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state :

(a) what steps were taken by Government for the development of Lahaul and Spiti areas during 1955-56;

(b) the total amount spent on the development schemes during that year?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar) : (a) A Central grant-in-aid of Rs. 577 lakhs was given to the Government of Punjab during 1955-56 for the development of Lahaul and Spiti in respect of the schemes under the heads: Education, Agriculture, Forest, Medical and Public Health, Cottage Industries, Irrigation, Co-operation, Roads etc.

(b) Rs. 5·16 lakhs.

Disqualified candidates in Last General Elections

1028. Shri Bheekha Bhai : Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state :

(a) the number of candidates who were declared disqualified during the last General Election, State-wise;

(b) the number of candidates in Rajasthan who incurred disqualifications :—

(i) on grounds of not filing returns of election expenses;

(ii) on grounds of corrupt practices; and

(c) the names of candidates under (i) above in the Districts of Banswara, Dungarpur and Udaipur?

The Minister of Law and Minority Affairs (Shri Biswas) : The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House when received.

Social Education

**1029. Shri Ram Krishan :
Ch. Raghubir Singh :**

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of District Social Education Organisers sanctioned so far in each State, District-wise; and

(b) the number of Deputy/Assistant Directors of Social Education sanctioned so far, state-wise?

The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Surimali) : (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix VIII, Annexure No. 57].

Post-war Reconstruction Fund

1030. Shri D. C. Sharma : Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to lay on the Table a statement showing :

(a) the total amount initially given to the Punjab out of the Post-war Re-construction Fund for ex-servicemen;

(b) the amount spent in Punjab till the 31st March 1956 and the final balance on that date;

(c) the time-wise break up of the expenditure incurred during the financial year 1955-56; and

(d) the outlines of the proposed expenditure for the year 1956-57?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia) : (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix VIII, Annexure No. 58].

Untouchability

1031. Shri D. C. Sharma : Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state :

(a) the number of written complaints received by the Scheduled Castes Commissioner and the Regional Commissioner of the Punjab regarding the practice of untouchability after the Untouchability (Offences) Act came into force; and

(b) the action taken thereon?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar) : (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix VIII, Annexure No. 59].

सत्तरी भरव के शाह के उपाहार

1032. श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : क्या गृह-काय मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) सत्तरी भरव के शाह ने भारतीय पदाधिकारियों और केन्द्र तथा राज्य के मंत्रियों को कितनी बस्तुये भेट की थीं; और

(ख) कितने पदाधिकारियों श्री मंत्रियों ने भारत सरकार की हिदायतों के

मनुसार इन उपहारों को भारत सरकार को लौटा दिया है और कितने व्यक्ति अब भी इन्हें अपने पास ही रखे हुये हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में मंत्री (श्री दातार) :
(क) तथा (ख). इस सूचना को प्रकट करना लोक हितकारी नहीं होगा ।

Contraband Goods

1033. { Sardar Iqbal Singh :
Sardar Akarpuri :

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of contraband goods seized by land customs department in Punjab in 1955-56;

(b) the nature of such goods;

(c) how these goods have been disposed of during the said period;

(d) how many of them are lying in godowns; and

(e) the monetary value of the goods disposed of ?

The Minister of Revenue and Defence Expenditure (Shri A. C. Guha) : (a) and (b). Contraband goods such as gold, Silver Jewellery, currency, cloth, Tilla, livestock, watches, rock-salt, vehicles and other miscellaneous goods of the value of Rs. 3,18,037 were seized by the Land Customs Department in Punjab during 1955-56.

(c) The confiscated goods have been either released to the parties on payment of redemption fine or disposed of through public auction when not redeemed by the owners. Confiscated gold and silver have been sent to the Government Mint.

(d) Goods valued at Rs. 2,50,114 are still lying in Customs custody;

(e) the value of goods disposed of is Rs. 67,923.

Excise Duty on Tobacco

1035. { Sardar Iqbal Singh :
Sardar Akarpuri :

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state :

(a) whether there was a decrease in the revenue from tobacco excise during the year 1954-55 in the Punjab and PEPSCU; and

(b) if so, whether any investigation has been made into it?

The Minister of Revenue and Defence Expenditure (Shri A. C. Guha) :

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Women Welfare Organisations

1036. **Shri Madiah Gowda :** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Women Welfare Organisations in the country which have been helped by Government since 1953 and to what extent;

(b) the number out of them which work in rural areas only and the total amount of money granted for that purpose; and

(c) how many rural women have so far been trained for welfare work in the various capacities?

The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali) : (a) to (c). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha as soon as possible.

Electoral Rolls

1037. **Shri Sadhan Gupta :** Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state :

(a) whether fresh electoral rolls have been prepared for Calcutta and its suburbs;

(b) if so, the date when such electoral rolls will come into force; and

(c) how the electoral rolls have been brought upto date?

The Minister of Law & Minority-Affairs (Shri Biswas) : (a) The revised electoral rolls for the entire State of West Bengal have already been prepared and published in draft on the 10th July, 1956, for claims and objections.

(b) The new rolls will come into force on their final publication which is expected during the month of September, 1956.

(c) The electoral rolls have been brought up-to-date in accordance with the existing rules.

Civil Cases in Manipur Courts

1038. **Shri Rishang Keishing :** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state :

(a) the number of civil cases from the tribal people of Manipur now pending before the Courts as a result of the order of the Judicial Commissioner, Manipur passed in January, 1955 declaring the trial of the above cases in the courts of the Deputy Commissioner and the Chief Commissioner as *ultra vires*; and

(b) the steps Government propose to take to constitute proper courts for the speedy disposal of the above pending cases?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar) : (a) and (b). The Manipur Courts Act, 1955, has already been brought into force in Manipur with effect from 1st March, 1956, and civil suits in the tribal areas lie to the appropriate courts prescribed in the Act. There are, therefore, no civil suits pending before the Deputy Commissioner and the Chief Commissioner.

Supply of C. I. Sheets to Manipur

1039. Shri Rishang Keishing : Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that a large number of newly constructed buildings in Manipur belonging to the Government, public, as well as private persons are being damaged as a result of their exposure in the monsoon due to non-availability of C. I. Sheets;

(b) the reasons for non-import of C. I. Sheets into Manipur;

(c) whether any special effort to obtain C. I. Sheets is being made;

(d) if so, the time by which Government will be able to supply the C. I. Sheets in Manipur?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar) : (a) A number of buildings under construction in Manipur could not be completed due to shortage of roofing material. Consequently the timber structure of some buildings has undergone some deterioration on account of rains but it would not be correct to say that they are on the verge of heavy damage.

(b) Reasons for non-availability of C. I. Sheets in Manipur are :—

(i) Delay in the Supply by manufacturing companies.

(ii) Shortage of railway wagons.

(iii) Naga Hill disturbances.

(iv) Blockade of the Dimapur-Imphal Road due to landslides.

(c) and (d). Special efforts are being made to obtain C. I. Sheets for Manipur and about 100 tons of C. I. Sheets are lying awaiting clearance at Dimapur. This will be cleared as soon as normal traffic by road is restored.

Scheduled Tribes Students in Tripura

1040. Shri Dasaratha Deb : Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that students belonging to Scheduled Tribes of Tripura

have to pay tuition fee if they study in the non-Government schools;

(b) if so, the number of such Tribal students studying in non-Government schools at present throughout Tripura State;

(c) whether any representation has been made by Tribal students to provide them with tuition fee from the Government through the headmasters of the institutions; and

(d) if so, the steps taken so far in this matter?

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

(b) 500 (approximately).

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) A provision of Rs. 24,000 has been made in the current year's budget to meet tuition and examination fees of Scheduled Tribes students studying in non-Government Schools and also for giving them book-grants and stipends.

Indian Air Force

1041. Shri S. L. Saksena : Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state :

(a) the minimum educational qualifications required for promotion to the rank of Civilian Class II Gazetted Officers in the Indian Air Force;

(b) whether there are any non-Matriculate Civilian Class II Gazetted Officers in the Indian Air Force;

(c) if so, how many;

(d) whether non-Matriculates are eligible to be in Class III Civilian Ministerial Staff of the Indian Air Force;

(e) if so, how many of the Class III Civilian Ministerial Staff of the Indian Air Force are non-Matriculates;

(f) whether any of these non-Matriculate Class III Civilian Ministerial Staff of the Indian Air Force have been confirmed; and

(g) if so, how many?

The Minister of Defence Organisation (Shri Tyagi) : (a) A University Degree for purely temporary employees. No qualifications have been prescribed for persons permanent or quasi-permanent in lower grades. They are promoted on the basis of their quality of work and experience.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Yes; provided they had completed three years continuous service on 1-1-46 and are considered deserving of retention.

(e) 29.

(f) Yes.

(g) 3.

Foreign Scholarships for Indians

1042. Shri Madiah Gowda : Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state :

(a) the number and names of students selected during 1955-56 for the award of scholarships offered by the foreign Governments (State-wise); and

(b) the period of their study?

The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall) : (a) and (b). Thirteen persons, including three students, were selected. Other details are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix VIII, Annexure No. 60].

C. B. R. Employees

1043. Shri Gidwani : Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are any employees in the Central Board of Revenue or its attached and subordinate offices other than the Income-Tax Department employees who have passed the different departmental examinations of the Income-Tax Department;

(b) if so, whether they have been or are proposed to be absorbed in the appropriate grades in the Income-Tax Department for which they have passed such examinations; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Shri M. C. Shah) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). As far as possible qualified persons are being appointed to posts for which they have passed the Departmental Examinations.

M. B. B. College, Agartala

1044. Shri Biren Dutt : Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that 3rd year night classes have been started in M. B. B. College of Agartala, Tripura from this year; and

(b) if not, when they are going to be started?

The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Decision has not been arrived at.

Flood Relief in Tripura

1045. Shri Biren Dutt : Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state :

(a) whether the demand made by the State employees of Tripura for flood relief has been considered by Government; and

(b) if so, the action taken?

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

(b) The demand for separate cash relief could not be agreed to as the State employees could, along with others, avail of the gratuitous relief sanctioned by the State Government.

Food Co-ordination Committee Tripura

1046. Shri Dasaratha Deb : Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Food Co-ordination Committee Tripura has made a number of representations to the Chief Commissioner, drawing his attention to some corrupt practices; and

(b) if so, the nature of the complaints if any and the steps so far taken by Government?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar) : (a) Only one representation has been received by the Chief Commissioner Tripura from the Food Co-ordination Committee.

(b) The complaints made relate to issue of paddy for milling to one party only, non-publication of names of persons given cash doles and free rice as flood relief, private rice getting its way into Government godown and non-payment of transport charges at higher rates after the flood. The position in regard to the above complaints is that paddy had to be given to one mill only because it was the only one in working order after the floods and had maximum out-turn and rice was urgently required and wet paddy had also to be milled to avoid deterioration. It is not possible to publish names of persons whom cash doles and free rice have been given as a measure of flood relief since the number of persons involved is about 2 lakhs. The complaint relating to private rice getting its way into Government godown is under investigation. Transport charges at higher rates were paid only for the period during which roads were breached.

Floods in Tripura

1047. Shri Dasaratha Deb : Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of people who had applied for financial aid after the recent floods of Tripura so far;

(b) the number of people who received such aid; and

(c) the highest and the lowest amount of aid received by a distressed person?

The Minister in the Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar) : (a) 9,536.

(b) 4,503.

(c) Highest amount Rs. 50 and lowest Rs. 5 besides other help given in kind.

Agricultural Loan in Tripura

1048. Shri Dasaratha Deb : Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of peasants who applied for agricultural loan after the recent floods in Tripura;

(b) the number of peasants who have received such loans; and

(c) the highest and the lowest amounts of such loans, if any, granted?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar) : (a) 5,758.

(b) 719.

(c) Highest Rs. 1,000 and lowest Rs. 50.

Mineralogical Survey

1049. { Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Sardar Akarpuri: Will the Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Districts of the Punjab and PEPSU which were included in the proposed programme for detailed mineralogical survey during 1955-56 and 1956-57; and

(b) the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Srimali): (a) and (b). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [See L. 1. on the Table of the House, Appendix VIII, Annexure No. 61]

Vigyan Mandirs

1050. { Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Sardar Akarpuri:

Will the Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research be pleased to State:

(a) the number of Vigyan Mandirs that will be started during 1956-57 in Punjab and PEPSU; and

(b) the names of the places where they will be started?

The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Srimali): (a) and (b). Proposals for the establishment of Vigyan Mandirs in Punjab and PEPSU are still awaited from the State Governments.

Janata Colleges

1051. { Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Sardar Akarpuri:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the amount granted for running Janata Colleges for the years 1955-56 and 1956-57 so far;

(b) the names of Colleges benefited by such grants; and

(c) the number of students who have undergone training in these Colleges during the same period?

The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Srimali): (a) 1956-57—Rs. 7,98,222, 1956-57—Nil so far.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix VIII, Annexure No. 62].

(c) Information is not available.

Income-Tax Investigation Commission

1052. { Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Sardar Akarpuri:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of cases disposed of by the Income-Tax investigation Commission during 1955-56;

(b) the number of cases settled among them;

(c) the number of cases regarding which only enquiry has been made so far; and

(d) the total amount that was due for realization in this regard?

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Shri M. C. Shah): (a) Nil.

- (b) Does not arise.
- (c) 7.
- (d) Does not arise.

Minerals

1053. { **Sardar Iqbal Singh:**
Sardar Akarpuri:

Will the Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that some new minerals have recently been discovered in Mohindergarh (PEPSU); and
- (b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) an (b) : There has been no discovery of any new minerals in the Mohindergarh district of PEPSU.

U.P.S.C.

1054. { **Sardar Iqbal Singh :**
Sardar Akarpuri:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

- (a) the total amount of T.A. paid by the Union Public Service Commission to candidates interviewed or tested for recruitment during 1955-56;

- (b) the total number of such candidates; and

- (c) the number of cases in which T.A. was paid to candidates who came from abroad and what was the total amount so paid?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) The amount of contributions made by the Commission towards travelling expenses was Rs. 3,25,568.

(b) 3934.

(c) Candidates coming from outside India are paid such contributions only in respect of the journey performed within the limits of India. The number of such candidates called for interview and the amount of contributions paid to them are thus included in the figures furnished above.

Rehabilitation Finance Administration

1055. { **Sardar Iqbal Singh:**
Sardar Akarpuri:
Shri Gidwani:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of employees of the Rehabilitation Finance Administration retrenched during 1955-56 and 1956-57 so far;

- (b) the number of persons who got appointments in other Government departments; and

- (c) the number of new recruits during the same period?

The Minister of Revenue and Defence Expenditure (Shri A. C. Guha): (a) to (c). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix VIII, Annexure No. 63].

Cricket Coaching School

1056. **Shri M. Ishaquddin:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state;

- (a) whether the All India Council of Sports at its meeting held recently approved of one cricket coaching school to be set up in the country;

- (b) if so, whether the venue of the school has been fixed;

- (c) whether there is a proposal to set up more such schools; and

- (d) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Education (Shri K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir.

- (b) Not yet.

- (c) No, Sir.

- (d) Does not arise.

Ahram Schools in Tribal Areas

1057. **Shri Debendra Nath Sarma:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state the total number of Ahram Schools established in Tribal areas of Assam, in 1955-56 and 1956-57?

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

Canteens

1058. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

- (a) whether on the recommendation of the Central Pay Commission canteens on "no-profit basis" have been opened for the use of Central Government employees in New Delhi;

- (b) if so, the number of such canteens;

- (c) whether it is a fact that some profits are actually being made; and

- (d) if so, how much and how the amount accumulated is proposed to be spent?

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

(b) Twenty-one.

(c) and (d). No profit, as the term is ordinarily understood, is being made. If there is any surplus after meeting the running expenditure on maintenance etc. of the canteens, it is utilised for improving the existing facilities e.g., provisions of better equipment, improvement in the quality and reduction in the price of foodstuff.

I.A.S. Emergency Recruitment

1059. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state whether it is proposed to increase the number of posts for the Indian Administrative Service (Emergency Recruitment) beyond what has already been announced?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): The exact number of I.A.S. Officers needed by the different State Governments and the Central Government during the next five years, is being ascertained and will be known before the appointments under the Special Recruitment Scheme are made. It is not possible to say at this stage if the actual requirements will exceed or fall short of the estimated number already announced.

Bonus Shares

1060. Shri L. N. Mishra: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the amount collected so far by way of taxation on Bonus Shares; and

(b) how the taxation has affected the investment on Bonus Shares?

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

(b) By the expression "investment on Bonus Shares" the Member presumably means issue of bonus shares by companies out of accumulated profits. If so, the levy of super-tax having been introduced for the first time by the Finance Act, 1956 which came into force with effect from 1-4-56 there is no material as yet on the basis of which it can be said how such taxation has affected the issue of such bonus shares.

Lonavala Samiti

1061. Babu Ramnarayan Singh: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 876 on the 8th August, 1956 and state:

(a) the names, qualifications and antecedents of the Research Workers engaged in conducting Research with respect of Electric Activity in Deep Meditation at K. S. M. Y. M. Samiti Lonavala, Poona;

(b) the apparatus used and the methods employed for the purpose; and

(c) the amount of time daily or weekly devoted to the Research and the approximate time likely to be taken to arrive at a conclusion?

The Deputy Minister of Education (Shri K. L. Shrimali): (a) to (c). The information is being collected.

DAILY DIGEST

[Monday, 27th August, 1956]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS		COLUMNS	S.Q. Nos.	Subject	COLUMNS
S.Q. Nos.	Subject	1719—51	1468.	Engineering College for Orissa	1753-54
1452.	Welfare of the Handicapped	1719—21	1469.	Development of Regional Languages	754
1454.	Hindi Examination Committee	1721—24	1472.	Land Disputes in Tripura	1754
1455.	National Theatre	1724-25	1474.	Rupkund Remains	1754-55
1456.	Committee for General Education Courses	1725-2	1478.	Construction of New Stadia	1755
1457.	Law Commission	1727-28	1481.	Central Agency Branch	1755
1458.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1729-30	1482.	Indo-Pakistan Conference	1756
1459.	Defence Science Organisation	1730	1483.	Central Institute of Management	1757
1461.	Hindi	1730-31	1484.	Insurance Companies	1757
1462.	Mineral Policy	1732	1485.	Mobile Libraries and Film Units	1757-58
1463.	Transfer of Nizams' Government Funds	1732-33	1486.	Indian Flora	1758
1464.	Training of Indians in West Germany	1733-35	1487.	National Museum	1758
1465.	Part-time Teachers in T. C. State	1735-36	1488.	Cultural Relations with Egypt	1758
1470.	Anthropological Investigations	1737-38	1489.	Cultural Delegations from Abroad	1758-59
1471.	Purchase of Agriculture Surplus from U. S. A.	1738-39	U.S.Q. Nos.		
1473.	Zinc Plant	1740-41	1013.	Central Institute of Indology	1759
1475.	Botanical Expedition to the Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1741-42	1014.	Training Facilities for Secondary Schools Teachers	1759
1476.	Gold Mines of Ramajins	1742-43	1015.	Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Staff of Tripura Government	1759
1477.	M.B.S. Employees	1743	1016.	Welfare Extension Projects in Assam	1759
1479.	Canadian Aid	1743-44	1017.	Plantation Industry	1760
1480.	Surplus Camping Grounds	1744-45	1018.	T. C. Police Personnel	1760
SHORT NOTICE QUESTIONS—			1019.	Civil Supplies Department in T. C. State	1760-61
S.N.Q. Nos.			1020.	Cultural Delegations sent Abroad	1761
13.	Floods in Rajasthan	1745-47	1021.	Entomological Surveys	1762-63
14.	Floods in Bihar and U.P.	1747-51	1022.	Voluntary Educational Institutions	1763-64
WRITTEN ANS. TO QUESTIONS		1751-78	1023.	Physical Education	1764
S.Q. Nos.			1024.	Social Welfare in Andamans	1764
1450.	Integration and Development Fund	1751	1025.	Propagation of Hindi	1764
1451.	Discharge of Serving Defence Personnel	1752	1026.	Prohibition in Kutch	1764-65
1453.	Prohibition	1752	1027.	Lahaul and Spiti	1765
1460.	Distribution of Books	1752	1028.	Disqualified Candidates in Last General Elections	1765
1466.	Institution for Children and Women's Welfare.	1753	1029.	Social Education	1765-66
1467.	Olympic Games	1753	1030.	Post-War Reconstruction Fund	1766
			1031.	Untouchability	1766

<i>U. S. Q. Nos.</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>COLUMNS</i>	<i>U. S. Q. Nos.</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>COLUMNS</i>
1032.	Gifts by Shah of Saudi Arabia	1766-67	1047.	Floods in Tripura	1773
1033.	Contraband Goods	1767	1048.	Agricultural Loan in Tripura	1773
1035.	Excise Duty on Tobacco	1767-68	1049.	Mineralogical Survey	1773
1036.	Women Welfare Organisations	1768	1050.	Vigyan Mandirs	1774
1037.	Electoral Rolls	1768	1051.	Janata Colleges	1774
1038.	Civil Cases in Manipur Courts	1768-69	1052.	Income-Tax Investigation Commission	1774-75
1039.	Supply of C. I. Sheets to Manipur	1769	1053.	Minerals	1775
1040.	Scheduled Tribes Students in Tripura	1769-70	1054.	U.P.S.C.	1775
1041.	Indian Air Force	1770-71	1055.	Rehabilitation Finance Administration	1775-76
1042.	Foreign Scholarships for Indians	1771	1056.	Cricket Coaching School	1776
1043.	C. B. R. Employees	1771	1057.	Ashram Schools in Tribal Areas	1776
1044.	M.B.B. College, Agartala	1771	1058.	Canteens	1776-77
1045.	Flood Relief in Tripura	1772	1059.	I.A.S. Emergency Recruitment	1777
1046.	Food Co-ordination Committee Tripura	1772	1060.	Bonus Shares	1777-78
			1061.	Lonavala Samiti	1778

LOK SABHA DEBATES Dated... 12.3.2015
(Part II—Proceedings other than Questions and Answers)

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LOK SABHA
Monday, 27th August, 1956

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(See Part I)

12-14 P.M.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

STATEMENTS SHOWING ACTION TAKEN BY GOVERNMENT ON ASSURANCES ETC.

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table the following statements showing the action taken by the Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by Ministers during the various Sessions showing against each:

(1) First Statement—Thirteenth Session, 1956 of Lok Sabha.

[See Appendix IX, annexure No. 1]

(2) Supplementary Statement No. VI—Twelfth Session, 1956 of Lok Sabha.

[See Appendix IX, annexure No. 2]

(3) Supplementary Statement No. IX—Eleventh Session, 1955 of Lok Sabha.

[See Appendix IX, annexure No. 3]

(4) Supplementary Statement No. XIII—Tenth Session, 1955 of Lok Sabha.

[See Appendix IX, annexure No. 4]

(5) Supplementary Statement No. XIX—Ninth Session, 1955 of Lok Sabha.

[See Appendix IX, annexure No. 5]

(6) Supplementary Statement No. XXI—Eighth Session, 1954 of Lok Sabha.

[See Appendix IX, annexure No. 6]

(7) Supplementary Statement No. XXXII—Sixth Session, 1954 of Lok Sabha.

[See Appendix IX, annexure No. 7]

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

Mr. Speaker: Before I allow Shri Gandhi to make the motion, I would like to know what is the hurry for filling up this particular seat before the election. Has that hon. Member's seat been filled up? Then where is the need for this?

Shri V. B. Gandhi (Bombay City—North): No, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: A particular constituency is represented by a particular Member. He resigns. He holds a particular position in a Committee. The Committee can go on with its work even in the absence of that particular Member. There is no hurry to fill up that vacancy before that constituency is represented in the House. (Interruptions).

Shri Kamath (Hoshangabad): The Election Commission and the Government have however stated that such vacancies will remain unfilled and

[Shri Kamath]

that there will not be by-elections before the next General Elections.

Shri V. B. Gandhi: May I make the motion, Sir ?

Mr. Speaker: Yes.

Shri V. B. Gandhi: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (3) of Rule 242 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, one member from among their number to serve on the Committee on Public Accounts for the unexpired portion of the year 1956-57 vice Dr. Indubhai B. Amin resigned."

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (3) of Rule 242 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, one member from among their number to serve on the Committee on Public Accounts for the unexpired portion of the year 1956-57 vice Dr. Indubhai B. Amin resigned."

The motion was adopted.

INDIAN POST OFFICE (AMENDMENT)** BILL

The Minister of Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Post Office Act, 1898.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend

the Indian Post Office Act, 1898."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

PUBLIC DEBT (AMENDMENT)**
BILL

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Shri M. C. Shah): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Public Debt Act, 1944.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Public Debt Act, 1944."

The motion was adopted.

Shri M. C. Shah: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY
GRANTS (TRAVANCORE-COCHIN),
1956-57

Mr. Speaker: Now the House will take up the discussion and voting on the Demands for Supplementary Grants in respect of the Travancore-Cochin State for 1956-57.

Shri Valayudhan (Quilon cum Mavelikkara—Reserved—Sch. Castes): What is the time allotted, Sir?

Mr. Speaker: I think the time allotted is 3 hours.

DEMAND NO. XIX—PUBLIC HEALTH

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 19,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Travancore-Cochin to defray

**Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II Section 2 dated the 27th August 1956, pp—765—772.

*Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

†Moved with the recommendation of the President.

the charges which will come in course of payment during the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Public Health'."

DEMAND NO. XXV—LABOUR AND MISCELLANEOUS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 11,12,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Travancore-Cochin to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Labour and Miscellaneous'."

DEMAND NO. XXXVII—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON CIVIL WORKS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 100 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Travancore-Cochin to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Capital outlay on Civil Works'."

Shri Velayudhan: We have no Assembly there and, therefore, at least four hours should be given for this discussion.

Mr. Speaker: The House can decide it and I am prepared to allot as much time as the House decides. Originally five hours were allotted by the Business Advisory Committee for all the three Demands—Supplementary Demands for Grants of Central Government, Excess Demands for Grants and Supplementary Demands for Travancore-Cochin. We have exhausted 3 hours 41 minutes—two hours and twenty-one minutes on Supplementary Demands for Grants of Central Government and one

hours and twenty minutes on Excess Demands for Grants. We have, therefore, one hour and nineteen minutes left. I am in the hands of the House. I suggested three hours....

Shri A. M. Thomas (Ernakulam): Let the discussion proceed and then we can decide the time allotment. Are you going to have the discussion, Sir, on all the Demands together or separately?

Mr. Speaker: All of them together, but I will put them separately.

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Shri M. C. Shah): I would like to say a few words on these Demands.

Mr. Speaker: Let the hon. Minister explain to the House what are the important items on which attention may be bestowed.

Shri M. C. Shah: By virtue of the proclamation issued by the President on the 23rd March, 1956, under article 356 of the Constitution, the powers of the Legislature of the State of Travancore-Cochin are exercisable by or under the authority of the Parliament, and reference to the Rajpramukh and the Legislature of Travancore-Cochin under articles 202 to 207, read with article 238, which govern the procedure in financial matters, are to be construed as references to the President and the Parliament respectively.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister may resume his seat for a minute.

I find of late that there is not as much respect of courtesy shown to the House or to the Chair, except by the hon. Prime Minister, who bows whenever he comes in and takes his seat and again bows to the House whenever he rises and goes out of the House. It is not respect specially shown to me. We are being watched by various people from various parts of India. What is the harm if hon. Members when they come to occupy their seats just bow before sitting down? The respect is for the whole

[Mr. Speaker]

House, not for an individual. Whenever an hon. Member begins to speak, they need not go on chatting with their backs to the Chair. They should gently walk out and carry on discussion not even in the lobby here but go out to the Central Hall until provision is made for hon. Members to go anywhere else for this purpose. The Central Hall is now used for that purpose. We have also put up two lounges so that they might allow other Members who want to read and study there. They must adjust themselves....

Shri A. M. Thomas: Some of the Ministers are worse.

Mr. Speaker: Whenever an hon. Member or an hon. Minister speaks, let us hear him and ultimately you reserve your judgment for yourself.

Shri Kamath (Hoshangabad): On a point of order, Sir. I am well aware that you spoke from the depth of your heart. I do not think it is quite fair to most of us here for you to say that only the Prime Minister shows you respect. We have all been doing so, we have all been very respectful to the House and it is very unfair on your part to say that we do not respect you. When I come in and when I go out, I always bow to you.

Mr. Speaker: I am very happy. I am not making any general remarks and there is nothing particular to me. After all we are setting an example, and Speakers from various States come here and various members also come here. We now read off and on about the trouble that takes place in other Parliaments where stones are thrown and even revolvers are pointed at one another's heads. Let us not copy it. Let us by our outstanding example show to the rest of the world what we have been doing. I am not accusing any hon. Member but I find some of them come and go as if this is a general platform where anybody may come and go.

Shri Kamath: You will appreciate, Sir, how your earlier remarks have hurt many of us who, you said are lacking in respect for the Chair.

Mr. Speaker: I am always aware that Shri Kamath is very particular.

Shri Kamath: My hon. friends here may also be included.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members will now kindly hear what the hon. Minister has to say. Let them listen with patience.

Shri M. C. Shah: Travancore-Cochin State's Supplementary Grants for the year 1956-57 have, accordingly, to be dealt with by the Parliament.

The Travancore-Cochin Budget was passed by Parliament, and now this is the first batch of Supplementary Demands: they are very small ones. If the hon. Members look into the book of the Supplementary Demands already circulated, they will find that these Demands involve an additional expenditure of only Rs. 11.58 lakhs, comprising Rs. 11.54 lakhs on Revenue Account distributed over three Demands, and Rs. 4,000 only on Capital Account in two Demands. Of these, Rs. 23,000 in Demand No. IX and Rs. 3,500 in Demand No. XXXVI represent expenditure, which is 'charged' on the Consolidated Fund of Travancore-Cochin under articles 322 and 202(3) (e) of the Constitution respectively. The main item is a Demand of Rs. 11.12 lakhs for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the State. As the State Government have yet to clear these schemes with the Ministry of Home Affairs, the voting of the Demand does not imply that the Central Government are committed for giving assistance to that extent. The other two important items are Rs. 23,000 for the additional requirements of the State Public Service Commission and Rs. 19,000 for the opening up of the Primary Health Units in the State.

The Travancore-Cochin Budget passed by Parliament in the last session provided for a gross expenditure of Rs. 41.82 crores and for Recoveries Rs. 9.04 crores, that is, a net expenditure of Rs. 32.78 crores. The additional amount of Rs. 11.58 lakhs now asked for does not necessarily mean an excess over the amount budgeted for the year as it may be more than covered by the savings under other grants.

It will be seen therefore that the Demands to be voted are very small ones. One is for Rs. 11.12 lakhs for the improvement schemes in respect of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. I think that no hon. Member from Travancore-Cochin or from the Opposition will object to these Demands being granted.

I would also appeal to the Members that no policy question can be discussed on the Supplementary Demands because they were voted at the time of the passing of the Travancore-Cochin Budget, as is the convention of the House.

The footnotes appended show very clearly and in details why these Supplementary Demands have become necessary.

There is only one item which is new; we have asked for a token Demand of Rs. 100, which is for office buildings at three places and residential buildings there. It is proposed to spend Rs. 110 lakhs during the year, but we have asked for a token grant of Rs. 100 only because it is expected that out of the savings, all these sums will be spent. I hope the House will agree with these Demands.

Shri A. M. Thomas: In the explanatory speech that the hon. Minister just now delivered. I am of opinion, that he has not placed the true picture of the Demands before the House. He said that only two or three demands are there and the amount involved is not much and so the House should not grudge to grant those Demands. But, Sir, there is a very major Demand. Although a

token Demand for Rs. 100 is made, it is a very major Demand, and it relates to Demand No. 37. I will come to that later on.

I approach these demands in the light of the criticism made by the expert, Dr. Appleby, in his report recently circulated to the hon. Members. He has said that the simplest way in which the Parliament can reverse its influence on administration from a negative one to a positive one, would be for it to stop looking for things to criticise but to begin looking for things to praise. I am going to adopt this approach. I congratulate the present Government of Travancore-Cochin for the bold and imaginative step it has taken in undertaking the works covered by Supplementary Demand relating to the original Demand—No. 37. I must say that the Adviser has shown drive and initiative in the scheme that he has put forward for the construction of civil stations in the State. There were not suitable buildings to house public offices and because of expansion in Government activities, proper accommodation has been a long-felt need. There has been deplorable lack of accommodation in the principle towns of the State. I have great pleasure in supporting this as it is a step in the right direction. There has been some criticism in the Press by certain leading public men that the construction of these buildings is intended to squander away public money. I do not subscribe to that view and I think it is an ill-founded criticism. From the reports appearing in the newspapers, when the foundation-stones were laid for the construction of these civil stations, it is gathered that there are as many as 53 offices in Kottayam itself; a good many of them are in rented buildings. I understand that 34 public offices can be accommodated in the building when the construction is complete. It is also intended to bring in all district offices and sub-divisional offices to one and the same building. Seven types of buildings are contemplated for residential purposes for the staff of the various offices. In Quilon, there are

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52 Government offices scattered all over the town. The present district office building, I understand, incorporates as many as 29 offices. Though the expenditure involved is large, I do not think that the policy that has been adopted will be questioned by this House.

There is an additional factor also based on which I will support this. It has been stated that, although there are several development projects all over the country and crores are being spent in various parts, as far as my part of the country is concerned, the expenditure is comparatively low. Because of that, the purchasing power of the people is lessened. There have been inflationary tendencies in other parts of the country. But, the injection of purchasing power, as far as my State is concerned, has been comparatively inadequate. Schemes such as these have to be started to solve the acute problem of general unemployment.

Having said that, I should emphasise another aspect that, in bringing forward this Demand at this very late stage, the Government has shown scant courtesy to this House. The Budget for that State was passed on 15-5-56—I think, towards the close of the last session. After having passed that Budget, where we went back to our constituencies, we were confronted with an invitation by the Chief Secretary to the Government of Travancore-Cochin that our presence was required for the foundation-stone laying ceremony of one or other of these civil stations. It has been an agreeable surprise; all the same, it was a surprise. Although only a token Demand has been moved in this House, the expenditure involved is as much as Rs. 110 lakhs. According to the calculations made, the expenditure for the construction of civil stations comes to about Rs. 82 lakhs, of which only Rs. 70 lakhs will be spent during the current year and the balance of Rs. 40 lakhs is for the construction of police quarters. The total Demand granted by this House

on 15-5-56 on capital account for civil works was Rs. 293 lakhs or near-about. This Supplementary Demand comes to more than one-third of that amount. It cannot be that these schemes were thought of and sanctioned after the passing of the Budget on 15-5-56. The Government had these schemes in view. The reports are that soon after the Adviser took charge, he saw this lack of accommodation and he wanted his officers to prepare schemes immediately. That is all very good. Having prepared the schemes, before launching them—the amount involved is more than one-third of the entire capital Budget for civil works—the sanction of the House ought to have been taken. This House is now faced with a *fait accompli*. I vehemently oppose the manner in which this House has been treated in this connection.

In the last para on page 9 of the booklet given to us, we find that it is considered as a 'New Service' and correctly so. It is expenditure on the construction of great and important buildings. It reads here:

"A sum of Rs. 6 lakhs has been advanced from the Contingency Fund in G. P. No. dated 19-6-56."

If this amount has been taken from the Contingency Fund as late as 19th June 1956, one thing is sure that the schemes have been sanctioned before the end of the last session. If it was not before the end of the last session, if the amount was taken on 19-6-1956, what was the hurry? Cannot it have waited for two or three weeks more? I deprecate this tendency. It is clear that this Adviser's rule or whatever it is, would continue so far as the State of Kerala is concerned, for some more time and I hope this will not be repeated.

I would now pass on to make certain other observations. In the last para on page 9, it is stated:

"This amount and the further amounts required immediately for

1956-57 .

implementing the scheme can be found by reappropriation of savings and a token vote alone is now required."

What does it indicate? Out of Rs. 293 and odd lakhs which we had sanctioned for capital civil works during the last session, as much as Rs. 110 lakhs will now be taken for this purpose. Necessarily you will have to cut down various other items which have been included in the items of civil works. There are very important urban and rural water-supply schemes included in this sub-head 81—Capital Account. There are also drainage schemes and important building programmes. So I wish to express the anxiety that the Members, especially from that State, feel in the statement that has been made, that this amount will be found by reappropriation of savings. I am aware of the fact that in the broadcast speech of the Adviser on the 15th August, 1956, he has tried to allay the fears of the public in these matters, because fears have been expressed, that if several lakhs are spent on these things what will be left for the other schemes which have been included in the Second Five Year Plan and also included in the budget for the current year. He has said that not a single scheme—this is what he said in substance—included in the Five Year Plan, and for which sanction has been given, will be affected by this step that has been taken by the present Government. But I would request an assurance from the Finance Minister or from the Home Minister, when they reply to this discussion, that funds will not be lacking for any scheme that has been included in the Second Five Year Plan and for which provision has been made in the budget.

Sir, I think it may not be difficult for the Government to find amounts although they have not been included in the budget for the current year. The Kerala State will come into existence on the 1st of November, 1956. Kerala State is a new State among other some such States according to the States Reorganisation Bill which

we have passed. On the coming into force of the new Act, the budget that we have sanctioned on the 15th May will naturally lapse. But, according to clause 71 of the States Reorganisation Bill, it is provided:

"In the case of every new State, the Governor, or Rajpramukh of the corresponding State may at any time before the appointed day authorise such expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of the new State as he deems necessary for any period not extending beyond the 31st day of March, 1957."

So it is open to the Rajpramukh in this particular case to authorise any expenditure which has to be incurred before the 31st day of March, 1957, and it is also open to the new person who comes to occupy the post of the Governor to make allotment, because according to the proviso to that clause it is provided:

"Provided that the Governor of the new State may, after the appointed day, authorise such further expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of the State as he deems necessary for the said period."

The object with which I invite the attention of this House to this provision is this. Because of the diversion of funds to this particular item, provision has to be made in the budget that would be prepared by the present Rajpramukh or by the new Governor for the various schemes that have been drawn up for the Second Five Year Plan.

The object with which these civil stations and residential quarters is proposed to be constructed has been narrated in the explanatory memorandum that has been circulated by the Minister. The hon. Minister also referred to it in passing, while explaining the object of these Grants. According to the explanatory memorandum you will find that under residential quarters the programme is to construct about 300 houses under seven different categories to suit the

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requirements of all grades of officers from the Collector down to the last grade Government servant. The number of buildings earmarked for the non-gazetted public servants is about 200 out of the total number of 300. Sir, it has been the general experience—and that has been a subject matter of complaint in this House—that even in the matter of construction of residential quarters for Central Government employees, the people who really get preference are the gazetted officers and high-salaried officers, but with regard to non-gazetted officers and low-paid staff proper attention is not given. They have to wait for years to get the necessary accommodation. That tendency, I am afraid, is also indicated in this, because out of 300 houses, 100 houses will go to gazetted officers and for the non-gazetted officers, low-paid staff, chaprasis, clerks, typists and others, only 200 houses will be available. That means only a percentage of the Government servants in the lower strata will get accommodation under this scheme. I should like to emphasise that, as far as possible, it must be the policy of the Government to find accommodation for the low-paid staff before they find accommodation even for the Collector, I should say.

Another aspect I would like to emphasise when this Demand is being discussed is, whether proper attention has been paid to the architectural side. We have to bear in mind a long range plan when we spend such huge amounts for construction of these civil stations. As far as I am able to gather from this note, except with regard to one item, what is contemplated is to construct these quarters and office buildings in already crowded localities. What we have to bear in mind is, even if it is a town, the growth and expansion of the town. As far as possible, in the construction of these civil stations and other important buildings, what the Government has to see is

to have new townships and have these constructions in the suburbs of these towns. But what has been done? Both in Quilon and in Kottayam the scheme is to construct these buildings in already crowded localities. I am glad that a departure has been made in the case of the construction of district quarters for Trichur. There it is seen that the idea is to have them in a village—Ayyanthol by name—and acquire 30 to 40 acres of land to provide for the construction of these buildings. That is a very healthy venture, I should say, and I think that policy ought to have been adopted in the case of the civil stations both at Quilon and Kottayam.

When I emphasise on the aspect of having these constructions in the suburbs and to build up new townships, I have the case, particularly, of the town which is situated in my constituency, namely, Ernakulam town. You will find, Sir, that provision has been made for the construction of police quarters in Ernakulam also. My information is that Rs. 2 lakhs or something like that is intended to be spent for renovation of the A.R. quarters in the Ernakulam town. These buildings are situated by the side of the Shanmukham Road, the principal road of the Ernakulam town. There have been some temporary buildings put up there during the time of war. On that very same site new buildings have come up. I had this complaint against the Government of Travancore-Cochin. I said that they ought not to renovate those buildings and have permanent structures put up there in the place of the temporary sheds. It is an elementary principle which we have to bear in mind when we launch upon a new big construction scheme in a town, that it should not hinder the healthy growth of the town. The town must be in a position to breathe freely.

Shri Velsyudham: From the police atmosphere.

Shri A. M. Thomas: If that is the sense that my friend can follow from what I said, especially after his recent visits to several foreign countries, I do not know what benefit he has acquired from those visits. What I wish to emphasise is this. When new constructions are sought to be made, we must see to the proper development of the town in which these new buildings are sought to be constructed.

There is another point which I want to emphasise. I want to know, in this connection, whether proper attention has been given, when the Adviser drew up these schemes, to the most congested areas of Travancore-Cochin. I am aware of the fact that the object with which these schemes have been prepared is to have the buildings constructed at the district headquarters. I wish to know from the Government whether the present Travancore-Cochin Government has borne in mind the fact that there are certain towns where although they are not district headquarters, there is greater overcrowding than in headquarter towns and which are more important than the headquarter towns. I refer to towns like Mattancherry and Ernakulam. Ernakulam is a town which is more than a district headquarter. It is the seat of the High Court; it is the seat of the District Court. There are several magistrates' courts and munsiffs' courts also there. Besides, there are several offices of the Central Government as well as offices of the State Government in that town. I fail to understand why a town to which topmost priority should have been given in the matter of construction of a civil station has been totally ignored. If at all there is any town in Travancore-Cochin to which more attention has to be given in the matter of building construction, it is Ernakulam. But that town has been ignored in the schemes that have been drawn up by the Adviser.

I would like to say only a few words with regard to the other items that have been placed before the House. One demand which is of considerable importance, as has been pointed out by the hon. Minister, is the demand relating to the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. I wholeheartedly support the schemes that have been brought by the Government. But I wish to tell the House one important aspect with regard to this matter. With regard to the schemes for the welfare of Scheduled Castes, one finds that the Government has not been vigilant in the matter of spending the money already granted. It is found from page 6 of the Explanatory Memorandum that a grant of Rs. 1.5 lakhs was also sanctioned by the Central Government, but that, as the scheme was pending finalisation, it could not be implemented last year and the Government of India have now been requested to renew the sanction for the grant in 1956-57. So, although there was a central grant for the year 1955-56, and although it was sanctioned late, the fact remains that the sanction was there for 1955-56; all the same, the Government were not able to spend the sanctioned allotment. What I want to emphasise is that this sort of implementation should not be repeated in the case of the grants which we are now discussing.

Again, in the distribution of the various projects for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes, the Government will have to see that the projects are distributed on an equitable basis throughout the State. One area or one particular district alone should not be allowed to have the benefit in this respect.

With regard to the schemes for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, I understand from the Explanatory Memorandum that the recommendations of the Mackay Committee which was appointed by the Travancore-Cochin Government have been accepted and that the plans have been prepared accordingly. It is found that these schemes

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will not only benefit the tribal people but also the areas which are not now revenue-yielding, as far as the Travancore-Cochin State is concerned, because, some of the projects which are going to be started now are in places which are not revenue-yielding. There is scope for increasing the revenue from these projects, so that there could be a double advantage. The State as well as the tribal people will be benefited. But one aspect may kindly be borne in mind and that has been emphasised in the report of the Mackay Committee also, namely, the increasing necessity of forest and water conservation and the strict suppression of timber theft and shifting cultivation. These aspects should be borne in mind when these schemes are implemented. I understand that an Advisory Committee has also been constituted to supervise the working of these schemes. The Advisory Committee, I believe, will bear in mind the recommendations of the Mackay Committee.

I shall now refer to the demand under Public Health. I do not dispute the necessity of converting the dispensaries into public health units. It is a step in the right direction. But I wish to emphasise one fact. In the last budget speech of the Finance Minister of the Travancore-Cochin State it was stated as follows at page 25:—

"The National Filariasis Control Programme is to be continued next year, with five control units and two survey units. Only one control unit is now functioning".

The problem of filariasis, as far as the Travancore-Cochin State is concerned, is something which has got to receive the topmost priority in any health scheme of that Government. But I find that although some attention has been paid to this aspect by the Central Government, the main responsibility vests with the State Government and I am afraid

they have not discharged that responsibility. There is a branch office of the Malaria Institute of India functioning in my constituency. When I visited that office when I went to that place last time, I was able to find hundreds of people flocking to that office daily. A very causal survey that has been made in the town and in the neighbouring places reveals that as much as 75 to 80 percent of the people in that locality are suffering from filariasis. Even then, proper attention has not been paid to this subject.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member has taken 30 minutes.

Shri A. M. Thomas: I shall finish with one more point. In the first Five Year Plan, one control unit as well as two survey units were sanctioned. I understand that owing to the unwillingness of the State Government to pay proper salaries to those who may be recruited, it has not been possible to get the necessary personnel for running these units. There is no use of sanctioning the units if you do not find the proper personnel. In the Second Five Year Plan, three control units have been sanctioned, and I understand that the necessary number of doctors have not been recruited. So, I will invite the attention of the Home Ministry to this fact that as far as schemes on public health are concerned, it is not enough if you lay down the schemes on paper; action has to be taken. The necessary personnel have to be recruited and proper salaries should be given to the doctors who are recruited. Then only you will be in a position to implement the schemes.

1 P.M.

With these observations, I support the demands placed before the House.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members may indicate what cut motions they are moving.

Shri Punnoose (Alleppey): I am moving all of them.

Shri Velayudhan: I have given notice of 3 cut motions; I am moving all of them.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair (Quilon cum Mavelikkara): I am moving all my cut motions.

Mr. Speaker: All the eight cut motions on the Order Paper may be moved. I will call Mr. Punnoose now; I will call the hon. lady Member next. I will give 15 minutes to each.

Shri Punnoose: From 30 minutes, the limit has come down to 15 minutes; it is rather sudden.

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Thomas has spoken for all; there is no party spirit in this. There are three more hon. Members.

Public Health Department in Travancore-Cochin State

Shri Punnoose: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 19,000 in respect of 'Public Health' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Labour problem in Travancore-Cochin State

Shri Punnoose: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,12,000 in respect of 'Labour and Miscellaneous' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Disapproval of Policy regarding new scheme put forward by Travancore-Cochin Government with regard to office buildings and residential quarters.

Shri Punnoose: I beg to move.

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 100 in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Civil Works' be reduced to Re. 1."

Functioning of, and conditions in, the Hospitals in Travancore-Cochin

Shri Velayudhan: I beg to move.

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 19,000 in respect of 'Public Health' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Schemes for welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the State.

Shri Velayudhan: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,12,000 in respect of 'Labour and Miscellaneous' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Disapproval of Policy regarding works undertaken for construction of office buildings.

Shri Velayudhan: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 100 in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Civil Works' be reduced to Re. 1."

Inadequacy of measures suggested in schemes

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,12,000 in respect of 'Labour and Miscellaneous' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Disapproval of Policy regarding schemes which involve great wastage.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 100 in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Civil Works' be reduced to Re. 1."

Mr. Speaker: All these cut motions are before the House.

Shri Punnoose: All the time Mr. Thomas was speaking, I was trying to see whether I can also take up the note of praise, as he has done, but

[Shri Punnoose]

Mr. Thomas himself had given up that tempo of praise and come down to the plane of criticism. He criticised the way in which some of the demands have been put before the House. I will follow one example set by him; I will take the last demand first and after that the other demands.

1-03 P.M.

[SHRIMATI SUSHAMA SEN in the Chair]

Rs. 1 crore are going to be spent on the construction of buildings required for the District Headquarters and Civil and Police Lines and we are asked to vote a token demand of Rs. 100. This new service business, as it is described, has been brought in a very surreptitious manner—excuse me for saying so—with the deliberate intention of not giving an occasion to the Parliament to discuss it. This House or any House which can claim to represent the people has to discuss the principle and the policy behind it. Here the new service comes; the Government are already committed to it and we are asked to okay it. Where can we discuss it? Where is the occasion to discuss the whole principle? They are going to build huge constructions for civil offices and also residential quarters for the Government servants. There is nothing wrong in it; but, to accept it as something very axiomatic and being clear in itself is completely wrong. Mr. Thomas was asking for such a building in Ernakulam; I wish his request is granted. But, what has happened today? This has created a great amount of apprehension in the public mind and there have been criticisms from all round.

We also would like to have handsome buildings and residential quarters for the Government servants, especially those who are low-paid. But, what is now being undertaken is the construction of huge buildings which, according to me, will be unpardonable for the Government of our State to undertake at the present juncture. If sense of priority and proportion is the hall-mark of wisdom, I am afraid

somebody there is suffering very much from the lack of it. For a State with a total yearly revenue of Rs. 19 crores, to spend off-hand without consulting and getting the principle approved by a representative body Rs. 1 crore and more on buildings—it is not also included in the Five Year Plan—is something very improper, according to me. On my part, I do not like these big buildings; I think it would be much better if we have small beautiful buildings. Mr. Rau the present adviser, seems to belong to the old school and having been accustomed seeing these big buildings, perhaps he wants to have a replica of them, what we may call, Rau's memorial and memorials of the President's rule in our State where unemployment is rampant and all sorts of problems baffle the people and the Government. I think this ought to have been taken up only after sometime after certain things have been done. For instance, Mr. Thomas was speaking about health services. There is a complaint from all over that there is no proper medicine and only a meagre quantity of medicine is available in any of the hospitals, including the General Hospital. It has been published in responsible papers and referred to by responsible spokesmen. We have to look into that matter. Then, we have got a large number of schools. It may be news to the Minister that almost every year during the rains, one or two buildings collapse and two or three children die. Mr. Rau, or anybody who is responsible, should look to those things first, before thinking of raising huge constructions. Not that we should not have huge buildings, but we shall have them after sometime, after looking into more important things.

Then, there is the question of building new industries and putting the existing industries on a healthy basis. All these things had to be done before the construction of huge buildings can be undertaken.

We are against constructing houses for high-salaried officers. If an officer

is paid some handsome salary, some private owner, who has spent some money and built a house, will get a reasonable rent from the officer. Why should big sums of money be spent on building houses for Collectors and others? It is entirely wrong to compare the conditions existing in a small State like Travancore-Cochin with the all-India services. Here a large number of the officers, 99 per cent of them, never belong to this particular area; they come from far-off places. But in our State, a huge percentage of officers and others in the lower services come from areas nearabout; they can stay in their own houses. I know a large number of officers and Government employees residing in the house of somebody related to them and economising in that way. Therefore, this expenditure on raising buildings, especially for high-salaried officers, is not justified; I totally oppose it. The whole thing has to be looked into and discussed threadbare as to what type of buildings we should have, to what type of officers they should be allotted etc. To have buildings for Government offices scattered here and there in the town is not proper. A public office means a small township developing around it automatically. To have all the public offices collected in one place means....

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member will address the Chair.

Shri Punnoose: I wanted to impress on the Minister.

Therefore, to have all these government offices in one place cannot be considered as a very urgent necessity. I believe, the Government will take note of the criticisms coming from all sections of the House in the matter.

I want to speak a few words about the other Demands briefly. On Demand No. IX, "General Administration", I would like to ask one question and I hope I will get a reply from the Minister. It is almost six months now since the Government has been working according to the budget which we passed a few months back. I would

like to know what is the position today. What about the money we have allotted? How much have they spent? I am not asking this question for the sake of asking a question for it is a well-known fact that there every year large sums of money allotted for public expenditure lapse at the end of the year. In 1952-53, according to the Audit Report, almost 15 to 18 per cent of the entire allotment lapsed. I would like to know from the hon. Minister how much of the allotted money has been spent there and whether the Government there, the adviser's regime, is only performing the formality in parliamentary practice by putting in these Demands, Supplementary Demands, and going on spending as they choose. I would naturally expect the Minister to reply whether these Supplementary Demands are really out of necessity, whether the amounts allotted are being spent and whether at the end of the year, as in the past, big amounts will lapse.

With regard to the "General Administration", I know this is not the occasion to discuss the principle or the policy as such, here it is stated that additional staff is needed and to pay them amount under this Demand is needed. We are told that when the Adviser took charge, he held a press conference where he stated that he was going to do one or two very important things. One was that he was going to fight corruption and root it out. Secondly, he said he was gearing up the administration and bring it into par with the required standards. I would like to know how things stand now and how far the gearing up has progressed.

A number of officers have been imported from outside the State. On principle I do not object to the necessary experts being got from outside the State for our States are only for administrative convenience and India is one and whenever necessary we should bring them. Mr. Bombawale was taken there. Even our Ministers paid him a compliment by saying that he was one of the best in India to

[Shri Punnoose]

fight corruption etc. Then they have got a Joint Adviser and then some experts have also been brought in. They were all talking of the anti-corruption activities. I am talking of the gearing up for which money is asked now. They said they are going to prosecute people against whom corruption has been alleged. I would like to know what the present situation is. Articles and statements came in various papers with regard to the large-scale corrupt practices like the cutting of timber from Government reserve forest worth crores of rupees. Mr. Sivadas gave facts and figures, data in papers and it caused a flutter and the Joint Adviser stated that he is going to take drastic steps. Now we are told that all this is going to end in a departmental enquiry. Everybody who knows the history of the departmental enquiry in that State knows that a departmental enquiry there means the exoneration of the culprit and much more additional expenditure for the Government treasury. I request the hon. Minister to take up this question of corruption earnestly, look into the case and order a public enquiry with regard to this timber business.

Then it was stated that the records of many officers are being looked into and many corrupt practices have come to the notice of the Adviser. People expected much and there was lot of press conferences, publicity statements etc. After all this labour the proverbial rat has come out. Now what has happened is that a peon of the University Office has been arrested. This is what has happened. The Adviser, the Joint Adviser, the experts and the gearing up of the administration to root out corruption has ended in the arrest of a peon in the University Office. I am also told that a teacher somewhere—I do not exactly remember the details—has been suspended in connection with the leakage of question papers. Big things go unnoticed and only small people are caught with the result that a feeling is created in the people that Rau's

Government is working with an eye on the coming elections. I would like to know whether Government are going to take these things seriously and to find out the culprits and to bring them to book for so much of public money has been squandered and so much has been stolen. Government should take very strong steps in these matters.

Demand No. XIX is about public health and primary health units. I need not repeat that the condition of public health services in the State is very unsatisfactory and the establishment of these primary health units will be very welcome. But what happens is that in areas where they are most required, they are not given. As Mr. Thomas has stated, in the coastal areas of the State, people suffer from filaria and other diseases. But nothing has been done in the case of Ernakulam and other places. These units should work throughout the State and I would only be too happy if larger amounts are allotted for that.

Then there is Demand No. XXV "Miscellaneous Departments A. Labour and Emigration (d) Development Schemes" and Demand No. XXXVI "Capital Outlay on Industrial Development (c) Miscellaneous—Acquisition of lands to be leased out to Industrial Concerns" etc. Then, in Demand No. XXXVI, the demand is only for Rs. 3,500. Am I to understand that they could not find the money from the other allotments? They have found it possible to get large amounts for these new services by making changes here and there in the original allotment. This sum of Rs. 3,500 could easily be found.

Shri A. M. Thomas: It has been spent from the Contingency Fund. The amount will have to be put in there.

Shri Punnoose: This amount of Rs. 3,500 is to be replaced now. Taking the condition of the industries and the labour situation in the State, we would have expected the Government

to place a demand for a larger amount to solve some of the very important problems. For example, after the discussion of the last Budget of the State a few months back, the situation has not improved. On the other hand, the labour situation has become more acute. Our position in regard to industries has also become more unsatisfactory. It is well known to everybody that in the cashew industry, there is a great slump or unemployment. Factories have been closed and 50,000 workers are now out of employment. This is a big problem. I was looking into the demands to see whether any amount is demanded to meet that situation. Also there is the case of the coir industry. That has been in a chronic crisis for several years now. Nothing has been done. Every month, the number of unemployed increases. We excepted that a new demand would have been made to improve that industry. But, it has not been done. We would make this an occasion to request the Minister to look into all these matters immediately and do something that would give relief to the people immediately.

I have not much more to say with regard to these demands. The more important thing is this. There is a growing feeling among the people that, in spite of the hopes that the Adviser's regime tried to raise in the beginning, they do not stand to gain anything, but that under the Adviser's regime, things are becoming worse and the Central Government is not paying any attention to the big problems that confront the State. I wish that these problems are attended to by the Ministry.

1-22 P.M.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

There is a demand for capital outlay. I would request the Minister to look into the industrial problem. There are certain Government-run industries in that State. The condition of all these industries is far from satisfactory. Most of these industries, for example, ply-wood, rubber factory, ceramics, have been running at a loss.

Every year, the loss is recurring. Who is responsible for this? The Chief Secretary and certain other Secretaries are running them. Just now, I saw a copy of a press release given by Shri M. C. Shah when he visited the State. He said that some expert should be asked to go into these industries. My hon. friend Shri Matthen would be happy that Government industries are going to dogs because he always complains, why nationalisation.

Shri Matthen (Thiruvellah): I protest.

Shri Punnoose: It would appear that men of his frame of mind are managing these industries in order to ridicule and condemn the very idea of nationalisation.

Shri Matthen: I advocated nationalisation of insurance for the last three years.

Shri Punnoose: I hope he will stick to that. It is a good page that he is turning.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No promise for continuance.

Shri A. M. Thomas: Fight between uncle and nephew.

Shri Punnoose: Yes; my Congress uncle.

All these industries have to be immediately looked into and put on a sound basis.

Kumari Annie Mascarene (Trivandrum): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I take this opportunity to review the Presidential rule in Travancore-Cochin State. It started five months back. For the period, I am glad to admit that the Presidential rule has proved much better than its predecessor Government though it may have many defects in it. I support these grants, with a few remarks.

As an administrator, the representative of the President ought to have looked into the fundamental problems confronting the common man today. Ever since the Presidential rule has begun, the prices especially of

[Kumari Annie Mascarene]

the food commodities have risen very high, almost to the ceiling prices. The conditions of war days as far as food prices are concerned, are returning. I wish to ask the Home Minister whether his Ministry has taken any steps to bring down prices or to enquire into the rise of prices in the State. Rice has gone up in price. When rice goes up in price, all other commodities go up and the poor man finds it a problem to live in that State. Rice has been coming from other States. Now that the Kerala State is taking shape, the granary of Travancore-Cochin is slowly passing away from our hands. If now, before it passes, the condition is this, what will be the condition after three or four months, when the Kerala State takes its shape? I feel that the rise in the prices of food commodities is not natural. It is due to exploitation, perhaps, by the Government itself or, if I am not mistaken, by the Central Government's policy of controlling prices.

I am glad that this Government has taken up a grand building scheme. I am not for recommending the construction of very small buildings, though they may be useful to the public. Now that the Second Five Year Plan has come into force and we have had nothing in the First Five Year Plan, it is better that we start to build up the country on a grand scale slowly, but surely. The programme involves a comprehensive scheme of buildings for officers, especially for the police. I request the Government to pay attention to the buildings for officers who receive a small pay. The policemen, especially in the Travancore-Cochin State, have no housing accommodation. From the very small salary that they receive, they have to house themselves in the cities. This leads them to corruption, to persecuting the poor man. If they are given a proper salary, if they are given housing accommodation, I feel that the administration of the Travancore-Cochin State will have a better and higher morale.

I have to invite the attention of the Government to one or two facts which are rather disquieting. I have been visiting the hospitals recently. There is an amount here for public health. To my great dismay I have noticed a certain change in the phase, not in the face but in the phase, of patients. I walked from one end of the hospital to the other, especially the hospital for women and children, and I noticed there is only one kind of stereotyped patients. They are either small children in the hospital or women suffering uniformly from uterine diseases and no other patients. A year ago I had visited the hospital and noticed it was full and overflowing with all kinds of diseases, patients of all kinds. but now there is only one single stereotyped disease treated in the hospital and only children of a particular age and nobody else. I ask the representative of the Home Ministry whether the doctors are eating up the patients or the patients are going out to some other world. Where are they? I am representing that city. I have a right to ask you what is happening to the patients. This is not a foundation for a lasting Government, nor a lasting society.

With regard to nepotism in the State, I thought that when Presidential rule came into existence all the nepotism that existed under the Congress Government, the corruption and degeneration would come to a stop. I must admit that the Rau Government started quite all right. There was a scheme to fight corruption. It was working very well and the people in the City had told me that they were more satisfied with the Rau Government than with its predecessor. But recently I have been listening to appointments and promotions being given without any sound principle. I request the Home Ministry to look into the matter. Even if you do not practise it at the Centre, please see that it is practised in Travancore-Cochin State which is such a crowded

and poor State where the people are suffering so much.

Shri Mattthen: Can the hon. lady Member cite one or two instances of nepotism after the Rau administration—concrete cases, not a general observation?

Kumari Annie Mascarene: One Mr. Alexander's nephew was holding a small office, and he has now been promoted to a much higher office not due to him. I ask you to go and enquire and if you have any influence with your party Government to see that he is removed.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: He is the Central Deputy Secretary's brother-in-law.

Kumari Annie Mascarene: Perhaps related by kith and kin to Shri Mattthen himself.

Shri Mattthen: That is all.

Kumari Annie Mascarene: I am here to speak. The hon. Member is not to dictate.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member wanted one instance and that has been given.

Kumari Annie Mascarene: That one instance is degenerating to the Member himself.

Shri Mattthen: I protest.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member shall not go into personal references. The hon. Member only wanted an instance. He doubted whether any nepotism had taken place. When she had made that point, she ought to have been content with that, that she has scored a point, and not go into personal matters.

Kumari Annie Mascarene: I submit to your ruling, but the hon. Member has no business to provoke me more by probing into another instance. He is in Travancore himself; he can go and enquire.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Chair has answered that point. Why should the lady Member get provoked over a trifle?

Kumari Annie Mascarene: I was speaking about the corruption there. It was not quite so bad as it was in the Congress Government's days. It had much improved, but recently some interested Members of Parliament have been going and influencing the present Administrator, and when you go twice, thrice and four times, of course the Administrator is forced to concede and that is how now corruption is getting into that Government.

Shri M. C. Shah: May I point out that this is not the general discussion of the budget because there are only three Supplementary Demands and they are being debated here. So, I would very humbly draw your attention to this fact.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. lady Member and also the other Members who are called subsequently will kindly bear that in mind.

Kumari Annie Mascarene: I have not taken so much time as my predecessor. Yet, as there is no legislature in Travancore-Cochin State and we are the only accredited representatives of that State, if we can't speak out what the State wants to the Central Government, I wonder how we can.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. That is all right that the State has no legislature of its own, but we will discuss as the things come to us. We cannot be irrelevant simply because there is no legislature. What we have got today that we might discuss this day. When we get the next item, then we can discuss that. Therefore, hon. Members have to be relevant.

Kumari Annie Mascarene: I submit to the Chair.

Then I wish to invite the attention of the Government to the unemployment problem. It is good that they have started buildings.

Shri M. C. Shah: On a point of order. No question of policy can be discussed on these Supplementary Demands.

Kumari Annie Mascarene: I was just saying with regard to the building schemes and the unemployment problem. I wonder how the Minister can interfere in my placing before.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We should confine ourselves to the items that we have got before us.

Kumari Annie Mascarene: There is a Demand for buildings.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Demand for buildings is there and the additional Demand can be questioned as to why it has arisen, but not the policy or the question of making grants because the grants have already been made during the original Budget. Therefore, the present discussion should be confined to that additional sum, and why it has become necessary now to ask for supplementary sums, unless there is a new Demand or a new item.

Kumari Annie Mascarene: I am not going to any new Demand nor am I going outside the sphere. I am just repeating what my predecessors have spoken with regard to buildings.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am sorry, if there had been a lapse on my part, that should not be repeated.

Shri Punnoose: There was no lapse, because this is a new Demand. It is said there.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: But the lady Member is giving the argument that she is dealing with a subject which has been dealt with by others. She should say this is relevant so far as this item is concerned.

Kumari Annie Mascarene: Also as far as this new policy is concerned, I was going to say that it was a solution for the unemployment problem, and the Minister will not allow me to say it.

Shri Punnoose: Because he knows it is not a fact.

Kumari Annie Mascarene: It may be. That is the truth about it.

With regard to the unemployment problem I repeat that the Government today is confronted with 50,000 labourers without work in the cashew-nut industry. Hitherto no step has been taken. Perhaps Government is considering to take some serious step. The fault is not due to the Government itself. It is due to the lack of nuts. We were getting nuts from abroad. Now we are not getting nuts from abroad. The Government would do well to start encouraging the growth of cashew-nut trees in our own State. There are already big cashew-nut estates, but they have not got proper encouragement. If we can pay some attention to them and make them self-sufficient, that would be a good thing. If Government can have a scheme for encouraging the cashew-nut industry, that will be very much welcome, for, in that case, the unemployment problem will not be so grievous in the State as it is today.

On the whole, I must admit that the present administration,—subject to the few remarks that I have offered—is much better than what was there previously, under the previous Government. But if Government can remedy these grievances, bring down the prices, and also put through the building schemes which have already been taken on hand, they can do much better service to the people.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, Shri Matthen.

Shri Velayudhan: The main Supplementary Demand for Grant relates to the welfare of the Scheduled Castes, as was stated by the Minister himself.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: But the hon. Member remained outside the House.

Shri Velayudhan: No, I was here.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I could not see the hon. Member in his seat.

Shri Velayudhan: I was here.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I can say that he was not here. Now, I have called Shri Matthen. Perhaps, the

hon. Member will now have to wait much longer than he feared.

Shri Matthen: I am sorry the hon. lady member made some personal remarks. The other day the Speaker remarked that Members of the Treasury Benches should be dignified in their remarks.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I must point out that that objection was taken by the Chair itself. Now, that should not be referred to.

Shri Matthen: I have only to say that I have nothing to do with that person, nor have I got any relationship with him. This is the first time that I am hearing about it.

The hon. lady Member complained that after the Adviser's regime, the prices of foodgrains have been going up. But that is not a special feature of Travancore-Cochin only. The prices of foodgrains have been going up in other places as well.

So far as the development of the cashew-nut industry is concerned, that is really a genuine thing which must be taken up without delay. I understand that the Second Five Year Plan has got a scheme for the development of the cashew-nut industry and cashew-nut plantations not only in Travancore-Cochin, but all over India, so that we may be independent of the foreign nuts.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: In the next generation.

Shri Matthen: My communist cousin, on the other side, was in Travancore-Cochin for nearly two months recently, and I am really surprised at the incorrect statements that he has made here, in spite of that.

In the first place, he said that there was an increasing feeling of dissatisfaction among the people over the Adviser's regime. Only yesterday, I was reading a leading article in one of the most important daily newspapers of Madras, namely *The Mail*, to the effect that there is widespread satisfaction among the people over

the President's rule in Travancore-Cochin.

Some Hon. Members: In Madras.

Shri Matthen: I can tell you this, that I was in my State during June and the major part of July, and every person whom I came across, from top to bottom, was asking me, 'Matthen! can you extend this rule by five years?'

Shri Punnoose: That was in order to avoid the Congress.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There can be an honest difference of opinion in judgments about the same thing.

Shri Matthen: Then, my hon. friend was saying that corruption was still rampant. If there is one thing on which we have been complimenting the Advisory's regime it is this, namely that the corruption which was rampant in that State for years and years, in almost every department, from the lowest to the highest, the Dewan, has been considerably reduced. It is not merely the fear of conviction, but the fear of God that has gone into the mind of every Government servant, and I know from several people in my constituency and also outside, that corruption has been reduced considerably. I am sure that my hon. cousin must have known about it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Here, all are cousins and all should be called hon. friends or hon. Members. No special relationship is to be mentioned here.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: Blood is thicker than water.

Shri Matthen: As for lapse of funds, it is true that there were plenty of lapses in the previous administration. But it is too premature to say that there are lapses in the present administration. It is not that I hold any brief for the Adviser's regime, but I honestly feel that more things have been done in my State during the last five months than even during the last five years. At any

[Shri Matthen]

rate, if we write to them, we get a quick reply, and things are acknowledged immediately. To give you just one instance, I had written to them about the acquiring of some land for the major workshop in Thiruvellah, which is my constituency. That acquisition was being delayed for a long time. But within five days of my writing the letter, I got a reply that it had been taken up and done.

Under Demand No. IX, it has been stated:

"Applications numbering about 46,000 have been received in the Office of the Public Service Commission for admission to the selective tests for clerks and copyists and for recruitment as Conductors and Drivers in the State Transport Department."

I am drawing your attention to this, just to point out that the unemployment problem is so acute in my State that just for a few posts of clerks and copyists, about 46,000 applications have come in. After all, the area of my State is hardly 7,000 square miles or so. In fact, even the area claimed by Bengal from Bihar is perhaps bigger than this. I am saying this just to give you an idea of the smallness of my State.

This acute unemployment problem has been aggravated now by the return of several hundreds of evacuees from Ceylon. They have been compelled to come back from Ceylon. They are bona fide evacuees. I would, therefore, request the Minister to see that some rehabilitation arrangements are made for these poor people. It is no fault of theirs that they had to return. If evacuees from Pakistan can get some relief, I believe, bona fide people who went out of their State to eke out a living, merely on account of the large over-population in my State, but who have now been compelled to return for no fault of theirs, should surely be given some

attention. I would request the Minister to see that rehabilitation measures are undertaken immediately for settling these people, because, otherwise, the problem will become worse.

I am sorry to tell you in this connection that our neighbouring State, where lots of our people have gone and settled down, on account of the great over-population in my State, has now been tagged on to the Western Zone. That has created a lot of anti-Malayalee feeling there. My submission is that my hon. friend who comes from the State must try to see that some of these poor people get some land and settled down there, lest this great danger which we are facing may become a danger to the neighbouring State as well.

I am glad that some grant has been asked for for the construction of hostels for Scheduled Caste students. I would be happier if more attention is paid to the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. In fact, they are a typical example of the sins of people like myself. Therefore, it is our duty to help them in every possible way, by making larger allotments. But I have to submit one thing in this connection, and that is that if a Scheduled Caste person changes his religion, immediately he ceases to be a Scheduled Caste, and the amenities and concessions extended to the Scheduled Castes are denied to him; he is not even allowed to live in the hostel meant for the Scheduled Caste students, if he changes his religion.

My information is that the Congress Ministry, while it was in office there, had recommended to the Central Government that these people also, whose condition was in no way better than that of the Scheduled Castes, except that they had changed their religion, should be given the same facilities as were extended to the Scheduled Castes. If my information is correct that such a recommendation has been

made, then, I would request the Minister to pay particular attention to that proposal.

Now, I come to the condition of part-time teachers, who are getting just Rs. 25 a month for no fault of theirs. Even a peon is getting double that amount. There was a question on this subject this morning. I do not want to go further into this subject. I am glad that the hon. Minister also told me that the matter deserved immediate attention. I am sure he will look into it.

I support the Demands.

Shri Achuthan (Crangannur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, in fact, I do not agree with the statement of Shri Punnoose that after the regime of the President in our State, things have gone from bad to worse. Both the officers who are there are independent officers who come far away from that place. They have got vast experience of administration in different parts of the country, and they are doing their best.

Shri Punnoose: is the 10 members aware of the statement made by the Congress chief that the Adviser's regime is only another name for Congress Government?

Shri Achuthan: Of course, the Central Government is run by the Congress Party. But that apart, they are trying to do their best within the short time at their disposal. They are trying to get acquainted with the state of affairs there and not a minute is wasted by not looking into the affairs of the State. They are going from place to place and doing their best.

Coming to the Demands, the one which has attracted most attention is the new service under the heading Office buildings. In fact, we cannot object to the construction of buildings for accommodating offices as well as government servants. It cannot be questioned by any stretch of imagination, but, as was expressed, why should the Adviser's regime take this up as the most important question?

We are going to have the Kerala State within a few months and there will be reorganisation of districts and taluks and then you have to see where offices have to be located. So, necessarily, it was not within the province of the Adviser to take this up first. I do not say that buildings are not necessary. They are necessary and essential. But the Adviser is there as a caretaker. Let the representatives be there and let them decide that these are the district offices which should be there and so on. Now Malabar is also going to join Travancore-Cochin. So there was not much hurry for proceeding with this work. More urgent matters ought to have been looked into.

I would have advised that instead of spending Rs. 100 lakhs for these offices, let a school be established in every taluk, a small building being built, where training could be given on technical subjects to a hundred students. We have got 30 or 35 taluks. Let him do it. Nobody will object. If a hundred students in every taluk are trained on technical subjects, that will be a monument to Rau, as was remarked by Shri Punnoose. If this is done, these boys after training in these schools will, within two or three years, go and spread out to the length and breadth of this vast country.

I am not finding fault with the buildings as such. Buildings are necessary. I find that in my district, Trichur, the offices are located in many parts. It is difficult also to function in this way. But this has been going on for the last so many years. So how does it become an urgent matter now to spend Rs. 100 lakhs on this subject? Not only that. There is scarcity of cement and iron and steel. Then what about our irrigation works? If the amount devoted to buildings was devoted to the development of minor irrigation works, within six months we could see in each village or under each panchayat much progress. This is due to the people first. So first things should come first. This should have been attended to by the

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Adviser first. This is most needed in our part of the country now.

I am not enamoured of these big buildings. We are not up to that. We must build from the bottom. That is our culture. That was the advice that the Father of the Nation gave us. In Travancore, it is almost a city throughout the country. You go anywhere. You find a hundred houses clustered together. Then there is educated unemployment without any facilities available to the people. So all these things should have been looked into. Of course, I am not, in any way, attacking the demand for the time being.

As regards construction of buildings, take, for example, Trichur. I have personal experience in Trichur. Now they are going to build at Ayantholl, two or three miles away. It will have its own bus service extending to the city in all directions. I agree. But as it is, as the office buildings are now situated, it is not at all a crowded area. Cities can have their own vertical expansion. Also, this is not like Calcutta or Bombay, where many of the buildings are three-or five-storeyed. we do not have even two storeys in that area. I know Trichur for a quarter of a century. Shri C. R. Iyyunni also comes from that place.

So I say that the offices are there which can accommodate officers. This can go on for some time. Do not pitch upon that as the most important thing that is needed.

Secondly, I would say that the buildings which are there be given to the low-paid officers. Take Trichur. We have small types of buildings, a good number of them, throughout that town. I know that. Now rich men have started construction of buildings instead of investing their money on other things. It is an advantage for them to spend money on construction of small buildings fetching rent of Rs. 15 or Rs. 20 or Rs. 25 a month. With regard to the low-paid officers, e.g. clerks or policemen or other offi-

cers, it is difficult for them to get accommodation. So these can be given to them on rent. There is a programme for five years within which district headquarters will have their own buildings for their low-paid officers.

Moreover, development need not be in one place. Development should be spread all over, east, west, north and south. Each area will have its own township. It will have the facility of bus service and other communications. So there cannot be a particular place where officers' residential quarters are clustered. Of course, when he had been to Trichur, he consulted me, and I told him about it. But that apart, hereafter on the question of construction of buildings, if at all irrigation projects are going to suffer for want of cement and iron and steel, it will be a serious thing. That is my point with regard to the construction of buildings.

Coming to public health matters, I have even now got a number of letters from people there. There are some dispensaries which have been converted into public health units. I do not know if there is anything personal between them, but there is no co-ordination of work between medical and Public health departments. From Narakal in Vypeer, I have got letters from ex-MLAs and other public men, Panchayat Presidents and others. A dispensary was converted into a public health unit. Previously, there were three doctors in attendance. Now two of them have been transferred from there. For the last two or three months, there is only one doctor where there is a daily attendance of 500 outpatients, and the number of inpatients is more than 60. This is the position.

In the Cranganpur hospital—I represent that area—for the last so many months one doctor has been taken away for training under the employees insurance scheme. My point is that if at all Government want to transfer persons from one place to another or send persons for

training, they must make alternative arrangements for attending to the work that is done by them. Otherwise, there will be lots of complaint within a few months and all the good work done by Government in two years or one year will be lost.

We all appreciate the fact that dispensaries are being converted into health centres. But my point is that adequate staff must be provided at these centres to attend to the patients. That ought to be the policy. So this has to be looked into.

Coming to the question of the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, I am proud to say that Travancore and Cochin stand first in India. Shri Velayudhan may not agree with me. But I have been in the Cochin Assembly for more than 12 years. Shri C. R. Iyyunni was one of the Ministers there. We know how during the last so many years the conditions of the Scheduled Castes have been improved. Shri Velayudhan comes from Cochin State. He knows how much interest was taken by the Ministers and the Maharaja to see that the lot of the people was improved. Here I find a number of schemes which are proposed to be started. For example Government propose to start about forty industrial centres. But when Government wants to start these industrial centres, it must see that these centres are started in such places where the Scheduled Caste members are in a majority. There was some time back an attempt at colonisation of the Scheduled Castes according to which the Scheduled Castes who were spread out in all the villages were taken to be settled in one place. The difficulty in such cases is that they have no job; there is no employment for them. In the mornings they have to walk about six or seven miles to their place of work, and do the same distance in the evening to return home. That attempt was not successful and we had dropped it. I would suggest that where the Scheduled Castes are in a majority they should be given all

facilities for training, so that they may be absorbed in some employment after their period of training. Special care should be taken to see that the Scheduled Castes and their brethren are given such training.

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We must at the same time see that the cosmopolitan nature of these training centres are maintained. These centres should not be confined to Scheduled Castes alone; there should be members of other backward classes. The selection should be made in such a way that among the candidates there must be a feeling that they are not an inferior section of the people, that they were born inferior, or live inferior. This feeling will come only by closer contact among themselves. There is also a committee which is in charge of this work. That committee should see that the centres are started in places where the Scheduled Castes are in a majority. By their being given the training the feeling of separateness that exists among them will gradually vanish.

In regard to Scheduled Tribes, an exhaustive report has been made by a committee which went into their conditions. In my constituency at Parambikulam there are some tribal people. The one difficulty I find about them is that even though they are a very active and painstaking people, because of the exploitation of the middlemen, they are in a very poor condition. Their main job is to collect the hill produce; they also carry on agricultural operations in a small way. But the middlemen get the maximum benefit out of their labours, and the tribals themselves get very little. Government must see that this is checked and also see that for what little work they do they are properly paid; their labours must be properly remunerated; their articles must be purchased. The contractors concerned must be given directions to see that these poor people are not hit hard. They have no hospitals, no schools. They live a life of almost solitary confinement. In Parambikulam there

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is vast scope for cultivation; for settlement also. A number of other families of different communities, if they are willing to go there should be taken there. There should be intermingling between different people, so that that settlement may become a model one. This particular aspect should be kept in view while starting institutions for Scheduled Tribes or other backward classes.

I now come to Demand No. 9 relating to the Service Commission. We find that 46,000 people applied for clerk's and conductor's jobs. In fact, when I was in my constituency last June-July, I issued a number of certificates to school final and failed intermediate candidates. My point is that when the selection for conductors is made, care must be taken to see that candidates are not selected from one particular area, but from all places and that regional representation is given adequately. The office of the Commission is in Trivandrum and the candidates are usually called there. But when selection is made it should be seen that representation is given to all regions. Not only that, Government must also see that well qualified applicants like intermediates are not given the posts of conductors in buses, because they can have other avenues, while failed school finals, or persons who have passed only fourth form or fifth form cannot have other avenues of employment. So, some preference should be given to these less qualified candidates for the post of conductors.

It is high time that Government took some measures to tackle the problem of educated unemployment in Travancore-Cochin. Already a committee has reported on this. So some schemes must be worked out to see that the educated men are not left in the lurch. This is a serious problem so far as our State is concerned, and should engage the attention of the Adviser more than any other problem. Nobody going there can shut

his eyes to this serious problem which has got its political, economic and social aspects.

The Adviser who is in charge of the administration of our State was previously in PEPSU. So, you may be interested in hearing what he is doing in our State. Then there is the question of industrial concerns. Some compensation has been given for lands purchased by Government for industrial concerns. I have no objection to that. The Adviser is a man with wide experience in Madhya Pradesh. He must use his personal influence to see that rich people, businessmen, from Bombay and Calcutta and other places are attracted to our State. This is the best opportunity; there is no party clique there. If during the Adviser's regime of six months or twelve months adequate facilities are given to industrialists and they are attracted to our State to start industries, that will be a good thing. These things must get into the imagination of the Adviser. That is the one thing that is wanted there. Unless Travancore-Cochin is industrialised, whether by small scale industries, by handloom, khadi and other village industries, there is no salvation for that State. This is the one thing that must be uppermost in the mind of the Adviser.

Both the Adviser and the Joint Adviser are experienced and capable administrators and I would appeal to them to look into this matter and see that industries are started within a short period of time. Even if a few big industries are set up, we shall be proud that during the President's regime our State became better economically.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am sorry I cannot agree with some of the opinions expressed by my hon. friend Shri Achuthan regarding the Adviser's regime. Sir, I had several occasions to meet him and discuss matters with him, but I should say that no concrete step has been taken to solve the important questions concerning the State.

He goes about with a flag in this car; he rushes into the High Court, impairing the sanctity of the High Court; he goes into class-rooms. All sorts of show are made, but nothing serious is done. We have got a dictator in the Adviser. He is a *chota Hitler* or Mussolini, in a nutshell. He feels that he can do anything.

Before the news of his first Press Conference came in the papers, some pressmen told me that he was going to initiate a huge building programme for the district offices. I told them it could not be; it has not been included in the Second Five Year Plan; Parliament has not approved of it. They told me that he could initiate it, he has got the whole Secretariat in his hands. That is exactly what happened. He started spending money. As has been pointed out by Mr. Thomas he started inaugurating and laying foundations without taking sanctions. What exactly is the whole scheme? What does it boil down to? It is very funny. In Quilon we have got the district headquarters buildings, very solidly and very effectively built with bricks and wood by no less a person than Dewan Veli Thampi of whom most of us have heard. He was the first man to start a rebellion against British Raj in the State. He built it; it is one of the most imposing buildings there. As an accused in criminal cases during the freedom movement and even after that in trade union matters I have had several occasions to go there. We have got a very wide compound with shady trees almost 100 years old standing there. We used to sit there and wait for the convenience of the great judicial or the magisterial officers to call our cases. Then we used to have rest under these trees. These trees have been chopped off to put up heavy buildings. Even parts of the old building have been demolished in order to have a three-storeyed building there. It is a sheer waste of money. It is the fate of the historic building, majestic building built by the first revolutionary in India, the

first man who fought against British Raj and whose body, even after he died was taken to the gallows. It is a very huge two-storeyed building....

Shri A. M. Thomas: Do you mean to say that it will not continue to remain there?

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: It has been demolished; part of it has already been demolished. You can go to Quilon and see that. I represent Quilon and I am speaking about it. This is being done by the hasty construction of buildings for the District Officers, the D.S.P. and other officers, it would seem as if they are now sleeping under trees. In a State where in every square mile of inhabited area we have got more than 1500 people, in a State where the vast majority of the people live in huts and hovels, huge palaces are being built—100 palaces are being built—for the district officers. Even now they get dam cheap houses, very grand houses, built up by certain landlords who take it a pleasure or a point of honour to house these great bosses on nominal rents. It is the poor man, the under-dog, who does not get anything. If a scheme to build houses for constables, for housing the peons and the lower division clerks is there, it is all right. But this scheme is not intended for them. It is intended to spend Rs. 110 lakhs and a nominal demand of Rs. 100 is made so that money allotted for other building construction work may be diverted. Why all this? Because he has already declared without consulting this House that he will initiate this scheme; he has already spent money. This is the work of the great bureaucrat who has been for years in the Central Government service, an I.C.S. officer. We are asked to tow the line, to accept it as a *fait accompli*. That is certainly an insult to this House.

With regard to the contention that it is a scheme for solving unemployment, if it is intended to be a scheme for relieving unemployment, then, naturally, unemployment in the cashew nut industry ought to have received much better attention. If it

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is a question of Scheduled Castes, then again, the cashew industry has 50 per cent. of its workers from the Scheduled Castes, and another forty per cent. are backward classes. But, that industry is allowed to go to the dogs. This great administrator convened a tripartite conference; but nothing was done. The employers said, they can't do anything; the State said, they can't do anything. They say it is the concern of the industry and they can't do anything. I do not know what sort of relief will be given. This building scheme is not going to bring any solution for unemployment because unemployment is there not only in district centres but it is everywhere.

With regard to hostels, I have to say this much. You may know that as early as 1935, my State threw open the temples to the Harijans. So the question of segregation or differentiation is not there so much as the question of real economic backwardness. Here and there in out of the way places, there may be untouchability still. But there is the law making it a penal offence. Let the offenders be prosecuted. If 4 persons are prosecuted then nobody would dare say that so and so is untouchable. As a matter of fact, in my State, in many areas it does not exist. It is for the police to take effective steps.

As for the hostels, we have really got cosmopolitan hostels. The grants should not be given to the hostels as such but should only be given to the large number of Scheduled Caste candidates living there. What is the fun of getting a grant of Rs. 10,000 as grant and having only 5 or 6 Scheduled Caste people? Except University hostels, hostels are run by private individuals for the sake of profit. It must be made very clear that allowances would be given only for the Scheduled Caste students and not the hostels as such.

I only want to add one or two words about the Health units. As in

the case of education, our State is very much advanced in so far as we have got hospitals everywhere. It is only question of medicine that has to be mentioned as has been pointed out already. Invariably people take recourse to private practitioners even though they have to pay much more. In our hospitals we have got not only a uniform kind of patients as Kumar Macarene pointed out, but a uniform medicine also is given. They give the medicine, aqua. They give it in a bottle as mixture, aqua mixed with some salt. I do not know the technical term for salt. But salt water is the usual medicine for all diseases. It is a sovereign talisman.

Shri K. K. Basu (Diamond Harbour): You have an abundance of salt water.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: We have got salt water and salt water, all three in abundance. That is the only medicine that is given in these Health Units. Hospitals are being converted into Health Units. It is to be remembered that by doing so 3 doctors have dwindled into one. The Health Department is, perhaps, the most uncared for department and the most ineffective department in our State. The Medical Department, whatever effectiveness it may or may not have, has at least a presentable appearance. But this Health Department is known to exist only when you see some lantern exhibitions or some car with the name painted on it going along. We have never seen anything of that department, except, of course, in the filarial business, where there is one unit. Filaria is so common in the State. You may not even understand all this. The human body swells without muscles because it is all water inside and all sorts of extra growths come so much so the man looks very horrible. That is the situation in most parts of the State. So, a very thorough and scientific investigation has got to be made and the general health has to be improved much more.

Shri Velayudhan: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would submit to you at the outset that whenever the Budget or a grant or even anything about Travancore-Cochin State comes in this House, my heart feels hurt. I get a severe wounded feeling because it hurts not only my prestige as a Member of this House or a citizen of that small but great State Travancore-Cochin-Kerala—but it gives me great pain because this has been done deliberately by a party which wanted to perpetuate the dictator's rule in my State.

Here we are discussing a small supplementary grant, and the hon. Minister in charge of Finance said that it is a small grant dealing with the problems of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes—a minor thing—and something about some other subjects too. We have got a general picture about the welfare work amongst Harijans or Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in our State, but I was surprised to find why this grant was not utilised in the previous years when the people's regime or a responsible government was in vogue in our State. It is stated here in the Memorandum that this money comes under the category of removal of untouchability. Under the name of removal of untouchability, not only in my State but all over India, under the regime of the Congress, huge amounts are spent in the name of the poor people, but this money has gone not to the poor people, but to the vested interests; it has gone to Caste Hindus, to people who supported the Congress, I mean, the Congress Ministers and Congress stooges. I challenge the hon. Home Minister or anybody in this House about this particular question because I have got not only complaints from my own State but from several other States too that money was mis-spent and misused under the name of removal of untouchability. This fund, I should say, was utilised as a part of the Congress propaganda fund, and not as the removal of untouchability fund.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Congress propaganda includes also removal of untouchability.

Shri Velayudhan: Amongst themselves. They want money for cosmopolitan hostels. Of course, my colleague, Shri Sreekantan Nair, said that this money sanctioned for cosmopolitan hostels should be granted to the students direct and not to the hostel. I know how many of the cosmopolitan hostels are functioning in our State, how much bad treatment Harijans and Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are getting from the hostel authorities. Who are running these cosmopolitan hostels? Some of their authorities, perhaps representatives of the Backward Classes Commissioner's Department or sometimes by the College itself, and even private individuals too are running these hostels. Now the money is being given as a grant to these particular persons, individuals or institutions. It is a very dangerous thing, because under the name of cosmopolitan hostels, you are now going to perpetuate a kind of suppression on the young element that is coming up in the country among the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. There is suppression now; no proper food is given, and even in the hostels there is, in fact, preferential treatment or discriminatory treatment given—that is the report that I have got from my State and I am not exaggerating. I do not want to see any publicity about this matter. I am only stating here a fact. Three or four years ago there were so many hostels run by Harijans themselves; there were district hostels and there were even hostels run in taluk areas by institutions and individuals, mostly by the Harijan organisations. But what happened when the Congress came into power? What they did was to abolish many of the hostels run by Harijans and they gave the hostels to their own people.

This is another way of misusing the money, because they gave it to their own men who wanted to exploit the money in the name of Harijans.

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What about the colony about which the scheme is given? Government have not given a precise idea as to what kinds of industries they are going to have. The only general idea given is about bee-keeping and something like poultry. There are very many occupations and trades in which Harijans are traditionally engaged. Take, for example, the bamboo industry, match making, rattan work, carpentry work etc. Like these, there are so many traditional occupations which they have got. Instead, our Government have gone to train them in bee-keeping. They have their own trained men, who will train the Harijans. That is a very clever trick played there. The trained people are from the other castes and they are given a hand in the bee-keeping industry. Such people will immediately start a bee-keeping centre and get the grant. The Harijans are taken there, those that stay in those places. The grant goes to this particular individual, and it will not go to the Harijans themselves or towards the removal of their disabilities or difficulties. In the same way I know that in some places there are some industrial centres started, not by Harijans themselves, but by some of the Congress people. Take, for instance, sewing machine. They purchase five or ten machines with the Government grant and a small trade is there under the name of Harijans, and they are getting very huge grants for these institutions under the name of Harijans but the money is not really going to Harijans. In every case the money sanctioned for Harijans is not given to them. I know why Government closed the Harijan hostels; they never liked the Harijans of our State because the moment the Harijans became very courageous to stand on their own legs and speak freely their own mind and heart, they were dubbed as communists. All the Harijans now studying in the Harijan Hostels or Colleges are dubbed as communists and their grants are taken away; even their stipends for clothes and books are taken away. That is the history

why the Harijan hostels were closed. Now they are going to start a cosmopolitan hostel in the name of Harijan uplift.

The Scheduled Tribes in our State are perhaps the most backward people in India today. Nothing has been done for them by the Government. Even in the last Budget presented in this House by the Finance Minister, the money allotted for Scheduled Tribes had lapsed.

Shri A. M. Thomas: How can it lapse?

Shri Velayudhan: Ask your own people who were rulers there and who ruined our State.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is better that the hon. Member is not disturbed.

Shri Velayudhan: The money allotted for Scheduled Tribes' welfare had lapsed and Shri Thomas knows it too well. The Mackay Committee was appointed; Mackay was a European planter and was appointed as Chairman of the Committee to look into the problems of the Scheduled Tribes. Was not the Harijans Sevak Sangh working there who can do this? We were all products of the Harijan Sevak Sangh, which was functioning there very well. Why was the Chairmanship given to a European? Of course, there is a history behind all this. If anything happens in the Travancore-Cochin State through the Congress regime, it is due to bribery and personal interest or selfish interest based on corruption and misuse of power. Anyhow, this Committee was appointed and they want to spend Rs. 2,00,000 or Rs. 4,00,000 for the Scheduled Tribes. I should tell you that this money is not going to Scheduled Tribes but it will go to some vested interests in the party, some Congress people. Of course, this is perhaps the last chance to pocket something from the funds of that State—I do not blame anyone.

Regarding hospitals also, I should say that the Harijan hospitals in our State are just slaughter houses and

people are killed in the hospitals; they are not treated or cured in the hospitals but they are practically killed. Even for getting a bed, one has to bribe the doctor, not only the doctor but the other subordinates also. I know a case in Ernakulam. It happened that a Harijan woman, who was pregnant, was brought there and admitted into the hospital. The doctor said that she could wait for ten or fifteen days. When she went back and got into a ferry, even while crossing a channel, she gave birth to a baby. It happened like that. In the same way, I can tell stories after stories about the atrocities that are committed there.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House wants facts and not stories.

Shri Velayudhan: It has become a story now in Travancore-Cochin. Nobody is interested in this. People who are perpetrating this crime are encouraged by promotions and other things.

About the houses built by Shri Rau as his monument or memorial, I wish to say a few words. Are not the Harijans worse affected in this regard? Are not the lower class of people, peons and others, the worst affected? Is the launching on a big programme to build houses for these people? There have sprung up very beautiful houses in Travancore-Cochin. The former Chief Minister, Shri Menon, has built a very palatial house and I think an enquiry is still going on in that connection. I think Shri Datar will enlighten us about it. Shri Rau is now copying the example of Shri Govinda Menon. He is building big houses for Collectors, Deputy Secretaries, etc. and not for the people who have no houses in the State headquarters or district headquarters. It is a huge amount.

To whom are these tenders given? They are given either to Congressmen themselves or people who have leanings towards them. A lot of atrocities is done and so much money has been misused. There is one Shri Mani,

a contractor and another Mehta, a contractor. There was another Mani who is dead and gone and there was a lot of stories, being told about him and the Chief Minister and the Congress General Secretary. So, when the Government brings forward such Demands, it must scrutinise how things are going on. They say that they are toning up but I know that it will not last long and the people's regime will come soon.

Shri Mathew (Kottayam): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir. At this late hour, I shall refer briefly only to one or two points.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It would be appreciated if he is brief.

Shri Mathew: I have always been so, Sir. I have never delivered a lengthy speech in this House.

With regard to hospitals, it is necessary that a few should be of the first grade and therefore, the State and the Government have to concentrate on a few. But, at the same time, while only a few district hospitals could be of the first grade standard, a number of other hospitals should be raised, shall I say, to the second grade at least. I have in mind hospitals like the one near my own place, at Kozhancherry—a place sufficiently well-known in Travancore-Cochin. Nearly sixty years ago in my childhood, I used to go to that Hospital for one thing or another. I do not say that it has not undergone any development, but, still, it is substantially in the same condition as it was at that time. Perhaps I say this with a little exaggeration. If one wants to go to a fairly well-equipped hospital, one in those parts must travel about thirty miles. Well-to-do people can perhaps afford to do that, but not poor people. It is having such people in my mind that I say that, leaving aside the district hospitals whose upgrading I warmly advocate, a number of other hospitals should be developed, if not to the first grade, at least to the level of the second grade. While there is

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some advantage in concentrating on some cities and district headquarters—I do not grudge that—the needs of the others should not be altogether neglected; they too should be borne in mind. I mentioned this particular hospital more as an example; there are many such others. There is another matter which I want to touch. It is of such great importance that I was wondering whether I should touch it at all within the limited time I have, but anyhow, I think I should refer to it. I would preface my remarks with the observation that the last Ministry which fell in Travancore-Cochin had made certain recommendations on this matter not merely on behalf of the Congress Party but on behalf of all parties and blocks in the Legislature. That relates to the scope of beneficiaries of the several types of assistance meant for the Scheduled Castes. I make bold to make the observation that I am making now, because it does not come as the demand of any one community or party only.

There are a considerable number of people in our State who were once members of the Scheduled Castes but became Christians in the last generation or the generation before the last. They are economically in the same situation as the Scheduled Castes. That because they are Christians, having changed their outlook on life or their religion or whatever it may be, the benefits and concessions should not be extended to them—to say so—is taking a purely legalistic attitude. Substantially, these people are in the same situation as others who have not become Christians economically and socially.

Some people may ask: "How are we to investigate who amongst Christians are the converts from Scheduled Castes?" I am afraid that it is not a *bona fide* or genuine objection. If these people in our State cease to be Christians, they get all the advantages of the Scheduled Castes. Take A, B, C, D or E, any individual; if he be-

longs to the Scheduled Caste, he gets all concessions but if he becomes a Christian, he ceases to get these concessions, except a very meagre educational concession. Tomorrow, if he changes the religion and becomes a Hindu, then he gets the same old greater concessions. I can give figures but for want of time, I am refraining from doing so. I was the principal of a college and I know that my students from the Scheduled Castes got very decent allowances. I do not of course grudge that in the least. I say that it should be enhanced further. But even now they cover their hostel charges, fees, books etc. What I say is this. Students who originally belonged to this same community but who are now Christians, having the same economic status, get only a very meagre concession in sad contract. Again, in colleges and high schools, there is a rule that if a pupil fails in one class, he would not get even this meagre concession and that often happens. As a citizen of this secular State, I do not mind whether a student belongs to this religion or that religion, Islam, Christianity, or Hinduism or something opposed to all these religions. That is no consideration of mine. The substantial justice of my plea has been recognised not only by the Congress Party in my State, but by the communists and other parties also. It is perhaps a delightful instance where the Congressmen have felt that even the Communists are in agreement with them. So, the late Ministry made a recommendation to that effect. To me, it is only a question of seeing that justice and fairness are ensured. It is not my business to see whether they continue Christians or go back to Hinduism. It is a question of justice and fairness and equity. Especially when the Ministry had made a recommendation with the solid backing of all the parties in the legislature, certainly it is something to which the greatest weight ought to be attached. Only because the Ministry fell, it could not be proceeded with. I would commend that point, which involves

a matter of principle, to the special consideration of the Government.

I am not taking the liberty to touch on several other points that I wanted to mention, for want of time.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri C. R. Iyyunni.

An Hon. Member: There is no time.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member is the only Member from Travancore-Cochin left, so I wanted to give him some time.

Shri Nettur P. Damodaran (Telli-cherry): Sir, I would request you to give me also some time.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member is not from Travancore-Cochin.

Shri Nettur P. Damodaran: We are going to Kerala State.

Shri C. R. Iyyunni (Trichur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I do not want to take much of your time. What I want to say is this. I am one of those people who said even from the very beginning that for Travancore-Cochin the President's Rule at least for some time will be very advantageous. After the President's representative came there, there is a feeling practically throughout the State that the rule has become very good. There are people who even say that the rule may be continued for a much longer period. Now it is only for six months and, probably, it may be extended for another six months. There are people who say that the President's Rule may be continued for another three years.

The reason is very simple. Before the President's representative came there, I know as a matter of fact, that many applications had to be submitted to the Secretariat even after which no reply was forthcoming for months and for years. That was the position. Now the conditions have considerably changed. Not only that. Till a few months ago the officers were shirking their responsibilities. There was no decentralisation of work.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The extension of the President's rule might be considered at some other time. Now we are considering whether we should vote these Supplementary Grants or not.

Shri C. R. Iyyunni: What I say is, after the President's representative came there, the position has changed. What he has done is, he has given definite instructions that the officers concerned should give final orders and the cases should only go to the Adviser on appeal. He has instructed the officers to see that their part of the work is done and they pass final orders to a certain limited extent. Before he came that was not the case. The final orders were to be passed by the Ministers or by the Secretaries. In their places now it is the Adviser. What he has done is, he has decentralised the work. There is a Collector in each district and he is the man who attends to things taking place in his district. It is only, shall we say, appeal cases that go up to the Adviser or Joint Adviser. Due to this change in the rules and regulations, a person can now easily get an order passed—whether in favour or against is a different matter—on his case. The work of the Secretariat is now practically being conducted very smoothly and very well.

Secondly, who is this Adviser? He has absolutely nothing to do with Travancore-Cochin. He has been Adviser in PEPSU and many other places. He is a very experienced man. He has got no local interest; absolutely nothing of the kind. What he does is perfectly all right and there is no trouble about that. Shri Velayudhan was saying that contracts are given to men of the Congress Party. Supposing there is a work to be given on contract to somebody, as a matter of fact, tenders are invited and looking into the list of approved contractors and so on, the contract is awarded. He may be a man of the Congress Party, but that does not prevent him from actually taking up a contract with the Government. The general considerations

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for awarding a contract are: which is the lowest tender, whether the name of the lowest tenderer is on the approved list and whether he will be in a position to carry out the work if entrusted to him. They are the only considerations. Why should Shri Velayudhan come and say that all the works are given to people of the Congress Party? Can he point out to me a few instances of that kind? It is not possible.

Shri Velayudhan: What about Manis and Mehtas?

Shri C. R. Iyyunni: If the works are awarded after proper call of tenders, there is no use your making such complaints. There is absolutely no use making such wild allegations about the Congress Party. It is not proper to do so.

Then he was saying that the hospitals are only slaughter-houses. I do not know he can say that. As a matter of fact, there are a number of hospitals. It may be that in one or two cases the doctors might not have given proper advice. That is far from saying that the hospitals are all slaughter-houses. I can understand it, if 99 out of 100 people who go to the hospitals die. People usually go to hospitals to get some relief from the disease they suffer. Most of the people do get relief from the hospitals. It may be that in one or two cases the doctors might not have acted properly due to lack of space or some other inconvenience. But I want to point out one thing. During the past few years—so far as Cochin State before integration is concerned, I can say with a certain amount of authority—we were having plenty of medicines. After integration it so happens that it has become very difficult to get medicines and the medicine that we generally get is in the form of aqua.

Shri Chattopadhyaya (Vijayawada): Then they are not slaughter-houses but water-houses.

Shri C. R. Iyyunni: What I say is true. In many cases it may be like that. (Interruption).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. He is agreeing with you.

Shri C. R. Iyyunni: There is no stock of plenty of good medicines in the hospital. Whenever you go to a hospital, what you find is that in many cases you are given a prescription and you are asked to go and find the medicine. If you take the medicine to the hospital, you will be given the proper injection or something else will be done. I do not know how such things are allowed to happen. But that is a fact and nobody can deny that. I know of many instances where these things have been done.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should conclude now.

Shri C. R. Iyyunni: I will conclude in two minutes, Sir. What I want to say next is with regard to the buildings. It is true that there are a number of offices which are located in rented houses. It is also necessary that to maintain the prestige of the Government and so on, the Government must have a good number of its own buildings. I have nothing to complain in that respect. What I want to urge is that, after all, it is a care-taker Government, and when you look at it from that angle there is nobody, to be consulted. Therefore, if there was anybody to be consulted with regard to these matters, it was the Members of Parliament representing the various constituencies. They have not been consulted and that is not proper. The Members of Parliament should have been consulted and some agreement reached before these things were done.

With regard to the money that is going to be spent on big buildings, what I would say is—as has already been pointed out by many Members here—that a larger amount should be spent for housing the inferior officers like chaprasis and others, than on big palatial, magnificent buildings

for housing the Collector, the Divisional Officers and other high officers. That matter also must be taken into consideration.

Then there is one complaint with regard to....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let that complaint be taken up some other time.

Shri C. R. Iyyunni: All right, Sir.

Shri M. C. Shah: These supplementary demands are rather very simple ones and I thought that according to the convention, which is accepted by the House, the questions of policy will not be discussed except in cases of 'new service'. So far as buildings are concerned, a token demand of Rs. 100 was asked for, and that was a new service. I could well understand the question of policy being discussed on that item. However, as these are matters of concern to the Members from the Travancore-Cochin State, they took advantage of these supplementary demands to voice their feelings. We will send the proceedings of this debate to the Administrator to look into the suggestions which have been made during the debate.

I would like to reply to two or three points. The points relating to public health unit, etc., will be replied to by my colleague, the Deputy Minister of Health. Regarding labour, the points made will be replied to by Shri Abid Ali and the points relating to administration will be dealt with by my colleague Shri Datar. (Laughter):

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): Why should there be laughter?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The laughter arises from the fear that the Minister of Finance has apportioned everything to the other Ministers and has not taken anything for his reply.

Shri M. C. Shah: So far as the Finance Minister is concerned, the Finance Minister has presented these supplementary demands for grants for the vote of the House, and therefore, the questions relating to the pre-

sentation of the demands will have to be answered by me.

My friend Shri A. M. Thomas raised a very important point. He asked why this token demand of Rs. 100 should have been brought forward now, and said that provision should have been made in the budget when it was presented before the House in March-April last, when the House discussed the Travancore-Cochin budget and passed the demands for grants for the Travancore-Cochin State. He is right in complaining about this matter, but then, there are circumstances which must be taken into consideration. Perhaps my hon. friend may be aware of the fact that the budget of the Travancore-Cochin State was first presented to the Travancore-Cochin legislature. Thereafter, immediately, came the proclamation by the President, and therefore, when the budget was presented here, there was no time left for the Administrator to go into all the details and into all the needs that had to be provided for in the budget. Really speaking, the Finance Ministry had gone into the budget proposals that were first placed before the Travancore-Cochin legislature which were then placed in the same form before this House. We were inclined to take the view that the Travancore-Cochin budget proposals were far in excess of those schemes which were to be taken up during the second Five Year Plan and for execution in the first year of the second Five Year Plan. Therefore, there was a case for reduction in so many items. But there was no time for a review of the whole matter by the Administrator and we had to present the demands as they were presented before the Travancore-Cochin legislature.

Thus, there was no time to look into the urgent needs of certain measures to be sponsored by the administration there. After the Administrator took over, he found that there was a very urgent need for constructing the office-buildings and residential accommodation at three places. Therefore, he proposed an expenditure of Rs. 110 lakhs. At the same time, the expen-

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diture can be met out of the savings in the budget that was passed.

Shri A. M. Thomas: May I enquire when the Administrator made the proposal for an additional expenditure of Rs. 110 lakhs?

Shri M. C. Shah: After the budget was passed by the Parliament, the proposal was made. Therefore, there was this token demand of Rs. 100 made in the budget. I am sure that the hon. Member does not object to the construction of office accommodation and residential accommodation. Strictly speaking, that such a construction programme has been taken on hand by the Administrator has to be welcomed, because all the Members coming from the Travancore-Cochin State may fully realise the fact that when the offices are scattered far and wide in rented buildings which are in a dilapidated condition, efficiency must suffer. Therefore, in order to achieve the highest efficiency possible from the servants of the State, there should be very good accommodation for the office and, at the same time, there should be good residential accommodation also. This is a step to achieve the maximum efficiency from the servants of the State and, therefore, I do not think any Member with a sense of responsibility should object to the construction of these buildings.

I next come to the points made by Shri Velayudhan. I was rather amazed to find him opposing the welfare schemes for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. I think the people in Travancore-Cochin should make a note of the speech made by my friend Shri Velayudhan who seemed to be opposed to these welfare schemes meant for the uplift of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Shri Velayudhan: I sympathise with the hon. Minister.

Shri M. C. Shah: I am sure that I do not require any sympathy from the hon. Member. But, really speaking,

the people of the Travancore-Cochin State, particularly, those who are voters, must take note of the attitude taken by the hon. Member from the Travancore-Cochin State.

If the hon. Member had cared to study all the schemes, perhaps he would have thought best to be silent on the point, rather than to oppose the measures. Here are the schemes which are meant to improve the conditions and to benefit nearly 23,371 families. The following are the activities that are to be undertaken: formation of an industrial cum agricultural co-operative society;—I do not know whether he is in favour of that or not; perhaps he may not be—demonstration centres for poultry-farming and bee-keeping; industrial training centres and co-operative farming. Then, there are going to be hostels for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Loans are going to be given to the extent of Rs. 750 each to construct houses. There are going to be 12 tube-wells with an expenditure of Rs. 10,000 on each tube-well. Then, 125 families are going to be trained—this is among the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes—in the improved methods of agriculture by the supply of seeds, implements, manure, etc., at a cost of Rs. 200 per family. Then there are several pilot schemes which will benefit many backward classes, besides members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. I particularly repeat that I was amazed at the remarks of my friend Shri Velayudhan who always tries to show that the Congress rule has done nothing. I understand that he came through the Congress ticket and later on he changed the colour. However, the fact remains that all the money that is now asked for is meant for the development of the country.*

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: So far as I could follow, the hon. Member's objection was that the money intended for a particular purpose is not wholly spent for that particular purpose.

Shri Velayudhan: The hon. Minister has not get the understanding capacity.

Shri M. C. Shah: How does he know that a particular allotment has not been spent for the purpose for which it was meant? Only after the monies are spent and the audited accounts are drawn up, one can see whether a particular amount has been spent for a particular purpose for which it was meant, or not. These amounts are meant for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. I can understand if the complaint is that the provision is not liberal enough and there ought to have been more, as the T. C. Government have requested the Central Government to raise the amount from Rs. 13 lakhs to Rs. 25 lakhs. I can understand that, because there may be some corruption here and there. There may be some wastage here and there; I do not deny it. In public administration, there is bound to be some corruption and some waste....

3 P.M.

Shri Punnoose: rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: About the extent, you may differ.

Shri M. C. Shah:.....but the fact remains that all these amounts are spent for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. I still maintain that it was a very amazing speech from Mr. Velayudhan.*

Shri Chattopadhyaya: Collections usually become recollections!

Shri M. C. Shah: About public health units also, there have been several criticisms. Here also the policy has been already accepted by the House; when the T. C. budget was placed before this House, the schemes were there. The schemes are for the prevention and cure of the state of health in Travancore-Cochin. 20 dispensaries were transferred to these public health units. If you want to have the maximum benefit out of these dispensaries being transferred to the public health units, you must also have the necessary staff. The supplementary demand now made is for the

staff to be attached to these 20 dispensaries, which were transferred on the 1st April, 1956. At that time it was not possible to know how much staff would be required. Therefore, this supplementary demand has been presented to the House. I feel that all members from the T. C. State should rather welcome such schemes being undertaken in the Travancore-Cochin State.

These are the main points which I wanted to explain. One question was raised by Mr. Punnoose as to whether there were savings or not. How can we say it now? The budget has been passed by the Parliament in May, 1956. Now the expenditure is being undertaken and there are so many schemes. We cannot say definitely whether there will be savings or not. That can be seen only at the end or perhaps when we place the revised estimates before this House or before the legislature of that State, if that is in existence then. Today, when we are placing the supplementary demands before the House, we have taken into account the probable savings. That is why with regard to the buildings, we have provided for a token demand of Rs. 100. We hope that we can meet the expenditure of Rs. 110 lakhs out of the savings. Then, in respect of public Health also, we have only asked for Rs. 19,000, whereas the expenditure is going to be Rs. 1,71,600, because the Adviser has gone into the whole matter and he has found that the expenditure can be met out of the savings or by appropriation. Wherever there can be savings or re-appropriation, we have taken it into account. So, the question posed by Mr. Punnoose cannot be answered definitely today. It can be answered in January, when the revised estimates can be formed.

I think the House will agree to accept the supplementary demands after my colleagues have replied to the points concerning their Ministries.

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): I will confine my remarks to one point, namely, the observations regarding the casnewnut

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industry. In this connection, I may submit that in the Quilon area, there are about 150 factories, of which 105 factories are worked by owners and the rest either worked by hirers or remain idle. All the factories have never worked all round the year for all the 12 months, nor do they provide continuous employment to all the workers. There are two reasons for this. The first is that while the roasting capacity of all the factories is 2 lakh tons of raw nuts per year. The indigenous production is about 60,000 tons and an equal quantity is imported from outside. This can meet only 60 per cent. of the aggregate capacity of these factories. Consequently, as a rule, most of the cashewnut factories work for about nine months in a year and for the rest of the period, the factories are not working. This results in a large number of workers being unemployed during the period when the factories are not working. Some of them take up agriculture and other vocations.

Sometime back there was a strike by all the clerical and the like workers in this industry under the INTUC Union and a demand was made that the workers in this industry should be declared non-seasonal. They sent representations to the Central Government also. The State Government have since proclaimed this industry as non-seasonal.

About the scarcity of material, hon. Members are aware that the requirements of this industry also have been taken care of by the Second Plan and I am sure the situation would improve in course of time.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: May I ask whether he is aware of the fact that during the previous years the factories remained closed for not more than one or two months, but this year it is going to be six months?

Shri Abid Ali: Generally, most of these factories are closed for three months in the year.

The Deputy Minister of Health (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): The hon. Member, Mr. Thomas, brought to the

notice of the House the filarial control in T. C. State. I would like to tell the House that two survey units and pre-control data. From the necessary details and to collect the necessary details in 1954-55 with a view to deal with the extent of prevalence of one control unit were allotted to the T. C. State in 1954-55 with a view to the one control unit were allotted to the T. C. State have the work is in progress; but, it has not achieved the scheduled target, because the necessary equipment and insecticides and other drugs that were to be supplied by the T. C. M. were delayed. Due to that and also due to lack of trained personnel, the programme could not progress according to schedule. To deal with lack of trained personnel, there is a training course held in the Malaria Institute of India and the T. C. State have sent some inspectors and medical officers. In 1955-56, 5 inspectors and 2 medical officers were trained; in 1956-57, two inspectors were trained.

Of the two survey units, one is now working in the Trivandrum area and the second unit will start functioning soon in the Quilon area. One control unit is now working in Trivandrum city, Ernakulam and Mattancherry area. In 1956-57, there is a proposal to allot two more control units. A survey of the area between Ernakulam and Shertalai was carried out by the Malaria Institute of India at the request of the State Government.

As regards the Demand for which we have asked Rs. 19,000/- that is for the transference of twenty dispensaries from the Medical Department to the Public Health Department. I think there is need for additional staff if the converted dispensaries are going to function properly as public health units and for that Rs. 71,600/- is asked for. Most of these dispensaries are not accommodated properly and, therefore, major repairs will have to be undertaken for which Rs. 1 lakh has been asked for making a total of Rs. 1,71,600. But there was a saving of Rs. 1,52,600 from the original grant and deducting that, the Supplementary Demand asked for is Rs. 19,000/- I think it is not more and I hope the House will accept it.

Shri Achuthan: What will be the additional facilities that will be provided in the health centres which are not provided in the dispensaries?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: They will take curative and preventive steps. I think maternity and child welfare work will also be carried on by these primary health units.

Shri Datar: As pointed out by my colleague Shri Shah, advantage was taken by hon. Members from Travancore-Cochin of offering comments regarding the administration of the President's rule in Travancore-Cochin.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: Why did you impose President's rule?

Shri Datar: I do not like this way of interruption even at this stage.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: It started from there.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order,

Shri Velayudhan: The hon. Minister has stated that advantage was taken....:

Shri Datar: Advantage has been taken.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Datar: As I have stated, this was an occasion only for the consideration of four or five Supplementary Demands—one of them constituted a new service and the others were in respect of items that had already been sanctioned. Under these circumstances, according to the convention, no general policy question could be discussed except to the extent that it was necessary so far as the how service was concerned. But, Sir, as you are aware, a number of hon. Members criticised not only the President's administration but also the previous administrations. However, I am not going into the question as to how the previous administrations were carried on because it would simply be irrelevant for this purpose.

So far as the President's rule is concerned, I am happy to note that there were a number of hon. Members in this House who have appreciated

the very good work that the Adviser has been doing in that State and we are anxious that when the popular Government is restored in Travancore-Cochin, we should hand over to them an administration which is quite efficient and which is mostly free from the defects that may have crept there. That is the objective that we have in view and with that objective the Adviser is carrying on his rule.

Now, so far as the present discussion is concerned, three or four points have been raised. One point is that scheduled castes' interests have not been properly taken into account. I am sorry for the manner in which my hon. friend, Shri Velayudhan, indulges in criticism which is far from restrained and which is needlessly vehement.

Shri Velayudhan: Needlessly?

Shri Datar: Needlessly vehement. Now it is perfectly open to him to make criticism. But while offering criticism he ought to have taken care of the very fact that thereby he is doing ill-service to the very object that he has in view.

Shri Velayudhan: No, no.

Shri Datar: Take, for example, the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. Now, the Government are anxious—not only the Central Government, but all the State Governments are anxious—to improve the lot, the economic and the cultural lot, of all these persons and that is the reason why large amounts are being spent for the betterment of the lot of these poor people and my hon. friend says that all these amounts are being wasted and he went further, very unfortunately, and contended that everywhere, not only in Travancore-Cochin but in the whole of India, these amounts are being wasted. It is a statement which is far from truth. I would point out to the hon. Member.....

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: It is a matter for investigation.

Shri Datar: We are taking care to see that the great disease of untouch-

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ability is removed as early as possible and the hon. Member ought also to understand that the government set apart in the First Five Year Plan a crore of rupees for carrying on propaganda work amongst those who were working under the bad influence of untouchability and that propaganda has to be carried on not only among the Harijans but among others as well, especially the caste-ridden Hindus and for that purpose that propaganda has been carried on well and I would assure my hon. friend that we are having very good and demonstrable results so far as this disability is concerned. This disability has almost disappeared so far as urban areas are concerned. But in the rural area it is still there and that is the reason why in the Second Five Year Plan we have allotted a sum for the purpose of removal of untouchability and the hon. Member will also understand that this large amount is not wasted at all, nor is it handed over for expenditure to irresponsible agencies; let him understand it very clearly that out of this we make grants to the State Governments and the State Governments carry on the work themselves or they carry on the work through recognized agencies in all these cases; let the hon. Member understand this very clearly and let him not talk in the manner he has done because, after all, he is causing disservice to the great cause. Wherever there are these recognized agencies, the work is done in all these cases through them.

Shri Velayudhan: rose—

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: On a point of order. The hon. Minister should address the Chair and not the member. Then, is this the way to refer to a member?

Shri Velayudhan: What is this *tamasha*?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If any Minister remarks that he (a Member) should not talk in the way that he has done, there ought not to be anything objectionable in that. What is

the objection that is being taken? This running commentary certainly does not add to the dignity of the proceedings that we conduct here.

Shri Datar: I was, therefore, pointing out to the House....(laughter).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is not a matter for laughter.

Shri Datar: So far as this large amount is concerned, that amount is being spent either directly by the State Governments themselves or through recognised agencies who are responsible to the State Governments for submitting proper accounts because these accounts have also to be properly audited and then, secondly, we have also recognised certain all India institutions and all these institutions are carrying on this task very well in spite of all handicaps and, therefore, I would appeal to my hon. friend not to minimise, much less to depreciate, what is being done so far as the removal of disabilities against Harijans and so far as the rehabilitation of the tribal communities are concerned. These are very great tasks to which the Government are attaching the greatest importance because these communities put together number about seven crores, one-fifth of the population, and they have to be brought together to the same level of enlightenment as the other communities because, if that is not done, democracy will not succeed.

Then I would pass on to the other question of buildings. Now, so far as buildings are concerned, they are of a two-fold character. One is buildings at headquarters for our officers and, naturally, there are residential quarters. It was a surprise to me that in three districts, there were no good buildings at all. There are two points to be noted in this connection very clearly. Our district officers are housed in Government buildings which are not sufficient so far as accommodation is concerned and which are in some cases, not fit for use as office accommodation. Secondly, the numbers of offices is increasing

very much consequent on the proposed implementation of the Second Five Year Plan and our requirements are growing. All along, it would not be proper to have our offices housed only in rented buildings. Rented buildings have a handicap and we do not get what we require so far as accommodation necessary for carrying on district administration is concerned. We are aware that Ernakulam is a great city. But, the requirements of Ernakulam are not so great as the requirements of the three district towns. So this scheme has been undertaken. It would be wrong to suppose that the offices are only for the government servants. The offices are for the public. The public have numerous occasions to go to the offices and deal with the officers. These offices are not going to be palatial buildings at all. Let hon. Members understand it clearly that they are offices which are reasonably good, and which are neither fashionable nor extremely ricketty.

An Hon. Member: What is wrong in being fashionable?

An Hon. Member: Nothing wrong.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Why should he say that they are fashionable if they are not fashionable?

Shri Datar: I may point out that we want offices which are more useful than beautiful. Incidentally, we shall pay attention to the artistic side also if necessary. But, the principal question is one of utilisation as useful offices, not for the officers, but for the public at large. This point has to be taken into account. What is being proposed is not merely offices, but a number of buildings of different types—there are as many as 9 types of buildings—which are being constructed. The House will kindly understand that the amount to be spent for the districts in respect of each department is not very much. We are taking into account the residential needs of the officers at all levels including the lowest level namely class IV. This is a much needed

reform. In fact, these offices are being constructed. By sparing moneys from other departments, the Adviser has undertaken this very ambitious but necessary plan. I desire that this House will understand this subject. I would point out to my hon. friend Shri Punnoose that there is nothing suspicious or surreptitious about it. All is being done to improve the tone of the administration. The first requirement for an efficient administration is naturally a good building. For these reasons, this is a reasonable demand.

I shall say a word lastly about the accommodation for the police. This is a problem with which we are concerned not only here, but in all the States. In Delhi State, for example, as also in other States, there is no sufficient accommodation at all. Only this year, we have started giving attention to this problem. The hon. House is aware that we have set apart a sum of Rs. 3 crores for the purpose of giving loans to the various State Governments for building or constructing residential accommodation for the officers of the lower levels and for the constabulary. This is an important point to be taken into account. The housing of the constables and head constables as also the Sub-Inspector and the Inspector is of the greatest importance so far as law and order is concerned. That is the reason why the Travancore-Cochin Government has led the way and they are anxious to supply the deficiencies in this respect so far as the police administration is concerned by having a very ambitious plan costing about Rs. 40 lakhs. This item is also of great public importance. It is not a question of merely providing houses for a few officers. Therefore I would imagine that this House would also welcome this new venture that has been undertaken to see that all our police officers especially in the lower levels, constables and head constables are housed properly. It is one of the primary needs and it is our duty to supply that not only in the interests of the officers and government ser-

[Shri Datar]

vants, but in the interests of the Government administration itself.

Shri Punnoose: May I seek a clarification?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Sufficient clarification has been given,

Shri Punnoose: Has the hon. Minister information with him to show what percentage of the money is going to be spent on housing of the lower grades of officers?

Shri Datar: I have got a long list. I do not like to tire the House by giving all that. I shall mention to the hon. Member.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All those items need not be given. What share or percentage of the money is going to be spent for class IV officers?

Shri Datar: More than half of the amount is being spent—I am giving it generally so far as constables, head constables and others are concerned.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I think no hon. Member has any objection to all these cut motions being put together. I shall now put all the cut motions to the vote of the House.

All the cut motions were negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the separate supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Travancore-Cochin to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of the following Demands entered in the second column thereof:

Demands Nos. XIX, XXV and XXXVII."

The motion was adopted. *

[The motions for Demands for Supplementary Grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha are reproduced below.—Ed.]

DEMAND NO. XIX—PUBLIC HEALTH

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 19,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Travancore-Cochin to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'public Health'."

DEMAND NO. XXV—LABOUR AND MISCELLANEOUS

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 11,12,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Travancore-Cochin to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Labour and Miscellaneous'."

DEMAND NO. XXXVII—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON CIVIL WORKS

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 100 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Travancore-Cochin to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Capital outlay on Civil Works'."

STANDARDS OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES BILL

The Minister of Consumer Industries (Shri Kannango): Sir, the motion for referring the Bill to establish standards of weight and measures based on the metric system to a Joint Committee consisting of Members of both the Houses was moved

formally and I have the privilege of commanding the motion to the House

I believe the matter has been discussed on various occasions and I do not have much to say on it. As early as 1955, this House accepted a Resolution moved by Shri Achuthan to the effect that "this House is of opinion that the Government should take necessary steps to introduce uniform weights and measures throughout the country based on the metric system." In obedience to the Resolution which has been accepted by the House, Government have taken certain steps which I will mention. One of the most important steps which is necessary is to lay down standards on the metric system. Parliament, according to the Constitution, has the right to lay down the standards. Their application and supervision will be in the hands of the States. But I beg to submit that until and unless the standard is laid down by legislation, it is difficult for other steps to be taken. To that extent I need not detain the House much longer in submitting arguments which are already in the records of the debates of the House. I would merely submit that the placing of this particular Bill in the statute-book is only the beginning of the work which Parliament has directed the Government to undertake.

I see that there are motions for referring the Bill for circulation to elicit public opinion. I very humbly submit that there is no necessity for it as such. The matter has been discussed, of course fitfully, for almost one hundred years. As a matter of fact, in 1870 legislation incorporating the metric system as the standard of weights and measures in this country was passed and was on the statute-book till it was repealed in 1939 or so, but lately the matter has been discussed very widely in the press and in other related spheres and the Planning Commission have given ample thought to it. A memorandum recording all the steps and discuss-

sions on the subject has been circulated to the Members of this House and the other House as well. Therefore, I do not want to cover the ground which has been covered already.

I merely mention that we envisage a transition period which certainly is going to be a difficult period because any change in the *status quo* is certainly not pleasant. The period of changeover is expected to be between ten and fifteen years, and it will be a phased programme. The programme when it is to be undertaken will be placed before the House as and when necessary to ask for legislative powers or funds. Suffice it to say at the moment that there is a special administrative committee appointed by the Government of India to work out the different steps that are necessary.

I may mention in this connection that all the State Governments and all the commercial bodies have been consulted and without exception their views have been in support of the programme, that is, the decision of the Government that the standards of weights and measures should be based upon the metric system. Apart from providing the standards which should be obtained from international organisations and duplicated in the mints, ample provision has got to be made for the supply of the required weights and measures as and when the programme gathers momentum.

In connection with the Bill which the House has passed regarding coinage and currency, this matter has also been debated and as it was mentioned during the debate in connection with the resolution of Shri Achuthan, the first step, that is the changeover to the decimal system in currency and coinage has been already approved and will come into operation within a few months. To bring it into line it is certainly necessary that the weights and measures should also follow suit.

[Shri Kanungo]

It is a fact that today we have a multiplicity of weights and measures. Competent authorities like the National Sample Survey have recorded as many as 143 different systems of measurements and weights, 150 of volume and 160 of land areas. None of the existing systems is possible of adoption as such throughout the country apart from the fact that none of them is reasonably scientific, it is also an established fact that the metric system is the only scientific system and has been adopted by almost all the countries of the world, and it is particularly necessary that we should adopt it as quickly as possible so that we can avoid those conditions under which one of the major countries, that is the United Kingdom, finds it difficult to change over. It will be interesting to know, and it has been mentioned in this House also, that commissions in the United Kingdom have suggested the adoption of the metric system, but the very fact that they did not take the step early enough is a handicap to them, because a large amount of industrial equipment and machinery has got to be changed over, but the fact remains that competent commissions in the United Kingdom have suggested the changeover. Therefore it is specially necessary that when we are embarking upon the first phase of industrialisation in our country, we should have the changeover soon enough so that we may not face the handicap which is certainly likely when we have to change over from one to the other. Apart from it, when the standards, that is weights and measures of volume, lineal, square, liquid and all the rest of it, are streamlined on one system and with the adopted system of decimals in our country, calculations would become much easier. Personally I am attracted to the idea inasmuch as arithmetic for the younger generation will be much more simplified.

Sometimes it has been said that in a vast country like this any change will be difficult and will be resisted because the so-called illiterate and

backward people will find themselves in difficulty. I beg to submit that the people who are said to be illiterate, backward and so on are far from that condition. They are the most intelligent people you can come across. It is within the knowledge of the Members of the House that for land measurements, the acre-cent system has now become an accepted standard in our country, and this changeover took place without any conscious programme for its acceptance. So, I have not the least doubt that provided it is explained properly, and the programme is phased, so that there will be the least dislocation, the new standards will be adopted much earlier than we can imagine.

The Bill, as presented to the House, merely lays down the standards and also the provisions for the transitional period, besides some enabling provisions which are necessary for making the changeover.

In this connection, I might mention that after very careful consideration, the committee which has been constituted by Government has come to the conclusion that the nomenclature should be the international nomenclature. It has got the approval of competent organisations like the Board of Terminology of the Education Ministry, and also a special sub-committee of the committee.

To say that any of the existing terms should be adopted and new values given to them will create more confusion. In any case, the international terminology is very simple, and easy to pronounce. Just as the acre has become a current term in our country, I hope, the new nomenclature also will become current, for it is easy to understand, easy to remember, and easy to separate.

Therefore, I submit that the motion which I have moved may be accepted. In any case, the Joint Committee which consists of 30 Members from this House and 15 from the other House will have an opportunity of vetting it, and I hope that after passing the Joint Committee stage,

the Bill will be improved when and where it is necessary.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to establish standards of weights and measures based on the metric system be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 45 Members; 30 from this House, namely, Shri R. D. Misra, Shri P. T. Thanu Pillai, Shri Bhagwat Jha 'Azad', Shrimati Ammu Swaminadhan, Shri M. Muthukrishnan, Shri U. R. Bogawat, Shri Akbar Chavda, Shri M. B. Vaishya, Shri Ganpati Ram, Shri Sunder Lall, Shri A. R. Sewal, Shri Khub Chand Sodhia, Shri S. R. Telkikar, Shri Bhagwan Nandu Malavia, Shri Balwant Sinha Mehta, Sardar T. S. Akarpuri, Shri C. R. Dasappa, Shri L. J. Singh, Shri K. T. Achuthan, Shri Kamal Krishnan Das, Shri Birendranath Katham, Shri Bhawani Singh, Shri N. R. M. Swamy, Shri Badam Yella Reddy, Shri H. N. Mukerjee, Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy, Shri R. N. Singh, Shri Nand Lal Sharma, Shri Kailash Pati Sinha and Shri Nityanand Kanungo

and 15 members from Rajya Sabha; that in order to constitute a sitting of the Joint Committee the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of members of the Joint Committee;

that the Committee shall make a report to this House by the 20th November, 1956;

that in other respects the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Parliamentary Committees will apply with such variations and modifications as the Speaker may make; and

that this House recommends to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do join the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names

of members to be appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee."

There are some amendments to this motion. One of them is in the name of Shri K. C. Sodhia. Does the hon. Member intend to move it?

Shri K. C. Sodhia (Sagar): Yes.

Shri K. K. Basu (Diamond Harbour): He is a Member of the Joint Committee. How can he move it?

Shri Ramachandra Reddy (Nellore): I have also given notice of a similar amendment.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Does the hon. Member intend to move his amendment?

Shri Ramachandra Reddi: Yes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: But dates have not been specified in both the amendments. By what time do the hon. Members want that opinion should be elicited?

Shri K. K. Basu: Not in this Parliament.

Shri Kamath (Hoshangabad): That may be stated, when the hon. Member moves his motion.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I want to know the dates, so that the House might have a discussion on the original motion as well as the amendments thereto.

Now, the time allotted for this is 3 hours....

Shri K. C. Sodhia: I would like to suggest 31st December, 1956 as the date.

Some Hon. Members: Too long.

Shri Kamath: On a point of order. Is it open to a Member of a Joint Committee or a Select Committee to ask for circulation of a Bill, after he has accepted a seat on the Joint Committee or the Select Committee on that Bill? Is that in order?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let the hon. Member make the motion and then I shall see

Shri Ramachandra Reddi: I am not in the Joint Committee, at any rate. The date I would suggest is 1st January 1957.

Shri Kamath: That is New Year's day. Anyhow, not before this Parliament.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri K. C. Sodhia has accepted his inclusion in the Joint Committee. Therefore, he cannot make his motion now.

Shri K. C. Sodhia: I would like to move my amendment rather than sit on the Joint Committee.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is not a choice that is left to me to put to the hon. Member. When the hon. Member's name was read out in the original motion, some days ago, he ought to have objected to it. But he has accepted the inclusion. If he wants to resign now, that is a different matter.

Anyhow, Shri Ramachandra Reddi's amendment does stand, and is in order.

Shri K. C. Sodhia: I am not against the principle of the Bill, and therefore, I think I need not resign from the Joint Committee. But I can press my motion for circulation for eliciting public opinion.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava (Gurugram): May I submit that there is no inconsistency in pressing the motion for circulation and accepting the membership of the Joint Committee? After all, a person who accepts the inclusion of his name as a Member may only be said to have been committed to the principle of the Bill. But a person who gives notice of a motion for circulation may or may not be committed or he may accept the commitment, so far as the principle of the Bill is concerned. But he is not barred from giving that motion. I can understand that in the case of a Member who is a Member of a Select Committee, there may be a bar against his speaking, by convention. But so far as this matter is concerned

also, the Chair has been pleased to waive it many a time.

Therefore, my submission is that the mere fact that a Member has given a motion for circulation does not debar him from being a Member of the Select Committee or the Joint Committee. I do not know whether the hon. Member Shri K. C. Sodhia had accepted the membership of the Joint Committee, before his name was read out, because we find that usually, Government put in the names without consulting the Members. The hon. Member is even prepared to forego the right of his being a Member on the Joint Committee, and he wants to give his reasons why this Bill should be circulated. The mere fact that his name has been given by Government or the Government whip does not mean that he has been consulted and he has accepted the membership. When the hon. Member himself says that he did not accept it, there is no reason to think that he was asked.

Shri Kanungo: He has not said so.

Sardar A. S. Saigal (Bilaspur): He has already expressed his view.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava has said that that matter is a different one, namely that when a Member is put on the Select Committee, he is not allowed to speak.

I also observe that that is quite distinct from the present position. A Member is included in the Joint Committee. That is one Motion. Then there is a Motion for circulation for eliciting public opinion. That is quite a distinct one. He can choose one, not both. When his name was included in the Joint Committee, he ought to have objected. He has that choice even now. He may withdraw from the Joint Committee and move his Motion for circulation for eliciting public opinion. But when he accepts to work on the Committee, he should not have the option to move a different Motion also at the same time. Therefore, unless he withdraws from

the Joint Committee and expresses his intention to move his Motion, I cannot allow him to move his Motion. He cannot have both. He should choose one. If he withdraws from the Committee, I can allow him to move his Motion. Otherwise, he is at perfect liberty to speak when Shri Ramachandra Reddi's Motion is moved. If he wants to speak only, he will have that choice of speaking.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: May I respectfully point out that the Mover of a Bill, in ordinary cases, first of all moves a Motion in this House that the Bill be circulated for eliciting public opinion? Afterwards, he himself may make a motion for reference to a Select Committee. Then afterwards, he himself may move that the Bill be taken into consideration. So these two motions, reference to a Joint Committee and circulation for eliciting public opinion, are not inconsistent with each other. As a matter of fact, the same Member who moves one Motion may also move the other Motion.

My submission is that even if he moves this Motion, he ought not to be debarred from being a Member of the Committee, because after all, in both cases, the person may be committed to the principle of the Bill. I may accept the principle and yet I may want that public opinion may be elicited. There is nothing wrong about it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: These are two different things so far as I can see. If the same Member moves a Motion for eliciting public opinion and subsequently for reference to Select Committee, there are two different stages at different times. Now, at one and the same time, he cannot have both. He has to choose one. I have said that already. I differ from Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava in this respect.

So may I know whether Shri K. C. Sodhia elects to move his Motion by

withdrawing from the Joint Committee?—I find he does not.

Then there was a reference made by Pandit Thukar Das Bhargava that when the hon. Minister moved that Motion, it was not to be presumed that every Member had given his consent. That is exactly what I mean to say. It is presumed that he has given his consent. When his name was read out, he ought to have got up and said that his consent had not been taken. So when a Motion is moved, it is presumed that every Member has given his consent. If the hon. Minister moves that Motion on that assumption, certainly we have to accept it, unless the Member whose name is included, declares his intention not to join the Committee. Therefore, that assumption also is there. In view of the fact that Shri K. C. Sodhia has not expressed his intention to withdraw from the Committee, his Motion cannot be moved.

Now Shri B. Ramachandra Reddi may move his Motion and then discussion will proceed both on the original Motion and on his Motion.

Shri Ramachandra Reddi: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting public opinion thereon by the 1st of January 1957".

This is a measure which seems to be fraught with many dangers rather than be of help at the present juncture. The House expected that the hon. Minister who has moved this Motion would have been able to give us a clearer conception of the future difficulties in implementing this Act, also the time within which it could be adopted not only by the Central Government but also by the States. I could see that there are several difficulties in implementing this Act. The Government must have envisaged these difficulties not from the Central Government's point of view alone but also from the State Governments' point of view.

[Shri Ramachandra Reddi]

We have been told by the Minister that the States have been consulted in this matter and that they have given a favourable opinion. If that was so, the House could have been furnished with the opinions that have been given by the States, and the way in which they had looked at the problem and the way they wanted to solve the problem, once the Act was passed. Nothing of that sort has been done.

It has also been mentioned that the trades have been consulted and their reactions also are favourable. But my information is that the trades have not been very favourable to this measure, and they have registered their difference of opinion on this subject—I only wish to be corrected if I am wrong. As I understand, the trades have not been very happy over this change-over so suddenly and with so many difficulties seen by them.

Taking first the viewpoint of the States, I wish to enquire what amount of money each State would have to spend to implement this Act within a particular period. As it is, with regard to the record of rights of landed property, we have the links and acres and so on. When these measurements are converted into metres and so many other things mentioned in the Bill, what would be the amount of effort that should be put forth by the Government in educating all the people in the villages to see that the record of rights is correct up to the standards specified? This will create a lot of difficulty for village officers to keep records in good condition, according to the measures envisaged in this Bill. This would necessitate training and refresher courses for all these village officers. Otherwise, it will not effectively work and the result will be chaos created in that sector which is the main source of revenue in the States.

3.57 P.M.

[SHRI BARMAN in the Chair]

School children are now taught arithmetic with reference to rupees,

annas and pies, pounds and shillings and lbs. and ounces. The whole thing has now to be changed over. The children must be taught from now onwards how to adopt the new weights and measures. Not only this. The existing students in the upper classes have to be equipped with this knowledge. Further, the teachers themselves have to be trained in this particular matter. Otherwise, whatever they are now teaching will be continued and whatever is taught will not be useful after a few years under this Act.

It is, therefore, very doubtful whether the time-limit that has been placed in clause 1 is really sufficient or not. This shall come into force on such date, not being later than ten years from the passing of this Act. This is a very short time and it will be very difficult to develop everything by that time. Even today in rural parts, though rupees, annas and pies and lbs. and ounces are in vogue, there are certain areas which will not recognise the necessity for the tables that are now in existence all over the world. That is the backwardness of education in the country, and when these are the difficulties in the early adoption of these measures, it will be very unwise to fix the time-limit as not later than 10 years. It will be very difficult to undertake the preparatory work and see that it is done within ten years. The new system cannot be successfully worked without the co-operation of the people; and imposition is not the best way of obtaining such co-operation. It is difficult, therefore, at this stage, to forecast the period that will be necessary for the smooth changeover and I therefore urge that the stipulated period might be relaxed considerably.

4 P.M.

Then, I am not very sure whether the State Governments took this matter very seriously for the simple reason that if they had looked at the matter seriously and sincerely they must have found a number of difficulties in implementing this. They

probably thought that this is one of those ideals which the Central Government aims at and as such they need not worry themselves just at this time with the question of implementation as expeditiously as the Central Government requires.

All works are being done according to the existing schedules. We have got the inches, feet, yards, miles and so on. We are going to convert all these things into metres and several other things. All our works are being executed based upon the existing measurements and calculations and if the new measurements are going to be adopted it will take a very long time for the P. W. D. or any other Department to equip themselves with the knowledge and the correct method of calculation according to the new system and make the work perfect. I doubt very much whether this system will work as expeditiously as it is expected in the matter of development of our own resources, the development of our building constructions and the execution of our projects and so on and so forth. That is another sector where the difficulty will certainly be felt.

Whether within these 10 years uniformity can be achieved in the matter of adoption of these new weights and measures is doubtful and how many years it is likely to take, we cannot easily say at this stage. Our entire equipment is in terms of the present measures and if the entire equipment has to be utilised correctly and also manufactured correctly, it will take a very long time for us to change the specifications and adopt new specifications and turn out work in the best way. Therefore, it is very necessary that the matter should be once again taken over to the State Governments and the trades and their reactions taken so that there might be no difficulty in the implementation of this Act, whether it is within 10 years or even 20 years.

Recently you know that a sub-committee on nomenclatures has been

set up and I am told there is a considerable difference of opinion, whether the international terminology should be adopted in toto or whether equivalents should be used. It has been a matter of great discussion there. I am told that non-official opinion was in favour of adopting Hindi names. Whether we are going to change these foreign names into Hindi names and what time it is likely to take is another matter which requires deeper attention and consideration.

I, therefore, suggest without going into the merits of the Bill itself that the matter be postponed until the State Governments give their opinions about the utility of a measure like this and about the time within which they will be able to implement. It is not merely a question of passing this Bill and not realising the effect of it through the State Governments which have really to work out this.

These two institutions, namely, the State Governments and the trades in general would have to be consulted more deeply and their reactions taken. And, naturally, it will take 3 to 4 months to obtain them. It will also be necessary for the Central Government to invite the representatives of the State Governments and discuss with them the various aspects of this Bill and find out their actual reaction before they proceed with this Bill. After all, 4 months' time is not a very long time and there is a period of 10 years given here for the final implementation, or rather for the completion of the implementation of the Act. Nothing is going to be lost within these 4 months. I therefore urge upon the Government—rather request the Government—to avoid future difficulties and troubles and to have a closer consultation with the State Governments and also the trades and then only bring in a measure like this for the acceptance of this House.

I, therefore, request that the House do concede that this Bill might be

[Shri Ramachandra Reddi]

circulated for eliciting public opinion before the 1st January; 1957.

Mr. Chairman: Amendment moved:

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting public opinion thereon by the 1st of January, 1957."

ओह खूब चांचो सोचिया : मैंने इस विधेयक को खूब ध्यान से देखा है। अब हम ने दशमलव प्रणाली के सिक्कों को चालू किया है। इस दशमलव प्रणाली के सिक्कों में हमने रुपये को जैसे का तैसा रखा है, अठनी को भी जैसे का तैसा रखा है, चवनी को भी जैसे का तैसा रखा है। मगर आज कल के पैसों के बारे में हमने यह तथ्य किया है कि उन को हटा कर रुपये में १०० पैसे रखें।

आप जानते हैं कि आज कल देश भर में पैसे की कोई पूछताएँ नहीं हैं। पैसे दो पैसे की कोई चीज़ बाजार में ली ही नहीं जा सकती। दुधनी, चवनी और अठनी से ही काम चलता है। इस लिये मेरी समझ में रुपये, अठनी और चवनी को इस सिस्टम में रख कर हमने बड़ा वाजिब काम किया है।

जब हम इस विधेयक की ४ से लेकर ११ तक की बारांगों को देखते हैं तो पाते हैं कि आज तक हम जो लम्बाई की नाप काम में लाते थे, इंच, गज वर्गीरह, उस को हम ने डेसिमल सिस्टम में कर दिया है। ऐरिया के लिये भी जो एकड़ वर्गीरह की नाम थी उस को भी हम ने डेसिमल सिस्टम की बनाया। इस के बाद हम बाल्यूम पर आये, बाल्यूम के लिये भी हम ने लिटर को अपनाया, और लिटर को अपना कर हम ने सेर, पाव और छाटांक वर्गीरह को, जिस में दूध नापा जाता है, नहीं माना। इस के बाद हम ने वजन को लिया। वजन के लिये जो मन, सेर, छाटांक और टन आदि थे उन सब को हम छोड़ रहे हैं।

इस बिल के उद्देश्य ही में बतलाया गया है कि यह बिल (विधेयक) बड़े महत्व का है, और मुझे इस बात का बड़ा दुःख है कि पार्लियामेंट (संसद) के इस आक्सिरी भौके पर, जब कि पार्लियामेंट के काम की ओर उतना ध्यान नहीं है जितना कि होना चाहिये, क्यों सरकार इस बिल को यहां पेश कर के अपने ऊपर एक बड़ी मुश्किल मोल ले रही है। वह मुश्किल यह है कि अभी पिछले भौके पर जिसको चन्द ही रोज़ दुए हैं, मैं ने नैचुरल रिसोर्सें और साइंटिफिक रिसर्च के मिनिस्टर (प्राकृतिक संसाधन वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा मंत्री) साहब से प्रश्न किया था कि आप के जो सबै मैप्स (सर्वेक्षण नक्शे) हैं उन को आप दशमलव सिस्टम में कब तक ला पायेंगे तो उहोंने करमाया था कि इस में ५० वर्ष लगेंगे। तो आप सोचिये कि जब सरकार को बने बनाये नक्शों को इस प्रणाली में बदलने के लिए ५० वर्ष लगेंगे तो इस काम में कितनी ज्यादा देर लग सकती है तथा कितना जटिल और कठिन यह काम है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस से देश के सभी गरीब और अमीर आदिमयों का ताल्लुक है। एक जो दूध बेचने वाला है, एक जो जंगल में रहता है, एक जो गल्ला बेचने वाला है सब के सब का इस से किसी न किसी प्रकार से सम्बन्ध है और कोई भी इससे अछूता नहीं है। इस बिल का प्रभाव सब पर ही पड़ने वाला है। मैं यह नहीं कहता, कि यह जो मीट्रिक (दरियक) प्रणाली है यह अच्छी नहीं है। मीट्रिक सिस्टम अच्छा है, इसे मैं मानता हूँ। मैं यह भी मानता हूँ कि साइंस के काम में इसका प्रयोग करने से बहुत आसानी होती है और इससे जो रिसर्च का काम होता है, उसका आदान प्रदान दूसरे देशों के साथ किया जा सकता है। इस तरह से यह हमें अपने वैज्ञानिक उत्पत्ति के कामों में सहायता देने वाला सिद्ध हो सकता है। लेकिन इस पढ़ति को इस देश के ऊपर, इस समाज के ऊपर आप लाएं, इसको मैं वाजिब नहीं मानता हूँ। मैं न अन्न निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस

देश में हम डेमोक्रेटी (लोकतन्त्र) का नाम लेते हैं और डेमोक्रेटिक काम करने की कसम आते हैं तो क्या यह वाजिब नहीं है कि जूब कि इस बिल का करोड़ों लोगों पर असर पड़ने वाला है तो उनकी राय जाने बिना हम इस बिल को यहां न लायें । अगर उनकी राय जाने बिना इस बिल को पास कर दिया गया तो मैं समझता हूँ कि यह एक नावाजिब बात होगी । मिनिस्टर साहब ने भ्रमी फरमाया कि इस बिल के बारे में तमाम स्टेट गवर्नर्मेंट्स (राज्य सरकारों) की तथा जितनी भी विद्वानों की समाज है उसकी राय मालूम कर ली गई है । मैं पूछता चाहता हूँ कि जब इस बिल को इस हाउस के सामने लाया जाता है और इस हाउस के सदस्यों से बुद्धिपूर्वक अपनी राय देने को कहा जाता है तो क्या यह जरूरी नहीं है कि स्टेट गवर्नर्मेंट्स ने तथा विद्वानों की समाज ने जो रायें सरकार को दी हैं वे भी हमारे सामने ला कर रखी जायें ताकि हम इस चीज पर अच्छी तरह से विचार कर सकें ।

आप मीट्रिक सिस्टम की बात को तो जाने दीजिये । यह केंद्रीय सरकार आज २० या २५ बरस से यूनिफार्म (एकरूप) बाटों को प्रचलित करने के लिए लगातार कोशिश कर रही है लेकिन आज तक इसमें वह सफल नहीं हो सकी है । भ्रमी मंत्री महोदय ने फरमाया कि इस देश में १४० किसम के बाट १५० किसम के वाल्यूम और १६० किसम के लैड एरियाज का प्रचलन है । मैं पूछता चाहता हूँ कि जब इस सरकार ने तथा प्रान्तीय सरकारों ने जहां तहां कानून भी बनाये और जो मैं समझता हूँ २५ के करीब हैं, और जिन को इस बिल के द्वारा असूल करने के लिए कहा गया है, फिर भी वे यूनिफार्म बेट्स और मैचस इस देश में कायम नहीं कर सके तो इस बात को कहता कि १० साल के अन्दर यह काम हो जाएगा, मैं समझता हूँ ठीक नहीं है और मेरी समझ में तो यह चीज नहीं आती है । मेरे विचार में जो कठिनाइयां सरकार के रास्ते में आयेंगी उन पर भी विचार नहीं किया गया

है । मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार कोई ऐसा काम न करे जिसको करने के बाद उसे फिर से यह कहना पड़े कि यह बात नहीं हो सकी है और कम बहत रखा गया था । इसलिए मेरा नम्र निवेदन है कि सब से पहले हमें लोगों की राय को इस बारे में साफ साफ मालूम कर लेनी चाहिए । मैं समझता हूँ कि जब सरकार ने पक्का निश्चय कर लिया है कि इसको पास कराना ही है तो चाहे लोग चिल्लायें, चाहे जितना भी विरोध करें, वह उसको पास करवा कर ही रहेगी, लेकिन यह उसके लिए ठीक नहीं है । यह इस सरकार का फैज़ है कि इस देश के करोड़ों लोगों से जिन के दैनिक जीवन में इस बिल का प्रभाव पड़ने वाला है, इस देश के व्यापारियों से, इस देश के बड़े बड़े चैम्बर्स आफ कामसं (वाणिज्य मंडल) से इस बात को पूछें कि कौन कौन सी अड्डेवाले उनके रास्ते में आने वाली हैं और उनको हल करने के लिए तथा उनको कम करने के लिए क्या क्या उपाय किए जायें । इस चीज पर ध्यान देना बहुत आवश्यक है । इस बास्ते मेरा निवेदन है कि इस बिल को जल्दी से इस सदन से पास कराने के बजाय यह ज्यादा मौजूद होगा कि इस बिल को लोगों की राय जानने के लिए प्रबारित किया जाए । इसके बाद जो सरकार को करना है वह तो होगा ही फिर जाहे जनता कुछ भी कहे और जनता के प्रतिनिधि कुछ भी कहें । जब ऐसी बात है तो इस बिल को एक महीने के भीतर पास कराने की ब्यां जल्दी की जाती है, यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता । इस तरह से इसको पास करवा कर के और पालियामेंट की सील लगवा करके आपको क्या कायदा होगा ।

भ्रमी मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा कि एक रेजोल्यूशन (संकल्प) यहां पर अन्युत्तन साहब ने पेश किया था और उस रेजोल्यूशन के मतादिक ही सरकार इस बिल को लाइ रही है । किस कारण से अन्युत्तन साहब के दिल में यह बात आई इसको यहां पर कहने से कोई लाभ नहीं है । क्योंकि सरकार का यह मंशा था इसलिए उसने अन्युत्तन साहब को

[बी सू० च० सोविया]

खड़ा किया था और इस हाउस के सब मेम्बरों ने उसका समर्थन किया था। इस तरह से वह रेजोल्यूशन आया था और उसके मुताबिक कार्रवाई हो रही है। अब एक कमिटी बनी है जो सारे मामले पर विचार कर रही है और देख रही है कि क्या क्या करना होगा और क्या क्या करना चाहिए। इस कमिटी में हमारे मिनिस्टर साहिबान हैं और दूसरे बड़े बड़े लोग हैं। वे लोग तो यहां पर बैठे हुए हैं और यहां पर बैठ कर बड़े भजे से हृष्मनामा जारी कर देते हैं और उनको व्यापक हित किया जाता है। इस वास्ते में चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इस सारे मामले पर सावधानी से विचार करे और किसी न तीजे पर पहुँच कर कार्य करे। कास्टीट्यूशन (संविधान) की एंटरी ५० के मुताबिक पालियामेंट यूनिट्स भंजर कर सकती है जबकि एंटरी २६ आप दी स्टेट लिस्ट (राज्य सूची) के मुताबिक उनको अम्ल में लाने की जिम्मेवारी स्टेट यवनमेंट्स के ऊपर है। जिन्होंने इसको अम्ल में लाना है उनकी इसके बारे में क्या राय है, उसको हमारे सामने न ला करके इस काम में जल्दी करना, मैं समझता हूँ, ठीक नहीं है। इस किसम का उत्तावलापन करना अकलमन्दी नहीं होगी। अगर सरकार समझती है कि इससे देरी होगी, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि एक महीना दो महीने, चार महीने या साल भर की देरी भी अगर हो जाए तो जैसे आपने १० साल की लिमिट रखी है, उसे आप एक साल और बड़ा सकते हैं, इससे कोई खास फँक नहीं पड़ता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप वह काम करें जिस से आप को बाद में यह कहने का मौका न मिले कि इस देश में मीट्रिक प्रणाली चल नहीं सकी है। मैं यह दावे से कहता हूँ कि आप जो कुछ कर रहे हैं वह सरासर हमाकत है और इस देश के लोगों को बरबाद करने की बात है। इससे कोई कायदा होने वाला नहीं है। आज हमारा काम बहुत अच्छी तरह से चल रहा है। आप यह कहते हैं कि पिछले पांच सालों में हमारे देश

ने बहुत तरकी की है और हमारा व्यापार बहुत बढ़ा है और बड़े रद्दा है तो क्या मैं पूछ सकता हूँ कि जो वेट्स और मीजर्स (आप तौल) हैं क्यों जन्होंने कोई बाधा ढाली है। इस वास्ते यह कहना कि इससे देश का व्यापार बढ़ेगा, या कैल्कुलेशन (हिसाब लगाने) में सहायता मिलेगी बेकार है। मैं तो यह समझता हूँ कि जहां आपका डाट इधर से उधर हुआ, जहां आपके छापेसाने वालों ने जरा सी गलती की वहां आपका सारा काम चोपट हो जाएगा। इस लिए भी यह प्रार्थना है कि आप बिल आप दी हिस्प, जुगनू की जो चमक है, उसको पकड़ने की कोशिश न करें कि जो अड़चनें आपके रास्ते में आने वाली हैं उनको आप एकट्ठा करें और उनको संग्रह करने के बाद और उन पर पूरी तरह से विचार करने के बाद यदि सरकार के बन में यह आवे कि यह होना हो चाहिये पालियामेंट के मेम्बर साहिबान चाहें तो बड़ी सुशील से वह ऐसा कर सकती है।

आप यहां पर स्टील ब्लांट लगाने जा रहे हैं और उसके लिए करोड़ों रुपये का सामान भेंगाया जा रहा है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछता चाहता हूँ कि आप का जो मीट्रिक सिस्टम है, क्या यह सारा सामान उस के अनुसार आ रहा है? अगर वह सब सामान में ट्रिक सिस्टम के अनुसार नहीं आ रहा है, तो वह आरोड़ों रुपयों का सामान आप क्या करेंगे? क्या इस देश के लोगों के पास फिजूल पैसा पड़ा हुआ है कि आप उस को इस तरह बहां देंगे? इस बिल में एक कनवर्चन टेब्ल दिया हुआ है, जो कि मैं आप को पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूँ।

सभापति महोदय : वह तो बिल में लिखा ही है। सब मेम्बर उस को स्वयं पढ़ सकते हैं।

बी सू० च० सोविया : मैं आप का और इस सदन का ध्यान इस बात की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि उस में तीन तीन, चार चार डिजिट्स—दशांश या शतांश नहीं बल्कि सहस्रांश तक की गिनती और तबादले की बातें हैं। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि वे गरीबों

के दिमाग मे कैसे आयेंगे । कहा गया है कि मन, सेर और छटाक के वर्तमान सिस्टम से गरीब लोगों को धोखा दिए जाने की सम्भावना है । मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि अगर गरीब किसी तरह सताए जाते हैं, उन के साथ किसी किस्म का धोखा किया जाता है और पैसों के लेन-देन में उन के साथ अन्यथा होता है, तो उस का कारण मन, सेर, छटाक का सिस्टम नहीं है, बल्कि उस का कारण उन की इल्लेजी (निरकरता) है—उन की निरकरता है । जब तक आप उस को नहीं हटायेंगे, तब तक ये सब बातें गरीबों को धोखादेही से बचाने में कामयाब नहीं होंगी । इस लिए सरकार से मेरी झर्ज़ है कि वह इस बारे में उतावलों न करे ।

Shri N. B. Chowdhury (Ghatal): Sir, when the non-official Resolution on the introduction of metric system was brought before this House by Shri Achuthan, I supported it subject to the amendment that the system should be introduced by a phased programme. The hon. Minister stated that the Government accepted the spirit of that amendment and that they would certainly have a phased programme. After that, when the decimal coinage Bill came before the House, that was also supported by us. So, we certainly wish this Bill complete success. Why should there be hesitancy and opposition in certain quarters, opposition by Shri Sodhia and Shri Reddi? As far back as 1940, the commercial sub-committee of the National Planning Committee recommended the introduction of metric system in India. If we look into the history of this matter, we find that the Royal Commission and various other committees also recommended the same. The Minister had already referred to 1870 Act which became a dead letter because it could not be enforced throughout India. So, this is not new or something alien to India. The scale of arithmetical notation which is universally adopted by civilised nations is something in-

vented in India. The bewildering variety of weights and measures which we find in India today certainly make it rather imperative to adopt this system. We are launching upon a programme of rapid industrialisation and so we should adopt this scientific and internationally recognised system. I do not understand the hesitancy and opposition.

It is not so much because what the Prime Minister has stated in the forward to the *Memorandum on the Introduction of Metric System in India* by Pitambar Pant wherein he says:

“We are, on the whole, a conservative country and it is not very easy to change old-established customs.”

Shri Kamath: Sir, When the Prime Minister is here, we must have a quorum.

Mr. Chairman: The bell is being rung—now there is quorum.

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: It is difficult not so much because what the Prime Minister has said, but because there is no universal education in the country. Had the Government taken article 45 of the Constitution very seriously and provided adequate organisation and finances, this difficulty would not have arisen and today, we would not have been faced with the opposition of Shri Reddi or Shri Sodhia. It is because of the illiteracy and the lack of education facilities in the country that we are hesitating to introduce this system. Otherwise, this is a system which has been accepted by more than two-thirds of humanity. In the Statement of Objects and Reasons, it is stated that more than seventy countries have adopted it. The important countries that have not yet introduced this system in all spheres of their activities are the U.S.A., U.K. and countries in the Commonwealth. Even there, this system has been adopted partly so far as scientific cal-

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culations are concerned. So, there is no reason why we should not make a serious attempt to introduce the metric system.

What is the present position in the country today? There was a sample survey in about 1100 villages and the survey indicated that there were 143 different varieties of weights and measurements prevailing. So far as maund is concerned, the name is the same but it indicated different measures. Again, the name with regard to seer is the same but it has been found that in sixty per cent of the villages it was eighty tolas; in thirty per cent of the villages it was 24 tolas; it was forty tolas in seven per cent of the villages and in the rest it was 20, 50, 96 or 105 tolas. It is a bewildering variety.

So far as linear or square measure is concerned, in my district itself there are four or five varieties of measuring land. All call the unit a bigha. In some places three bighas make an acre; at some other places two bighas go to make an acre; it is 2.5 bighas at some places.

If you consider the measurements of volumes, they fare no better. They too differ very much from place to place and sometimes they differ in the same district also. The result is that the poorer section of the people suffer very much. The reports of the agricultural marketing officers would indicate that the poor cultivators suffer much. They show that in many places they are forced to offer certain extra quantity. For instance, in Bihar they have to give as much as six seers extra for a maund. They calculate maund by pasuris and 8 pasuris make a maund. A pasuri is about 12 chhattaks more than 5 seers. So the net result is, when a cultivator sells a maund of a particular thing, he actually gives not 40 seers but much more than 40 seers. In such cases he give 6 seers more. This is the position in which we find ourselves today.

In order to evolve an order out of this chaos, it is very necessary that we should adopt some internation-

ally recognised scientific system in this country. There is no difference of opinion so far as the question of standardisation is concerned. Everybody agrees that weights and measures should be standardised. The only question is whether we should adopt this metric system, this scientific system, this internationally recognised system, or the pound and foot system which we have accepted, or any other indigenous system. That is the only point to be considered here.

So far as the indigenous system is concerned, I have already mentioned how there is a bewildering variety. Even if you want to have a standard in relation to certain indigenous systems, the people of one particular area will not find it at all in any way easier than the metric system. It is because you get so much difference from the system in terms of which you want to attain standardisation. Therefore, the metric system should be adopted as the most acceptable in the situation obtaining at present.

Certain remarks have been made that the present time is not the best time for the introduction of this system because, it has been urged by Shri Sodhia, we are launching upon the Second Five Year Plan, machinery has been ordered, steel plants are going to be built up and so on. I would say it is just the opposite. It is because we are going to launch upon a programme, it is because we are going to spend some Rs. 500 crores or so for industrialisation during the Second Five Year Plan and are also making plans for further industrialisation during the next Five Year Plan period, that it is the opportune time for the introduction of this system. Unless you do it now, the difficulty which they are facing in the United Kingdom will have to be faced by us.

It has been said that it will involve an expenditure for conversion into the new system. But will not the expenditure be much more if you defer it till some future time? Therefore, this is the proper time for the introduction of this system.

As regards the cost some calculations have been made by the expert who was given the responsibility to study the matter in details, and he has shown that in fact, it is not as much as it is generally believed to be. Sometimes there is an exaggerated notion prevailing regarding the cost of conversion. It may be Rs. 1 crores annually or something about that spread over a number of years. But, in view of the facilities that it will give, it will be worth spending that amount, because it will put us in line with the rest of the world so far as the adoption of this scientific system of weights and measures is concerned and facilitate our method of calculation.

Then there is another point. Sometimes it is said that because we are carrying on our trade and commerce with such countries as the United States of America and United Kingdom who have not yet adopted this system, it may create some difficulties for us so far as trade with those countries is concerned. But it has been very clearly pointed out by Mr. Pant in his notes—he took into consideration all the relevant facts which we can verify with reference to our import and export figures, world trade figures etc.—that two-thirds of the trade of these countries, United Kingdom and U.S.A., is with countries which do not have their own systems and which follow only the metric system. So it is proved through experience that there would be no difficulty so far as trade and commerce with countries not adopting metric system is concerned. Moreover, even those countries are now thinking in terms of adopting this system.

If we look a little back, we shall find that the conference of International Chambers of Commerce held in Paris before the second World War had an item on agenda regarding important subject of unification of weights and measures throughout the world. A special study group was created to investigate and report on

the means of obtaining such a uniformity in international trade. They made certain recommendations. Their conclusion is as follows:

"From all points of view whether commercial, historical, didactic or scientific, it is evident that the whole world candidly desires a uniformity of weights and measures. Only one of the three above systems can bring that uniformity."

They have referred to the different systems. Then they say what is that system. This report further says:

"The International Chamber of Commerce; Stating that the decimal metric system has been adopted in course of the post-war years by a large number of countries;

Observing that there exist, especially in the Anglo-Saxon countries, other systems of weights and measures which, if continued to be used, would obstruct for a long time to come the international unification;"

They have taken all these things into account. The report says:

"Considering that practical experience gained by countries which have adopted the metric system shows clearly the happy results obtained by its adoption in the field of trade and industry, by activising national economy and simplifying international relations.

Appeals:

to the national committees of different countries not employing the metric system to draw the attention of their respective governments to consider favourably the question of progressive adoption of this system;

to the national committees of countries where the metric system has been officially adopted, to kindly attract the attention of their respective government, if necessary, to take necessary

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measures for making its use obligatory to the exclusion of all measures of length or mass."

They have also expressed an opinion which is favourable for the adoption of this system universally. So, these arguments do not in any way stand in our way.

Then, with regard to the question of standardisation, while supporting this Bill I would like to point out to the Government that this work of standardisation is not going on in the manner in which it should be done. I know of a sub-divisional town in my constituency, Ghatal. There what I find is, the Agricultural Marketing Officers are adopting some sort of standards for existing weights like seers, pavs etc. What happens is this. While the poor vegetable vendors and other poor people are sometimes fined and punished for using certain under-weights—I do not want to encourage that in any way—at the same place there are big merchants who are not being punished for not selling goods by correct measures. They generally use the higher multiples; it may be maunds, ten seers, five seers etc. They are not checked by these officers. Whenever these officers go to the markets, it is the vegetable vendor or some other poor man that they catch and the big culprits are not caught. Therefore, the complaint remains. The administration must standardise its attitude so far as the question of standardisation is concerned. There should not be double standards or different standards for different sorts of people. So my point is that this attitude should also be standardised.

In connection with the introduction of this system, as I said at the time when a resolution in this regard was brought up, I would repeat that it is not a question of a phased programme alone. As it is, they have provided for a period of ten years for the complete change-over. I say that there should not only be a phased programme but adequate pro-

paganda and education in this regard. This is very essential, especially in a country where the people have not attained a standard of education and where universal literacy is yet to be attained.

The Government themselves have said that they will adopt certain measures to educate the people on the new system. They have said that they will have recourse to the press, the radio and the films and that they will issue pamphlets and hold popular exhibitions, so on and so forth. But the main thing is to give intensive education and make intensive propaganda including teaching in the elementary schools and also in the technical and engineering schools. Further, the schools should keep samples of all the standard metric weights and measures.

In this connection, I would like to offer a suggestion to the Government. So far as the question of providing samples of weights and measures is concerned, the Government should not leave it to the educational institutions. The young boys who are studying in the elementary schools and secondary schools and other technical institutions should be given an opportunity to see these things in their schools and understand the change. For this purpose, I would urge upon the Government to place orders with suitable firms for the manufacture of samples and distribute them all over the country. I know that the Government is supplying certain equipments like clocks, maps, etc., to certain categories of schools. I would even suggest that the Government themselves should manufacture the samples and send them to all the schools and other institutions so that in the course of a month, full knowledge of the change-over could be spread out throughout the country and enable crores of students to come to know of the metric system. Wide publicity should be undertaken in this regard, and the panchayats and local bodies also should be supplied with the samples.

There are certain provisions in the Bill which say that the Government would, on their own, manufacture certain standard weights and measures and that they would distribute them to the States. It is proposed to keep the weights and measures, as standardised samples, at suitable places so that the people can come and verify the measures with those kept in those places. But this will not do. We are speaking of the extension of the public sector. I have urged previously also that so far as the weights and measures are concerned, the Government should manufacture all the weights and measures in a factory of their own. It should not be left to the private sector. As it is, one has to go to the marketing officer and ask him to go to the market and examine and check up whether a particular measure or weight is correct or not. We have to ask him to see whether it is below the standard prescribed, what is the extent of variation etc. After all, the poor people are innocent. The poor vendors do not deliberately use the wrong weights or measures, for they just purchase them from a big dealer, who has got something to do with the manufacture. So, so far as the manufacture of weights and measures is concerned,—whether it is a multiple or a sub-multiple—it should be entirely in the public sector. I feel very strongly about it. If the public sector takes up the manufacture, the difficulty in procuring standard weights and measures will be eliminated and further, there will not be so many counterfeit measures in the market.

Then there is another important point to which I should like to draw the attention of the House. While you specify certain multiples or sub-multiples of a particular weight or measure,—whether it is a metre, or a gramme,—you should naturally think of such multiples as are nearly equivalent to the current yards and seers, etc. That will facilitate matters. I admit there are certain difficulties because of the lack of edu-

tion. But then there are certain conditions which are favourable to the country. Our present yard is very nearly a metre, for, a metre is 1.09363 yards. So, with the introduction of the system of metric weights and measures, if you ask for a yard of cloth and if the trader measures it in metres, the customer is not going to lose. In fact, neither the trader nor the customer are going to lose anything at all. Our current measures are very nearly equal to the metric system. If you take a kilogramme, it is very nearly a seer—2.24 pounds. A seer is widely current in the country. So, with these facilities, we can adopt the scientific system which is the only system that is suited to the intelligent civilised community.

With all these comments, I would support the Bill, and shall once again urge upon the Government to start right now a wide publicity and propaganda. The proper kind of educative propaganda should be undertaken and samples should be manufactured and distributed throughout the country. In that way, the Government can proceed.

As I have said earlier, I shall conclude by saying that the spread and advance of education is an important aspect which should be looked into. It cannot be viewed in isolation from all other problems. That fact should also be borne in mind. If more money is allocated for the advancement of education and to achieve the target laid down according to article 45 of the Constitution, I do not find any great difficulty in going ahead with this scientific system which all parts of the world will have to adopt sooner or later.

बी हेमराव (कांगड़ा) : आज जो यह विदेशी सदन के समने पेश है यह उस इंडियन काइब्स एंड मॉर्टेंग एक्ट (भारतीय टंकन संशोधन विदेशी) की एक कही है। जिस बक्त वह एक्ट पास किया गया था उस बक्त भी बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों ने यह राय आहिर की थी कि यह एक्ट चालू नहीं हो सकेगा।

[श्री हेमराज]

क्योंकि जनता उसको समझ नहीं सकते।। । लेकिन उसके बाबजूद भी हमने उसको पास कर दिया और आज एक विज्ञप्ति भी जारी हो गयी है कि वह १ अप्रैल सन् १९५७ से जारी भी हो जायेगा। लेकिन आज जो विषेयक हमारे सामने पेश है और उस एक्ट में बहु भारी प्रन्तर है। वह जो विषेयक था, जो कि अब एक्ट (अधिनियम) बन गया है, वह हमारे रोजमर्त के लेन देन से ताल्लुक रखता है जब कि यह विषेयक हमारे माप और तोलों से ताल्लुक रखता है। जैसा मेरे से पूर्व वक्ता ने बताया, आपके जो सिक्के हैं वे तो आपके टक्साल में बनते हैं और उनको आप बनाते हैं, इसलिए उनके बारे में जनता को कोई दिक्षित नहीं हो सकती। जो चीज़ आपके यहां बनती है उसमें किसी किस्म का हेर फेर नहीं हो सकता। लेकिन जो आपके पास तोल की कार्रवाई है, जैसा कि आपने स्टॉटमेंट आफ आबजेक्ट्स एंड रीबन्स (उद्देश्यों और कारणों का विवरण) में दिया है, उसे राज्य सरकारें इम्पलीमेंट करेंगी। आपने शब्दूल में दिया है कि इस के मुतालिक जो १६ एक्ट हैं उनको आप मंसूब कर रहे हैं। आपने बताया कि राज्यों में जो बेट्स एंड मेजर्स (माप तोल) चले हुए हैं वे सन् १९३६ के एक्ट के मुताबिक चले हुए हैं। लेकिन मंत्री महोदय ने फरमाया था कि गो कि सन् १९३६ के एक्ट को पास हुए करीब बीस साल हो गए किर भी अभी तक सारे मूल्क में एक तरह के बेट्स और मेजर्स नहीं चल पाये हैं। नतीजा यह है कि किसी राज्य में एक किस्म के माप तोल चलते हैं और दूसरे राज्य में दूसरे किस्म के, एक जिले में एक किस्म के बेट्स एंड मेजर्स (नाग और तोल) चलते हैं और दूसरे जिले में दूसरे किस्म के। आप बीस साल में इस सिस्टम को सारे देश में चालू नहीं कर सके। अब इस विषेयक में आपने यह रखा है कि इस इतने कम्पीकेटेड सिस्टम (जटिल प्रणाली) को आप दस साल में देश में चालू कर देंगे। मूँझे बहु शक है कि इस सिस्टम को लोग दस साल में बहुत पायेंगे। मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर दस

साल के बाजाय आप बीस साल नहीं रखेंगे तो यह चीज़ नहीं चल पायेगी।

अभी माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने फरमाया है कि ७० देशों ने इसको अपना लिया है और इसको चालू कर लेने से हमको भी बहुत सुविधा हो जायेगी। सुविधा हो जावेगी यह तो ठीक है लेकिन जो उसके लिए आपने उपाय सोचे हैं, उनको लागू करने से पहले इससे पहले का जो उत्तर्वा आपको है, उसको भी ध्यान में रखना चाहिए इसका सबसे ज्यादा बुरा प्रसर तो बेपड़े लिखे लोगों पर होगा। जैसा कि माननीय वक्ताजी ने मुझ से पहले बताया है, इस देश में १७ फीसदी आदमी पढ़े लिखे हैं और जो आपने कनवर्सन टेबिल दिये हैं उनके जरिये कोई आमीज़ भाई यह नहीं समझ पावेगा कि एक छातीक के बदले उसको कितनी चीज़ मिलनी चाहिए या यह कि उसकी कितनी तोल बनती है। आपने जो इंडियन काइनेज़ (भारतीय टंकन) के सिलसिले में टेबिल (तालिका) दिया है उसको हम पढ़े लिखे आदमियों तक को हिसाब लगाने के लिए अपनै पास रखना पड़ेगा और अब इस काताब में जो टेबिल्स आपने दिये हैं वे भी हमको बाजार में चीज़ें खरीदने के लिए अपने पास रखनी होंगी। और इस देश के ३६ करोड़ आदमियों के लिए आपको इस तरह की कितनी टेबिल्स बनानी होंगी। तो आपने जो दस साल की अवधि रखी है मैं नहीं समझता कि जनता इस अवधि में इस कनवर्सन टेबिल्स को समझ लेंगी। यह जो विषेयक है इसमें जो सिस्टम दिया गया है उसके कारण हमारी जनता का बहुत ज्यादा एक्सप्लायटेशन (शोषण) रुक जावेगा। इस लिहाज से तो मैं इस विषेयक का समर्थन करता हूँ कि जिस तरह से आप देश में एक तरह का लेजिस्लेशन (विधान) और बातों के लिए बना रहे हैं, जैसे लेंड के लिए एक किस्म का लेजिस्लेशन सारे देश में ला रहे हैं, उसी तरह से बेट्स एंड मेजर्स के लिए भी एक सा लेजिस्लेशन सारे देश के लिए ला रहे हैं मैं इसको आवश्यक

समझता हूँ कि इस माप तोल के सिलसिले को भी हमें सारे देश में एक ही स्तर पर लाना चाहिए। मुझे पंजाब का खास तौर पर तजुर्बा है।

सेक्षन (धारा) १७ में जो आपने सबसेक्षन (उपधारा) (ई) में इस तरह पर लिखा हुआ है :

"The manner in which the value expressed in terms of any weight or measure other than in terms of a standard of mass and measure may be converted thereto".

उसके मुताल्लिक में यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि आज तो हमारे हर स्केल में जो इंस्पेक्टर्स (निरीक्षक) हैं उनमें कोई तो वेट्स एंड मेजर्स के इंस्पेक्टर है, और कोई और चीज के इंस्पेक्टर्स हैं। अब होता है कि करीब कीब हर साल हर एक स्टेट में वेट्स एंड मेजर्स सम्बन्धी कानून बनते हैं और आये दिन बांटों में और वैमानों में तबदीली होती रहती है और लोगों का पैसा जाया होता है। देहातों में तो वह हालत है कि वहां पर लोग पैसा खर्च करने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं और मैं अपने पहाड़ी और पथरीले इलाके की बाबत बतलाऊं कि वहां पर तो लोगों ने यह बांट बैरीद ही नहीं है बल्कि प्रत्यरोकों को उठा कर उनको तोल लिया है और उन्हीं से अपना काम लोग बलाते हैं और जिस बबत यह इंस्पेक्टर्स वहां पर जाते हैं तो वेट्स एंड मेजर्स को न गाकर उनका चालान कर देते हैं और आम तौर पर सारे लोगों का चालान करना शुरू कर दिया जाता है। इस सम्बन्ध में मेरा कहना यह है कि अगर इस तरह से उन गरीब और छोटे छोटे व्यापारियों का हमारे इंस्पेक्टरान ने चालान करना शुरू कर दिया तो बजाय इसके कि यह स्टैन्डर्ड वेट्स एंड मेजर्स वाली चीज वहां पर लागू हो जाए, वहां पर एक बाबत का अगर फैल जाने का अदेश हो सकता है। इस सम्बन्ध में हम लोग इतनी जल्दी लेजिस्लेशन कर रहे हैं कि लोग हमारे जो देहातों

में छोटा मोटा व्यापार कर रहे हैं वे कुछ घबरा से गये हैं और वह समझते हैं कि यह एक मुसीबत उन पर नाजिल हो रही है और उनको समझ में नहीं आता कि इसको कैसे हल किया जाये।

एक और मुश्किल हमारे लोगों को इस सम्बन्ध में यह दरपेश भाती है कि हमारे पंजाब के जो वेट्स एंड मेजर्स थे, उन पर हर साल हेडवार्टर में जाकर मुहर लगवाना पड़ता है और इसके लिये उनको परेशानी का सामना करना होता है और मुहर लगवाने के लिये उनको २, २ और ३, ३ दिन लग जाते हैं और जब वे बेचारे देखते हैं कि इंस्पेक्टर साहब उनके बांटों पर मुहर नहीं लगाते और उनको देर हो रही है तो लाचार होकर उनको रिश्वत खिलानी पड़ती है और तब कहीं उनका जाकर काम बन पाता है। इस तरह से पंजाब में यह मुहर लगवाने का बंधन होने से रिश्वतसातानी काफी चलती है और मरता क्या न करता उस बेचारे गरीब व्यापारी के पास इतना तो टाइम होता नहीं कि वह वहां बैठा रहेंगे कि उस हालत में वह खाये क्या और देर होने पर उसे लाचार होकर इंस्पेक्टर साहब को रिश्वत देनी पड़ती है।

मैं समझता हूँ कि श्री एन० बी० चौधरी ने इसके सम्बन्ध में जो यह सुझाव रखा है कि जिस तरह से मिट से सिल्के ढलते हैं उसी तरह से मिट से यह वेट्स एंड मेजर्स भी ढल सकें तो काफी हृद तक उनकी मुश्किल आसान हो सकती है, मैं समझता हूँ कि वह दुर्स्त सुझाव है और इस पर गौर किया जाना चाहिये। मैं तो कहूँगा कि अगर सैंट्रल गवर्नमेंट इसको नहीं करना चाहे तो स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को यह चीज अपने हाथ में लेनी चाहिये। आज मौजूदा सिस्टम वहां पर यह है कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट कुछ मोनोपोलिस्ट्स (एकाधिकारियों) को इसका टेका दे देती है और वे मनमानी कीमत इन बाटों बंगरह के लिये रखते हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि अगर आप चाहते हैं कि यह कानून सारे देश में सही तरीके से अमेल में लाया जाये तो

[श्री हेमराज]

आपको ऐसी व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये ताकि सारे देश भर में वेट्स एंड मेजर्स की एक ही कीमत हो और उनकी मुहूर्तलिफ़ कीमतें नहीं होनी चाहियें जब कि आज हालत यह है कि विभिन्न राज्यों में मुहूर्तलिफ़ कीमतें हैं।

एक शिकायत इसके मुतालिक यह भी है कि पहले उनके पास एक बेट एंड मेजर्स थे, गवर्नर्मेंट ने अपने स्टैट्यूट वेट्स एंड मेजर्स (नाप और तोल) चालू करे और उनके मुताबिक उनको तुलवाया और नपवाया जिसके कि परिणामस्वरूप उनके पहले वाले वेट्स एंड मेजर्स बेकार हो गये और वे उनके किसी काम के नहीं रहे। जहां नये वेट्स एंड मेजर्स चालू करने में सेंट्रल गवर्नर्मेंट और स्टेट गवर्नर्मेंट्स का काफ़ी स्वर्चा होगा वहां आपको यह भी स्थान रखना चाहिए कि यह जो आप नये वेट्स एंड मेजर्स जारी करेंगे, उनसे पब्लिक को कितना नुकसान और दिक्कत का सामना करना पड़ेगा और क्या आपके पास इसके लिए कोई उपाय है जिससे कि उन्होंने जो पहले उन वेट्स एंड मेजर्स पर रुपया स्वर्चा हुआ है वह बेकार न जाये और क्या आप जो पैसा उन्होंने आलरैटी उन पर स्वर्चा हुआ है उसको बापिस करने के लिए तैयार होंगे? मैं आपके सामने एक मुहूर्तल यह रखना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो आप वेट्स एंड मेजर्स सारे देश भर में जारी करने जा रहे हैं, इनकी कीमत जायड होनी चाहिए। अगर उनकी कीमत आपने बहुत ज्यादा रखी तो यह जो आपपकानून बनाने जा रहे हैं यह पंच नहीं सकेगा और चालू नहीं हो सकेगा क्योंकि कोई भी भादमी अपर इन वेट्स एंड मेजर्स की कीमत ज्यादा होगी तो वह उन्हें स्वरीदने के लिए तैयार नहीं होगा।

यह कुछ ऐसी समस्याएं हैं जो देहाती क्षेत्रों में हर छोटे बड़े भादमी के सामने जो बाजार में अपना माल बेचने के लिए आता है, वेज आती है, छोटे छोटे दुकानदार या जमीदार अन्तर्ह जो अपनी पैदावार को बेचते हैं, उन सब के सामने यह समस्याएं आती हैं।

इसके प्रतिरक्षत में आपका ध्यान इस बात की ओर बिशेष रूप से दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि जो छोटे छोटे व्यापारी होते हैं, उनका इंस्पेक्टर्स लोग आमतौर पर ज्यादा चालान करते हैं और उनको तंग और परेशान करते हैं और जितनी उनके पास पूँजी नहीं होती है उतना उन पर जुमानियां ठोक दिया जाता है और उसका नतीजा यह होता है कि वे लोग अपनी गवर्नर्मेंट के हर एक कानून को प्रचल्यी नज़र से देखने के बजाय, उनके दिलों में गवर्नर्मेंट के बरखिलाफ़ एक नकरत का जज्बाफ़ फैल जाता है। होता यह है कि जो बड़े बड़े दुकानदार होते हैं वे तो छूट जाते हैं क्योंकि वे पैसा लिला देते हैं और जो छोटे लोग होते हैं छोटी छोटी मख्लियां होती हैं, उनका चालान करा जाता है और जैकि देश में अधिकांश संस्था ऐसे लोगों की है, इसलिए वह बड़ा तबका गवर्नर्मेंट के बरखिलाफ़ होता चला जाता है। अगर आप चाहते हैं कि आपका यह कानून जिसका कि मैं स्वागत करता हूँ, ठीक तरह से देश में बले तो उसके लिए एक ही उपाय है जिसके कि कले से यह देश भर में सही तरीके से लागू हो सकेगा। आपने इसमें एक चीज रखी है और वह यह है कि जिस एरिया में यह कानून लागू होगा वहां तीन साल के अन्दर पहले से जो वेट्स एंड मेजर्स चालू हैं, वे ही वहां पर चलेंगे और जारी रहेंगे। आप ने जो तीन साल की अवधि रखी है, वह बहुत थोड़ी है, जिस तरह से मैं पहले तजवीज दे रहा था कि अवधि को २० साल होना चाहिये, उसी तरह से यह अवधि बड़ा कर पांच या दस साल कर देनी चाहिये।

5 P.M.

आप कहते हैं कि जो आप के सिक्के हैं और नाप तोल है, आप की मैशीनरी उन का प्रोपैरेन्डा कर के उन को देहात तक पहुँचा देनी। मैं समझता हूँ कि जो आप के देहाती क्षेत्र हैं उन में आप रेडियो के जरिये से और लारीज जो आप की हैं उन के जरिये से, इस चीज को पहुँचायेंगे। बहुत से देहात से

आजकल ऐसे हैं जहां पर आप की लारीज जाती भी नहीं है। ऐसे क्षेत्रों में आप कैसे समझते हैं कि आप की पब्लिसिटी मुकम्मल हो जायेगी जहां पर आप के पब्लिसिटी डिपार्टमेंट के नोंग पहुंचते ही नहीं हैं। इसके लिये यह बहुत जरूरी है कि जो एन० ई० एस० ब्लाक्स हैं, या जो आप का कम्पनीटी प्रोजेक्ट्स (सामुदायिक परियोजनाएं) हैं, उन में आप मेले वर्गीरह का इन्तजाम करें, मेलों में देहत के बहुत लोग जाते हैं, उन जगहों पर आप को इन कीजों के लिये अच्छा प्रदर्शन करना चाहिये ताकि यह प्रणाली बहुत जल्दी सब जगहों पर चालू हो सके।

एक और बात की तरफ में आप की तबज्जह दिलाना चाहता हूँ। जिस बक्त आप की राज्य सरकारें इन माप और तोलों को रायत करती हैं, उस बक्त वह लोगों को माप और तोलों पर मोहर लगवाने के लिये हेडवाटर (मुख्यालय) बुलाती है। इस लिये उन को हेडवाटर्स पर बुलाया जाता है मुहरें लगवाने के लिये ताकि वह यह जान सके कि जो माप और तोल इस्तेमाल की जा रही है, वह कम तो नहीं है। इस के लिये मेरी तजीज यह है कि बजाय इस के कि उन लोगों को जिला हेडवाटर पर बुलाया जाये, हर एक तहसील हेडवाटर पर या जाना हेडवाटर पर मुहर के लगवाने का इन्तजाम होना चाहिये। आप को चाहिये कि केन्द्रीय सरकार को और से या राज्य सरकारों को और से इस तरह का प्रबन्ध करवाने का प्राविजन अपने रूप में ही कर दें।

बहुत सारे मानवीय सदस्यों की जो यह राय थी कि इस विधेयक को पब्लिक ओपी-नियन के लिये भेज दिया जाये, उस के साथ मैं सहमत नहीं हो सकता क्योंकि, जहां तक मैं समझता हूँ, यह मामला देश के सामने आज नहीं आया है, आज से कई बर्ष पहले से भेज के सामने आ चुका है और इस पर काफी से ज्यादा चर्चा भी हुई, काफी से ज्यादा कमेटियां भी बनीं और काफी से ज्यादा कमेटीज

(समितियों) ने अपनी रिपोर्ट्स (प्रतिवेदने) भी दी हैं। साथ ही यह भी उन्होंने दर्शाया है कि इस पढ़ति से दूसरे मुल्कों के साथ हमारे लेन देन बहुत अच्छी तरह से चल सकता है। इसलिये मैं इस हक में नहीं कि इस को राय आमा के लिये मुश्तहर कर दिया जाये, लेकिन इस हक में जरूर हूँ कि जो अवधियां इस विधेयक में रखी गई हैं, उनको बढ़ा दिया जाये।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विधेयक का स्वागत करता हूँ और आशा करता हूँ कि यह जो त्रुटियां हैं उन को हमारे मानवीय मंत्री ध्यान में रखते हुए इस विधेयक में संशोधन जरूर करेंगे।

Shri Kamath: In putting this measure through in this House....

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): On a point of order. There is no quorum.

Mr. Chairman: The bell is being rung.

Shri Kanungo: When Mr. Kamath starts speaking the quorum will be there

Shri Kamath: I hope so.

Mr. Chairman: Now there is quorum.

Shri Kamath: In putting this measure through in this House for acceptance in the country outside, I would earnestly request the hon. Minister and the Government to measure the weight of criticism with regard to this Weights and Measures Bill.

The genesis of this Bill seems to be that it is a corollary—it is complementary—to the earlier measure which the House adopted last year, namely, the Decimal Coinage Bill. Here I have got a very neat brochure published by the Publications Division of the Government and there is

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reference to this measure on page 8 of this brochure. Here it is stated:

"There is another reason why introduction of decimal coinage at this time is particularly opportune. In order to be fully effective, decimal coinage must be linked with the introduction of the metric system of weights and measures. It has been proposed that the latter reform should be spread over a period of ten years."

That is, the introduction of the new weights and measures should be spread over a period of ten years. The decimal coinage is to be introduced next year from April 1, 1957; that has already been announced.

"Thus decimal coinage, which will be introduced next year, will be the precursor to the bigger reform of standardising weights, weights and measures, of which there is at present an enormous multiplicity...."

Mark the words "enormous multiplicity".

....and variety all over the country, leading to a great deal of confusion."

That is the present state of affairs.

"Neither the metric system of weights and measures nor the decimalisation of the coinage has, therefore, come too soon."

How this inference that has been drawn in the last sentence is not very clear. It is admitted by Government that at present there is enormous multiplicity and variety of weights and measures all over the country leading to a great deal of confusion. Therefore, to one of ordinary intelligence it might have appeared that the first reform that was needed was a correct system of measures, not the decimal or the metric system; a correct and uniform system of measures all over the country from Kashmir to Kanya Kumari and from Kutch to Kohima. We would have thought that there is a more

urgent necessity for that and not for this metric system.

I am not opposed to this in principle, but I am considering priorities. I would have thought, considering all these things—it is not my own—it is the Government's statement that there is multiplicity and variety of weights and measures in this country which leads to a great deal of confusion—to avert this confusion, to put an end to this confusion, the Government would have taken steps to have a correct system of weights and measures throughout the country and an efficient inspectorate to check up the weights and measures all over the country. It is common experience—you are also very well aware and I need not remind the House—that there are in bazaars and markets different weights and measures in different States and in different towns in the same State—under-weighing and all these malpractices. Even stones and pebbles are sometimes used for weighing all kinds of commodities which common people are in need of. I thought that the Government which speaks for the common man, for a welfare state, would have come forward with a Bill to have a correct and uniform system of weights and measures all over the country, and for an efficient inspectorate to see that that it is enforced. But, I am afraid that even if this Bill is sought to be put through in stages, say, with effect from next year, there is bound to be an immediate impact on the Second Five Year Plan. The Plan is before the country. The facts and figures which have been compiled will have to be recast in terms of metres, kilogrammes, etc. I am sure this can be avoided. I find there is a provision in clause 1 sub-clause 3 that it shall come into force on such date, not being later than 10 years from the passing of this Act. In the brochure on the decimal coinage system, it has been proposed that the latter reform should be spread over a period of ten years. Here it is said that it shall come into force. I do not know what it means. The whole clause, if

you read it, means that it may come into force within 10 years either in whole or in part. The language is not clear.

Mr. Chairman: The meaning is that it shall be in full force but the phrasology is not quite happy.

Shri Kamath: It may be made happy in the Joint Committee. I would suggest to the Joint Committee that this should be made clear as to what is meant by this clause.

Shall I invite your attention and the attention of the House to another observation in this brochure which is in the foreword or preface by our hon. Minister Shri A. C. Guha? He has recognised, this brochure tells us, that even though, with regard to the decimal coinage system, the first Act was passed as long back as 1871,—roundabout 80 years ago—for a variety of reasons, the Act remained inoperative. The reason for this, as set forth in the preface, is apparently "peoples" co-operation was not forthcoming". The Minister has also laid a very great burden on the educated community in our country to see that this measure on decimal coinage is made a success and it is implemented properly in the country. I do not wish to cast any reflection on our educated community. All of us here in this House are educated and I do not wish to cast any reflection. I do hope that the hope expressed by the hon. Minister will be fulfilled. But it is the common experience of most of us that in dealing with uneducated people, the illiterate folk in the villages, the educated community or the sophisticated section of the community tends to be not always honest so far as money, weights and measures, and very mundane affairs are concerned. I would therefore ask the Minister whether it is too late in the day even today to ascertain the opinion of State Governments and organisations of labour,

agriculture and other organised parties or groups in the country, business, trade and commerce, and thus prepare the ground for this measure. I understand there is a big brochure by Shri Pitambar Pant about decimal coinage. Those of us who are in touch with our constituencies know what the people think. Though some of them know that the decimal coinage is coming, I do not think many of them have heard that this metric system of weights and measures was in the offing. That is the impression that I have gained in my association with the people outside. This will come to them, not as a bolt from the blue, but certainly as a great surprise and perhaps an unpleasant surprise. May I ask in all humility how many of our friends either inside or outside, who have not got a scientific background, who have not had science as one of the subjects at the University, have really grasped what is contained in the Schedule and the various terms used in the clauses: candela, luminosity, solidification of platinum, etc. All these terms are highly scientific and technical terms. I do not think that apart from technical people, even the House has been well educated or well informed about the various terms and technical phrases that have been used in this Bill.

I would like to point out that this metric system is not obligatory in every country in the world even today. It may have its own fascination for certain people, but I would like to stress this aspect of the matter that it is not obligatory. It is permissive in many countries. The Prime Minister in one of his speeches in this House said that we do not consult the people about the theory of relativity. Of course, we do not consult the people on the theory of relativity. But, you cannot put the theory of relativity on a par with weights and measures which you have to use every hour, every minute in every nook and corner of the country. I am sure the Prime Minister will not put these two things on the

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same footing. Therefore, I think more caution and more time should have been taken by the Government before bringing this measure before the House. I was referring to the point that this system is not obligatory but permissive. Here I have the Encyclopaedia Britannica, which is my authority for making this statement. This is volume 15, the latest Edition of 1953. Here it says:

"The metric system is either obligatory or permissive in every civilised country."

It means that it is not compulsory everywhere. To cite an example, in China, which is comparable with our own country in point of size, what is happening? This is a country with which we are having very good relations and intimate contacts. I think we should take a leaf from the experience of China. It is said:

"In China the situation was very complicated."

This is the latest edition—

"Units differed in value from place to place,"—

Almost identical with what obtains in this country—

and in the same locality, people connected with different trades had conflicting units.—

Almost our own experience in Bengal, Madras, Madhya Pradesh and other parts of our own country.

An attempt was made—mark the words—an attempt was made to bring order out of this chaos—a very apt and expressive phrase—by the gradual adoption of the metric system in a series of carefully planned steps scheduled to cover "the period 1930-1935 inclusive."

They thought that they could do it in five years. Our Government has laid down a Schedule of 10 years.

But then, what happened there? It says: "It is doubtful...." that is in 1953, not in 1935.

Mr. Chairman: It may be a historical affair.

Shri Kamath: 1935 is our own age, not historical.

Mr. Chairman: Yes, in that sense,

Shri Kamath: It concludes like this:

"It is doubtful if the programme could have resulted in a complete change in the units of measurement in China because of conditions."

Mr. Chairman: Political conditions also.

Shri Kamath: But I think the revolutionary Government which has come to power in China, 1949, like our own Government might have even hastened in this direction in a revolutionary manner, but it appears up to 1953 there was not much change in the system of weights and measures and they were not successful in China.

This system originated in France in the eighteenth century. The French National Assembly adopted a resolution in this respect in 1791. Then, what happened? Mark these words.

"It took many years for the metric system to be adopted as an obligatory system even in France."

And then it goes on to say:

"The progress in most other countries has been also very slow, but its desirability as an international system was recognised by geodesists and others."

Not by everybody. I do not know the meaning of the word "geodesists". "Geodesy" comes from 'earth', I suppose, and "geodesists" are earth-measurers I believe. But even after these 150 years it is not obligatory on every civilised country. But what do we propose to do here? Clause 14 of the Bill empowers the Central Government by notification to permit the use of other weights and measures

already extant for a period of three years.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Not exceeding three years.

Shri Kamath: It means up to three years you can use the other weights. We think that we will be much more able, much more competent to put this through than almost every other country in the world. The system which had its genesis in 1791 is not in vogue today as an obligatory or a compulsory system in all countries, but we, after ten plus three years, that is simple arithmetic—ten years for enforcement and after that for three years we might have the other weights and measures extant.....

Mr. Chairman: In some cases in some States regarding certain commodities the limitation can be three years.

Shri Kamath: Three years, that is what I say. After three years you cannot have it, that is what I mean.

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: Not only after three years, but when it will come into force we do not know, because under clause 1 it has been said:

.....the Central Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, appoint; and different dates may be appointed for different provisions of this Act or for different areas or for different classes of undertakings or for different classes of goods."

Mr. Chairman: That is right, but so far as I understand, within the course of these ten years certain provisions might be introduced two years after, some three years after, but within the course of ten years all the measures will be introduced.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: So, it does not exceed 13 years.

Shri Kamath: Ten plus three, thirteen. Please see clause 14.

Mr. Chairman: It reads:

"Notwithstanding that this Act has come into force in respect of

any area or class of goods or undertakings, the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette permit the continuance of the use, after such commencement....."

That is the trouble. "Commencement" means it may be after ten years or within ten years we shall complete the process.

Shri Kamath: The brochure says we must complete within ten years. According to my interpretation, there will be no more than thirteen years for the introduction of a uniform metric system in this country. It may be less than thirteen years.

Shri Kanunge: Assuming that the last notification will be on the last date of the tenth year.

Shri Kamath: I say thirteen years or less. It may be eleven, ten, nine, six, two or one.

Mr. Chairman: Anyway it is not so material.

Shri Kamath: I am constrained to say that they are taking too optimistic a view of the situation. And the unlucky number thirteen might dog their steps. And I may be permitted to say that clause 2 read with clause 14 really makes a little chaos in this Bill, and I hope the Joint Committee will be able to bring some order out of the chaos, and if it does not do so, the common man, the poor man in the village especially, will be hard hit in the bazaar and in the market when he goes for shopping and for buying his daily needs.

Take one little instance. The Army—our Minister is anxiously waiting for his Bill to come up—has got a schedule of various qualifications and requirements for the physical fitness and other things of their jawans and for the admission of people into the armed forces. If this is adopted, they will have to straightaway switch on to metres from inches—metres, and so

[**Shri Kamath:**] many centimetres for expansion and all that. I believe the Minister of Defence Organisation is listening, is very carefully listening, and is wondering as to how this will be done so far as the Army is concerned. And if you look at the Schedule to the Bill, it is a bit terrifying. One inch is 0.0254 metre, one yard is 0.9144 metre. Now I suppose when they convert the measurements of chest and height and what not into metres and centimetres, they will not be exact, they will be only approximate.

The Minister of Defence Organisation (Shri Tyagi): The inch tapes will be changed.

Shri Kamath: And confusion may result even in a very educated department, that is, the Army.

Shri Tyagi: No "fear.

Shri Kamath: No fear about education, or what do you mean? I said about our educated department, the Army, and "no fear" the Minister says.

Anyway, I would point out also before I close that this Bill again seeks to exclude the State of Jammu and Kashmir by clause 1, sub-clause (2). I have been referring and reverting to this matter again and again. Whenever a Bill comes up before the House—such a clause has been coming up before the House for the last six months or more—every time the excuse is trotted out from the Treasury Benches that the Jammu and Kashmir Government has not been consulted and their consent has not been obtained. Under the Constitution they have to okay. But is it presumed by our luminaries on the Treasury Benches that the Jammu and Kashmir Government will not consent to measures, or has it become a sort of cliché or a stereotyped formula that has to be included in every Bill?

Mr. Chairman: There may be some difference. It is one thing to consult or ask the consent of that Government regarding a Bill which has not yet become a law, and it is quite another to ask their consent after it has been passed. The Bill may undergo some changes here in this House. So, after

the Bill is passed, it will be quite proper to sent it to them and ask their consent.

Shri Kamath: I am very glad you have thrown light on this rather obscure thing.

Mr. Chairman: That is my view.

Shri Kamath: Anyway, on this rather obscure thing, you have thrown some light, and I hope the light will guide the Treasury Benches, and after the Bill is passed, I hope they will consult the Jammu and Kashmir Government. But they have not done so in the past with regard to so many Bills. That point has been raised in this House, and we have been told by them 'we have not consulted them'. That is to say, after the Bill was passed, and the President's assent was given, even then, the Jammu and Kashmir Government had not been consulted. Either they do not bother to consult, or they have no mind to consult or they have no will to consult. I do not know what it is. It is high time that at least in the case of measures like this, they are consulted.

I am sure the Jammu and Kashmir Government will not object to a measure like this. If they did, well, I do not know what to say about the Jammu and Kashmir Government, whether it is sheer cussedness on their part, or whether it is sheer obstinacy, or whether it is sheer intransigence or call it what you will. I am sure if they are reasonable, they would not object to a measure like this, to enforce a measure like this in their own State.

Now, here is another encyclopaedia, namely the *Encyclopaedia of the Social Sciences*, published in New York. This is an American encyclopaedia, whereas the other one was the British encyclopaedia. I tried to get hold of the Soviet encyclopaedia also, but I could not get it here. I hope, however with the spirit of Panch Shila growing and strengthening the ties between the two countries, we would soon have the Soviet encyclopaedia also. Today unfortunately, a copy is not there in our library.

Shri Ramachandra Reddi: It is in the Russian language.

Shri Kamath: There was some such encyclopaedia in Russia published about two years ago, and it had something interesting to say about Gandhiji and Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose. I believe that encyclopaedia is not with us.

But the American encyclopaedia says—I do not know whether the Minister has cared to glance at this encyclopaedia so far, but I hope he will do so when the Joint Committee takes up the matter—

"The claims of the metric system to universality in trade and industry have encountered opposition in several countries."

Therefore, it has been provided that it should not be obligatory or compulsory. Here also, I would request the Minister and Government not to make it compulsory or obligatory, not for thirteen years only, but till such time as every man, women and child in this country is educated—not merely literate, but educated—in the sense that our Minister of Finance has used the words 'the educated community'.

The Minister of Education, some time ago, answering a question in this House, said that the pace of progress with regard to universal free compulsory primary education has not been commensurate with the period stipulated in the Constitution. You are aware that the Constitution has prescribed a period of ten years, for the introduction of universal free compulsory education. According to article 45 in the chapter on Directive principles of State Policy, ten years have been prescribed for the State to endeavour to provide free compulsory education. But the Minister of Education told the House some days ago that today, even after six years after the passing of the Constitution, even one-third of the community, that is, the children of the community, have not had free primary education. It was even less, I believe; I think he said one-fourth. If this be the pace, it is wrong to inflict on the country a system—whether it be weights and

measures or coinage—which will not be understood—not to talk of its being appreciated—by the vast masses or the millions of people in this country, who are likely to suffer more than the educated or the rich section of the community, and who will be cheated, mulcted of their sparse earnings, and put to great difficulty in their daily life.

In the Statement of Objects and Reasons, signed by the Minister himself, we find:

"There is urgent need for enforcing a uniform system of weights and measures throughout the country. The question has been under consideration of the Government for some time past, and it is felt that the best course would be to adopt a uniform system of weights and measures based on the metric system."

I wish they had had a uniform, correct system of weights and measures throughout the country, not necessarily the metric system but a uniform and correct system of weights and measures, to start with. Every country has acted with caution and gone at a slow pace in regard to the adoption of the metric system. Why should we hasten or why should we be so hasty? Why should we not go with caution, and at a slow and deliberate pace, to achieve this reform which is desirable in itself? We are concerned at this point, at this stage, with the pace of the reform and the priority.

I would again insist that what is wanted today is a correct system of weights and measures, and a good inspectorate, and efficient inspectorate, and an honest inspectorate throughout the country to enforce the correct system of weights and measures, not necessarily the metric system as such. This might have followed later on after the people had been educated in honesty, that is, honesty about weights and measures. We could have easily adopted the metric system fifteen years or ten years or even five years after that. But in the first year,

[Shri Kamath]

just for novelty's sake, it is not enough if we adopt the metric system. Let us make it true and effective first. I am afraid at this rate it would not be effective. It would not be accepted by the people at large in the country. Even we, as I said, are not able to understand it fully. I tried to go through the schedule and the various scientific and technical terms. As I have had some scientific training at the university, I was able to follow something of it, but there are bits of it which seem obscure to me also. And I wonder how the vast masses or the millions of people outside will be able to grasp and understand the mass of verbiage that this Bill contains. And Government, I am sure, have not put forward any brochure so far to prepare the ground for this Bill.

The Statement of Objects and Reasons further goes on to say:

"The Bill seeks to lay down metre as the primary unit of length and kilogram as the primary unit of mass. It lays down standards not only for mass and length, but also for time, temperature, electric current and luminous intensity. The Bill merely lays down the standards of weights and measures".

The rest is, of course, left to the State Governments.

I would once again reiterate, that while I am not opposed to this Bill in principle, I am of the opinion that the time that Government have chosen for the introduction of the Bill is somewhat inopportune, considering the observations of the committee itself, that is to say, of the special committee on weights and measures, which reported on this matter in 1949. From the brochure, at page 7, we find:

"The Committee, therefore, recommends that the decision of the interim Government in India for the adoption of decimalised currency should be implemented as early as possible. The Committee further recommends that the weights and dimensions of the new coins should be related to the

metric system of weights and measures, so as to facilitate the propagation of general knowledge of the magnitude of the new units among the public".

They wanted, therefore, that the decimal currency should precede and should be the precursor. But the decimal currency has not yet come into force at all. We have passed the Bill, but the decimal currency has not yet come into force. It is supposed to come into force next year, that is, on the 1st April 1957. And this brochure says that it should be the precursor of this system of weights and measures. Therefore, it would have been very well if Government had waited for the decimal system of currency or coinage to have come into force on 1st April 1957, and to have left it to the new Government to have taken in hand the introduction of a Bill for a uniform system of weights and measures, based on the metric system, throughout the country.

पंडित ठाकुर बास भागवंश : इस बिल के मुतालिक जो तकरीरें हुई हैं वे मैंने सुनी हैं डेसीमल कायनेज के दशमलव टैक्न के मुतालिक आबज़वशन्त्र को पढ़ा है और मिनिस्टर साहब की तकरीर को भी बड़े गौर से सुना है। इस के बावजूद मरी समझ में अभी तक यह नहीं आई है कि इस बिल के खिलाफ उसली एतराज क्या है मैंने श्री कामत, श्री रेडी और श्री सोविया की तकरीरें सुनी हैं और उन तीनों मैंबर साहबोंन ने इस बिल के उस्ल से इव्विलाफ़ नहीं किया है। श्री सोविया और श्री रेडी की तकरीरों से यह साफ़ बाज़ेह होता कि इस बिल के मुतालिक बहुत जल्दी नहीं करनी चाहिए और इस को पब्लिक आपीनियन लोक मत एलिसिट करने के लिए भेज देना चाहिये। लुद्द इस बिल की दफा ३ से मातृम होता है कि फ़िलवा के इस में जल्दी की कोई बात नहीं है और ऐसी कोई बात नहीं है कि आज कल ही यह हमारी पार्लियामेंट में पास हो जाय, वर्ना फिर कभी यह नहीं होगा या ऐसा करने से कोई नुकसान होगा। जनाब के

नोटिस में शायद एनकोसेमेंट प्रवर्तन के बहुत कम प्राविजन्ज उपबन्ध आए होंगे, जिन में लफज "डिफरेंट" भिन्न का दस्तोमाल इस कदर प्रोफ़्यूजली किया गया है। इस बिल में लिखा हुआ है कि

"....and different dates may be appointed for different provisions of this Act or for different areas or for different classes of undertakings or for different classes of goods."

हिन्दुस्तान की मौजूदा कन्डीशन्ज में यह आविज्ञ न निहायत वाजिब है, इस बात को मै डाउट (संदेह) नहीं करता हूँ। इस हाउस का कोई भी मेम्बर इस बिल के ऊपर मोतरज़ नहीं है। जो बिल हमारे सामने रखा गया है उस में लिखा गया है कि दुनिया के ७० कन्ट्रीज़ (देशों) में इन प्रमाणों को तस्लीम किया है, जिस के मायने में है कि दुनिया भर में यह मीट्रिक सिस्टम रायज है और बड़ा काबिले-कबूल है। मेरी समझ में यह बात नहीं आती कि जब हम दुनिया के साथ लेन देन करते हैं व्यवहार करते हैं तो फिर इन स्टेंडर्ड बेट्स एंड मैजर्ज़ (प्रामाणिक साप तौल) को कम से कम उसूलन क्यों न माने। मेरे दोस्त कामत साहब ने एनसाइक्लोपीडिया (विश्व कोष) और दूसरी किताबों से पढ़ कर सुनाया। उन में यह नहीं कहा गया है कि जहां तक बेट्स एंड मैजर्ज़ का सवाल है, वे मूस्तलिफ़ कन्ट्रीज़ (देशों) में होने सुनाया है या उन कन्ट्रीज़ में वे रायज नहीं हैं। उन्होंने फ़रमाया कि मीट्रिक सिस्टम आबलीगेटरी नहीं है, लेकिन वह तो प्रलग बाल है सवाल तो यह है कि जिस दुनिया में हम रहते हैं उसमें ७० कन्ट्रीज उस सिस्टम को मानते हैं, तो फिर उसूलन उसको मान लेने में क्या एतराज़ है।

श्री कामतः वहां भी लाजिमी नहीं है।

पंचित ठाकुर बाल भागवंशः सिफ़ एक जगह मुना कि लाजिमी नहीं है, ज़ाकी जगह तो आप ने नहीं सुनाया।

इस सिस्टम को यहां पर रायज करने के उसूल से कोई भी आनरेवल मैम्बर खिलाफ़ नहीं है। इस बारे में इस्तिलाफ़ हो सकता है कि इस को इस मुल्क में रायज करने में कितना अरसाईलगेगा। इस सिलसिले में मैं जनाव को तबज्जह इस बात को तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि यहां पर मिन्ट (टक्साल) बने हुए इतना लम्बा अर्सागुजर चुका है, लेकिन उस के बाद भी इस मुल्क में सारे सिवके उस तरह रायज नहीं हैं, जिस तरह कि हम समझ बैठे हैं। आज भी कई जगहों पर कोडिंग और डबल पैसा और दूसरी कई चीजें चलती हैं। सब जगह पाई और पैसा नहीं चलता है, हालांकि उन को रायज हुए इतना अरसा हो चुका है। इसी तरह मुल्क में कन्चा मन, पक्का मन बगरह बीस तरह के स्टैंडर्ड (परिमाप) हैं। एक भाई ने पढ़ कर सुनाया कि यहां पर मन की डिनामिनेशन्ज (अभिधान) की १४० वेरेंशन्ज (विभिन्नताएँ) हैं। पहाड़ों और कई दूसरी जगहों पर लोग पक्के बेट्स एंड मैजर्ज़ (माप और तोल) को नहीं जानते हैं। इस सिलसिले में स्टेट्स में जो हालात हैं, वह उन लोगों से पूछिये, जो कि वहां बसते हैं। लोकिल गवर्नरमैंट्स ने इन बेट्स एंड मैजर्ज़ की वजह से लोगों को कितनी तकलीफ दे रखी है और कितनी कनप्यूजन पैदा की हुई है, वहां के लोग ही जानते हैं। मैं पंजाब से आया हूँ, जो कि एक बड़ी एडवान्स्ड स्टेट (प्रगतीशील राज्य) है। आप वहां किसी मंडी में किसी भी दूकानदार से पूछिये कि लोगों को इस मामले में कितनी दिक्कत का सामना करना पड़ता है। अभी श्री हेमराज जी ने बताया है कि वहां पर इंस्पैक्टर्ज ने हैवक किया हुआ है। वे लोगों का चालान करते हैं और बिला वजह चालान करते हैं। इंस्पैक्टर्ज (निरीक्षक) इतने बड़े गर्भ हैं कि हर तरफ रिवत का बाजार गर्म है। जहां तक सिक्कों का ताल्लुक है, कम से कम वे गवर्नरमैंट की

[पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव]

मिन्ट में तो बने हुए हैं और जो सिक्के लीगल टेंडर (विविध मान्य) नहीं हैं, वे काउन्टरफीट तो हैं, लेकिन इस के मुकाबले में आज जितने वेट्स एंड मेजर्ज बने हुए हैं, उन को कौन बनाता है? वे किसी मिन्ट में नहीं बनते हैं? उन को गवर्नर्मेंट आफ़इंडिया (भारत सरकार) नहीं बनाती है। लेकिन गवर्नर्मेंट चन्द बड़े बड़े मानोपलिस्ट्स (एकाधिकारियों) को ठेके दे देती हैं और वे लोग इनको बनाते हैं। उस के बाद यह देखने के लिये कि वे वेट्स एंड मेजर्ज ठीक हैं या नहीं, साल-ब-साल उन पर ठपे और मौरें लगाई जाती हैं। इस में लोगों का बहुत बक्त जाया हो जाता है और उनको बड़ी तकलीफ होती है। इसलिये पहली और लाजिमी तजबीज यह है कि सब वेट्स और मेजर्ज सिक्कों को तरह गवर्नर्मेंट कैंटररी में बनें और कोई प्राइवेट आदमी इनको न बनावे। मैं यह मानने के लिये तैयार हूँ कि उतने अरसे में, जितने में कि हम इस को रायज़ करना चाहते हैं, हमें इस को रायज़ करने में मुश्किल आ सकती है। मेरे दोस्त ने सफा उपर से पढ़ कर मुनाया कि गवर्नर्मेंट का मन्दा यह है कि पहले डैसीमल कायनेज आये और फेर ये वेट्स एंड मेजर्ज आये। उसी के मुताबिक इस बारे में अमल किया जा रहा है। इसमें कोई शक नहीं कि डैसीमल कायनेज (दशमलव टैकन) प्रीकर्संरी होगा। वेट्स एंड मेजर्ज का यहां पर सवाल यह है कि चूँकि यह बिल हर एक शास्त्र की लाइक को एफॉक्ट (प्रभावित) करेगा, इसलिये अगर यह तजबीज को जाय कि इसको लोगों को राय जानने के लिये सकुलेट (परिचालित) किया जाय, तो इस में खराबी को क्या बताते हैं? मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि इस तजबीज को मानने से क्या फर्क पड़े जायगा! आखिर इस को इतनी उम्मी गणज करने को क्या बजह है? मेरे

स्थाल में तो यह जरूरी है कि जब भी पालिया-मेंट कोई ऐसा कानून बनाये, जिस का ताल्लुक लोगों की रोज़ मर्दा की जिन्दगी से हो, उस बक्त उस के बारे में हर एक शास्त्र की राय मालूम करने का तरीका अस्तियार किया जाना चाहिये। हकीकत यह है कि जब किसी बिल को पब्लिक व्हैपीनियन एन्टिसिट (राय आत) करने के लिये भेजा जाता है, तो वह लोकल गवर्नर्मेंट (स्थानीय सरकार) और बाज़ एसोसियेशन्ज (संस्थायें) वर्ग रह और चन्द एक मुतादिद लोगों के पास जा कर ही रह जाता है। हमारे रेडी साहब और सोविया साहब जिन लोगों की राय जानना चाहते हैं, उन की राय आज तक किसी बिल के बारे में नहीं जानी गई है। एक दफा मैंने एक बिल के बारे में लाल आदमियों के दस्तखत पेश किये थे और जो आज भी भवन के एक कमरे में रद्दी की टोकरी में पड़े हुए हैं। किसी ने उन को उठा कर नहीं देखा। आज तक उतनी रायें किसी बिल के बारे में नहीं आई, जितनी कि उस बिल-बनस्पति बिल-के बारे में, आई थीं। इस लिये मेरा कहना यह है कि कम से कम लोकल गवर्नर्मेंट, हाई कोर्ट और पब्लिक के आदमियों की राय जानने की तकलीफ आप क्यों नहीं करते। यह अमेंडमेंट (संशोधन) आप क्यों नहीं मानते। इस में क्या कर्क फ़ड़ जायेगा? इस बिल के उमूल को तो कोई भी कुश्त्वन नहीं करता है। हिन्दुस्तान के सामने इस के अलावा कोई चारा ही नहीं है कि वह इन वेट्स एंड मेजर्ज को एसेप्ट (स्वीकार) करे। हमारे पास कोई आल्टरनेटिव (वैकल्पिक) चीज़ ही नहीं है, जिस के बारे में हम कहें कि हम उस को मानेंगे और इस सिस्टम (प्रणाली) को नहीं मानेंगे। जहां तक इलेक्ट्रिक करेन्ट (विजली) और स्ट्रेचर (ताप) और लूमिनेस, इन्टीनिस्टी (प्रकाश की महत्ता) के यूनिट का ताल्लुक है, मैं नहीं

जानता कि उनके लिये एम्पीयर, सैन्टीग्रेड और कैन्डला होना चाहिये या कुछ और होना चाहिये ।

श्री कान्तुग्रामे : हमारे मूल्क में यही चालू है ।

विद्वित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : अगर यही चालू हो, तो यह हमारो कालोसल इम्नोरेस (बड़ी भूल) है कि हम उन को भी नहीं जानते । यहां पर सबाल तो लोगों को एजूकेट करने का है । हमारे गुहा साहब बड़े तजुँकेकार मिनिस्टर हैं । उन्होंने ने लिखा है कि जब तक प्रब्लिक इस बारे में को-प्रापरेट (सहयोग) कर के इन बेट्स एंड मेजर्ज को पापुलर नहीं करेगो, तब तक हम इन का कायदा नहीं उठा सकते । डे सीमल कायनेज (दशमलव टॉकन) के मुकाबले में बेट्स एंड मेजर्ज कई दर्जे मुश्किल चीज हैं और उन का समझना और पापुलर करना और भी मुश्किल होगा । मैं अप्रैं र करना चाहता हूं कि इस काम के लिये तीन साल का अरसा मेरो नाकिस राय में बहुत योड़ा है और इस को बढ़ाया जाना चाहिये । लोगों में कोई भी चीज बहुत अच्छी चीज भी—पापुलर करने में बड़ी देर लगती है ? हमारी यह एजम्शन (धारणा) गलत है कि दिल्ली में कोई बिल पास करने से ही वह हिंदुस्तान के गांव गांव में फैल जायगा । यहां पर बहुत से लोग ऐसे बैठे हैं, जिनको राय में दस साल का अरसा इस को पूरा करने के लिये बहुत कम है । मेरे स्थाल में आप इस पोरियड (काल) को फैलैक्सबल (लचोला) कर दें । अगर आप देखें कि पेस आफ प्रोब्रेस (प्रगति की गति) बहुत तेज है और लोगों में एजूकेशन बहुत बड़े रही है और वे बहुत जल्दी इस को समझने लग जायेंगे, तो आप को अस्तियार है कि आप इस को कम कर दें । यह सब कहने में भी भास्तुतब यह है कि हम को इस सबाल को

एक रियैरेस्टिक (यथार्थवादी) तरीके से देखना चाहिये । मैं चाहता हूं कि इस बात पर जिहन की जाय कि इतने असे में यह चीज आये । मैं चाहता हूं कि इन दोनों बातों पर सिलंब कमेटी (प्रब्रह समिति) गौर करे ।

एक और जिम्नो सबाल उठता है जिस की तरफ मेरे दोस्त रेडी साहब ने भी आप का व्यान दिलाया है । यह सबाल नामन-क्लेचर (नामावलि) जो आप ने एक्सेप्ट किये हैं उस के बारे में है । ये नामनक्लेचर (नामावलि) वहां हैं जों कि दूसरे मूल्कों में एक्सेप्ट किये हैं । पेशतर इस के कि मैं इस के बारे में अजंत करने में एक दलील जो हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर (प्रधान मंत्री) साहब ने हाउस में दी थी उस की तरफ आपका व्यान दिलाना अपना कज़े समझता है । उन्होंने कहा था कि जितनी देर देसीमल कायनेज को चाल करने में करोगे उतनों ही ज्यादा तकलीफ होगी । आज जितनी भी कैल्कुलेटिंग मैशीन (गणणा मशीन) वर्गरह हमारे देश के अन्दर हैं उन को तबदील करने में बहुत ज्यादा नुकसान होगा और बहुत ज्यादा तकलीफात का सामना करना पड़ेगा जैसा कि दूसरे मूल्कों को करना पड़ा है । यह काम इतना कालोसल (महत) और ओवरब्रैंडहिंग (बड़ा) नजर आता है कि सरि देश के अन्दर जो यार्ड हैं या बीथा है उन सब को एक लाइन के अन्दर लाना बहुत ही मुश्किल है । जो असरा रखा गया है उस में तबदीली लाना कठिन नजर आता है । आज देश में गिरह और गज और बालिश वर्गरह चलते हैं और भोटर नहीं चलते हैं । जब यह तबदीली आयेगी तो जो होशियार आदमी हैं वे गरीब आदिमियों को चोट (धोखा देना) करेंगे । आप का भासा यह है कि यहे जो चेज ओवर हो वह इस तरह से बेजुबल (क्रमाः) हो, इस तरह से सिस्टेमेटिक हो कि लोगों के

[पं० ठाकुर दास भार्गव]

साथ घोखा न हो सके। जहाँ तक इस बिल के उसूल का ताल्लुक है, मुझे इस हाउस के अन्दर कोई भी ऐसा आदमी नजर नहीं आया जो इस के बरखिलाफ हो। इसलिये यह बहुत ज़रूरी है कि जितनः भी प्रचार प्राप करें, वह कहीं भूरत में कम नहीं होना चाहिये। मैं जानता हूँ कि हर रोज हम कानून पास करते हैं जो कि गवर्नरमेंट गजिट में शाया हो जाते हैं। इस के बारे में भी आप ऐसा हो करेंगे और बहुत त ज्यादा जोर मारेंगे तो उन को वरन्क्यूलर पेपर्स (देशों भाषाओं के समाचार-पत्रों) में भेज देंगे और भी जोर मारेंगे तो बीट आफ इम (दोल बजा कर) से एनाउन्स-मेट (धोषणा) करवा देंगे। यह सब कुछ तो हो सकता है। मैं प्राप को एक मामूली भी बात बतलाता हूँ। यह जो कम्पेन्सेशन स्कीम (प्रतिकर योजना) का मामला था जिन को रुपया लेना था उस के बारे में बहुत ज्यादा दिक्कत हुई है। यह चीज ऐसी थी जो कि बाइल्ड काफर (भयानक आग) की तरह फैल जानी चाहिये थी। क्योंकि लोगों को रुपया लेना था। ताहम कई लोग ऐसे रह गये जिन को कि रुपया लेना था और जिन्होंने दरख्वास्तें नहीं दी और जिन के बारे में आज यह कहा जाता है कि ग्रब सब रास्ते बन्द हो गये हैं और क्यों उन्होंने बक्त पर दरख्वास्तें नहीं दी और इस के सबूत में वह डाकुमेंट्स (प्रलेख) पेश करें। तो मैं अर्जं करना चाहता हूँ कि बदकिस्मती से इस देश में असली हालत क्या है, कितनी ज्यादा इगनोरेंस (अज्ञान) है, कितनी ज्यादा इलिट्सी (निरक्षरता) है, इस का अंदाजा कोई भी इस हाउस के अन्दर लगाने को तैयार नहीं है। मैं अर्जं करता हूँ कि यह चीज बहुत अच्छी है लेकिन हमें यह भी नहीं भूलना चाहिये कि हमारे देश के अन्दर १५ प्रसेंट से ज्यादा लोग ऐसे नहीं हैं जो दस्तखत करना जानते हों।

यह सही बात मालूम पड़ती है। बावजूद फाईक और प्लान (पंच वर्षीय योजना) के अन्दर सब फिर्मांस (आंकड़े) देने के उस में यह लिखा हुआ है कि अभी तीन प्लान परियोड्स (कालावधियों) की जरूरत होगी। पेतर इस के कि हम कांस्टीट्यूशन (संविधान) में जो हुक्म हुआ है कि १० साल के अन्दर हम फी और कम्पलसरी प्राइमरी एजुकेशन (अनिवार्य प्राथमिक शिक्षा) सब को दे सकें। तो मैं अर्जं करना चाहता हूँ कि आप जर्दी न करें और आप आहिस्ता आहिस्ता चलें। मुझे यह जान कर खुशी हुई है कि रेलवे ने इस काम में सब से पहले कोआप्रेट करने को कहा है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि गवर्नरमेंट के जितने भी डिपार्टमेंट्स (विभाग) हैं उन सब को सब से पहले आगे आना चाहिये और इस को हर तरीके से पीयुलराइज करना चाहिये। इस में कुछ तरीके भी दिये हुए हैं कि पैम्पलेट्स (पत्रिकाओं) के जरिये से लोगों को एजुकेशन किया जायेगा। क्या ये पैम्पलेट्स उन के लिये जारी किये जायेंगे जो पढ़ना लिखना नहीं जानते हैं। गांवों के अन्दर इस चीज को चलाने के लिये कितने ही बरस लग जायेंगे। बेट्स एंड मेजेंज के बारे में सन् १९३६ के अन्दर एक एक्ट पास हुआ था। उस के बारे में आपने स्टेटमेंट आफ आबजेक्ट्स एंड रीजन्ज में लिखा है कि :

The standards of weights and length have been laid down in the Standards of Weight Act, 1939, and the Measures of Length Act, 1889, the standards being the seer, the pound, the yard and their multiples and sub-multiples. These standards, however, have not been effectively enforced throughout the country.

जब इन पर आपकी इतनी कोशिशों के बावजूद आज तक पूरी तरह से अग्रल नहीं हुआ है तो यह जो आप बिल्कुल नई चीज

बना रहे हैं इस को अमल में लाने के लिये आप क्यों इतनी ज्यादा जल्दी कर रहे हैं। आप क्यों यह चाहते हैं कि यह चीज तीन साल में खत्म हो जाय या १० साल में खत्म हो जाय। यह वाजिब नहीं है। आप इस को फ्लेक्सिबल (लचीला) क्यों नहीं रखते हैं अगर आप तेजी से कदम बढ़ा सकते हैं तो तेजी से बढ़ायें और अगर नहीं बढ़ा सकते हैं तो उस के मूलांकित चलें। तो मैं चाहता हूँ कि सिलेंक्ट कमिटी (प्रब्र र समिति) इन सब बातों पर व्यान दे और जो पीरियड रखा गया है उस पर गौर करे। जो रियलिस्टिक चीज है वह होनी चाहिये और हमें प्रैक्टिकल (अवधार कुशल) आदमियों की तरह से विचार करना चाहिये।

जहत क उम्मों का सवाल है, मैं नहीं समझता कि किसी को इन पर कोई एतराज है। मैं अपने आप को एक मैं-बार पालियामेंट होते हुए भी इस काविल नहीं पाता कि जहाँ तक इस चीज का ताल्लुक है कि किलोप्राम कितने सेर के बराबर होता है यह क्या चीज किस के बराबर होती है, मुझे यह कहते हुए शर्म महसूस होती है कि इस से मैं वाकिफ नहीं हूँ।

श्री त्यागी: की (कुंजी) छप जायेगी।

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव: त्यागी जी कहते हैं कि की छप जायेगी। मुझे तो ऐसा नजर आता है कि त्यागी जी देहरादून से आगे नहीं चलते हैं; जो किताब छपेगी वह कम के काम आयेगी क्या इस पर भी उन्होंने विचार किया है। मैं तो समझता हूँ कि वह देहरादून के आगे गांव के अन्दर नहीं जाते हैं और वहाँ की क्या हालत है इस का पता लगाने की कोशिश नहीं करते हैं। उन की नो रोशनी है वह देहरादून और मसूरी के जो गरीब आदमी हैं उन तक नहीं पहुँचती

है। उस गरीब आदमी का जो पढ़ा लिखा नहीं है क्या होगा यह आप बतायें।

आप कोई ऐसा तरीका निकालें जिस से कि आप जितनी तेजी के साथ उस तक पहुँचना चाहते हैं उच्छी तेजी के साथ पहुँच सकें।

श्री कामत: चुनाव के दौरान में जायेंगे।

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव: तो मैं चाहता हूँ कि जो बातें मैं ने कही हैं उन पर सिलेंक्ट कमिटी विचार करे।

Shri S. C. Samanta (Tamluk): I welcome the Bill and oppose the motion for circulation for eliciting public opinion because by passing the Bill we are not closing every door and, Government will have the responsibility to reach every man about the proposal they have put before Parliament. So, I think, there is no necessity for circulation.

My friend, Shri Sodhia was telling us that merchants and Chambers of Commerce have not been consulted. I would respectfully request him and also my hon. friend Shri Reddi to go through the book supplied to us, *The Metric System in India*, by Pitambar Pant. In this book everything has been dealt with elaborately. We find at the end of the Bill that there are 16 Weights Acts and Weights and Measures Acts in India, and each of them is very different from the other.

I have come to know, which I did not know, that in West Bengal a seer means 60 tolas, 80 tolas, 82 tolas, 84 tolas, 90 tolas, 93 tolas, 96 tolas, 101 tolas, 102 tolas, 105 tolas and 120 tolas.

Pandit K. C. Sharma (Meerut (Dist-South)): Keep these tolas for tomorrow.

6 P.M.

Shri S. C. Samanta: One seer means this much for different commodities. For this reason we want some uniformity in a State. As there is no Act in West Bengal in this regard, these things have happened there and a seer means anything from 60 to 120 tolas.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member may continue on the next day. Now we have the half-an-hour discussion regarding Development Grants to Manipur.

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DEVELOPMENT GRANTS TO
MANIPUR

Shri Rishang Keishing (Outer Manipur-Reserved-Sch. Tribes): The facts to which I have to invite the notice of this House today pertains to the factors which are responsible for jeopardising the Central allocation of schemes to the State of Manipur, which is ruled directly by the Central Government. A study of these facts will cast a sad reflection over the unsympathetic attitude of the State Government and apathy displayed by the same towards the development of the State in general and that of the tribal area in particular. Sir, I might be blamed for railing at everything which the Government of Manipur does, but I fail to understand how I should appreciate them when almost every day I receive complaints from the tribal people about the lack of sympathy, apathy, incompetence and corruption of the State Government there. When I attempt to invite the attention of the Ministers, they often either ignore it or they cover the acts of the Administrative Representative there or sometimes camouflage the issue. The Ministers here are the representatives of the people, but so far as Manipur is concerned, I am inclined to think that they are not here to do something good for the public or the people of Manipur.

On the 29th May, I asked of the Home Minister as to whether it was a fact that out of the Central grants sanctioned for 1955-56 of Rs. 14.62 lakhs, Rs. 11.50 lakhs had lapsed. The Deputy Minister for Home Affairs had vaguely replied that during the period the State Government had completed works costing Rs. 7 lakhs. In this connection, I would like to inform the House that Rs. 11.50 lakhs lapsed during that year. Works to the ex-

tent of Rs. 7 lakhs might have been completed, but payments for the works completed were not made, and the unpaid amount totalled about Rs. 4 lakhs. The villagers who have constructed a 35-mile road in Tamenglong Sub-Division, a 10-mile road in the southern part of UTHRUL, and another 10-mile road in the western part of UTHRUL at the rate of Rs. 1,500 per mile were not paid.

As regards Tamenglong, I am sure the House will be aware that this area is a famine-affected area, and the people of this area enthusiastically worked for the construction of the road, for without the money, they were starving. They need the money for their food and they also worked on the road according to the specific order of the State Government Authorities. Here is a letter which I received from the local people. The letter was addressed to the Development Commissioner, who was also the Deputy Commissioner on July 1956. With your permission I wish to read out a small portion of it.

"That under Tribal welfare schemes, with a view to give some sort of relief as well as to develop the area, development works such as construction of water points in the villages and new roads from village to village etc., are given to the public. The wages per day per head (labour) was fixed at Rs. 2 for clearing the paths, Rs. 2 per square foot for making new wooden bridges on the paths, Rs. 1,500 for new earth-work per mile, and at various rates from Rs. 2,500 to Rs. 3,000 for the construction of water points. We have completed the construction works before three months back. Our works were also supervised and the measurements of the works were taken by the Mohorors, Overseer, and expert engineer. We the public suffer much for delay in payment of our wages for the work done as we live from hand to mouth."

As I have said, Tamenglong, is a famine-affected area. I would like to ask the hon. Minister why payment has not been made to these starving people. It is true that they have completed 35 miles when they were asked to do only 25 miles. I would like to ask again why Government did not pay for the sanctioned length if the construction of the extra ten miles is considered as a crime.

During 1955-56 Manipur Government must have received not less than 1,000 applications from the tribal people demanding constructions of wells, schools, dispensaries and irrigation channels. Hardly 20 wells, 30 schools, 12 irrigation channels and 12 dispensaries were taken up for construction, and the villagers completed the construction of all these things long before the specified time, and yet the payment was not made to them.

Since 1952, every year, about 40 per cent. of the Development Grant sanctioned for the development of the tribal area is set apart for the construction of jeepable roads and suspension bridges. But I am sorry to say that up till now, not a single new jeepable road or a suspension bridge has been completed. Last session I complained to the hon. Home Minister, and he replied that he would make enquiries. I hope he will be able to give the House some information about it to-day.

The amount thus set apart for the construction of jeepable roads and suspension bridges was allowed to lapse every year since the beginning of the First Five Year Plan. In 1955 the Government of Manipur constituted an All-Manipur Tribal Development Boards. The two Members of Parliament from Manipur were included in that Board, and under this Board, there are three Sub-Divisional Boards namely, Ukhru, Tamenglong and Churachandpur. These Sub-Divisional Boards were to receive applications from the tribal people of these three Sub-Divisions, after the applications are scrutinised, they were

to be forwarded to the All-Manipur Board. I know definitely that tens of scores of applications from the tribal areas have been received by the Sub-Divisional Boards, but when I asked the Authorities of the State to produce those applications so that we might consider their cases, they were not produced. When the applications will not be produced for consideration, how can allocations be distributed? What is the utility of this Tribal Advisory Board when we are not allowed to function and when we are not allowed to see the applications? Meagre amount had been spent and sometimes the money was misused. The villagers were made to understand that only those villages which are able to enrol members for the ruling party would be given assistance to dig wells, construct schools etc. There were two or three villages where the headmen were trying to fulfil the conditions so that they might obtain the grant. I do not say that it is the policy of the Central Government. The local authority there—they are using this fund for such purposes.

Recently the murder of a headman Khangshilu of Khowbum village was reported in the papers. The cause of the murder is said to be the village feud. The feud originated because of the policy of the Congress advisers in Manipur. Some of the advisers went to the village and caught hold of a young man and said: "You enrol so many men to the party and then we shall assist you to dig a well, here." He collected a few villagers and constructed a well in the place set apart for the playground of a school. The headman was enraged and one day he collected some villagers and covered the whole well again. This way the trouble started. It might not have been the chief cause of the feud but it was one of the causes. After that, they had some scuffles and ultimately the feud ended in the murder of the chief of that village. This sort of political bribery has been going on in Manipur and I would like the hon. Minister to check it. This hampers the development of the tribal people.

[Shri Rishang Keishing]

When benefits to the population are conditioned upon the loyalty of the people to the ruling party, democracy is suffocated and the Fundamental Right of the people is stifled. Such things should not happen especially in the border and strategic areas and tribal areas. The villagers are not paid for the works which they have done. Whenever such works are damaged by landslides in the rainy season, the authorities ask the villagers to do the work without any extra wage, if the villagers desire to get their claim to previous wages considered. That means double work.

I can name one village particularly, Lithan—about 23 miles from Imphal. One day when I was coming, I saw thirty persons dragging a cow behind them. When I asked them the reason, they told me that they wanted to sacrifice the cow to the deity so that there may not be any further landslides which would block their irrigation channel which they built. If there was a landslide their fields would dry up and they would also not be able to claim their wages. That was what they told me. They had already sacrificed one cow, one pig, one dog and three chickens.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Hoshiarpur): What is the sacrifice for?

Shri Rishang Keishing: So that the deity may stop landslides.

Shri D. C. Sharma: How is the Ministry of Home Affairs responsible for this?

Shri Rishang Keishing: The villagers completed the work more than a year ago. Some lamsus were sent and inspected the work but no payment was made.

Mr. Chairman: What about the arrears? Have they been paid?

Shri Rishang Keishing: I do not think that they have been paid yet. The failure of the Government to

implement the development programmes in the hill area resulting in heavy arrears and lapses of development grants has been answered by referring to the dearth of technical personnel, non-availability of cement, corrugated iron sheets and steel. For twenty vacant posts of overseers, 157 persons applied but the local Government did not find any one of them fit to be appointed as an overseer. I would like to ask if the standard of the Indian institutions from where they had qualified has fallen so low that they were unfit for the posts of overseers in Manipur. If it is not so, then there must be some motive—nepotism and favouritism.

C.I. sheets and cement are the two commodities controlled by the State Government. Their import has been channelised through one businessman. He has the sole monopoly of the import of C.I. sheets and cements. This man has created an artificial scarcity and a superficial inflation in Manipur. Why not allow free import of these commodities into Manipur? There are many people who wish to import these commodities but the State Government is not willing to allow them to import; except this businessman.

I can go on narrating a lot of instances but for want of time I do not do so. I would give certain figures. In 1952-53, the amount sanctioned, spent and lapsed were Rs. 6 lakhs, 2.8 lakhs and 3.2 lakhs respectively. The figures for 1953-54 were 8.93 lakhs, 6.70 lakhs and 2.23 lakhs respectively while the figures for the year 1954-55 were 8.22 lakhs, 5.15 lakhs and 3.07 lakhs. In the year 1955-56, out of 14.62 lakhs sanctioned, 3.12 lakhs spent and 11.50 lakhs lapsed. In all these years, they have utilised only Rs. 17.77 lakhs, leaving about twenty lakhs to lapse. I would appeal to the hon. Minister to check such lapses and to order immediate payment of wages to the villagers who have completed the work without delay.

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar) rose—

Shri D. C. Sharma: Before the hon. Minister gets up, I want to ask one question. He referred to the sacrifice of cows, pigs, dogs, etc.

Mr. Chairman: It is a local prejudice.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I want to know the relevance.

Shri Datar: Sir, the short question that has arisen is this. Was there a lapse of a certain amount in the year 1955-56? Was it justified by inevitable reasons? The amount that has been sanctioned for that year for tribal welfare schemes was Rs. 14.62 lakhs. Unfortunately, the whole amount could not be spent for reasons which I shall narrate. But, I would like to correct the misimpression of the hon. Member that as much as eleven lakhs or more had lapsed. That is not correct at all. Out of Rs. 14,62,000, Rs. 7 lakhs has been spent in the course of the year and the hon. Member has confused the issue by stating that a certain amount which had to be paid to certain workers etc., also lapsed. Merely because the amount could not be paid before 1st April, 1956, the hon. Member has taken it wrongly that that amount also lapsed. That is not the correct position at all. I would point out to the hon. Member that so far as this lapse of about Rs. 7 lakhs was concerned, the details are these. For the year 1955-56, over construction works the Government of India had sanctioned Rs. 12,26,000. Out of this Rs. 12,26,000, Rs. 5,45,000 could be spent over the construction works. Out of this amount Rs. 2,15,000 was the amount that was actually paid. What had not been paid on 31-3-1956 was Rs. 3,30,000 for reasons which are valid and which I shall now point out. Then there is also another item of expenditure for which sanction was given. That was in respect of construction works to other schemes—it may be educational, it may be economical and so on—that actual construction works. There, Rs. 2,36,000 was sanctioned. Out of this Rs. 1,51,000

was actually spent and the whole amount has been paid completely.

So far as the non-payment of Rs. 3,30,000 at the end of the year and the lapse of the amount of Rs. 7 lakhs are concerned, we have to take into account certain difficulties in respect when he stated that when the posts of Manipur. My friend is not correct, for overseers were advertised there were a number of applications from competent and experienced overseers. I would point out to this House that all along one of the greatest handicaps that this Manipur Administration has been suffering from is the want of technical personnel. This want is so great that we could not ultimately recruit proper personnel either from the State or from even the surrounding States of Assam and others. In some cases we offered even tempting terms. Inspite of that, overseers from the adjoining areas of Bengal and Assam were not prepared to go there.

Shri Kamath: (Hoshangabad): How tempting were those terms?

Shri Datar: Sometimes we gave 20 per cent more. In these cases we were prepared to pay more for these people, but they were not prepared to go over to Manipur from either Assam or Bengal. Then we tried to send people from here. That itself proved a difficult task, though we are trying to send as many people as possible. Under these circumstances, the House will kindly understand that there was this initial difficulty all along, not only for this year but almost from the year 1953-54.

My hon. friend has pointed out that we could not spend the whole amount, though the hon. Member will appreciate that we are anxious to advance the cause of the tribal people to the fullest extent possible.

Shri Matthen (Thiruvellah): Did the hon. Minister try South India to recruit technical people?

Shri Datar: We require a large number of technical personnel. They are required for building purposes, for industrial training school and a number of other things. The gravity of the problem of the Government would be appreciated by this House when I point out that for the current year the Government have set apart a sum of Rs. 5 lakhs for opening a technical school at Imphal where the tribal students will receive training in diploma course for civil, mechanical and electrical engineering. The House will kindly note that Government ultimately was constrained or driven to the expenditure of Rs. 5 lakhs for the purpose of opening a technical institute in the area itself, namely, in the State of Manipur. That is the principal point that has to be understood in this connection. We are always anxious to spend as much as possible, but on account of these difficulties we could not do so.

So far as other difficulties are concerned, let the hon. Member understand that cement and other commodities, which he mentioned, are not controlled by the State Governments. They are controlled from the Centre. Therefore, in respect of these commodities there cannot be any black-marketing, so far as the Central Government or the State Government—in this particular case the Manipur Government—is concerned. I would point out that inspite of all our efforts cement and C.I. sheets could not be had. The difficulty, let the hon. Member understand, was not with the Manipur Government, but here at the Centre. We are trying to induce the Commerce and Industry Ministry to release the necessary quantity as early as possible. This difficulty is not confined to Manipur alone, it is a difficulty more or less of an All India nature. The policy that is followed is an All India policy and no particular customer or dealer is favoured in this connection. Therefore, I would like to request the hon. Member not to bring in matters which might spoil his otherwise understandable case. Let us not talk of misconduct of officers, let us not talk of

corruption of officers and so on. All these are very catching expressions. But I would request the hon. Member to understand the difficulties in which the Government find themselves.

The next question that I have to answer is as to why an amount of Rs. 3,30,000 could not be paid on or before 31-3-1956. In this particular case, I would point out, there was some delay on the part of the Manipur Government in sending their schemes to us. Instead of sending them in April, they sent them to us in June. As I have already pointed out, there are natural difficulties so far as Manipur and Tripura are concerned. You are aware, Sir, of the difficulties in the means of communications. There the State Government has also to go into the matter and find out, what the requirements are, not only at the district or town level but at the village level also. These schemes were, therefore, received for consideration and sanction in June 1955, and the sanction was given from here in September, 1955. Immediately the schemes were put in operation, but we have also to understand that there are certain rules under which certain technical requirements have got to be followed. What happened was, so far as the payment of Rs. 3,30,000 was concerned, we had no overseers for, what is known as, check measurements. The Government cannot go on making payments without satisfying whether there has been proper measurement of the work and whether the measurements have been properly checked. We had no such officers who could completely finish the work on or before the 31st March, 1955. Therefore, that amount remained unpaid. But I would point out to this House that so far as this payment is concerned, the payment has been sanctioned and I imagine by this time at least a major portion of the payment would have been made. Therefore, on this question also the House will kindly realise that there were certain technical difficulties. The House surely will not expect a State Government to make payments with a proper check of measurements and

for that, as I stated, we were handicapped by the absence or inadequacy of technical personnel.

Then my friend brought in the work that was carried out by the villagers. Even the mileages given by the hon. Member are not correct. So far as the mileage of work done in Tannenglong is concerned, it was only 28 miles and not 35 miles at all. In Ukhru it was only 20 miles. I may point out to the hon. Member that so far as this work is concerned, payments have been made by the Government. Both the construction works referred to were carried out by the people. Half the cost of the work was provided by the local people in the form of free labour or reduced wages and supply of available local material, and the other half was given by the Government as assistance. No payment is due from the Government to the villagers and individual payments have been made to their committees.

Mr. Chairman: That was done in time, I suppose.

Shri Datar: Yes. The payments have been made to the committee all along. It is quite likely that between the committee on the one hand and the members on the other, there might have been some difficulty. That is the reason. But so far as the payments are concerned, the Government have made all the payments in respect of these two items of construction of the roads. I would submit to this House that so far as the Government are concerned, nothing has remained unpaid.

In the circumstances, I would request the hon. Member not to rely upon rumours or reports. Oftentimes he spoke of reports from certain persons who might have visited just a village. Oftentimes, our experience is that when people complain, either that complaint is true in certain cases or, in most cases generally, the complaint is a hearsay one and not a direct complaint. In a number of cases, the complaint is exaggerated. Therefore, I would request the hon. Member to be very careful not to depend solely

upon the many complaints that he might receive and give expression to them on the floor of this House.

Shri Kamath: You might also enquire into them.

Shri Datar: If he makes any complaint, I am prepared to go into it. It was entirely wrong on the part of my friend to have made reference to a murder and said that this murder was connected with something that the Advisers did or did not do. Advisers are not Congress Advisers. Let him not understand that Advisers are Congress Advisers. Let them not, in time and out of time, have a gibe at the Congress Government. This is the Government by Parliament and Parliament is responsible for every act. Therefore, I would request the hon. Member not to give expression—to whatever he has heard unless he has tried to verify the facts. I would say so to the other hon. Members also. If there are any complaints in any of these areas—they are all far-flung areas—it is our duty to see that the matters are enquired into and to see that the people are kept contented and all grievances are removed. I am prepared to promise here that so far as any grievance is concerned, it will be enquired into. But let the hon. Member verify the facts to the extent that he can. Then, I am prepared to go into the case, call for a report and to tell the hon. Member what the real position is.

Mr. Chairman: I have got some experience about the hilly areas, because my district is at the foot-hills. So far as the construction of the bridle roads is concerned, just after March, any shower may easily wash them away as the hon. Member was mentioning earlier. The point is, when the work was done, certainly it was not done without supervision. It was done under the supervision of somebody. So, as the work is proceeding, could not that somebody—he may be an officer or not—measure, at the same time, the work that was done and report to the authorities? If there are any showers in the uphills, the

[Mr. Chairman.]

whole was to be done in the downhill will be washed away. The next time, when one goes to the spot where the work was done, one will find nothing there. So, before the rain commences, the work must be finished.

Shri Datar: Generally, the monsoon starts in June, if I am not mistaken. In this case, the State Government must have taken steps to see that there was a check measurement.

Mr. Chairman: That was not done.

Shri Datar: That could not be done because the staff was not adequate. So far as the construction of works is concerned, I may point out that supervision can be done by one supervisor over a large area by finding out how the work has been done. Before payments are made, we must have what are known as check measurements. That work requires a large number of officers. All the same, we shall take care to see that, as far as possible, in view of the difficulties that they have pointed out, whenever the work is done, it is remunerated as early as possible.

Shri Keshavaiengar (Bangalore—North): So far as the technical schemes are concerned, thousands of unemployed engineers are there.

Shri Kamath: Utilise them here.

Shri Datar: Let the hon. Member give me some. I am prepared to export them—'export' in a good sense—to those places. I am prepared to take them in for work in the Andamans, in Manipur and in Tripura. The unemployed people are not prepared to go out. That is our difficulty. Unemployment is not in respect of technical personnel; it is confined mostly to.....

Shri Keshavaiengar: It depends upon the inducement that Government offers.

Shri Datar: Government can give some inducement, not fabulous inducement.

Shri Rishang Keishing: What the hon. Minister said is wrong. He said, 26 miles of road in Tamenglong.....

Mr. Chairman: It may be wrong; it may be 35 miles instead of 26 miles. That does not affect the position.

Shri Datar: I will read out the sentence.

"Out of 100 miles of path so improved—not constructed—26 miles and not 35 miles as stated by the hon. Member, were in Tamenglong sub-division and 20 miles in Ukhru sub-division."

Shri Rishang Keishing: The hon. Minister said that payment has been made for the construction of the roads. I was in Manipur up to the 11th of July, 10 miles of the construction lie in my area and no payment has been made upto that line. It is not at all correct. I challenge the statement.

Mr. Chairman: What the hon. Minister has stated is on record. If the hon. Member finds that it is wrong, he may raise it later.

Shri Datar: I am prepared to correct myself at any time. I never stand on formalities.

Mr. Chairman: The House stands adjourned till 11 A.M. tomorrow.

6.38 P.M.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, the 28th August, 1956.

DAILY DIGEST

Monday, 27th August, 1956

COLUMNS		COLUMNS
PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE	4541-42	BILLS INTRODUCED
A copy of each of the following statements showing the action taken by the Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by Ministers during the various Sessions shown against each was laid on the Table.		Indian Post Office (Amendment) Bill and Public Debt (Amendment) Bill were introduced.
(1) First Statement—Thirteenth Session, 1956, of Lok Sabha.		DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS TRAVANCORE-COCHIN STATE 1956-57
(2) Supplementary Statement No. VI.—Twelfth Session, 1956 of Lok Sabha.		Demands for Supplementary Grants for Travancore-Cochin State for 1956-57 in respect of Public Health, Labour and Miscellaneous, and Capital Outlay on Civil Works were discussed and the Demands were voted in full.
(3) Supplementary Statement No. IX.—Eleventh Session, 1955 of Lok Sabha.		MOTION TO REFER BILL TO JOINT COMMITTEE UNDER CONSIDERATION
(4) Supplementary Statement No. XIII.—Tenth Session, 1955 of Lok Sabha.		Further discussion on the motion to refer the Standards of Weights and Measures Bill to a Joint Committee was continued. The discussion was not concluded.
(5) Supplementary Statement No. XIX.—Ninth Session, 1955, of Lok Sabha.		HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION—
(6) Supplementary Statement No. XXI.—Eighth Session, 1954 of Lok Sabha.		Shri Rishang Keishing raised a half-an-hour discussion on points arising out of answer given on the 29th May, 1956 to Starred Question No. 2658-A regarding Development Grants to Manipur. Shri Datar replied to the Debate.
(7) Supplementary Statement No. XXXII.—Sixth Session, 1954 of Lok Sabha.		AGENDA FOR TUESDAY, 28TH AUGUST, 1956—
MOTION FOR ELECTION TO COMMITTEE ADOPTED—	4542-43	Consideration and passing of Travancore-Cochin Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, National Volunteer Force Bill, motion for reference of Standards of Weights and Measures Bill to a Joint Committee and consideration of Newspaper (Price and Page) Bill, as passed by Rajya Sabha.
Shri V. B. Gandhi moved for the election of one Member to serve on the Committee on Public Accounts for the unexpired portion of the year 1956-57 vice Dr. Indubhai B. Amin resigned. The motion was adopted.		