

Friday,
7th September, 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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(Part I—Questions and Answers)

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LOK SABHA

Friday, 7th September, 1956

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Pensions of Retired Personnel

*1870. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some pension cases of Central Government employees who retired in 1947 are still pending decision;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) when they are likely to be finalised?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House in due course.

I may further add that the number is not likely to be very large. I am aware of one batch of fifteen displaced Central Government cases. About two are being immediately settled, and in respect of the others we have taken the matter up with the Pakistan Government for verification.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know what is the trouble about these pensions? Are you revising them and modifying them?

Shri Datar: It is not a question of trouble, but Government have to verify their previous service, and for that purpose we have to take the matter up with the Pakistan Government. We have not been receiving answers in respect of some, and answers in respect of others are being expected early.

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Russian-Hindi Dictionary

*1872. Shri Krishnacharya Joshi: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Sahitya Akademi has undertaken to publish a Russian-Hindi Dictionary; and

(b) if so, the estimated cost of the publication?

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

(b) About Rs. 29,500/-.

Shri Krishnacharya Joshi: May I know who is compiling this dictionary and to whom this copyright will belong?

Dr. M. M. Das: One Mr. W.R. Rishi, an Assistant of the Ministry of External Affairs, who was posted in our Embassy at Moscow for some time and learnt Russian, has compiled this dictionary, and the copyright will belong to him, naturally.

Shri Krishnacharya Joshi: How many copies of it will be published?

Dr. M. M. Das: About two thousand copies will be published.

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know whether this dictionary will also be placed before the Russian scholars before it is finally printed?

Dr. M. M. Das: The head of the Russian Department of the Delhi University, one Mr. V. Shibayev, has scrutinised this dictionary along with others.

श्री भवत दश्मन : जो दिक्षानरी तैयार की जा रही है, क्या उस में रूसी भाषा के शब्दों का हिन्दी में अनुवाद होगा या हिन्दी भाषा के शब्दों का रूसी में अनुवाद होगा ?

Dr. M. M. Das: I think it is Russian Hindi, that is from Russian to Hindi.

Military Farms

***1873. Shri Jhulan Sinha:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the causes for the heavy loss of about a lakh of rupees in the Military Farms of the Eastern Command while the two other Commands showed profit during 1951-52; and

(b) the present position of these farms?

The Minister of Defence Organisation (Shri Tyagi): (a) The causes for the loss are as follows:—

(i) decrease in sale of dairy products

(ii) fall in production of fodder due to failure of monsoon;

(iii) payments made during the year but really attributable to earlier years.

(b) Satisfactory.

Shri Jhulan Sinha: Arising out of the answer to part (b) of the question, may I enquire as to what is meant by the word 'satisfactory', whether the farms are making a profit or are able to make up the loss itself and, if so, by what amount?

Shri Tyagi: This pertains to one particular year. Generally, all the farms told together, are making profits every year. In fact, the House would be pleased to know that profit to the tune of Rs. 35 lakhs was made last year.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know what were the reasons for the fall in the sales? Was it due to deterioration in the quality of the product or due to some other reasons?

Shri Tyagi: I have given the reasons for the loss. One of the reasons was there was decrease in the sale.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: I want to know the reasons for the fall in the sale of the products, whether it was due to deterioration in the quality.

Shri Tyagi: Generally, these milk products and all these products of a military dairy farm are supplied to the military personnel. But sometimes, when the military personnel leave a station, all those products have to be sold out elsewhere and therefore there is fall in the sale.

Shri Matthen: The hon. Minister said that the main cause is the decrease in the sale of the produce. Now he has said

that it is generally sold to military personnel but when it is sold outside it cannot fetch a market. Am I to understand that there is no demand for it in India?

Shri Tyagi: There are demands but the regular custom is the army itself, but when there are movements of the army the demand goes down.

Shri Matthen: Is there no other demand?

Mr. Speaker: Suddenly how can he create a market? There are certain things which hon. Members must see for themselves. If there is a market in a particular place and it disappears overnight can he have a market?

Shri Ramachandra Reddi: May I know whether any of these farms have been clubbed together after 1951-52 or any of them closed and also what was the loss that accrued in 1955-56?

Shri Tyagi: As I have said, in the Eastern Command in 1955-56 there was no loss. There was a profit of Rs. 12,64,661. All told, in the three Commands, the profit came to the tune of Rs. 35 lakhs. I might here inform the House that the cost accounting is done on the basis of all the actual costs incurred. Therefore, the price is the same generally, and there are profits, which means that the cost or the price of the milk product supplied to the army is much higher generally than in the market; because it carries with it all the overload, all investment, interest, etc., everything and also the overhead from the headquarters down to the dairy farm.

Shri Jaipal Singh: I thought the question related to 1951-52 when there was no evacuation but the hon. Minister was trying to explain that there was the movement of the army personnel. In other words, the consumers being the military personnel, they had shifted elsewhere, and therefore there was not an equivalent market to compensate for the persons who evacuated. One of the causes he also gave was this lack of fodder. May I point out that in Arah, which is the biggest military farm in the Eastern Command, there is enough fodder and still enough to last for years and years to come?

Shri Tyagi: I would like to give the details. Now the House seems to be very anxious to know all the details. The loss was not due to the movement of troops alone. As I said, one of the causes was the decrease in the sale of dairy products. Another was less production of fodder from land on certain farms due to the failure of monsoon and consequent purchase of the fodder from the civilian market.

The third was that an extra payment for past years was made in this year—payment of about Rs. 18,870 from the Agra military farm to contractors on account of expenditure incurred in connection with stores and certain constructions, and payment of about Rs. 7,000 on account of rent of old trenching ground for the previous two years, etc. This expenditure added to other circumstances had caused the loss.

Shri Velayudhan: May I know whether the causes that led to the loss which the hon. Minister has explained in detail, did not apply to the other two Commands which have run the farms on some profit as stated?

Shri Tyagi: If the total average is taken, the farms are run at a profit. It was only once that in the Eastern Command, when the total was taken, there was loss in one year. In the rest of the years, it is always run on a profit.

Delhi University

*1874. **Shri Bheekha Bhai:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes students are not exempted from the various kinds of fees including tuition fee in the constituent colleges of the Delhi University; and

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that the Scholarship money given by the Scholarship Board to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates is lower than the necessary expenditure incurred in these colleges by the students?

The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House [See Appendix XII, annexure No. 1.]

Shri Bheekha Bhai: May I know what is the total expenditure per month in the Delhi colleges?

Dr. M. M. Das: That does not arise out of this question.

Shri Bheekha Bhai: I want to know the average monthly expenditure on hostellers in the Colleges under the Delhi University.

Mr. Speaker: For Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students?

Shri Bheekha Bhai: I have tabled the question in respect of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes. I want to know the expenditure in scholarship moneys given to them.

Dr. M. M. Das: I have not got the information.

Shri Thimmaiah: May I know whether the Government has issued instructions to the various Universities where the Scheduled Caste students are not exempted from tuition fees that they should be exempted from tuition fees?

Dr. M. M. Das: Government cannot issue such instructions to the Universities. Moreover, the exemption should come from the State Government if the Universities are not going to give exemption. So far as the Delhi University is concerned, the Delhi Government has given exemption from tuition fees, but not other fees, game fees, common room fees, etc. That amount is given by the Central Government by our scholarships.

Shri T. S. A. Chettiar: Scholarships are sanctioned later, while the fees have to be paid earlier. There is hardship. I understand that almost all the students from the Scheduled Castes do get scholarships. Cannot the Ministry issue certain orders so that this difficulty of their having to pay first may be avoided?

Dr. M. M. Das: To meet this difficulty, arrangements have already been made. I may inform the hon. Member that considering the fact that the students belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are generally poor, unable to maintain themselves even for a few months till the scholarship money reaches them, a sum of Rs. 23 lakhs was distributed in April and May, 1956, to about 1400 institutions where 1955-56 scholars were studying, for the payment of *ad hoc* amounts for a period of four months from the month in which they joined the institutions.

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि यह जो राज्य सरकारों की तरफ से कीस दी जाती है, इससे प्रतिवर्ष कितने विद्यार्थियों को लाभ पहुँचता है?

Dr. M. M. Das: That information is not with me. That information depends on how many students of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are studying in the Delhi University.

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि बाबूजूद इसके कि सरकार ने इसका फ़िसला कर दिया है, कुछ कालियों में विद्यार्थियों को इसका लाभ नहीं मिल रहा है?

Dr. M. M. Das: I could not follow properly. The existing arrangement is this. The Delhi State Government has given exemption of tuition fees to the students reading in the Delhi University. The other fees, maintenance fee, common room fees, game fees, etc. are being paid by the Central Government through their scholarships.

Shri Balakrishnan: Scholarships differ from Rs. 150 to Rs. 600. Some students are given Rs. 300, some Rs. 400 and some Rs. 600. May I know the reasons for this difference in the scholarships which are given to them?

Dr. M. M. Das: The first difference is, there are different rates for day scholars, that is, those who go to the college and stay in their homes, and those who are in the hostels. Secondly, the amount of maintenance allowance differs with regard to the class in which the student reads. For example, for I.Sc., B.A., and B.Sc., it is Rs. 40 for maintenance in the hostels and Rs. 27 for day scholars. For M.A., and M.Sc., they are given Rs. 50. For D.Sc., D. Litt., Ph.D. etc. they get Rs. 60 and Rs. 45. Similarly for degree courses in Engineering, Technology, Architecture, Rs. 75 is the maintenance allowance for the hostellers and Rs. 60 for day scholars, that is, those who stay in their homes.

Titanium

*1875. **Shri Sadhan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

- (a) the total reserves of titanium in our country; and
- (b) the steps taken to exploit them?

The Minister of Natural Resources (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) The most important minerals for obtaining titanium are ilmenite and rutile, and India's reserves of those ores are of the order of 300-350 million tons.

(b) Deposits of ilmenite sands are found mainly in Travancore-Cochin and Bombay. In Travancore-Cochin six factories have been set up to exploit the sand deposits in that State. In Bombay the State Government has granted 5 mining leases and 4 prospecting licences for the development and working of the sand deposits.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: Since titanium is a very promising metal and has very eminent qualities which make it useful for many industrial purposes and since its extraction at present involves tremendous cost, has any arrangement been made to undertake research in cheaper methods of extraction?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Arrangements for research into the qualities of titanium and for exploiting it for various purposes which are talked of, are in the hands of the Atomic Energy Commission. According to our scheme of work, they are examining the whole question and are in contact with some of the known firms of the world who know more about it.

Shri Velayudhan: With regard to the Travancore-Cochin Titanium factory, may I know whether that factory has now re-started functioning and whether it has been taken away from foreign ownership? There was a proposal in Travancore-Cochin to take it up by the State itself as it was run on a huge loss previously. What is the position now because that is the biggest factory in India working on titanium?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I would suggest to the hon. Member to put this question to the Atomic Energy department. They will give more information to the House about it as this matter is being handled by the Atomic Energy section.

Shri Jaipal Singh: Is the hon. Minister in a position to tell the House whether the Copper Mines Corporation in khar sawan are exploiting titanium and if the answer is in the affirmative is the Government satisfied with the progress of work there?

Shri K.D. Malaviya: The exploitation of titanium from copper mines is still not a very promising one. May be that the Indian Copper Mines Corporation may be incidentally getting a very small quantity of titanium from their copper ore production. I do not know what they are doing with it. It is not worth while, as I understand, to examine that question because it must be very little.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: From the factory that you have put up in Travancore-Cochin and other places, what would be the approximate amount that you will get from the extraction of this material?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I am afraid I cannot answer this question.

Shri Matthen: Titanium is called a miracle metal. The chief deposits of this raw material are in India, in Travancore-Cochin. The U.K. and U.S.A. manufacture from the ilmenite that they import from this State. There was a proposal when Dr. Bhatnagar was alive to have a pilot plant in Travancore-Cochin. What has become of the proposal? Or, has any new proposal come up now?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: As I suggested to the hon. Member opposite this question had better be put to the Atomic Energy department.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: May I know the amount of titanium that is being extracted every year now?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I require notice to answer that question.

Shri Velayudhan: On a point of information. Most of the questions he is evading saying one thing or the other. Is the subject dealt with by him or somebody else? And the question was with the Minister for some months, some weeks at least.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member will kindly go through the list of Ministries to which particular departments have been entrusted. The production of ore is one thing, and the extracting is in the hands of the Atomic Energy Commission. The hon. Minister has said so. It is very easy to use any word in the dictionary. I see that the hon. Minister after having heard the questions can give only that information, he has not got it. There is no question of evading. In the circumstances, the hon. Member is responsible. Merely because he is a Minister why should we go on cross-examining and saying all sorts of things against him?

Shri Velayudhan: No.

Mr. Speaker: What else is it? All hon. Members are satisfied. This hon. Member alone is not satisfied. No, no. It is not right. Even Ministers who are *bona fide* interested in giving the House a lot of information sometimes are also human beings. I am very sorry. The word "sometimes" is misplaced. They are all human beings. Sometimes they also will have to protest, that is all. They are always human beings. I would only appeal to hon. Members. Hon. Members are putting up this House in a wonderful light to the whole world. There are a number of people coming to us. Therefore, there is no harm in trying to use words after careful consideration. I am not able to see any evasion here.

Courses in Advertisement

*1876. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any provision in the curriculum of any of the Universities for teaching Advertising as a course;

(b) if so, the names of the Universities;

(c) if not, whether any efforts are being made to make provision for such a course; and

(d) if so, the nature of efforts and the agency through which such efforts are being made?

The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) to (d): A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix XII, annexure No. 2].

Shri Shree Narayan Das: From the statement it appears that at present there is no provision for teaching advertising as a course in any one of the universities, although it is taught as a subject for some of the courses. I would like to know whether any Indian advertising agencies have suggested something in this connection and whether they have also said that they are ready to offer some financial or other ways of co-operation for the study of this subject?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I am not aware of that.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know whether the Government has enquired whether this subject, that is teaching of advertising, has been included in the courses of many of the foreign universities?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I could not say off-hand with accuracy, but the American universities give a lot of prominence to such kinds of courses.

Shri M. K. Moltra: Will the Government be pleased to state if course of advertising forms part of the syllabi for journalism in the Calcutta and Nagpur universities?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: All the information we have on the subject is given in the statement.

Shop Assistants Act

*1877. **Shri Rishang Keishing:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Shop Assistants Act has not been introduced in the State of Manipur; and

(b) if so, the reason therefor?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). The Weekly Holidays Act, 1942, is in force in Manipur. It is therefore not considered necessary to extend the Assam Shops and Establishments Act, 1948, to the State.

Shri Rishang Keishing: I wish to know since when the Weekly Holidays Act, 1942, has been enforced in Manipur State.

Shri Datar: This Act has been brought into force after a municipality was constituted for Imphal in April last.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Why is the Shops and Establishments Act not enforced there? What are the reasons for it?

Shri Datar: It was not considered necessary.

Shri Rishang Keishing: The shop assistants have sent representations more than a dozen times to the Government of Manipur and the Government of India since 1953. I wish to know why Government had not been able to take action during those three years.

Shri Datar: It was considered advisable to take action after a municipality was constituted.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: The Weekly Holidays Act is only concerned with one day off in a week, but the Shops and Establishments Act relates to the number of hours a day and in a week that a person has to put in.

Shri Datar: At present it is considered that the Weekly Holidays Act would serve the purpose, but if it is found there are any other advantages under the Assam Act, then the question would be considered.

Shri Rishang Keishing: At present the shop assistants have to work from 12 to 14 hours every day. With the introduction of the Weekly Holidays Act, 1942 I wish to know whether there is any reduction in the hours of work.

Shri Datar: I should like to have notice about this specific question.

Earthquake in Kutch

*1878. { **Shri Gidwani** †
Shri Raghunath Singh ?

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

(a) whether the Government of India Geological Survey Team have undertaken survey around the areas affected by the earthquake in Anjar Town; and

(b) if so, the result of the survey and what were the geological factors that were responsible for the earthquake?

The Minister of Natural Resources (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b). A team of Geological Survey of India is at present investigating the areas which have been affected by the recent earthquake. The investigation is in progress and a report will be laid on the Table of the House, when received.

Shri Kamath: Within the last 100 years how many earthquakes have occurred in that particular region? Were any surveys undertaken on those occasions and what was the result of those surveys?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Kutch has long been known as an earthquake area. These tectonic disturbances took place in 1819, 1844, 1845 and 1864. Due to those abrupt disturbances certain depressions occurred, perhaps 200 square miles of depression took place and the sea came into it. It is assumed the recent earthquakes are also due to the same tectonic disturbances. As I said, investigations are going on and as soon as we know more about the causes and the results of the upheaval, we will let the House know about it.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if the geological department has any instrument or any other apparatus by means of which the people of a place where the earthquake is about to occur can be forewarned?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: No, Sir. Unfortunately, science has not progressed to the extent that these earthquakes can be predicted.

Shri Kamath: If I heard the Minister aright, there have been no quakes or tremours in that region between 1865 and 1956.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: That is what I said.

Shri Kamath: Rather bad for 1956.

Youth Problem Survey

*1879. **Shri Madiah Gowda:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the name of the Agency which has been charged with the implementation of Youth Problem Surveys, as recommended by the Youth Welfare Seminar held at Simla in 1951;

(b) how far the work has progressed and when it will be completed; and

(c) whether a copy of the report of the Surveys will be placed on the Table?

The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) The Ministry of Education, Government of India has recently undertaken a project for the Survey of the Living Conditions of Youth in a few University Centres.

(b) The questionnaire for a pilot Survey is under print.

(c) Yes, when the report is available.

Shri Madiah Gowda: When is it likely that this report will be available?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: It is very difficult to say, but as soon as the report is ready, as I said, we will place it.

Shri Madiah Gowda: What are the kinds of problems that are intended to be tackled by this survey?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The major points on which information is being sought are the weekly routine, time and opportunities for study, social and family life, economic conditions, cultural interest and similar subjects.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know why it has taken the Government five years to act upon a resolution which was passed by the Youth Welfare Seminar held in 1951?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: There are two kinds of surveys which are being undertaken. This is a recent project which the Ministry had undertaken. Previously another survey was undertaken. A preliminary survey of the youth organisations working in different States was conducted to find out their status, programmes and resources.

The results of this survey too have not yet been published, because we have not been able to collect the full information. The information has to be collected from a large number of organisations which are working in the field. Sometimes, they do not send information in proper time. That is why it takes time.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know in which universities this pilot project has been undertaken, and by whom?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Only preliminary work has been done. The questionnaire has been prepared, and it is under print. After this has been done, a few universities and colleges will be selected for investigation.

Shri Nand Lal Sharma: May I know how many organisations have been approved till now by the Seminar in this respect?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I do not have the number just now.

Shri Punnoose: The Minister stated that one survey was undertaken, and another is being undertaken. May I know in which States the survey was undertaken, and in which it is at present being undertaken?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: As I said, the scope of both these surveys is different. The Seminar which was held in 1951 had

recommended that we should undertake to prepare in consultation with the proper bodies, a survey of the organisations engaged in youth welfare activities, in terms of their constitution, programme, personnel resources, methods of training etc. This is with regard to the youth organisations. A lot of work has been done in this. But since the full information has not yet been collected about all the organisations, the results have not been published so far.

Another survey which we are going to undertake

'Mr. Speaker: What the hon. Member wants to know is not the details of the survey. He wants to know in which States the survey has been finished, and in which States the survey is going on at present.

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

Shri Velayudhan: May I know whether these surveys are confined only to the university students, whether these youth organisations are undertaking some surveys under the instructions of the Education Ministry or the Youth Section, and whether many of these youth organisations are only paper organisations, in order to get some grants from Government?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The later survey is confined only to university students.

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know whether any financial aid will be given to these universities, and whether any officer of the Education Ministry will be on the spot to supervise the survey?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The detailed procedure has not yet been drawn up. The survey is being undertaken by the Ministry of Education, and the assistance of the universities will be taken.

Shri Kamath: What particular problems have the youth of our country posed before Government, that a survey has been deemed necessary?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: It is obvious that in order to help the youth, it is necessary to have an idea of the social and economic conditions under which they are working. No effective youth programme can be undertaken unless we fully understand the conditions under which our young men are working and studying.

Archaeological Finds

*1882. **Shri Biren Dutt:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Archaeological findings in On-kuti and Udaypur (Tripura) are being examined by the Archaeological Department;

(b) whether any steps have been taken to protect them from destruction ; and
(c) if so, the steps already taken by Government ?

The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das) : (a) to (c). There has been, neither any recent excavations, nor any recent findings, of archaeological importance, either at On-Kutdi or at Udaypur in the Tripura State.

Training Camps

*1883. **Shri B. S. Murthy:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state :

- (a) the number of training camps conducted for workers fighting the evils of untouchability during 1955-56;
- (b) the amounts spent; and
- (c) the organisations that conducted these camps ?

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

I may, however, add, from the information we have received, that one training camp was held in Bombay, two in Madhya Bharat, and two in Rajasthan; and eight were held under the auspices of the Harijan Sevak Sangh (central and branches).

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know whether any State Government have refused to have any such camps, and if so, for what reasons ?

Shri Datar: We have called for the information from the various States. I have given the information that we have received. We are awaiting the information from the other States.

Shri B. S. Murthy: I wanted to know whether any State Government have expressed their inability to hold such camps, and if so, the reasons therefor.

Shri Datar: There are some States where training camps were not organised. I have no reasons before me why they were not organised. But the fact remains that some States did not organise these camps.

Shri Heda : May I know how the services of the workers who are trained in these camps are utilised whether they work voluntarily or whether they work under any governmental agency ?

Shri Datar: I have not got that information here with me.

Shri Thimmaiah: May I know whether Government have examined whether these Harijan Sevak Sanghs which

have been given grants by Government have been discharging their work properly in respect of the eradication of untouchability ?

Shri Datar: From the information we have, we are satisfied that the Harijan Sevak Sangh is doing very good work. So far as the State Sangh workers are concerned, it is for the State Governments to say. But I have not received any complaints against them.

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know the amount allotted for this purpose by the Centre, and whether full use of this amount has been made by the State Governments as well as by the non-official organisations ?

Shri Datar: The only information that I have before me at present is that Rs. 10,847 was spent over the camp held by the Bombay Government. In other respects, I have no figures before me.

माध्यमिक शिक्षा

*१८८४. श्री चू. च० सोविया : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्र द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश की सरकार को १९५६-५७ में माध्यमिक शिक्षा के पुनर्निर्माण के लिये कोई अतिरिक्त अनुदान दिया गया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो किन-किन मर्दों में लर्ज के लिये कितनी-कितनी रकम दी गई है; और

(ग) इस अतिरिक्त अनुदान के दिक्के जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा उपलंब्धि (डा० चा० सा० शीलाली) (क) नहीं, जी ।

(ख) तथा (ग). प्रश्न उत्पन्न नहीं होता ।

श्री चू. च० सोविया : ५ साल से ऊपर का अनुदान दिया गया, ऐसा आप के बजट में लिखा हुआ है।

डा० चा० सा० शीलाली : जी हाँ, प्रश्न पंचवर्षीय योजना में २१ साल, २१ हजार, ३३८ रुपया भंजूर हुआ था।

श्री लू० च० सोदिया : इस काल में अधिक अनुदान दिया गया है, ऐसा आपके बजट में लिखा हुआ है।

डॉ का० सा० श्रीमाली : श्री नहीं, मुझे मालूम नहीं कि आप की इसलाकहां से है। हम को उन्होंने यह कहा था कि जो पिछले साल की रिकॉर्डिंग प्रांट थी ४ लाख ४७ हजार और २६ लाख, ६४ हजार, ६६० ह० जिसको हमने मंजूर किया था, उस को रिलीज कर दें। हम ने उन से पिछले साल जो सचें हुए, उस के डिटेल्स मांगे हैं और जब वह आ जायेंगे तभी उस पर विचार किया जायेगा।

Institute of Cost and Works Accountants

*1885. **Shri S. C. Samanta :** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an Institute of Cost and Works Accountants is to be set up; and

(b) if so, when?

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Shri M. C. Shah): (a) and (b). There is already an Institute of Cost and Works Accountants with its Headquarters at Calcutta. Government have under consideration the question of developing the existing organisation into an institution of a national character pending its further development into a Statutory Body for regulation of the profession of Cost and Works Accountants in India.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know how many persons will be trained by this institution per year?

Shri M. C. Shah: I have not got that figures with me. It is a private institution.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether the teachers in this institute have been drawn from India, or some foreign experts are proposed to be brought?

Shri M. C. Shah: As I have already stated, this is a private institution. And all this information is not with Government.

Shri T. S. A. Chettiar: In view of the great demand for people trained in cost accounting, may I know whether Government are considering the question of providing for these courses in the various universities?

Shri M. C. Shah: As I said, we are thinking of developing this institution into an institution of national character. So, we have had discussions with the governing body of the institution. We propose to pursue the matter further. Later on, we have an intention of bringing forward legislation, just as we had brought forward for the chartered accountants.

Shri C. R. Narasimhan: When can we expect the legislation?

Shri M. C. Shah: I think first we shall have to develop this institution. we have had consultations with the governing body, and we should see the development of this institution. Thereafter, we will consider the question of bringing in legislation.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know whether Government have drawn up any scheme for the phased expansion of this institution? If so, what is the scheme?

Shri M. C. Shah: It is yet in a preliminary stage. I have already stated that our Company Law Administration Department has had consultations with the governing body of the Institute and we are just formulating a scheme. The moment the scheme is formulated, I will be in a position to give the details of the scheme.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Is it not a fact that Shri Gorwala, in his report on the efficient conduct of State enterprises, in 1951 hinted at the establishment of such institution, and that the Estimates Committee also in 1952-53 advised Government to set up an institution of this kind of their own? If so, what has been done in the matter?

Shri M. C. Shah: The information that has been given by the hon. Member is correct. The matter was discussed even in the year 1953 when the company law was being looked into. Various Ministries were consulted and at that time there was a proposal to incorporate some provision in the company law to this effect, but we were advised not to incorporate it in the company law, but first try to develop this Institute by having some representatives on the Institute in connection with the decision about syllabus, teachers etc. As I said, this is under consideration.

Distribution of Population

***1886. Shri Achuthan:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Travancore-Cochin Government have submitted any scheme to colonise the Travancore-Cochin State families in other States of India excepting Bhopal and Andaman; and

(b) if so, action taken thereon?

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

(b) The Governments of Assam and Mysore, in whose States the Travancore-Cochin Government prefer to settle the landless workers, have been asked to indicate the areas available for allotment and the number of labourers they would take.

Shri Achuthan: May I know whether the Assam and the other State Government have stated that they can take at least so many families for settlement in their States? May I also know whether other States also have been required to state whether there will be land available for settlement of families from Travancore-Cochin?

Shri Datar: That question is under consideration. We have called for information from the Mysore and Assam Governments. The Travancore-Cochin Government envisages the settlement of 1,000 families from Travancore-Cochin in these States at a cost of Rs. 39 lakhs.

Shri A. M. Thomas: Over-population being one of the major problems to be dealt with there, may I enquire whether after the President has taken over the administration in Travancore-Cochin the Home Ministry has made any fresh proposals concerning colonisation in the neighbouring States? If so, what has been the result?

Shri Datar: This itself is a fairly satisfactory proposal. It is under consideration in consultation with the two Governments.

Shri A. M. Thomas: I wanted to know whether the Home Ministry had made any fresh proposal after the President had taken over the administration.

Shri Datar: This proposal was prepared by the Travancore-Cochin Government. It was received in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture. Further steps are being taken, as I have indicated.

Pandit C. N. Malaviya: Is it a fact that about 200 families have been colonised in Bhopal State? If so, what has been the result of the experiment of colonisation, whether it has been successful or it is a failur?

Shri Datar: It is true that a number of Travancore-Cochin families have been settled in Bhopal State. On the whole, the conditions are satisfactory. Some complaints were made on the floor of this House and the other. Those complaints have been looked into and necessary steps have been taken. On the whole, it is a satisfactory settlement.

Shri Achuthan: May I know what is the total number of families now settled in Andamans and in Bhopal? Also, is there any scheme to enlarge the scope of settlement in these areas in the near future?

Shri Datar: I have already given the figures so far as Andamans and Nicobar are concerned. So far as Bhopal is concerned, it is something in the neighbourhood of 200 families, as my hon. friend pointed out.

Bogus Finance Agencies

***1888. Shri Nand Lal Sharma:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the report published in the 'Hindustan Times' dated the 4th August, 1956 about the notorious activities of certain bogus finance companies functioning in Delhi;

(b) whether it is a fact that the bulk of victims of such agencies are Government servants; and

(c) the steps, if any, Government have taken so far or propose to take in the matter?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Government have seen the report referred to.

(b) Government have no information.

(c) Government have issued Press Notes warning the public against institutions of this nature. Copies of the Press Notes are placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix XII, annexure No. 3].

Shri Gidwaani: Is that considered enough? Will not Government initiate legislative measures to prevent such bogus institutions being started?

Shri Datar: This is one of the steps that we have taken. If ultimately government servants are at all deceived, it is open to them to approach the Government and have necessary steps taken.

Shri Kamath: This bogus business is becoming a daily affair.

Shri Nand Lal Sharma: Has the attention of Government also been drawn to the fact that these government servants

are debarred from opening their mouth on account of certain service rules operating against them after incurring such debts?

Shri Datar: The hon. Member is right to a certain extent. After the government servants have experiments in dealing with such bogus banks, they lose some money. We have got the Government Servants' Conduct Rules according to which any such act of a financially embarrassing nature constitutes a dereliction of duty. Therefore, government servants might be reluctant to approach Government.

Shri Nand Lal Sharma: Has the attention of the Government been drawn to a report in the *Hindustan Times* of 25-8-56 to the effect that certain Pathan associations were also working some 20 years back and Government had issued confidential circulars to all their departments to ask their government servants to file their reports in confidence and also stating that no action would be taken against them? Are Government in a position to assure the government servants that they would not be punished in any way if they made information available?

Shri Datar: I would point out that in the first place government servants are expected to be vigilant enough. If, for example, they act indiscreetly, they do so at their own cost.

Shri Kamath: There are vigilance officers.

Mr. Speaker: With regard to three or four departments or Ministries we have had questions about bogus institutions. We have had questions about the Education department, then the Health department and now Finance department. Almost everyday we have some bogus institution coming up.

The Minister of Defence Organisation (Shri Tyagi): There are many others in which there is no bogus institution.

Mr. Speaker: I wanted to make a suggestion now that the hon. Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs is answering this question. Would it not be right to have some check over these institutions? Under impecunious circumstances very young men go and get into trouble. Are they to blame? Particularly the Home Minister should try and see how this can be checked. When the question was asked about educational institutions I thought that there must be something like a licensing of the educational institutions. I do not know whether that will completely solve the problem. But there may be licensing of these organisations. Take health organisations. When there

is a practitioner of dental surgery or when there is some dispensary we want to give licences. Likewise wherever any *dawa-khana* is opened or in other institutions wherever certificates are granted some such thing must be done on a mass scale. Otherwise a number of unwary men will get into trouble and it may be too late for them to retrace, after having spent so much money. That was what was passing in my mind.

Shri Datar: Government would consider your suggestion. I may point out that whenever any banks are started they have to follow certain orders under the Banking Act, if I mistake not or the Companies Act.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: Banking Companies Act.

Shri Datar: If for example money-lending is to be carried on there is the Moneylenders' Act. All the same I shall consider your suggestion.

Shri Kamath: On a point of order. I heard my hon. friend the Minister of Defence Organisation, Shri, Tyagi, say that there were some Ministries or other Ministries in which there was nothing bogus. Does it mean that there are Ministries where there is something bogus?

Shri Tyagi: I said no bogus institutions were functioning.

Mr. Speaker: All that he said was that there were some Ministries where there were no such things.

Shri Nand Lal Sharma: Has the attention of Government also been drawn to the fact that after these government servants get into the trap it is impossible for them to get out even after paying exorbitant sums? Are Government going to take any steps to ameliorate their condition?

Shri Datar: Government would certainly take proper steps including the step of prosecution if necessary provided the persons concerned, the aggrieved persons come before Government and give all the information.

Shri Nand Lal Sharma: Are Government in a position to assure the aggrieved persons....

Mr. Speaker: What is the meaning of assuring every man who gets into trouble?

Shri Nand Lal Sharma: ... that they will not be punished if they give information to the Government?

Mr. Speaker: He has already said so. But there are certain persons who cannot be helped. They get into all this trouble.

Death of Naga Doctor

***1889. Shri Kamath:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 530 on the 31st July, 1956 and state:

(a) whether the Summary of Evidence regarding the death of a Naga Doctor of Kohima, Dr. Haralu has been recorded; and

(b) the stage at which the matter rests?

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

(b) The Summary of Evidence is now under consideration of the General Officer Commanding, Assam, for further action.

May I add that I expect orders to be passed in the course of next week?

Shri Kamath: Considering that the aged Dr. Haralu who is reported to have been killed by some of our troops was a loyal Naga—even ultra-loyal—whose sons and a daughter are in government employ today and the fact that our Prime Minister himself expressed concern and regret in this House about his death or rather alleged murder, does the hon. Minister propose to let the House know the result of the enquiry before this session comes to a close?

Dr. Katju: These proceedings are *sub-judice*. Three soldiers have been arrested and summary of evidence against them has been recorded at great length. The Army Act provides that now it is the duty of the General Officer Commanding to consider that evidence and to take legal opinion upon it if he chooses to do so from the Judge Advocate General and either to convene a general court martial for the trial of these accused or pass appropriate orders. That is the procedure which will be followed which is of a judicial nature. I cannot enter into all the things because three accused are under trial.

Shri Kamath: I heard the hon. Minister say that the examination of the summary of evidence will be completed this week. Today is Friday....

Dr. Katju: The summary of evidence has been recorded. The report of the Officer recording the evidence has been submitted to the General Officer Commanding and he shall now pass orders in the course of the next week as to the further step. Either there is going to be a court martial regular or other suitable orders.

Shri Kamath: How many soldiers were arrested?

Dr. Katju: Three soldiers.

Shri Kamath: Of what rank?

Dr. Katju: They are all Other Ranks.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know whether any action or precaution is being taken to prevent the occurrence of such accidents in future in this particular area?

Dr. Katju: Every possible step and precaution is taken to provide that innocent persons should not be killed or molested. All hon. Members of the House may be completely rest assured on that.

Shri Kamath: Is it not too early to say that it was a mere accident or something worse?

Dr. Katju: What worse?

Shri Kamath: Shri Sharma said it was an accident. Is it not too early to say that it is an accident or something worse?

Dr. Katju: That is a matter of assessing the evidence given against the accused people.

Mineral Development

***1890. Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1462 on the 27th August, 1956 and state:

(a) the number of lists and maps which have so far been prepared regarding the location of important minerals in the country;

(b) the minerals for which lists and maps have been prepared;

(c) which of them will be reserved for the public sector;

(d) whether any decision has been taken regarding the mineral areas which will be given over to the private sector on leases; and

(e) if so, which are those areas and the conditions on which they will be leased?

The Minister of Natural Resources (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) The work on preparation of lists and maps is still in progress.

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

(d) No, Sir. Preliminary data necessary for taking this decision is being collected.

(e) Do not arise.

Shri Hem Raj: May I know whether those mines which are uneconomic for the Government to work or for other individuals or companies to work, will be given over to the village communities or co-operative societies?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: That is a suggestion given by the hon. Member and it will also be considered during the course of our deliberations.

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: May I know how long it will take to complete the survey?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: There is no particular survey in question. What I was trying to answer was that after this new policy, in the results of our surveys which are compiled in maps and charts would be demarcated those regions which will be controlled by the public sector and the rest will be dealt with by the private sector.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या यह सत्य है कि कई बर्बों के प्रयत्नों के बावजूद भी सारे देश के केवल पच्चीस प्रतिशत भाग के भूगर्भीय नक्शे बन पाये हैं? क्या माननीय मंत्री जी बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि देश के शेष भाग का जियोलैजिकल मैपिंग करने के सम्बन्ध में कौन से विशेष कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं और यह कार्य कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा?

श्री के० दे० भालवीय : देश भर के मिनरल्ज के मुतालिक जांच-पड़ताल करने और नक्शे तैयार करने में अभी बहुत समय लगेगा। मैं नहीं जानता कि जिस भाग के नक्शे तैयार हो गये हैं, वह ठीक पच्चीस प्रतिशत है, लेकिन बहुत बड़ा हिस्सा ज़रूर बाकी है। जैसे जैसे हमारे प्रपने विशेषज्ञ—टैक्निकल परसोनेल—तैयार हो जायेंगे और हम खुद काफी तादाद में आजार बना सकेंगे, जैसे जैसे हम यह सरबे करने का काम जल्दी स्वतंत्र कर सकेंगे।

Ramajin Gold Mines

*1891. **Shri Lakshmayya:** Will the Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research be pleased to refer to the reply given to the last supplementary raised on Starred Question No. 1476 on the 27th August, 1956 and state:

(a) whether the Geological Survey of India has made any survey of the locality of Ramajin Gold Mines in Anantapur District after their closure in 1917; and

(b) if so, with what results?

The Minister of Natural Resources (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix XII, annexure No. 4].

Shri Lakshmayya : In the question it is printed Ramajin Gold Mines but it should be Ramgiri Gold Mines. In the statement I find that the answer given is for a different question because it relates to another set of gold mines called the Ramapuram Gold Mines in the Gooty taluk of the same district. I am glad that at least the Geological Survey is proposing to undertake this work during 1956-57 field season. My question is altogether different. It relates to Ramgiri Gold Mines in Dharmavaram taluk of the same district. May I know whether the Government is aware of the existence of the gold mines at Ramgiri which were managed by a European Company for a period of 30 years and which suddenly closed work in the year 1920?

Shri K.D. Malaviya : Yes, Sir. In 1905 a company under the name of Anantapur Goldfields Limited was formed to work the areas near Ramgiri and it was subsequently broken into two portions. One portion was transferred to the Nandidrug Mines of Mysore which are run by the Kolar Gold Mines people and the other was transferred to a company known as the North Anantapur Gold Mines Ltd. The North Anantapur Gold Mines Ltd. worked till they closed down in 1922 and the other portion has been amalgamated with the Nandidrug Mines of Mysore. That is the history which is known to Government.

C.O.D. Civilian Employees

*1892. { **Shri Jajware:**
Shri S. C. Deb:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that civilian employees of the Central Ordnance Depot residing in Delhi Cantonment are experiencing great difficulties due to lack of or provision of insufficient accommodation by the Army authorities; and

(b) if so, steps proposed to be taken in this regard?

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

(b) In view of the acute scarcity of residential accommodation, Government has decided to undertake construction of accommodation at some selected stations,

including Delhi, upto 15% of the civilian establishment in each station, which will be provided only to such personnel as are stationed permanently at the stations.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad : May I know what percentage of the employees are at present given facilities of accommodation by Government?

Shri Tyagi : I am afraid, hardly any are getting government accommodation. In fact, according to the rules at present in force, the Government has no responsibility for providing residential accommodation for civilian employees.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad : May I know whether the Union have represented that on account of the fact that the employees working in the Depot have to come from distances of 10 to 15 miles by train they come, sometimes, late to the Depot for muster in?

Shri Tyagi : All that is fully realised and appreciated. The difficulty has been that after partition, two-thirds of the accommodation in the whole of India has fallen to the share of Pakistan and there has been want of accommodation since then. In spite of a tight Budget, we have been able to secure Rs. 2 crores' allotment for the Five Year Plan to provide accommodation for the civilians only.

Sardar Iqbal Singh : May I know the number of units to be constructed in the Delhi Cantonment and also the number of units which will be reserved for Officers and the number reserved to Other Ranks?

Shri Tyagi : For these details I would ask for independent notice.

Cultural Relation with Saudi Arabia

*1893. **Shri D. C. Sharma :** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state the steps Government took during 1955-56 to bring about closer cultural relation with Saudi Arabia?

The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das) : No special steps were taken by the Government.

I may add, with your permission that the promotion of cultural activities between India and Arabia is a part of our normal activities for the promotion of cultural activities between India and other foreign countries.

Shri D. C. Sharma : May I know what is the nature of the normal activity of the Ministry of Education with particular reference to this country so far as cultural relations go?

Dr. M. M. Das : Our normal cultural activities consist many things.

Sometimes we send delegations of educationists and experts—our experts in Indology and religion, philosophy and other things. They go to other countries and deliver lectures. Sometimes their scholars come to this country to promote cordial relations between the two countries.

Shri D. C. Sharma : May I know how many experts have been sent to Arabia during last year and how many experts have come to our country from Arabia?

Dr. M. M. Das : Recently the King of Saudi Arabia with some other people visited India, but so far as India is concerned, I want notice to answer the question as to how many people have gone there.

Shri Shree Narayan Das : May I know whether it is a fact that the Prime Minister is going to visit Arabia, and if so, what is the time and the purpose of such visit?

Dr. M. M. Das : The Prime Minister is going to Saudi Arabia, and the tentative dates of visit are that he will go on the 24th September 1956 and return on the 28th September. He is going there in response to an invitation extended by His Majesty the King of Saudi Arabia when he come here last year.

Shri Kamath : Are you not accompanying him?

Dr. M. M. Das : No.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Student Participation in Bharat Sewak Samaj

*1871. **Shri Bibhuti Mishra :** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the number of students who participated in reconstruction work in villages under Bharat Sewak Samaj in various States in last summer vacation;

(b) nature of work done by them; and

(c) to what extent they received Government and Public cooperation?

The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das) : (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix XII, annexur No. 5]

Income Tax

*1880. **Shri N. B. Chowdhury** : Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of Income-tax realised from Midnapur District during the years 1952-53 to 1955-56; and

(b) the amounts realised from persons falling under the various income groups during this period?

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

(a) The amounts of gross income-tax realised from Midnapur District during:

1. 1952-53	.	.	8.53 lakhs
2. 1953-54	.	.	7.13 "
3. 1954-55	.	.	10.11 "
4. 1955-56	.	.	9.30 "
Total	.	.	35.07 "

(b) Amounts realised from persons falling under the various income groups during this period:

	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56
(in lakhs)				
Income above Rs. 25,000 per year	3.93	3.04	4.97	4.12
Income Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 24,999/-	2.89	2.10	3.11	2.74
Income Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 9,999/-	1.04	1.39	1.20	1.66
Others	0.67	0.60	0.83	0.78
	4.53	7.13	10.11	9.30

Photographs of National Leaders

*1887. { **Thakur Jugal Kishore Singh** : **Shri Asthana** : **Babu Ramnarayan Sinha** :

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state whether any instructions have been issued to the different Ministries as to the kind and type of photographs of national leaders that are to be kept in Government offices?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar) : No instructions have been issued in the matter.

Sixteenth Report of P.A.C.

*1894. **Shri Jhulan Sinha** : Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the remarks in the Public

Accounts Committee's Sixteenth Report Vol. I Para 81 recommending speedier action against delinquent officers; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to act up to the recommendations referred to above?

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

(b) The steps taken by the Government are detailed in the Report of the Administrative vigilance Division for the period ending the 31st March, 1956 which was presented to Parliament in the last session.

Basic Education in Rural Areas

*1895. **Shri Bibhuti Mishra** : Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government have recommended to State Governments to propagate basic education in rural areas; and

(b) if so, with what results?

The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das) : (a) Yes, Sir. Basic education has been recommended both for rural and urban areas.

(b) The progress in work is indicated by the following statement :—

	No. of Institutions in 1950-51	No. of Institutions in 1955-56
1. Junior basic Schools.	33,379	39,479
2. Senior Basic Schools.	351	1,645
3. Basic Teacher's Training Institutions	124	82
4. Enrolment in Basic (Junior and Senior) Schools	29.1 lakhs	38.0 lakhs

Hot Springs in Anjar

*1896. **Shri Gidwani** : Will the Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research be pleased to state whether it is a fact some Hot Springs and one Cold Spring have been sighted near Khengarpur Village near Anjar Taluka of Kutch as a result of earth tremors?

The Minister of Natural Resources (Shri K. D. Malaviya) : No, Sir.

Mysore University

*1897. **Shri Madiah Gowda** : Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the purposes for which grants were asked for by the University of Mysore in the year 1955-56; and

(b) the amount granted and the purpose for which it has been granted?

The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix XII, annexure No. 6].

Oil in Punjab and Rajasthan

*1898. **Shri Bheekha Bhai:** Will the Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research be pleased to state;

(a) whether it is a fact that preliminary site investigation in connection with the oil exploration and research done by the Russian experts in the Punjab and Jaisalmer areas of Rajasthan has been completed; and

(b) if so, when the machinery for drilling oil will be installed?

The Minister of Natural Resources (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) After examining the various data collected by the Geological Survey of India and visiting promising areas, the Soviet Oil Experts recommended early drilling in the Punjab and also in Jaisalmer (Rajasthan). One site has been selected in the Jawalamukhi area.

(b) Arrangements are being made move an Oil Drill to the drill site at Jawalamukhi for installation as soon as the monsoon is over and the road is completed.

Open Air Theatre

*1899. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state whether any and if so, what steps have been taken by the Central Government to encourage State Governments and non-official Organisations interested in constructing open air theatres?

The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): Under the Labour and Social Service Camps Scheme the Government of India have been giving financial assistance to State Governments and Universities for the construction of Open-air-theatres in Educational Institutions upto a maximum of Rs. 15,000/- for one theatre.

Survey of Seismal Regions

*1900. **Shri B. S. Murthy:** Will the Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) whether any comprehensive survey of seismal regions of India was conducted;

(b) if so, when and the results thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to broadcast seismic information in advance of earthquakes?

The Minister of Natural Resources (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) to (c). The results of the investigations made by the Geological Survey of India of areas in which earthquakes have occurred are published in the annual General Reports of the Geological Survey of India. The reports are available for sale to the public. The Science of seismology has not advanced sufficiently to predict the exact time of occurrence of earthquakes even though seismic zones liable to shocks are known.

Soviet Mining Experts

*1901. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Soviet mining experts have made any recommendations regarding the copper mining industry; and

(b) if so, whether they have been considered by the Government of India?

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

Exhibition of Books

*1902. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the important features of Exhibition of Indian books which is to be held in November, 1956;

(b) whether any scheme has been prepared in this regard; and

(c) the estimated expenditure to be incurred?

The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix XII, annexure No. 7].

(c) Rs. 53,500/- approximately.

National Atlas

*1903. **Shri B. S. Murthy:** Will the Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken so far to prepare an up-to-date National Atlas with physical and regional aspects; and

(b) the estimated cost for the same?

The Minister of Natural Resources (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) An organisation called the National Atlas Unit has been

set up and information relevant for the purpose is being collected with a view to showing it on maps to be incorporated in a National Atlas. Maps are also being prepared for preliminary Hindi Edition of the National Atlas.

(b) The estimated cost during the Second Five Year Plan period will be Rs. 80 lakhs.

Hindi in Secondary Schools

1420. **Shri Ram Krishan:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the non-Hindi speaking States have made Hindi compulsory at the Secondary School stage;

(b) if not, the names of such non-Hindi speaking States which have not made Hindi compulsory at the Secondary stage; and

(c) the reasons for delay?

The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) to (c). The information has been called for from the non-Hindi speaking States and will be furnished as soon as possible.

Multipurpose Schools in Assam

1421. **Shri Dabendra Nath Sarma:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to lay on the Table a statement showing the names of multipurpose schools in Assam for which Central aid has been given in 1955-56 or will be given in 1956-57 together with the amount for each of them?

The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): A grant of Rs. 19,95,939 was sanctioned as Centre's share in favour of Assam Government during 1955-56 for the conversion of 15 schools into multipurpose schools and allied schemes. Information regarding the names of schools assisted with Central grants has been called for from the State Government and will be furnished as soon as possible.

No proposals for 1956-57 have so far been received.

गढ़वाली सैनिक

1422. श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री द अगस्त, १९५६ के तारीफित प्रश्न संस्था ८८५ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की हृष्टा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस बात की पूरी जानकारी कर ली गई है कि १०७५१ रुपये और ३ आने

की गढ़वाली के बाद पेशावर काष्ठ के गढ़वाली सैनिकों का कुछ भी शेष नहीं रहेगा ;

(ख) जिस धनराशि को घदा करने के प्रादेश दिये गये हैं उसका कितना अंश किस मद से सम्बन्धित है ;

(ग) जिन ५६ सैनिकों को नीकंरी से वर्कस्ट किया गया था उनके नाम और रैक (श्रेणी) क्या हैं ;

(घ) जिन १७ सैनिकों को कारावास का दण्ड दिया गया था उनके नाम और रैक (श्रेणी) क्या हैं ; और

(ङ) उन गढ़वाली सैनिकों में से प्रत्येक को उपरोक्त स्वीकृत धनराशि में से अलग-अलग कितनी रकम दी जा रही है ?

प्रतिरक्षा संगठन मंत्री (श्री स्थानी) :

(क) गढ़वाली सैनिकों के लिए लेखांकन द्वारा अधिकृत राशि १०७५१ रुपये १ आना है। लेखांकन से इस बात का भी समर्थन हो चुका है कि शेष कुछ भी देना नहीं रहेगा।

(ख) मदक्रम से इस राशि का विभाजन इस प्रकार है :—

	५० आ० पा०
बेतन	२००० १० ०
बस्त्र-भत्ता	२४४ २ ०
स्थगित बेतन	८५०६ ५ ०

(ग) से (ङ) एक विवरण जिसमें आवश्यक सूचना दी गई है, लोक सभा के पट्ट पर रखा है। [बेलिये परिशिष्ट १२, अनुबन्ध सं० ८]। पदच्युत सैनिकों की सत्यापित संख्या ५६ है।

Industrial Finance Corporation

1423. **Shri Krishnacharya Joshi:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of loans sanctioned by the Industrial Finance Corporation during the year 1956-57 so far;

(b) the total amount disbursed; and

(c) the number of applications rejected?

The Minister of Revenue and Defence Expenditure (Shri A. C. Guha): (a) Loans amounting to Rs. 6,91,50,000/- were sanctioned by the Industrial Finance Corporation during the period from 1-4-1956 to 27-8-56.

(b) Rs. 1,39,98,521.

(c) Four.

Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation

1424. Shri Krishnacharya Joshi : Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount sanctioned and disbursed by the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation during the year 1956-57 so far; and

(b) the names of industries which have been given the above loans?

The Minister of Revenue and Defence Expenditure (Shri A. C. Guha): (a) and (b). The information required is not available and will be available only after the close of the current financial year of the Corporation.

Small Savings

1425. Shri Krishnacharya Joshi : Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state the total number of Authorised Agents working at present State-wise under the voluntary small-savings schemes?

The Minister of Revenue and Defence Expenditure (Shri A. C. Guha): The State-wise number of Authorised Agents upto July, 1956 is as follows:—

(1) Ajmer	20
(2) Andhra	130
(3) Assam	91
(4) Bihar	156
(5) Bombay	1,674
(6) Coorg	4
(7) Cutch	19
(8) Delhi	71
(9) Hyderabad	10
(10) Madras	337
(11) Madhya Bharat	162
(12) Madhya Pradesh and Bhopal	296
(13) Orissa	87
(14) Pepsu	55
(15) Punjab	702
(16) Rajasthan	1,320
(17) Saurashtra	333
(18) Travancore-Cochin	43
(19) U. P. & V. P.	17,138
(20) West Bengal	1,113
(21) Other States	42
TOTAL	22,803

Travancore-Cochin State Transport Department

1426. Shri Kamath: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the answer given to Starred Question No. 112 asked on 18th July, 1956 and state:

(a) whether the reciprocal arrangement between the Travancore-Cochin State Transport Department and the management of certain newspapers has been terminated; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) No.

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

Loans to Jammu and Kashmir

1427. Shri Kamath: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the answer given to Unstarred Question No. 70 asked on the 18th July, 1956 and state when the requisite information will be laid on the Table of the Sabha?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): The requisite information was laid on the Table of the House on the 27th August, 1956.

Monuments

1428. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state the total expenditure incurred on the maintenance of monuments of national importance in the Punjab State during 1955-56?

The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): Rs. 24,264/11/- including the expenditure on account of the staff.

मिलिट्री डेरी कार्म

1426. श्री बाल्मीकी : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में कितने मिलिट्री डेरी कार्म हैं और इस समय किन-किन स्थानों पर चल रहे हैं;

(ख) उनमें कितने दूध देने वाले पशु हैं; और

(ग) प्रति दिन कितना दूध सप्लाई हो जाता है?

प्रतिरक्षा संगठन मंत्री (श्री त्यागी) :

(क) से (ग). एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [वेसिये परिविष्ट १२ अनुबन्ध संख्या ६]।

Road Research Work

1430. Shri Krishnacharya Joshi: Will the Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research be pleased to state the main items of road research work done during 1956 so far?

The Minister of Natural Resources (Shri K. D. Malaviya): A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix XII, annexure No. 10].

Mechanical Engineering Institute

1431. { Sardar Iqbal Singh: Sardar Akarpuri:

Will the Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 811 on the 9th April, 1956 and state whether the Mechanical Engineering Institute has since been established?

The Minister of Natural Resources (Shri K. D. Malaviya): No, Sir.

Road Map of India

1432. Shri Krishnacharya Joshi: Will the Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) whether a road map of India has been prepared; and

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

The Minister of Natural Resources (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Yes, Sir. A road map of India was published by the Survey of India in 1950.

(b) This map is being revised. When completed, a map from the new series will be laid on the Table of the House.

Assistance to Artists

1433. Shri M. Islamuddin: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assistance has been given to dancers, musicians and artists to go abroad;

(b) if so, their number; and

(c) the countries to which they went?

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

(b) and (c). A statement giving information since 1955 is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix XII, annexure No. 11].

Medium of Instruction in Universities

1434. Shri Madiah Gowda: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to State:

(a) the names of the Universities in which their State languages have been introduced as medium of instruction; and

(b) the names of those among them where text books in State language have been or are being prepared?

The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix XII, annexure No. 12].

पुरातत्त्वीय महरू की वस्तुये

१४३५. श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सब है कि गढ़वाल जिले में जोशीमठ से ३० मील के अन्तर पर मलारी में ११२५० फुट की ऊँचाई पर शेष राज्य-कालीन समाजिक पता लगा है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऊँचाई से प्राप्त इन वस्तुओं से इतिहास पर क्या प्रकाश पड़ा है?

शिक्षा उपमंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली) : (क) तथा (ख). यह जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और यथा समय सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Welfare of Scheduled Castes in Tripura

1436. Shri Dassarath Deb : Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state :

(a) how much money has been spent for the education, health and for the provision of drinking water exclusively for the Scheduled Castes in Tripura during the First Five Year Plan period;

(b) whether that amount was sufficient for the purpose; and

(c) if not, the steps Government propose to take to meet the demand?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar) : (a) Rs. 7,000/- . This expenditure was incurred also during the last year of the First Five Year Plan, there being no previous expenditure under this head.

(b) Yes, for that year.

(c) A sum of Rs. two lakhs has been provided for their welfare in the Second Five Year Plan of the State.

Gold

1437. Shri N. B. Chowdhury : Will the Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been made of the areas in West Bengal where alluvial gold is available; and

(b) if so, which are they?

Shri K. D. Malaviya : (a) and (b). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix XII, annexure No. 13].

Vigilant Officer Manipur

1438. Shri Rishang Keishing : Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Manipur has appointed the Chief Secretary to the Government of Manipur as the Vigilant Officer in Manipur to check corruption etc;

(b) if so, the number of cases detected by him so far since his appointment; and

(c) the officer responsible for detection of such cases among the high officers i.e. Chief Secretary and above.

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar) : (a) the chief Secretary to the Government of Manipur has been appointed as the Vigilant Officer and at present his duties are:

(i) supplying information to Government of India when that might be necessary;

(ii) giving any technical assistance that may be required by the Manipur Government in dealing with such cases expeditiously; and

(iii) acting as liaison officer between the Government of

India and the Government of Manipur in respect of vigilance cases.

(b) Cases calling for disciplinary action are not detected by the Vigilance Officer alone. Wherever such cases arise, these are immediately brought to the notice of the Vigilance Officer and he ensures expeditious action on them.

(c) The Chief Secretary and the officers of his rank and of higher rank being Class I officers, disciplinary action against them is taken by the President and the Vigilance Officer of the Home Ministry processes such cases.

Government Servants

1439. Shri Rishang Keishing : Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Class I, II and III (Gazetted) temporary officers in the Manipur Government service appointed during the period from January, 1955 to July, 1956 by the Chief Commissioner of Manipur without the consultation of the U.P.S.C.;

(b) the number of permanent officers of the above classes reverted to temporary posts; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar) : (a) to (c), The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House, when received.

Loss of Files

1440. Shri Rishang Keishing : Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that two important files of the Manipur Secretariat in the Law and Home Department in connection with huge shortage of stocks in the Manipur State Jail are missing;

(b) if so, how it has occurred; and

(c) whether Government have deputed or will depute some high official to investigate the matter?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar) : (a) It is not a fact that any files of the Manipur Secretariat in connection with shortage of stocks in the Manipur State Jail while Dr. A. C. Kapoor was superintendent of Jail, are missing.

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

Cases against Manipur Employees

1441. Shri Rishang Keishing : Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state :

(a) the number of departmental proceedings taken by the Chief Commissioner of Manipur against the Manipur Government employees during the period from September, 1952 to December, 1954 and from January, 1955 to July, 1956;

(b) the number of cases disposed of during the above two periods;

(c) the number of employees departmentally punished and the nature of offences thereof;

(d) Whether it is a fact that the Chief Commissioner took up departmental action direct against Government employees although such power had been delegated to the Departmental Heads;

(e) whether it is a fact that the Chief Commissioner of Manipur is both the authority to punch Government employees and hear appeals in case of departmental action in the Manipur State Transport and the Secretariat; and

(f) if so, the reasons therefor ?

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

(a)

From	to	No. of departmental proceedings
(i) September 1952	December 1954	Nil.
(ii) January 1955	July 1956	12

(b)

From	to	No. of cases disposed of
(i) September 1952	December 1954	Nil.
(ii) January 1955	July 1956	6

(c) Six employees departmentally punished and the nature of offences is as follows :—

1. unauthorised grant of settlement in forest reserve,
2. failure to ensure proper maintenance of transport vehicles in his charge,
3. carrying out work without administrative approval and technical sanction,
4. delivery of large quantity of rice without advance payment as required under the existing standing instructions, keeping

of very large balance of cash in hand without any reasonable cause and without remittance to Bank, excess payment, failure to maintain correct account of cash, etc.,

5. delay in putting up important papers,

6. absence from duty without prior leave of absence and taking part in picketing and political demonstration during the period.

(d) No. In 11 of the 12 cases referred to at (a) (ii) above, the Chief Commissioner is the competent authority under the existing rules for the punishment accorded or for taking proceedings against the Government servants concerned. In the other case departmental action was taken in consultation with the Head of Department concerned.

(e) and (f). No. The Chief Commissioner is not both the punishing and appellate authority for any Class III or IV employee of the Manipur Secretariat. In case of the Manipur State Transport Department, under the existing rules, the Chief Commissioner is however, both the punishing and appellate authority for the Manager and the Assistant Manager only as there is no post of Head of Department attached to the State Transport

सम्बन्धित भारतीय हाई कमीशन
द्वारा किया गया भूगतान

१४४२. श्री रमेश तिहः : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि निटेन स्प्लिट भारतीय दूतावास ने सन् १९५५-५६ में विदेशी बैंकों द्वारा कितना भूगतान किया है ?

वित्त तथा लोहा और इस्पात मंत्री (श्री कृष्णमाचारी) : जुलाई १९५५ से जून १९५६ तक के वर्ष में लगभग १६.५१ करोड़ रुपये। १९५५-५६ के वित्तीय वर्ष के प्रांकड़े भीमी उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

Harijan Day

1443. Shri B. S. Murthy : Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state :

(a) the number of States which are observing "Harijan Day" each month; and

(b) the programmes, if any, for these "Harijan Days" ?

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

Science and Industry Museum in Calcutta

1444. Shri K. K. Das : Will the Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to establish a Science and Industry Museum in Calcutta;

(b) if so, its site;

(c) when it will be set up;

(d) the approximate expenditure likely to be incurred on it; and

(e) the progress made so far ?

The Minister of Natural Resources (Shri K. D. Malaviya) : (a) to (e). The Council of Scientific and Industrial Research propose to establish an industry Museum at Birla Park, Calcutta, which has been donated by Shri G.D. Birla. A Provision of Rs. 20 lakhs has been made for the purpose in the Second Five Year Plan of the Council and preliminary arrangements are being made by the Council towards the establishment of the Museum.

University Grants Commission

1445. Shri K. K. Das : Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the number of retired officers, who have been appointed and are at present serving in the University Grants Commission; and

(b) the number among them, who have completed their sixtieth year ?

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

(b) One.

Ballot Boxes

**1446. { Thakur Jugal Kishore Sinha :
Shri Asthana :
Babu Ramnarayan Singh :**

Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been brought to the notice of Government that Shri Kamakhy Narain Sinha, M.L.A. of

Bihar had demonstrated before Government officials of the Bihar Government that the ballot boxes could be opened without disturbing the seal; and

(b) if so, what further action has been taken to ensure to the ballot boxes are not capable of being opened without damaging the paper seal ?

The Minister of Law and Minority Affairs (Shri Biswas) : (a) Thakur Jugal Kishore Sinha is in correspondence with the Election Commission regarding the claim of Shri Kamakhy Narain Sinha, M.L.A. to be able to open ballot boxes without disturbing the seals. The Commission does not consider that the Claim is justified but has requested Shri Thakur Jugal Kishore Sinha to arrange for a demonstration of Shri Kamakhy Narain Sinha's claim before the Chief Electoral Officer, Bihar. The Government of India are not aware whether Shri Kamakhy Narain Sinha has yet given any such demonstration.

(b) Every demonstration given before the Election Commission so far by persons claiming to open the ballot boxes without breaking the seals has failed. The Commission will, however, welcome any suggestions for improvement in the ballot boxes and will be prepared to consider them.

Facilities for Scheduled Castes

1447. Shri B. S. Murthy : Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the programme to sink drinking water wells and build 'Prarthana Mandirs' for the Scheduled Castes is being continued;

(b) if so, the amount allotted for the same during 1955-56; and

(c) whether the assistance of the non-official agencies is used in this programme ?

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

(b) Rs. 8,96,000 for sinking of drinking water wells and Rs. 2,39,000 for the 'Prarthana Mandirs' (including community centres).

(c) Till last year, assistance of a few non-official organisations was taken in the implementation of this programme. But during the Second Plan period, the programme will be carried out entirely by the State Governments to avoid duplication.

लखनऊ में अजायबघर

१४४८. श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या प्राकृतिक संसाधन और वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारतीय भूतत्त्वीय सर्वेक्षण विभाग के द्वारा लखनऊ में एक अजायबघर की स्थापना की गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका क्या उद्देश्य है, और

(ग) उस पर एकमुश्त (अनावर्तक) और चालू (ग्रावर्तक) कितना व्यय हुआ है या होने वाला है ?

प्राकृतिक संसाधन मंत्री (श्री के० दे० आलोचीय) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) अजायबघर सोलने से वहां के रहने वालों की स्वनिज पदार्थों के विषय में जानकारी बढ़ेगी और वे देश में पाये जाने

वाले स्वनिज भण्डारों को खोजने में सहायता दे सकेंगे ।

(ग) अजायबघर सोलने के लिये कोई अलग बन नहीं दिया गया है । भारतीय भूगर्भीय सर्वेक्षण विभाग के कर्मचारी ही इस की देखभाल करेंगे । अजायबघर का सर्व विभाग को दिये गये बन में से ही चलेगा ।

Rural Institutes

1449. Shri H. G. Vaishnav: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state.

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to establish a Rural Institute at Nilokheri; and

(b) if so, "the nature of the scheme and estimated recurring and non-recurring expenditure likely to be incurred on the same?

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

(b) Does not ar

DAILY DIGEST

[Friday, 7th September, 1956]

	COLUMNS	S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS				
2311-38				
<i>S.Q.</i>	<i>Subject</i>			
1870. Pensions of Retired Personnel	2311	1894.	Sixteenth Report of P. A. C.	2339-40
1872. Russian-Hindi Dictionary	2312	1895.	Basic education in Rural Areas	2340
1873. Military Farms	2313-15	1896.	Hot springs in Anjar.	2340
1874. Delhi University	2315-17	1897.	Mysore University	2340-41
1875. Titanium	2317-19	1898.	Oil in Punjab and Rajasthan	2341
1876. Courses in Advertising	2319-20	1899.	Open Air Theatre	2341
1877. Shop Assistants Act	2320-21	1900.	Survey of Seismal Regions	2341-42
1878. Earthquake in Kutch	2321-22	1901.	Soviet Mining Experts	2342
1879. Youth Problem Survey	2322-24	1902.	Exhibition of Books	2342
1882. Archaeological Finds	3324-25	1903.	National Atlas	2342-43
1883. Training Camps	2325-26	<i>U.S.Q.</i>		
1884. Secondary Education	2326-27	No.		
1885. Institute of Cost and Works Accountants	2327-28	1420.	Hindi in Secondary Schools	2343
1886. Distribution of Population	2329-30	1421.	Multi-purpose Schools in Assam.	2343
1888. Bogus Finance Agencies	2330-32	1422.	Garhwali soldiers	2343-44
1889. Death of Naga Doctor	2333-34	1423.	Industrial Finance Corporation	2344-45
1890. Mineral Development	2334-35	1424.	Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation	2345
1891. Ramajin Gold Mines	2335-36	1425.	Small Savings	2345
1892. C.O.D. Civilian Employees	2336-37	1426.	Travancore-Cochin State Transport Department	2346
1893. Cultural Relations with Saudi Arabia	2337-38	1427.	Loans to Jammu and Kashmir	2346
WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS		1428.	Monuments	2346
2338-56		1429.	Military Dairy Farm	2346-47
<i>S.Q.</i>	<i>No.</i>	1430.	Road Research Work	2347
1871. Student participation in Bharat Sewak Samaj.	2338	1431.	Mechanical Engineering Institute	2347
1880. Income tax	2339	1432.	Road Map of India	2347
1887. Photographs of National Leaders	2339	1433.	Assistance to Artists	2347-48
		1434.	Medium of instruction in Universities	2348

<i>U.S.Q. No.</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>COLUMNS</i>	<i>U.S.Q. No.</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>COLUMNS</i>
1435.	Archaeological Find .	2348	1443.	Harijan Day. . .	2352-53
1436.	Welfare of Scheduled Castes in Tripura .	2348-49	1444.	Science and Industry Museum in Calcutta .	2353
1437.	Gold. . .	2349	1445.	University Grants Commission. . .	2353
1438.	Vigilant Officer Mani- pur. . .	2349-50	1446	Ballot Boxes . .	2353-54
1439.	Government Servants .	2350	1447.	Facilities for Schre- duled Castes. . .	2354
1440.	Loss of Files. . .	2350	1448.	Museum in Lucknow .	2355-56
1441.	Cases against Manipur Employees . .	2351-52	1449.	Rural Institutes . .	2356
1442.	Payments made by Indian High Com- mission, London .	2352			

(Part II—Proceedings other than Questions and Answers)

6079

6080

LOK SABHA

Friday, 7th September, 1956

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(See Part I)

12.01 P.M.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

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

(i) In accordance with the provisions of rule 125 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 4th September, 1956, agreed without any amendment to the Supreme Court (Number of Judges) Bill, 1956, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 20th August, 1956.'

(ii) In accordance with the provisions of rule 125 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 4th September, 1956, agreed without any amendment to the Jammu and Kashmir (Extension of Laws) Bill, 1956, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 20th August, 1956.'

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

TWENTIETH REPORT

Shri V. B. Gandhi (Bombay City—North): Sir, I beg to present the Twentieth Report of the Public Accounts Committee (1955-56) on the Delhi Road Transport Authority (Bus Section).

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

STATIONING OF COMMONWEALTH AND OTHER FORCES IN CYPRUS

Shri D. C. Sharma (Hoshiarpur): Under rule 216, I beg to call the attention of the Prime Minister to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:

"Stationing of Commonwealth and other Forces in Cyprus."

The Minister of Finance and Iron and Steel (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): On behalf of the hon. Prime Minister, I would like to make the following statement:

The Government of India have seen in the Press a Reuter message from Nicosia (Cyprus) which said that Britain has cleared the way for the United States and the Commonwealth forces as well as French troops to be based in Cyprus if ever the need or occasion arose, by a formal order published in a Gazette Extraordinary providing for the presence in Cyprus of visiting forces of the Commonwealth countries, the United States and France. In this Press statement the Commonwealth countries are severally mentioned by name and include India.

[**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari]**

The Government of India have no other or official information on this subject, nor have they received any communication which has any relation to this matter. The Government of India have not seen the text of the Official Gazette Extraordinary which, it is said in the Press report, contains the announcement.

Not having received any official communication from the United Kingdom Government and not having seen the alleged official announcement in the Official Gazette mentioned in the Press report, and further having no information either from our High Commissioner in London or the United Kingdom High Commissioner in India, the Government of India do not consider it proper to comment on this reported announcement. There has been no suggestion to the Government of India by any party that Indian troops should be sent to Cyprus or anywhere else.

The Government of India themselves have no intention whatsoever of sending any troops to Cyprus or any other area. There is no reason, therefore, for any concern to be felt as a result of the Press report on this matter.

Shri Kamath (Hoshangabad): Is the House to understand that the United Kingdom High Commissioner has no information either way—one way or the other? What is he or she doing there? No answer?

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

SAMSAD (COURT) OF VISVA-BHARATI

The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimati): On behalf of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Sir, I beg to move:

"That in pursuance of clause (xii) of sub-section (1) of Section 19 of the Visva-Bharati Act, 1951 read with clause (5) of Statute 11 of the First Statutes of the University, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, one member from among

themselves to be a member of the Samsad (Court) of the Visva-Bharati."

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That in pursuance of clause (xii) of sub-section (1) of Section 19 of the Visva-Bharati Act, 1951 read with clause (5) of Statute 11 of the First Statutes of the University, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, one member from among themselves to be a member of the Samsad (Court) of the Visva-Bharati."

The motion was adopted.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

Shri Barman (North Bengal—Reserved—Sch. Castes): Before you proceed to the next item of business, may I say this? Today there are two Bills for consideration and passing—the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Orders (Amendment) Bill and the Representation of the People (Third Amendment) Bill. For the first Bill, I think six hours have been allotted, and for the second Bill, I understand no time has yet been fixed, but it will certainly take some time as the House desires. My submission is that the Representation of the People (Third Amendment) Bill may be taken up first. Whatever time you are pleased to give may be given to it and it may be disposed of first.

The next Bill, that is, the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Orders (Amendment) Bill may then be taken up, and the consideration motion may be passed today. I suggest that instead of taking up the second reading, that is, clause by clause consideration, tomorrow, it may be deferred till Monday. There are about 250 amendments to that Bill, and each Member is certainly eager to get some sort of satisfaction, which I think because of the paucity of the time in this House is not possible.

What I propose is that if the second reading stage be deferred by two days, in the meantime we may have consultations informally and try to come to some decisions, and that will facilitate the passing of the Bill on Monday. I submit, therefore, that the House will concur and also the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs will agree to it.

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): So far as the Government is concerned, we have no objection to the suggestion made by Shri Barman.

Shri K. K. Basu (Diamond Harbour): There is also some urgency for the discussion of the amendments to the Representation of the People (Preparation of Electoral Rolls) Rules. Those rules should be discussed....

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Time permitting.

Shri K. K. Basu: Mathematically the time permits. You allow 6 hours to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Orders (Amendment) Bill. We may take just half an hour on the Representation of the People (Third Amendment) Bill because that is not a very controversial Bill. Is it your intention that we may get the Bill passed today and the Rules may be discussed tomorrow? Otherwise it may be adjourned to the next session. We would like to clarify the position. If the House agrees....

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Whatever time we take will cut into the time allotted for the Second Five Year Plan. Hon. Members might be aware of that. We are not going to sit beyond the 13th September. Whatever time we take with regard to the discussion of the Rules, as suggested, will be taken out of the time allotted for the Second Five Year Plan.

Shri K. K. Basu: As per programme now, six hours have been provided for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Orders (Amendment) Bill. That means today and about three hours tomorrow, and we would

have another three hours tomorrow. In that period of three hours, we may first of all dispose of the Representation of the People (Third Amendment) Bill and it will take half an hour or at the most one hour. We may, therefore, get two hours for the discussion of the Rules. On Monday, the Plan may be discussed. But if today you get the Bill passed and tomorrow you take the Second Five Year Plan.....

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Our Scheduled Caste friends want to take that Bill up on Monday.

Shri K. K. Basu: Normally, as the programme stands at present, we can discuss the Rules because we can get about 2 or 2½ hours for its discussion. But if you just pass the Representation of the People (Third Amendment) Bill and then go over to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Orders (Amendment) Bill, and if the Second Five Year Plan is taken up for discussion tomorrow, I think the Rules have no chance of getting through this session. Therefore, we must discuss the Rules tomorrow for two hours and then go over to the Plan. There are two or three important matters and these are the final rules for the electoral rolls for the next general elections and in that connection some of our suggestions on them will be helpful. If we put off the Rules to the next session, we will not get the benefit out of them for the next elections.

Shri Kamath (Hoshangabad): If my hon. colleagues are agreeable, I will make a suggestion. With a view to seeing that no inroads are made upon the time allotted for the discussion of the Second Five Year Plan, which is an important matter after all, I would request that so far as the Private Members' Business this afternoon is concerned, Bills for introduction may be taken up and introduced in the House, and discussion may be postponed to some other date. We can save, say, two hours that way.

Shri Ramachandra Reddi (Nellore): Sir, I wish to point out one difficulty

[Shri Ramachandra Reddi]

in the way of proceeding with the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Orders (Amendment) Bill. These schedules have been put up with reference to the existing States and these lists will probably have to be re-distributed according to the States that are coming into existence after the 1st of November. So, if it is passed today, it has to be reconsidered once again. It is, therefore, necessary that the lists must be re-aligned according to the States that are going to be re-organised or we have to pass this and later on come with another amendment with a view to correct the lists that are put in this Bill. This is a difficulty which we have to foresee much in advance. If the Government is not anxious to look into it now probably it will have to come with another amending Bill in the month of November or so.

The Minister of Home Affairs and Heavy Industries (Pandit G. B. Pant): We have already given notice of amendments which will bring this Bill in conformity with the decisions taken by the House with regard to the re-organisation of States. There will be no difficulty of that character.

Mr. Speaker: There have been some suggestions. The non-official Bills may come up at 3.30 and till then, we must find sufficient work for the House. We may take the Bill further to amend the Representation of the People Act. That will not take long. The rules are not in the Order Paper and I do not know if the House can take them up. Six hours have been allotted to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Orders (Amendment) Bill. It has been suggested that the general discussion may be taken up now. If it is the desire of the House, I shall take up the Representation of the People (Third Amendment) Bill now.

Shri Kamath: There is no time to move amendments. It may be taken up

tomorrow; it was due to come up tomorrow.

Mr. Speaker: What work will be done now?

Shri K. K. Basu: Why not finish the general discussion on that Bill? In the meantime, if Shri Kamath is keen on moving amendments, he may do so.

Pandit G. B. Pant: We can have the general discussion on the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Orders (Amendment) Bill for the allotted time, taking into consideration the time that will be needed for the discussion of the other Bill. How much time will it need?

Mr. Speaker: We will see. About one hour for that Bill. So, 2½ hours will remain for the general discussion of this Bill.

Pandit G. B. Pant: In the meantime all hon. Members can prepare themselves for discussion on the other Bill.

Mr. Speaker: We shall devote 2½ hours for the general discussion and postpone the clause-by-clause consideration to Monday. We shall then take up the Representation of the People (Third Amendment) Bill. In the meanwhile, Shri Kamath and all other hon. Members who would like to give notice of amendments may do so.

Shri Kamath: What will be the sum-total of time allocation for the Second Plan? It will be decreased, I am afraid.

Mr. Speaker: That will stand. If the hon. Members are willing to discuss the rules and put off the non-official business for the evening of some other day, we can discuss the rules.

Shri Kamath: The Bills can be introduced.

Mr. Speaker: They will be introduced; only the discussion is postponed.

डा० जाटबचीर (भरतपुर-सवाई माधोपुर—रक्षित—अनुसूचित जातियाँ) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस शेड्यूल कास्ट्स एंड शेड्यूल ट्राइब्स आईस (अमेडमेंट) बिल, १९५६ पर विचार करने के लिए बहुत कम समय दिया जा रहा है। यह बिल बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है और यह उन पिछड़े बगों और दलित भाइयों से सम्बन्ध रखता है जिनको कि बहुत दिक्कतें और कठिनाईयाँ हैं और मैं समझता हूँ कि जो समय इसके विचार के लिए दिया जा रहा है वह अपर्याप्त है और इसके लिए व्यादा समय दिया जाना चाहिए।

Mr. Speaker: There are six hours for the general discussion 2½ hours will be devoted. There will be sufficient time for the clause-by-clause consideration. In the interval, the hon. Members may sit with the Minister and try to discuss various things and persuade him to accept some amendments and so on.

The Minister of Legal Affairs (Shri Pataskar): What about the rules?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: What has been decided about the non-official business?

Mr. Speaker: Is the hon. Minister willing to take up the rules this afternoon? There is a suggestion to that effect from this House.

Shri Pataskar: I am ready.

Mr. Speaker: The House also seems to be ready to discuss the rules under the Representation of People Act in the afternoon. That is, at 3.30, we shall take it up and continue. After the Bills are introduced, we will dispose of the rules in the rest of the day. Immediately after the general discussion is over after 2½ hours, we will take up and dispose of the Representation of the People (Third Amendment) Bill.

Shri Kamath: The Bills should not lapse for the next session if the Parliament is prorogued.

Mr. Speaker: Let us see.

Shri Feroze Gandhi (Pratapgarh Distt.—West cum Rae Bareli Distt.—East): Sir, this Bill is very important; so is the debate on the Second Plan. I very seriously suggest that the House should sit on Sunday because we do not want to miss the debate on the Second Five Year Plan. Therefore, I would suggest that the House should willingly sit on Sunday.

Mr. Speaker: I am not willing. We sat from 10 A.M. to 8 P.M. at a stretch yesterday. We—all of us—must keep going for the rest of the week to get along with the rest of the business. The only desire is that we ought not to encroach upon the time allotted for the Plan. We shall try to provide—come a little earlier and go a little later on these days as we did yesterday.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad (Purnea cum Santal Parganas): We are prepared to sit up to 9 P.M.

Shri Raghavachari (Penukonda): Is it proposed that the time which was allotted for the non-official Bills will be provided next week?

Mr. Speaker: No, no. The Bill should not lapse; that is his suggestion. Otherwise, they will not be taken up in this session.

SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES ORDERS (AMENDMENT) BILL

The Minister of Home Affairs and Heavy Industries (Pandit G. B. Pant): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to provide for the inclusion in, and the exclusion from, the lists of Scheduled Castes and of Scheduled Tribes, of certain castes and tribes and matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration."

The President was authorised by the Constitution to issue such lists in the first instance. So, the President issued two orders in 1950 under article 341 of the Constitution one relating to Scheduled Castes and the other to the

[Pandit G. B. Pant]

Scheduled Tribes. Article 341(3) provided that Parliament may, by law, amend the list issued or promulgated by the President. Similarly, sub-clause (2) of article 342 has provided that the list of Scheduled Tribes may also be similarly modified by a law passed by Parliament. Subsequent to that when the Backward Classes Commission was appointed the matter was referred by the President to that Commission. The Commission was asked to suggest any changes that might be necessary in these two lists. The Commission examined the matter and submitted their suggestions in their Report. The proposals of the Commission are contained in Volume II of the Report. The recommendations of the Commission were referred to the State Governments and they were examined by the Central Government in consultation with the States concerned. Ultimately, most of the recommendations were accepted and some more castes were proposed to be included in this Bill at the instance of the State Governments. So, the ultimate result reached after a thorough examination of the subject is embodied in the Bill that was introduced by me some time ago. Therefore, this Bill proposes such changes as have been considered desirable in the light of the recommendations of the Backward Classes Commission and also the views, comments and suggestions made by the States.

✓ As a result of the proposals contained in this Bill, the Scheduled Castes among the Sikhs will be treated as Scheduled Castes everywhere. They will be entitled to all the privileges and concessions which have been provided by our Constitution. In the past, according to the orders and the Constitution, only certain classes of Scheduled Castes among the Sikhs in the Punjab, in Himachal Pradesh, in Delhi and in PEPNU were given the status, rather the privilege, to which the Scheduled Castes among Hindus were entitled. It was argued and I think not without force that there is hardly any difference between Hindus

and Sikhs. The same marriage laws apply to both. There are inter-marriages among Hindus and Sikhs. We have always regarded the two as really belonging to one family. In the circumstances, there is no reason why any discriminations should be made. We have accepted that recommendation and made necessary changes accordingly.

There were other proposals, but I need not refer to them in detail as the lists are pretty elaborate, and if I were to take up individual cases I think the House may find my statement a bit dull, and I would not like to impose any unnecessary strain on the House.

The proposals regarding Scheduled Tribes were also examined and certain changes have been made. Firstly, there were certain restrictive provisions as to the percentage of proportion the Scheduled Castes must have in order to enjoy the privilege of reservation for representation. We have relaxed those provisions to a large extent. So far as Rajasthan is concerned this restriction has been completely withdrawn, and with regard to Madhya Bharat, which will now be merged in Madhya Pradesh, it has been further modified. The result of all these changes will be that 24 lakhs will be added roughly to the population of Scheduled Castes. The increase will mostly take place in U.P. and Rajasthan. So the Scheduled Castes will have four more seats than they have at present in the House of the People and 21 more in the State Legislative Assemblies. That is our rough estimate. Similarly, the population of Scheduled Tribes will increase by about 32 lakhs with the result that they will have five more seats in the House of the People and 32 more in the State Assemblies. I think I gave a wrong figure when I said that the population of Scheduled Castes will increase by 24 lakhs. It will be a little more than that: 14 lakhs in Rajasthan, 10 lakhs in Madhya Pradesh and a little more in Madhya Bharat—a lakh

or so. So the Scheduled Tribes will have five more seats in this House and, as we estimate, 32 more in the State Assemblies. I am glad that the number of representatives of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes will be greater than it is today. They will be able to contribute towards the determination of many important issues that will come before the House and, particularly, with regard to matters concerning them especially.

In the case of several castes there is no entry in 1951 or 1941 Census Report. In the case of some there is no entry even in 1931 Census Report. So it is proposed that wherever the name of that caste has last appeared in any Census Report along with the numbers then allotted to that caste, that will be taken as the basic figure and then the number will be increased by the average increase that has taken place in the general population census. In this manner we will be able to provide adequate representation for Scheduled Castes and, if necessary anywhere, also adopt the same principle for Scheduled Tribes.

I think we have on the whole been guided by a desire to do all that we can to give greater representation to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, and to do what we can so far as this law is concerned to make further additional provision for them.

Shri Raghavachari (Penukonda): What happens if there is no mention of some of these castes in any of those records?

Pandit G. B. Pant: Then we hold that they do not belong to those castes. I do not know what else can be done.

Shri Raghavachari: That may be a loss.

Pandit G. B. Pant: I do not know if there is any such case. I am not aware of it. But I do not see if we can find any remedy for that. If we could help it, well and good. I would not like to keep out anyone. That is not my attitude. I have gone to the longest length in order to find out some sort of formula to meet the

exigencies of the situation. What we are doing is not something abnormal, but it is desirable in the interests of these castes and classes.

I have given notice of amendments which have to be made in order to bring the Bill into conformity with the changes that will be introduced as a result of the laws that Parliament has passed with regard to the reorganisation of States. I hope this Bill will be accepted by the House. What is more, we will do what we can for the uplift of the classes for whose benefit this Bill has been framed.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to provide for the inclusion in, and the exclusion from, the lists of Scheduled Castes and of Scheduled Tribes, of certain castes and tribes and matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration."

We started this Bill at quarter past 12. So, at 2-30 P.M. we will take up the Representation of the People (Third Amendment) Bill. Till then, this Bill will be discussed.

I have received chits from as many as 12 hon. Members who have expressed their desire to take part in the debate.

Several Hon. Members: We have not sent chits but we wish to take part in the debate.

Mr. Speaker: All those who did not send chits but who wish to take part in the debate will kindly stand in their seats,—there are 26 hon. Members. So on the whole, we have got 38 hon. Members who wish to speak.

Shri Velayudhan (Quilon cum Mavelikkara—Reserved—Sch. Castes): At least one Member belonging to the Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes from each State may be given the opportunity to speak.

Shri Raghavachari: I want only five minutes.

Mr. Speaker: A fair proportion may be maintained. I will try to give representation to as many States as

[Mr. Speaker]

possible, and also to those hon. Members who will be interested in this Bill. First of all, I shall give a chance to Members belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Shri Velayudhan: A lot of amendments are there.

Mr. Speaker: All the 500 Members can give amendments.

Shri Velayudhan: Amendment No. 1 is mine. It is for the circulation of the Bill for eliciting public opinion.

Mr. Speaker: Yes. There are certain amendments tabled, to the motion for consideration of the Bill, apart from the amendments to clauses. The first amendment is in the name of Shri Velayudhan. Does he want to move it?

Shri Velayudhan: Yes, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: He may move it.

Shri Velayudhan: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the first week of November, 1956."

Mr. Speaker: Then there is the amendment of Shri Biren Dutt. It is amendment No. 26—"That the Bill be referred to a Select Committee," etc. I find that the hon. Member is not here.

Then, Shri Anandchand has given notice of an amendment. Does he want to move it?

Shri Anandchand (Bilaspur): In view of the announcement made just now by the hon. Minister, I do not propose to move it.

Mr. Speaker: All right. Then there is another amendment for referring the Bill to the Select Committee. Are those Members pressing that it should be moved?

Shri Deogam (Chaibassa—Reserved Sch. Tribes): No, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Therefore, only the motion made by the hon. Minister and the amendment of Shri Velayudhan remain. The amendment of Shri Velayudhan is this:

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the first week of November, 1956."

I do not want to rule it out as a dilatory motion.

Shri Velayudhan: No, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Anyhow, I have my own doubts. Well, the hon. Member, Shri Velayudhan, may start his speech. He should be very brief. I will give him five minutes.

Shri Velayudhan: I want a little more time.

Mr. Speaker: He will have five minutes. He might start now, without wasting much time.

Shri Velayudhan: It is a very important Bill having about 300 amendments, and so, we must have enough time to speak on the Bill.

Mr. Speaker: Assuming that there are 50 Members who wish to speak and supposing each of them is given five minutes then, more than four hours have to be spent on this Bill. How is it possible? Each hon. Member who wants to speak on the Bill must only state his points. Much depends upon the schedule rather than on the clauses. Shri Velayudhan may start speaking.

Shri Velayudhan: We are in a great handicap as far as this important legislation is concerned. It is not merely the lack of time with which I am particularly concerned, but also about the other aspects of this Bill. The Constitution Orders relating to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes which had been brought here earlier had not also been discussed fairly well by the public and even by the Members of Parliament too.

Of course, the Backward Classes Commission which was appointed sometime ago, has submitted a report, but, at the same time, in the findings of the Commission itself, it was stated that another research or survey will also be essential in order to decide this vital problem of backward classes of India. From this, it would be very easily ascertained that the Backward Classes Commission which was appointed by the Government has not produced anything much useful for the Government even as a guide.

As far as the representation for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in this House and also in the State Assemblies is concerned, the Government have not followed a clear criterion based on their disabilities or their difficulties or even their backwardness. I would like to mention one aspect in this connection. According to the Census Report of 1941, the population of Scheduled Castes was about seven crores. According to the Census Report of 1951, when the new list of Scheduled Castes was published and was approved by this House, the population came down to about five and a quarter crores.

Of course, anybody can know that the population of Scheduled Castes was in this way reduced artificially, and the object of it was to minimise or shorten the number of seats that we could get in Parliament as well as in the State legislatures. Otherwise, it will not be a good thing for the classes which are privileged classes and which have enjoyed the privileges and concessions and who have exploited the poor classes for centuries and stood in the way of the untouchables or backward classes getting more and more political power in the country. Even when I read the report of the Backward Classes Commission, I was very much surprised that even that report has not supported the cause of the untouchables as well as the Scheduled Tribes. Take the example of the Madras State or the T. C. State.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member must remember that the scope of the Bill is very limited. We are not generally discussing the amenities and the grievances of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. This is merely to decide what additional tribes have to be included in the Schedule and what tribes have to be removed which have been wrongly included. All the other observations of the hon. Member do not seem to be relevant to this Bill.

Shri Velayudhan: I am very sorry to submit that even the hon. Minister has said in his speech that the legislation with regard to the representation of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Parliament and the consequential concessions they get are both connected together. The number of seats in the Parliament or in the State Legislatures has got a little bearing on their general condition. Why should there be this curtailing of the debate?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The hon. Member is unnecessarily driving off at a tangent. I am entitled to say what is within the scope of the Bill and what is not. It is only for that purpose that I am sitting here. What the hon. Member has been saying is not within the scope of the Bill. The hon. Member can point out which other castes and tribes have to be included in the Schedule and which have to be removed, because they have been wrongly included.

Shri Velayudhan: So many are dropped.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member can say, these are the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes which must be included. What more is there? I do not see any purpose in having a general discussion. That is why I said I will give five minutes to every hon. Member. In a particular State Balmiki may be a Scheduled Caste and in another State it may not be. Hon. Members can say that merely because it is not a Scheduled Caste in a particular place, it should be taken as a non-Scheduled Caste in other places.

[Mr. Speaker]

also. These are relevant matters. When we come to the discussion of the report of the Backward Classes Commission, we will certainly take up the other matters.

Shri Velayudhan: It is specifically stated there that it is not about the Scheduled Castes lists.

Mr. Speaker: Let him confine himself to the list; let him not go into a general discussion of the Scheduled Castes and untouchables. If the hon. Member has nothing more to say about the list, he will resume his seat.

Shri Velayudhan: Should I put your views before the House?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I am entitled to say that a general discussion is not relevant for this Bill. If he wants to say that any particular caste or tribe has not been included let him say so.

Shri Velayudhan: With protest, I accept it.

Mr. Speaker: He cannot protest; if he protests, he will have to go out. Some hon. Members have been saying that they want to protest. Nobody ought to protest against a ruling of the Chair. It will be contempt of the Chair and contempt of the House.

Shri Velayudhan: It is not your ruling.

Mr. Speaker: I said what the hon Member wanted to say was irrelevant. Anything other than those lists will not be relevant for the purposes of this Bill, and if he says he protests, he must withdraw the protest.

Shri Velayudhan: I do not want to say anything more.

Shri Raghavachari: I only wish to point out one aspect of the matter which is most relevant to the discussion. It is true that the scope of the Bill is confined only to legalise by an Act of Parliament inclusion into or exclusion from out of the lists already published by the President under the

orders. My submission is this. The purpose of the legislation that we are contemplating is to give a few more seats for both these classes of people. The general elections are to come very early and, therefore, something must be done expeditiously to give them the additional advantage of a few more representatives here.

My point is this. In our anxiety, we are unconscionably depriving them of the proper representation to which they might be entitled if a thorough and complete investigation of the population consisting of the people who are now proposed to be included in the lists approved by the Government takes place. A little while ago I put a question to the Home Minister. He said that if at some time in the previous census lists somewhere a particular caste or sub-caste is mentioned, that population will be taken as the basis and from that year till now the usual proportionate increase in population will be added to it. So, if there should be no mention of any such Castes there is the possibility of some exclusion of large sections of people.

Pandit G. B. Pant: Not at all; I do not think so.

Shri Raghavachari: Therefore I submit that if for a month or two thought was given and some facts and figures were collected about these people as they exist today, I am sure their present proportion of population will further increase and they will be entitled to more number of seats. That is the only point which I wish to stress before the House, namely, in a hurry to give them some immediate advantages, we are running the risk of depriving them of a real advantage which they might otherwise get. Under the Constitution, they are entitled to these special privileges and special representations only for a period of ten years. That means they will have the special privileges only in the coming elections and not the elections after that. Therefore,

deprivation of certain privileges might possibly occur now.

Shri Velayudhan: I want a clarification. Does my amendment stand as it is?

Mr. Speaker: Yes; he has moved it.

Shri Velayudhan: I did not move it; I only spoke something.....

Mr. Speaker: I treated it as moved and allowed him an opportunity to speak. I called all the amendments tabled to the consideration motion. I allowed the hon. Member an opportunity to speak. He had nothing more to say and so I called Mr. Raghabachari.

Shri Velayudhan: I want to seek a clarification.

Mr. Speaker: There is no clarification. The hon. Member wanted to protest; let him protest.

Shri Velayudhan: I will not take part in this debate. I am leaving the House.

Shri B. S. Murthy (Eluru): All the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes all over India are very happy that the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Orders (Amendment) Bill, 1956 has been brought before this House for consideration. This Bill should have been brought sometime back, but perhaps due to non-availability of material before the Government, it has been delayed.

As has been already stated, one more election is there before which all the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes will have the privilege of being represented as Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Therefore, utmost care must be taken that all the Scheduled Castes and all the Scheduled Tribes, as per the tests applied both by Gandhiji as well as by subsequent committees and commissions that had gone into this question, should be given the opportunity of exercising their privilege to have special representation. Special representation has been given because of so many reasons, all of which I need

not narrate here. In this connection there is one fundamental difficulty and I am not sure how the Government is going to overcome that. As has been stated by the Home Minister, the census report of 1951 does not contain the names of castes and sub-castes. Therefore, a suggestion has been thrown out that the census of 1941 or 1931 or 1921 or even 1911 may be taken into consideration and on the basis of those figures proportionate increased number may be added to the communities that are to be listed now. But this may not do justice to those communities. Though the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes are poverty-stricken there is one benefit which they can enjoy from nature and God and that is procreation. Whatever may be the difficulties they undergo, whatever may be the sufferings that they are led to encounter, usually these communities, by some mysterious help and aid of God and nature, multiply themselves rather in a very surprising manner.

Shri V. G. Deshpande (Guna): Human agency.

Shri B. S. Murthy: My friend, Mr. Deshpande, says: human agency. He and his party and the community from which he comes was responsible for all these years of suffering for these communities. I shall be very happy if these people will try to understand the agony with which we speak in the House. Instead of provoking, I think it is better if they try to maintain silence. Therefore, my appeal to the hon. Home Minister is that proper care should be taken to see that the real increase in the population of these communities should be enumerated on broad lines so that these communities may not suffer from indifference of officers or otherwise.

There is one instance which I want to bring to the notice of the Home Minister. In Andhra, according to the census, the scheduled castes are somewhere over 30 lakhs. But the Delimitation Commission, which has gone into the matter, has reserved only three seats for scheduled castes

[Shri B. S. Murthy]

of Andhra in the Lok Sabha, I am not able to understand on what basis these three seats have been given. The Andhra Government have given the figures—they are printed and published in the Andhra Gazette—and there it is stated that they number more than 30 lakhs. But here the Delimitation Commission says only three seats will be given because there are not enough scheduled castes population to guarantee one more seat. In the 1952 elections there were four seats and, as you are aware, there were five representatives of scheduled castes from Andhra because I had the unique opportunity, as has been stated by the Shrikant Report, to be elected for the general seat though I contested for the reserved seat. But now the Delimitation Commission has suggested that the seat for which I have been elected, rather the district from which I have come, should be denied representation for scheduled castes; I do not know on what basis. Perhaps, they have committed the fault of snatching away the general seat. But I don't think that is the reason. Anyhow I would request the hon. Home Minister kindly to see how the Delimitation Commission has allotted only three seats for the scheduled castes when the figures supplied by the Andhra State indicate that the total population of scheduled castes in Andhra is over 30 lakhs. I am happy that the Home Minister has been pleased to meet some of us so that certain arrangements can be made regarding the inclusion and exclusion of certain communities as far as scheduled castes and scheduled tribes are concerned. With these few words I commend the Bill for the consideration of the House.

Shri Rishang Keishing (Outer Manipur—Reserved—Sch. Tribes): Mr. Speaker, the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Orders (Amendment) Bill* has confused all the lists of tribes and scheduled castes in Manipur and Assam. According to the Report of the Commission, one of

the criteria whether one community is coming under the scheduled castes or not is untouchability. In page 44 of the report it has been mentioned that untouchability being the peculiarity of the Hindu social system, it is easy to recognise the scheduled castes. The same thing is mentioned on page 49 also. There it is stated: "Scheduled Castes would be identified by the criterion of untouchability". In this connection I wish to draw the attention of the Home Minister to one aspect. In Manipur we have never had untouchability. There is one small section of people called Yaithibi which is included in Scheduled Castes not because these people are untouchables, not because they are low in status, or they have no religion, but because they have done something which the Manipuri society did not approve of. So, they ex-communicated them and they are given a separate place where they can live without freely mixing with the other people. Because of that they are included in the list of Scheduled Castes. But, the inclusion of Lois in the list of Scheduled Castes is entirely wrong. Their population, subject to correction, is about 50,000. These people have represented to the Backward Classes Commission that they should be either classified as belonging to backward class or as one of the Scheduled Tribe. In this connection I would bring to the notice of the Home Minister the fact that the leader of this community came to me and told me one day that the Commission was asking him whether if they are classified as scheduled tribes they would embrace Christianity or not. I think the Commission might have included them in the list of Scheduled Castes because of that reason only. These people are by religion Hindus. They are not untouchables, they are aborigines. Like the hill people, they eat all kinds of meat and also manufacture wine and liquor. So, I think it is wrong on the part of the Commission to include them in the list of Scheduled Castes and this will be

going against the history and social tradition of the Manipuri people. I would, therefore, request the hon. Home Minister to remove that from the list of Scheduled Castes and include it in the list of Scheduled Tribes, as the Commission have treated the Kacharis in Assam as Scheduled Tribes. I would request him to kindly consider this suggestion. In this connection I have moved an amendment also.

I will draw the attention of the Home Minister to another aspect. The whole list, as given, will disintegrate the entire tribal community. For example, in Assam, Thadons, Guites and Sitalhous and so many others have been classified as Kukis. But in Manipur every tribe is independent of the other. Even in the Naga community, to which I belong, the Tangkhul has become an independent Tribe of the Naga. In Assam, all the sub-tribes like Tangkhul, Mao, Augami, Lotha, Ao, Kabui, Sema etc. etc. come under the main tribe, namely "Naga". But in Manipur it is different. So, I wish to request the hon. Home Minister to group these sub-tribes and put them under the main head 'Naga' as has been done in the case of Assam. The same should be done for other tribes.

1 P.M.

Again, I wish to point out here, in Assam you have treated Hmar as a distinct tribe, a main tribe, whereas in Tripura it has been made a sub-tribe of Kuki tribe. Again in Manipur it has been made an independent tribe, as distinct from Kuki tribe. I do not know why in one area it has been made a sub-tribe and in two States, like Assam and Manipur it has been made a distinct tribe. So, this is also one to which I wish the hon. Minister would agree to. Either they should be classified as a distinct tribe or a sub-tribe everywhere. A uniform policy has to be followed everywhere.

So, these are the discrepancies which I have observed in this list.

Now, there is a strong suspicion in the minds of the tribals. I understand it is there even in N.E.F.A. It is this that the Government of India is deliberately avoiding the use of a common name of the tribe, i.e., Naga. They are calling every sub-tribe namely, Angami, Sema, Lotha, Tangkhul, Mao, Kabui etc. by its name and consider them no more as Nagas. That common name has been removed. Rumour has been going on that the Government is trying to disintegrate the entire community. After seeing the list, I also begin to feel that the Government is disintegrating the community into pieces and is trying to bring disunity among the tribes. So, that fear should be removed at once.

I have tabled three amendments. I hope the hon. the Home Minister will consider also these few points and do the needful.

Sardar Hukam Singh (Kapurthala-Bhatinda): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am glad at this moment our Prime Minister is also here. First, I have to congratulate the Members of the Commission who have removed that distinction between Hindus and Sikhs by their recommendation on which this Bill is based, and I convey my heartfelt gratitude and that of my whole community for the way in which our Government has accepted that recommendation and removed that discrimination which certainly was a cause of some dissatisfaction in the Sikh Community. They will feel very happy when it goes around in the country that their distinction is removed for ever.

In 1949, when Dr. Ambedkar moved the Hindu Code Bill for the first time here, in the Constituent Assembly (Legislative), I put an amendment that Sikhs might be excluded from that operation and at once the reply came that it was too late in the day because Hindus and Sikhs have been covered by same social laws and the High Courts had given their judgments in the last hundred years that there was no distinction at all between the Hindus and the Sikhs so far as

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their social laws were concerned. Naturally, I put to him then, why there should be discrimination so far as the President's order went, and then there was no answer. Some agitation also has been going on during the last six years. We felt aggrieved and we were putting our complaints to the Government. Several times we were misrepresented also on that account. But, I am happy here, Sir, to find in this Schedule, 1st paragraph, clause 3, that their distinction has been completely removed and I repeat that the whole community shall feel grateful. I convey to our hon. leaders who are here that they will be satisfied now with the measure because that has been a rancour in their minds so far. That is eliminated and perhaps, I hope, that it would be a step towards greater harmony between the two communities who have lived together for so long a time. So far as we are concerned, I want to make it clear, though I have said so many times, that the Sikhs do not want anything extra, superior or additional to whatever is being enjoyed by other citizens of this country. We wanted only equality and for that we have been raising our voice. Now, in this Bill that equality is being granted, that discrimination is being removed. We are happy and we convey our thanks and gratefulness to our leaders. That is all that I wanted to say.

Shri I. Eacharan (Ponnani—Reserved—Sch. Castes): Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is a very important Bill which affects the representative capacity of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in this country. This Bill could have been brought before this House after discussing the report of the Backward Classes Commission. In the Objects and Reasons of this Bill, it is stated that this Bill is based on the recommendations of the Commission in consultation with the State Governments and the Commission of the Scheduled Castes. Sir, certain communities of the Scheduled Castes have been classified as Scheduled

Tribes in certain districts only and not even in the neighbouring districts of the same State. So they will not be entitled to the concessions allowed to the Scheduled Castes in the same State and their numbers will not be counted for representation in the Assemblies and Parliament. Especially in Malabar and T.C. State, for want of any means of livelihood and living place so many people used to go to the neighbouring districts and settle down there. For this reason their privileges and representative capacity will be lowered. That is a very difficult proposition. So, I would request that the communities which are common in Malabar and T.C. State, may be considered as communities in the whole State of Kerala. Then this hardship would not be felt.

Another difficulty that we notice in the Bill is that certain communities which have been mentioned in the 1951 list have been left out. I do not know on what ground they have been left out. There are three communities which are prominent in the Malabar district, i.e., Kanakkan, Pulayan and Veattuvan. Their numbers according to the 1951 census are estimated at 26,600, 28,207 and 34,175 respectively. They have been left out of the list but some other communities have been classified as Scheduled Castes. If they are taken out of the list of the Scheduled Castes, that makes the representation of the Scheduled Castes in that district much less and they are losing representation due to this change. Therefore, I request the Home Minister that these facts may be examined and the Scheduled Castes here in the list of Amending Bill 1956 should include Kanakkan, Pulayan and Veattuvan. This point may be examined.

Shri Anandchand: Mr. Speaker, I wish to take this opportunity to say a few words on this question. I do not propose to go here into the history of the backward classes and depressed classes although I might mention that they first came into the picture in

1931 and the Census report of India of that year puts certain castes as depressed classes. The criteria in that year were three. The first criterion was, persons who would pollute caste Hindus by proximity or touch; secondly, persons who are forbidden entry into the interior of temples and thirdly, persons who were not allowed to draw water from wells. With these criteria, certain classification of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was made in that year. In 1941, due to the war, no classification of Scheduled Castes and Tribes was made. In 1951, after the passing of the Constitution, under the Orders which the President issued under Article 341, the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in all the Part A, Part B and Part C States were put into the picture, and it is those Orders of 1950 and 1951 which are before the House for amendment.

I wish to submit one point and that is this. The total population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in 1951, according to the Orders as they exist today, was 6.75 crores. The Backward Classes Commission in its report however has estimated that even in 1951, the Scheduled Castes ought to have been 7.30 crores. Its estimate is that if all the backward classes in India as they visualise them, be included, in 1951, instead of 6.7 crores, they would have been 11.35 crores. About my own territory, if I may so call it, Himachal Pradesh, according to the 1951 census, this population is 2.37 lakhs. According to the Backward Classes Commission it ought to have been 3.15 lakhs. The Bill which is before us today, so far as it relates to Himachal Pradesh, makes an addition in the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to the extent of 78,000. I welcome that provision because our backward brethren living in these hills, in isolated areas are being put in a certain category where they can be helped and they can be better looked after, and they can rise to their full stature along with other communities.

There are, however, in my mind, certain doubts about two or three names that I find in the Schedule of Scheduled Castes as it is given. The first is the name Jogi, the other is Lohar and the third Koli. There are two other sub-castes Hali and Sipi, which, as I shall try to show later, seem to be part of the Gaddi tribe. I shall take up Koli first. In the Himalayan hills, Koli is a menial caste and there is no doubt about that. They have been properly entered in the list. But, if I may strike a personal note, in Bilaspur, the Kolis have never been classed as untouchables. They were not put in as untouchables even when it was a Part C State, and the President issued the Order in 1951. I will try to prove this point from an extract from Kangra District Gazetteer—the adjoining district—of 1924-25. On page 183 there is the following passage:

"The Koli class is pretty numerous in Rajgiri on the north-east side of Parganah Hamirpur—exactly to the north-west of Bilaspur—,I believe this class is treated as outcast by other Hindus in Rajgiri though not so in Bilaspur and other countries to the east."

Their number is small, only 3,000. They say, since we are being wrongly classified as Scheduled Castes something should be done about us. I am raising this point for the consideration of the hon. Home Minister.

The other point relates to Jogi and Lohar. According to the Glossary of Tribes and Castes of the Punjab and North-West Frontier Province by Rose,—I am quoting from page 389—

"The term Jogi may be said to include two very distinct classes of persons. First are the Jogis proper, a regular religious order of Hindus which includes both the Aughar Jogis and Kanphatta Jogi ascetics who are followers of Gorakhnath and priests and, worshippers of Shiva. These men are fully as respectable as the Baira-

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gis, Gosains and other religious orders.....

The second class is that miscellaneous of low caste *faqirs* and fortune tellers, both Hindu and Mussalman, but chiefly Mussalman who are commonly known as *Jogis*."

My hon. friend Shri Gopi Ram has tabled an amendment in which he says that *Jogi* may be left from the Schedule in its relation to Himachal Pradesh. When we come to that, I daresay that the matter will be looked into.

About Lohar, the position is a little better. According to the Census report of 1911, Volume XIV, Punjab, para. 594, page 465, there is the following entry about Lohars.

"Lohars are followers of the Hindu, Sikh, Muhammadan and Buddhist religions. They are scattered all over the Province. It is a functional caste with the traditional occupation of blacksmith. The Lohars work largely as village artisans and take up cultivation and field labour. They are allied to Tarkhan and Raj."

I have no doubt that it is a functional caste. They are not untouchables. These Lohars are blacksmiths. Blacksmiths and carpenters are Tarkhans. What I am trying to point out is that by including Lohars, we are putting in the same category as Scheduled Castes people who happen to be even Brahmins. There may be Brahmin Lohars. That is a point which needs some consideration. I am sure this will be looked into.

I have now a few submissions to make about the Tribes in Himachal Pradesh. I welcome the addition of Gaddi and Gujjars among the tribals. They are really tribals. The Gaddis are a pastoral people. The Gaddis have their own language, Gaddi and they have certain sects among themselves. As a matter of fact, they are a religious set of people and they contain all the four castes like Brahmin

Gaddis, Rajput Gaddis, Khatri Gaddis and low caste Gaddis. So far as Gujjars are concerned, they have also their language, Gujjari which is widely spoken in many parts of the country. Really it has come from Rajasthan. I welcome their inclusion also. The doubt that I have in my mind is about the terms *Hali* and *Sipi* which occur as items 26 and 49 in the list that is before us, as Scheduled Castes. In the Glossary of Rose, it is said:

"*Hali* is the Skinner and dresser of hides among the Gaddi tribes. He also makes shoes and weaves baskets of hill bamboo and makes green leaf platters.....

The *Halis* are, or claim to be endogamous—they marry only between themselves. They do not give their daughters in marriage outside their caste.

Halis follow the Gaddi wedding customs."

The same thing is said about *Sipis* as well. I am not clear in my mind, whether these can be grouped together. Because, in another place, in the Kangra Gazetteer, there is mention of these castes again. They say that although the majority of the Gaddis are Brahmins and Khatri, the impure castes such as Bedis, *Sipis*, *Halis*, etc., are also styled as Gaddis. There is a little confusion in my mind about this entry. If the *Halis* and *Sipis* are really Scheduled Castes and if they marry *Dagis* and *Kolis*, they are correctly entered. If they belong to the fourth class Gaddis, their place is amongst the tribals and not among the Scheduled Castes. They may be put in their proper place. That is all I have to say. I would also like to submit that in due course, in the time available, I would submit a memorandum to the hon. Home Minister on the points that I have put before the House.

Shri Veeraswamy (Mayuram-Reserved—Sch. Castes): The population as recorded in the 1951 census report is not I am sure the real popu-

lation of the Scheduled Castes. The real population figures of the Scheduled Castes will be the population recorded in the 1941 census plus the increase in their population upto 1951. Even in 1941, Dr. Ambedkar has said in his book *Emancipation of the Untouchables* that the Caste Hindus officials had done their best to reduce the population of the Scheduled Castes just to avoid increased representation in the all-India and State services. Therefore, I have no doubt that the present population as recorded in the 1951 census report is far less than the real population of the Scheduled Castes. You know, Sir, there was a hue and cry in Delhi also with regard to the population figures of the Scheduled Castes resulting in proportionate reduction in the representation of the Scheduled Castes in Parliament and the State Legislature. Anyhow, we do not doubt the *bona fides* of the Government or their interest to uplift the Scheduled Castes. We are sure that the hon. Home Minister and the Government are anxious to improve the lot of the Scheduled Caste people and therefore they have now accepted the recommendations of the Backward Classes Commission and included some more castes which are as backward as the present Scheduled Castes. Therefore, we are sure, according to the recommendations of the Backward Classes Commission, of getting some more seats both in Parliament and in the State Legislatures.

I wish to refer to two names which are mentioned in the present list, namely Chandala and Pulayan. These two names are not the names of the Scheduled Castes in any part of Tamil Nad. With regard to the other parts, of course, I do not know, but so far as Madras is concerned, I know perfectly well that there are no castes who go by these names.

Shri Achuthan (Crangannur): In Malabar it is so.

Shri Veeraswamy: Maybe. In Madras State no people call themselves as Chandala or Pulayan, and

therefore I think it would be proper to remove these names from the list of Scheduled Castes relating to Madras State. Even in Malabar I do not think they call themselves as Pulayan or Chandala.

The section of the Scheduled Caste people belonging to Christianity has also been treated as untouchables among the Christians by the caste Christians. Even though there is legally or constitutionally no such system as the practice of untouchability among the Christians, the depressed class Christians, that is the people belonging to the untouchable communities, are being treated as untouchables, and therefore I request the hon. Home Minister to give an assurance that even the Adi Dravida Christians, irrespective of their religion, will also enjoy the rights and privileges that are being extended now to the Hindu Scheduled Castes. Their lot also is in the same. They are living in the Scheduled Caste streets. Their social, economic and other positions are as backward. Certainly in Tamil Nad you cannot see a single Adi Dravida Christian living in a caste Christian street. They are excluded by caste Christians. They have been living in cheris, not in the village proper and therefore I urge upon the Government to treat the depressed class Christians or the Adi Dravida Christians also as Scheduled Caste people and give them all possible help for their social, economic and educational progress.

Shri N. Rachiah (Mysore—Reserved—Sch. Castes): No, no. They cannot be treated.

Shri Veeraswamy: Before I conclude my speech, I want to say a few words with regard to the caste structure of our country.

Mr. Speaker: No, no. It is not relevant. I have just said the same thing with regard to Shri Velayudhan. It is not relevant here. It may be relevant for something else.

Shri Veeraswamy: One day or other our country should become a country

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without any caste whatsoever. India should have only people to be called as Indians, not in the name of so many thousands of castes. That I want to say. Without any caste being superior or inferior all should become equal citizens as recognised by the Constitution. Let us visualise such an India.

Shri Boovaraghavan (Perambalur): All will become eventually equal, not now.

Shri N. Rachiah: I rise to support this Bill. Though the Home Minister introduced the Bill in April 1956, he has not been able to come forward with a motion so far to refer this Bill to a Select Committee. I am quite clear in my mind that sufficient time has not been allotted for a full discussion of this important matter. Before this session this Bill should have been referred at least to a Select Committee of this House which should have consulted the census report and also important organisations of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the country, but so hastily and hurriedly this Bill is now being passed and as such I am having an apprehension that many of the Scheduled Castes communities have been omitted. At the same time, I am very thankful to the Home Minister for having brought forward amendment 186. Sub-clauses (a), (b) and (c) of the amendment cover the entire areas which are going to be merged in the new States.

With regard to Mysore State, as per the list recognised by the President in his order issued in the year 1950 there are six Scheduled Castes, but now as per the recommendations of the Backward Classes Commission they have included eight more castes and we are fully in agreement with those recommendations, but there is an apprehension, and that too a grave apprehension, in the hearts of the Scheduled Castes in the entire Karnatak area that as per the latest order issued by the Election Commis-

sion there are going to be only 28 reserved seats in the entire new Mysore State in the Assembly. Mysore State is having 96 lakhs of Scheduled Castes people as it is. We are going to have at least one crore more of population in the areas to be merged with Mysore State from 1st November, 1956. So, the Scheduled Castes population in the new State should be more than 45 lakhs. For the purpose of determination of reserved seats in the Assembly and Lok Sabha the entire population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in new Mysore State should be taken into consideration. Without taking into account the real population of the Scheduled Castes in the areas which are going to be merged in the new State of Mysore, the Election Commission have come out with the announcement in their orders that only 28 seats would be reserved for the Scheduled Castes in new Mysore Assembly. But according to the census reports, in certain areas, the Scheduled Castes form 25 or 20 per cent., and in any case, not less than 15 per cent. of the population. Especially, in the new areas which are going to be merged, they form at least 25 per cent. of the population. Yet, no action has been taken to have an increase in the number of seats allotted to them in the new Mysore State. So, I have tabled an amendment No. 220 in this regard.

In my amendment, I have omitted all the common names that are to be found in these areas, and I have included only the uncommon names which are to be found in the areas which are going to be merged and also in the existing areas of the Mysore State. If these castes also are taken into account, then there will be an increase of nearly 22 to 25 lakhs of population in the proposed Karnataka State which is going to be inaugurated from 1st November 1956.

My request to the Home Minister is that he should give instructions to the Delimitation Commission and also to the Election Commission to take

into account these castes also, which are now in existence in the Karnataka areas of the present Bombay State, Coorg, Madras and Hyderabad. Otherwise, the Scheduled Castes people fear that more than 55 or 60 per cent. of their population would be ignored. I would, therefore, request the Home Minister to accept my amendment, or at least to give us an assurance that all these castes in the Karnataka areas which are going to be merged in the new Mysore State will be included in the list of Scheduled Castes in the Mysore State. If that is done, then instead of 28 lakhs, the Scheduled Castes will have a population of 42 to 45 lakhs, and they will be the first community, in numerical strength, in the Karnataka area.

Before the idea of the new State of Mysore was there, the Scheduled Castes people had been thinking that Harijans would be the first community, so far as numerical strength was concerned, but since the Election Commission have not taken their population into account completely, while determining the seats in the Assembly and in the Lok Sabha, they have naturally an apprehension that their privileges, and the fundamental rights guaranteed to them under the Constitution have been vitiated by the Election Commission. It is necessary that this apprehension should be set at rest.

I am also sorry to point out that whenever members are associated with the Delimitation Commission, no Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe member is associated. This is so not only with regard to my State, but also with regard to other States like Bombay, Madhya Bharat and so on, as was pointed out by some hon. Members. It has been my experience and also that of the Scheduled Castes in this country that on account of vested interests and on account of some people, the Scheduled Castes seats are kicked like foot-ball from one place to another, whenever any changes are made in the Delimitation Commission's orders. As my hon. friend Shri B. S. Murthy pointed out,

some changes were made in the year 1951. Then, in 1953 also, the Delimitation Commission modified the original orders. And now, I learn that the Election Commission, in consultation with some authority in the Mysore State, are again proposing some more changes. The result is that though we are entitled to at least 6 seats in the Lok Sabha from the new Karnataka area, we are getting only three seats; similarly, in the case of the Mysore Assembly, though we are entitled to get not less than 45 seats, yet we are going to get only 28 seats, as per the statement which appeared in the newspapers on the 18th or 19th of last month.

I would, therefore, urge the Home Minister to give specific and definite instructions to the Delimitation Commission to take into account the complete Scheduled Caste population based on census figures and reserve the exact number of seats to which they are entitled.

That is our claim not only with regard to Karnataka, but with regard to every part of the country. I am glad that the Minister has given us an assurance that he will not allow any reduction in the Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe population in any State. I am thankful to him for this assurance. I would request him to stick on to this promise and see that in every State, and particularly in the Mysore State which has been affected most on account of the formation of linguistic States in South India, justice is fully accorded to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

There are one or two castes which have been omitted from the list given in this Bill. The first is the *Jadumali* community, that is, the sweeper or scavenger community in Mysore State. The second is the tribe popularly known as *Hakkipikki*. I would suggest that these two names should be included in the list. I have moved an amendment to this effect, and I hope it will be accepted.

With these observations, I support the Bill.

बी अंगडे (बिलासपुर-रथित-अनुसूचित जातियां) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सब से पहले मैं माननीय मृह मंत्री जी को इस बात के लिये धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि जब से उहोंने मृह मंत्रालय का कार्यभार संभाला है तब से हरिजनों और आदिवासियों की हालत बहुत ही ज्यादा सुधर रही है। इस कारण आदिवासियों और हरिजनों का माननीय गृहमन्त्री पर अधिक विश्वास हो गया है।

हम यह जानते हैं कि केन्द्रीय सरकार हरिजनों और आदिवासियों की उन्नति के लिये लगनशील है। लेकिन हमें इस बात पर कभी कभी दुःख मालूम पड़ता है कि कितिपय प्रान्तीय सरकारें हरिजनों और आदिवासियों को सम्मत करने में थोड़ी हिचकिचाहट दिखलाती हैं। इस के कुछ नमूने मैं यहां आप के सामने पेश कर सकता हूँ, लेकिन मैं किसी का नाम नहीं लेना चाहता, मैं तो केवल सिद्धान्त की बात करना चाहता हूँ। हम ने देखा है कि कई जातियों को शिड्यूल कास्ट में शामिल करने की सिफारिश बैकवर्ड क्लासेज कमीशन ने की है, प्रान्तीय सरकारों ने नहीं की है। कुछ जातियों को शामिल किया गया है, दूसरी जातियों को नहीं किया गया। हम देखते हैं कि प्रान्तीय सरकारों और बैकवर्ड क्लासेज कमीशन (पिछड़ी जाति आयोग) के विचारों को महत्व दिया जाता है, लेकिन हम यह जानना चाहते हैं कि क्या इस सदन के सदस्यों के विचारों को भी वही महत्व दिया जाता है या नहीं? यह सदन इस देश की सब से महत्वपूर्ण संस्था है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस सदन के सदस्य जो सलाह देंगे उस का पालन हमारे माननीय मृह मंत्री अवश्य करेंगे क्योंकि वे लोकतंत्र के पक्षके परिपोषक हैं। यहां पर संसद सदस्य आप को अपने दिल की बात बतलाते हैं। मैं यह नहीं चाहता कि किसी भी जाति को केवल राजनीतिक अधिकार दिलाने के उद्देश्य से हरिजनों में शामिल किया जाये। मैं नहीं चाहता

कि जो जातियां इस की अधिकारी नहीं हैं उन को येनकेन प्रकारेण हरिजनों में या आदिवासियों में शामिल कर लिया जाये। लेकिन मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि जिन भौलिक अधिकारों को लेकर आप ने इन जातियों का वर्गीकरण किया है उन आधारों का आप पूर्णतया पालन करें। मैं देखता हूँ कि यह जो शिड्यूल कास्ट्स (अनुसूचित जातियां) एंड शिड्यूल ट्राइब्स (और अनुसूचित आदिम जातियां) आईंस अमेंडमेंट, बिल (विवेयक) पेश किया गया है इस में बहुत सी गलतियां हो गई हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इन आधारों का सरकार अच्छी तरह से पालन करे। हमारे हरिजनों और आदिवासियों का यह अनितम चुनाव है। हमारी अब यह अनितम अवधि है। इस अवधि में केन्द्रीय सरकार और प्रान्तीय सरकारों को हरिजनों और आदिवासियों के उत्थान के लिये लगनशीलता से काम करना चाहिये और उन के प्रति आपने कर्तव्य को वकाफारी के साथ पालन करना चाहिये तभी जा कर हम भारत की सरकार के और सामान्य जनता के कृतज्ञ हो सकेंगे। बहुत सी ऐसी जातियां हैं जोकि आप के आधारों के अनुसार हरिजनों और आदिवासियों में शामिल की जानी चाहिये। उन को शामिल किया जाये। उदाहरण के लिये आज भी मध्य प्रदेश में चार पांच ऐसी जातियां हैं जो हरिजनों के समान समझी जाती हैं और उन की हालत हरिजनों से भी बद्दर है। उन को क्यों नहीं हरिजनों में शामिल किया जाता। वे जातियां गांडा, पनका, धोबी, माला, पासी, कोहली आदि हैं। ये जातियां अभी भी बहुत नीची समझी जाती हैं। इन के प्रति छुआछूत बरती जाती है। बैकवर्ड क्लासेज कमीशन (पिछड़ी जाति आयोग) ने इन में से दो एक जातियों को शामिल करने की सिफारिश भी की है। पर मैं समझता हूँ कि आप को कई जातियों को शामिल करना चाहिये। मैं यहां पर यह नहीं बतलाना

चाहता कि उन की जनसंस्था कितनी है। म तो यहां सिद्धान्त की बात कहना चाहता हूँ। मैं तहेजिल से कहता हूँ कि कई ऐसी अनुसूचित जातियां हैं। पांच साल तक आप ने उन को कोई अधिकार नहीं दिया। यदि आगे पांच वर्षों में भी हम उन को कोई अधिकार नहीं देंगे तो कैसे हम उन के प्रति वफादारी से पेश आ सकेंगे। और उन को कब अधिकार मिलेगा ताकि वह कहें कि हम भी किसी जमाने में हरिजन ये और हरेजन होते हुए हमारे ऊपर सरकार ने कुठाराधात किया है, ऐसा कहने का हमें भौका नहीं देना चाहते।

इसी प्रकार से मैं आप को कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी कई जातियां ऐसी हैं जोकि अधिक जनसंस्था होने के कारण से और काम न मिलने के कारण से बंगाल, बिहार और आसाम आदि स्थानों में जा कर बस गई हैं और हमारे सतनामी भाई बिहार, बंगाल और आसाम के प्रान्तों में घनी आवादी होने के कारण से सैकड़ों साल से वहां पर बस गये हैं और वहां पर कोयला खदानों में मजदूरी का काम करते हैं, चमड़े के कारखानों में और हड्डी के कारखानों में काम करते हैं, उन के साथ छानाक्षत और दुराभाव बर्ता जाता है और मैं नहीं समझता कि उन को हरिजन और अनुसूचित जाति क्यों न माना जाय।

डिलिमिटेशन कमीशन (परिसीमन आयोग) के बारे में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि ५ प्रदेशों में डिलिमिटेशन कमीशन बनाया गया है और यहां पर जो डिलिमिटेशन कमीशन (परिसीमन आयोग) बनाया गया है वह बस्तुतः यहां पर हरिजनों और भूमिजनों की संस्था बढ़ जाने के कारण या उन की जनसंस्था में हेरफेर होने और उस का पुनर्निर्धारण करने के लिये ही बनाया गया है। क्या ही अच्छा होता यदि हर एक प्रदेश के डिलिमिटेशन कमीशन के सहयोगी सदस्यों में एक एक हरिजन या

भूमिजन सदस्य और शामिल कर लिया जाता क्योंकि हमारे देखने में आया है कि डिलिमिटेशन कमीशन के सदस्य लोग केवल भूमिजन के नक्शे के प्राधार पर और आंकड़ों के आधार पर बिना अनुभव के किसी निर्वाचित क्षेत्र का निर्वाचित करते हैं और जो १०० मील की लम्बाई चौड़ाई के अन्दर ही बन सकती है उसे २००,२०० और ३००,३०० मील लम्बा चौड़ा बना देते हैं और ऐसा इसलिये हो जाता है क्योंकि उसे अनुभव नहीं है कि कौन सी नदी या सड़क वहां पर है या नहीं, क्षेत्र सचिन है या नहीं लेकिन हरिजनों को इन से सम्पर्क होने के कारण पूरा अनुभव रहता है और इसीलिये हरिजन सदस्यों को डिलिमिटेशन कमीशन में शामिल किये जाने का मैं ने सुझाव दिया है।

अब मैं आप को बतलाऊं कि मध्य भारत और मध्य प्रदेश में आदिवासियों की बहुत काफी संस्था रहती है लेकिन आदिम जातियों के लिये निर्वाचित में जो क्षेत्रीय संकीर्णता बर्ता जाती है जैसे कि रायपुर में या दूसरे ज़िलों में उन की उपजाति चली जाती है तो वे आदिवासी नहीं गिने जाते हैं, उन संकीर्णता को दूर कर के सम्पूर्ण प्रदेशों में उन को आदिमजाति माना जाय। पनका और गाड़ा जातियां सतनामी या चमारों से भी बदतर हैं, भूमिहीन और गृहीन हैं। आज के दिन उन के साथ छानाक्षत और दुराभाव बर्ता जाता है और उन को शैक्षणिक तथा अन्य आवश्यक सुविधायें नहीं प्राप्त हैं और यह स्वेच्छा का विषय है कि प्रान्तीय सरकारों ने उन जातियों को हरिजनों में शुमार करने की सिफारिश नहीं की है और मैं चाहता हूँ कि उन को हरिजन माना जाय। मैं चाहूँगा कि किसी भी जाति को या किसी भी बनवासी को सम्पूर्ण प्रदेश भर में आदिवासी या हरिजन माना जाय।

आज कुछ लोगों में मुझे यह स्वेच्छा के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि अपने को हरिजनों में रखते हुए भी अपने को आज हरिजनों

[श्री जांगड़े]

से ऊंचा समझते हैं और अपने को हरिजनों का राजा और ब्राह्मण समझते हैं। यह चीज मि समझता हूँ उचित नहीं है क्योंकि वे भी हरिजन हैं और जैसे हरिजन भाइयों की हालत है वैसी ही उन की भी हालत है तब इस तरह का ऊचनीच और भेदभाव बत्तना सही नहीं है। वे अपने को चमार नहीं गिनते अपने को महान नहीं मानते और वे अपने को हरिजनों में राजा और ब्राह्मण समझते हैं और इस तरह की प्रवृत्ति हरिजनों में भेदभाव फैलाती है और इस का जल्दी से जल्दी खात्मा होना चाहिये।

इस के उपरान्त मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि अभी जैसा कि माननीय गृह मंत्री में जो संशोधन घारा ६ में किया है वह अत्यन्त प्रशंसनीय है लेकिन इस के बावजूद मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि कई जातियां ऐसी हो सकती हैं जिन्होंने कि अपना नाम संसस (जनगणना) में अपनी अपदता और श्रविद्या के कारण नहीं बताया, मैं चांगूंगा कि जिन जातियों का उल्लेख संसस में १६११, १६२१ या १६३१ की लोकगणना में न हो तो किसी अन्य पद्धति से उन की जनसंख्या जानी जाय। यह मानी हुई बात है कि जो जितना गरीब होता है, उस की जनसंख्या उतनी ही ज्यादा होती है, बनिक सांगों की जनसंख्या कम होती है और मैं समझता हूँ कि बनवासी हरिजनों की जनसंख्या का अगर एवं एवं परसेटेज (ओसत प्रतिशतता) लिया जाय तो हर एक अन्य जाति से उन की जनसंख्या ज्यादा निकलेगी। मैं चांगूंगा कि उन के साथ सहृदयता का व्यवहार हो। इसी के साथ साथ मैं यह कहना चांगूंगा कि नागरिकों की राष्ट्रीय पूँजी 'नेशनल रजिस्टर आफ सिटिज़स' कई प्रान्तों में १६५१ की जनसंख्या के आधार पर मिल सकते हैं जिन में कि हरिजनों का जातिवार व्यारादिया गया है और उन को ताजी फिगसं (प्रांकड़े) प्राप्त हो सकती है, केवल थोड़ी

मेहनत करने की जरूरत है। इसलिये मैं चांगूंगा कि हरिजनों और भूमिजनों की संख्या निर्धारित करते समय नेशनल रजिस्टर आफ सिटिज़स की सहायता ली जाय। गृह मंत्रालय और लोकगणना विभाग अगर जरा सी मेहनत करें तो यह आसानी से प्राप्त हो सकते हैं और ऐसा करना हरिजनों और भूमिजनों के लिये न्यायानुकूल होगा। ऐसा होने पर ही हमारा कल्याण हो सकता है।

डिलिमिटेशन कमीशन अमेंडमेंट बिल के सिलसिले में कई सज्जनों ने बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण भाग लिया है। हमारे गृह मंत्री महोदय, ला मिनिस्टर और शेंड्यूल्ड कास्ट कमिशनर (अनुसूचित जाति आयुक्त) ने और श्री डॉ० एन० तिवारी ने इस विषय में इतना महत्वपूर्ण भाग लिया है कि हम सदा के लिये उन के कृतज्ञ रहेंगे और हमें पूर्ण आशा और विश्वास है कि जब जब हमारे ऊपर अन्याय होगा वह आगे बढ़ कर उस अन्याय को दूर करने का प्रयत्न करेंगे।

श्री कालरोलकर (बम्बई नगर-उत्तर-राजित-अनुसूचित जातियां): अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज हमारे गृह मंत्री महोदय जी ने शेंड्यूल्ड कास्ट एंड शेंड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स आर्डर्स (अमेंड-मेंट) बिल [अनुसूचित जातियां तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियां आदेश (संशोधन) विधेयक] लाये हैं, उस का मैं हृदय से स्वागत करता हूँ। आज हम हरिजनों और गिरिजनों पर जो बहुत सांगों से अन्याय होता आँख़ है, उस अन्याय को कुछ हद तक दूर करने का प्रयत्न इस बिल के द्वारा किया जा रहा है और इस नाते यह स्वागत के योग्य है और मैं इस का पूरी तरह समर्थन करता हूँ।

बैकवर्ड क्लासेज कमीशन की जब नियुक्ति हुई और हमारे प्रेसीडेंट साहब ने उस कमीशन को हरिजनों और गिरिजन जातियों की लिस्टों को रिवाइज़ करने का काम भी सुनुद किया, उस के लिये हम हरिजन

और निरिजन उन को धन्यवाद देते हैं । यह जाहिर बात है कि अगर यह लिट्टे रिवाइज़न की गई होती तो आज जो हमारी बहुत सी शेड्यूल कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल ट्राइब्स जातियों की संस्था बढ़ गई है वे न बढ़ती और इन लोगों को जो सुविधा मिलने वाली थी वह नहीं मिल पाती ।

साथ ही हम ने यह भी देखा कि बैकवड़ कलासेज कमीशन की रिपोर्ट प्रकाशित होने में देरी लगने वाली थी और आगामी चुनाव काफ़ी नजदीक आ गये थे, उस के लिये हमारे कमीशन के चेयरमैन काका साहब कालेक्टर और अन्य सदस्यों ने जो इंटैरिम रिपोर्ट फौरन भेजने का इंतजाम कराया उस के लिये मैं उन को धन्यवाद देता हूँ क्योंकि अगर ऐसा न होता तो जो सुविधा आपी हमारे हरिजन और निरिजन भाइयों को मिलने वाली है वह नहीं मिल पाती ।

हमारे गृह-मंत्री जी ने अभी बताया है कि इस बिल के पास हो जाने से हरिजनों और निरिजनों की संस्था २४ लाख और ३२ लाख बढ़ जायेगी साथ ही पार्लियामेंट (संसद) में ६ सीटें और असेंबलियों में ५३ सीटें बढ़ जायेगी । मैं सच कहता हूँ कि अगर बैकवड़ कलासेज कमीशन (पिछड़ी जाति आयोग) की जो रिकमेंडेशन्स (सिफारियों) हैं, उन में से सब की सब भी मान ली जाती तो यह संस्था इस से भी ज्यादा बढ़ सकती थी । मैं कहता हूँ कि अब भी समय है, हमारे मित्रों ने, जिन जातियों का प्रवेश नहीं किया गया है, उन के लिये अमेंडमेंट्स दिये हैं । जब हमारे गृह मंत्री ने हम लोगों से मिलने और बात करने के लिये दो दिन दिये हैं, तो मैं उन से प्राप्ति करूँगा कि वह उन संवादों पर भी विचार करें । शायद कुछ लोग ऐसा समझें कि यह ५६ लाख हरिजनों और निरिजनों के लिये हमें कुछ सीटें ज्यादा मिल गई हैं । मैं कहता हूँ कि यह कोई मेहर-बानी हमारे ऊपर नहीं है । हाँ यह जरूर है

कि जो अन्याय हम पर हो रहा है, वह अन्याय दूर हो गया है, भले ही पूरा अन्याय न दूर हुआ हो । इस के लिये मैं मंत्री महोदय को बधाई देता हूँ ।

बहुत सी ऐसी जातियां हैं जो एक प्रान्त में अछूत हैं लेकिन दूसरे प्रान्तों के अन्दर अछूत नहीं मानी जाती हैं । इस सम्बन्ध में कमीशन के सामने बड़ी कठिनाई थी, लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर कोई व्यक्ति किसी प्रान्त में अछूत माना जाता है तो वह दूसरे प्रान्त में भी अछूत माना जाना चाहिये । अगर वह अपने प्रान्त से किसी दूसरे प्रान्त में चला जाता है, तो वहाँ पर भी उस को वही सुविधा मिलनी चाहिये जो कि शेड्यूल कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल ट्राइब्स के लोगों को मिलती है । आजकल यह होता है कि बहुत सी जातियों के लोग नौकरी करने के लिये या शिक्षा प्राप्त करने के लिये दूसरी जगह चले जाते हैं । हो सकता है कि उन की जाति का नाम राजकीय दृष्टि से उस राज्य की शेड्यूल ट्राइब्स और शेड्यूल कास्ट्स की लिस्ट के अन्दर न हो, लेकिन चूँकि वह अपने यहाँ शेड्यूल कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल ट्राइब्स की लिस्ट में होते हैं, इस लिये नौकरी और शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में उन को अपने यहाँ जैसी ही सुविधा मिलनी चाहिये ।

सेनेट के बारे में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब सन् १९५१ का सेनेट हुआ तो उस में मैं ने देखा कि जो एन्युमरेट्स थे वह सबर्ण हिन्दू होते थे; मैं इस मामले में सब को दोष नहीं देना चाहता, केवल यह बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि जब वह एन्युमरेट्स (गिनने वाले) किसी के यहाँ जाते थे तो उस से पूछते थे कि तुम हरिजन हो न? वह कहते हैं कि हाँ हम अछूत हैं । इस तरह से बहुत से लोगों के नाम हरिजनों और अछूत में लिख लिये गये । यह बात कमीशन के सामने अवश्य माई होगी । बहुत सी जो गलियां भी सेनेट में वह दूरस्त कर दी गईं ।

[श्री काजरोल्कर]

सेकिन जी इस तरह की चीजें हुई हैं, उन के लिये भी मैं प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूँ कि उन को दूर कर देना चाहिये। जो हमारे माइयों ने अमेंडमेंट्स (संशोधन) दिये हैं उन पर हमारे गृह मंत्री जी व्यापार वें और स्वीकार कर लें। साथ ही आप हमारे लिये जो विल लाए, उस के लिये अन्यवाद भी देता हूँ।

श्री नवल प्रभाकर (बाह्य दिल्ली—रक्षित—अनुसूचित जातियां) : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह जो अनुसूचित जातियों का संशोधन विषयेक है, उस का स्वागत करता हूँ। सेकिन मेरे मन में कुछ सन्देह है और वह मैं माननीय मंत्री जी की सेवा में प्रकट करना चाहता हूँ।

पिछली बार जो अनुसूचित जातियों की सूची थी, उस में एक जाति और उस से सम्बन्ध रखने वाली दूसरी जातियों के नाम लिखे थे। किन्तु इस बार एक जाति से सम्बद्ध कई जातियां उस के साथ जोड़ दी गई हैं। जैसा अभी श्री जांगड़े ने कहा हमें जाति पांति के ज्ञागड़े में नहीं जाना चाहिये, मैं उन के इस विचार का स्वागत करता हूँ। मैं जानता हूँ कि जातियां जितनी कम होंगी उतना ही अ-छाहोगा साथ ही देख की एकता भी बढ़ेगी। किन्तु मेरे मन में एक सन्देह है और वंह यह कि बैंकवड़ कलासेज कमोजन की जो रिपोर्ट (प्रतिवेदन) है उस के अन्दर जातियों के नाम लिखे हुए हैं और साथ में उन जातियों की एस्टिमेट की हुई संख्या लिखी हुई है। परन्तु बहुत सी ऐसी जातियां हैं जिन के नाम के आगे उन को जनसंख्या नहीं दी गई है, जैसा कि पिछली बार दिल्ली में हुआ। दिल्ली की सन् १९५१ की जनगणना में न जाने किस पालियों की बजह से दिल्ली की जो ४१ जातियों की सूची थी, उस को प्रबोध में न लाकर पंजाब की सूची को प्रयोग

में लाया गया जिस में जातियों की संख्या कम थी। उस में दिल्ली की १७ जातियां ऐसी थीं जिन के नाम नहीं थे, हालांकि वह दिल्ली के अन्दर काको संख्या में पाई जाती है और अनुसूचित जातियों में गिनी जाती है। जो जातियां यह पर नहीं हैं, उन के बारे में मूले कुछ नहीं कहना है, किन्तु जो लगभग १७ जातियां यहां पर पहले सूची में थीं और जो कि पंजाब की सूची में नहीं थीं, उन की जनसंख्या इस जनगणना में नहीं आ सकी। इसी के कारण जितनी हम लोगों को जनसंख्या यहां होनी चाहिये उतनी नहीं हो सकी। अभी मैं रिपोर्ट देख रहा था। मैं ने देखा कि रिपोर्ट में बहुत सी जातियां ऐसी हैं जो अब तक हमारी जातियों में लिखी हुई थीं, सन् १९५१ में भी थीं और उस के तीन चार साल पहले तक थीं। उस के बाद तीन चार जातियों के लिये बैंकवड़ कलासेज कमोजन ने सिफारिश की है, उन को भी हमारे माननीय मंत्री जी ने कृपा कर के इस विषयेक के अन्दर सम्मिलित कर लिया है। मैं ने जब देखा कि पेरेन ० ४ में जो कि सन् १९५२ में प्र काशित हुआ था, स्पष्ट रूप से लिखा हुआ है कि हम ने पंजाब की सूची का प्रयोग किया है तो उस समय भी मैं ने माननीय मंत्री डा० काटजू की सेवा में एक प्रार्थना पत्र दिया और कहा कि इस को ठीक किया जाय। उन्होंने कृपा कर के अपन जनगणना विभाग को लिखा, और उस के बाद एस्टिमेट तैयार किया गया। जब एस्टिमेट (प्राकलन) तैयार किया गया तो उस में भी ऐसी अद्यत जातियां थीं, जिन के सम्बन्ध में उन्होंने कहा कि उन के कोई आंकड़े उन को पिछली जनगणना के अन्दर प्राप्त नहीं हुए। ऐसी अवस्था में दिल्ली के अन्दर ६० या ६५ हजार संख्या अनुसूचित जातियों की बढ़ जाती। यहां पर उनकी सन् १९५१ में २ लाख ८ हजार जनसंख्या बताई गई, अगर यह ६५ हजार

जनसंस्था और बड़ा दी जाती तो उन की संस्था 2 लाख ६५ हजार से ज्यादा हो जाती ।

मैं जब डिलिमिटेशन कमीशन (परिसीमन आयोग) के सामने गवाह के रूप में गया और उस से प्रार्थना की कि गृह मंत्रालय ने जनगणना की दोबारा जांच की है और वह यह कहता है कि यहां के हरिजनों और अनुसूचित जातियों की जनसंस्था 2 लाख ६५ हजार के लगभग पहुंचती है तो परिसीमन आयोग के अध्यक्ष ने कहा कि मेरे सामने कुछ कानूनी दिक्कतें हैं । यदि आप उन आंकड़ों को जो कि आप को मिले हैं, प्रार्थना पत्र के साथ मेरे पास भेजें और उन आंकड़ों को गजट करा लें, तो मैं यह समझ सकता हूँ कि वह आंकड़े प्रामाणित हैं । इस सम्बन्ध में हमारे शेड्यूल कास्ट्स कमिशनर ने अपनी रिपोर्ट दी है और उस के अन्दर उन्होंने जिक्र किया है तथा भाना है कि एस्टिमेट करने पर मालूम हुआ है कि दिल्ली की जनसंस्था इस तरह से बढ़ गई है । इस बिल को देखने से मेरे मन में जो सन्देह है, मैं जाहता हूँ कि उस का निवारण हो जाय । उस में यह किया गया है कि एक जाति निल्की हुई है और उस के साथ ६ या ७ जातियां रख दी गई हैं । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि वह उस एक जाति में ही शुमार की जायेगी या अन्य एस्टिमेट को हुई जातियां समझी जायेंगी जिन के एस्टिमेट करने से बढ़े हुए किंगस (आंकड़े) प्रा जाते हैं । मैं मंत्री महोदय से प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वह इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ प्रकाश डालें ।

2 P. M.

यह एक इस दिल्ली राज्य का ही प्रश्न नहीं है, इसी तरह के प्रश्न हिमाचल प्रदेश और बिलासपुर में भी उत्तम होते रहते हैं । इसके अतिरिक्त बहुत सी जगहें हैं जहां पर नई जातियों को शुमार तो कर लिया गया है, उनको सम्मिलित तो कर लिया गया है किन्तु उन नई जातियों की संस्था पर्याप्त नहीं होती है । ऐसी अवस्था में वे क्या करेंगी ।

ममी भाई जांगड़े जी ने कहा कि नैशनल रजिस्टर से देस लिया जाएगा । जब दिल्ली का भसला सामने आया था उस बक्त मैंने यह प्रार्थना की थी कि नैशनल रजिस्टर (पंजी) से इस चीज़ को देसा जा सकता है लेकिन यह नहीं हो सका और सम्भवतः नैशनल रजिस्टर (राष्ट्रीय पंजी) में भी दिल्ली के बारे में इस तरह के आंकड़े प्राप्त नहीं थे और वह बात वहीं रह गई ।

दूसरा विचार जो मेरे मन में है वह यह है कि एक जाति के लोग जो कि मान लीजिये बम्बई में रहते हैं और अब दिल्ली में आ गए हैं या किसी पड़ीसी राज्य में चले गए हैं और यदि अनुसूचित जातियों या गिरिजातियों की सूचियों के अन्दर उनका नाम आता है तो कम से कम जो केन्द्रीय सुविधायें उनको दी जाती हैं, ये सुविधायें उनको भी प्राप्त होनी चाहियें । ये सुविधायें ऐसी हैं जैसे कि केन्द्रीय सरकार उनको बजीके देती है, छात्रवृत्तियां देती हैं या दूसरी प्रकार की सुविधायें देती हैं वे सब उनको मिली चाहियें । केन्द्रीय सरकार के दफ्तरों में नौकरियां होती हैं उनमें भी उनको, जैसे दूसरों को दिया जाता है, प्रेफेस (अधिमान) दिया जाना चाहिये । मैं आपको एक केस बतलाना चाहता हूँ जो बहुत छोटा सा है । एक छात्र जोकि फर्ट डिविजन में पास हुआ था, यह उसका केस है । वह पंजाब की अनुसूचित जातियों में गिना जाता था । दुर्भाग्यवश ।

Mr. Speaker: We are going away from the main purpose of the Bill. This is a small one as to whether the Scheduled Castes should be given certain seats.

श्री नवल प्रभाकर: इन जातियों के सम्बन्ध में ही मैं कह रहा हूँ ।

Mr. Speaker: Not everything that comes under *jati* that can be talked about here. This is only a small measure as to whether some categori-

[Mr. Speaker]

es are to be included or excluded. He can reserve all that for a future occasion.

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : फस्ट-डिविजन में वह आया था। वह मेरे पास आया। वह सैटर से स्कालरशिप चाहता था। मैंने पत्र लिखा किन्तु उसे इस लिए स्वीकार नहीं किया गया कि वह पंजाब का है और अब दिल्ली में आया है और दिल्ली से उसे पास किया है। तो जो ऐसे केस होते हैं, उनके सम्बन्ध में मैं चाहूंगा कि कोई नीति निर्धारित होनी चाहिये और सहानुभूतिपूर्वक ऐसे केसिस पर विचार किया जाना चाहिए।

Shri KeshavaIengar (Banglore North) : On a point of clarification..

Mr. Speaker: Clarifications can be reserved to the end.

श्री गणपति राम (जिला जौनपुर-पूर्व-रक्षित-प्रनुसूचित जातियां) : यू० पी० के हरिजनों के सम्बन्ध में मैं भी कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बहुत अच्छा।

श्री बालमीकी (जिला बुलन्दशहर-रक्षित-प्रनुसूचित जातियां) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं भी कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ और मुझे भी समय दिया जाए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप भी यू० पी० से हैं।

श्री बालमीकी : जी, हाँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हर एक प्रदेश के मैम्बर को मैं बोलने का मौका दे रहा हूँ। श्री बर्मन।

Shri Barman (North Bengal—Reserve—Sch. Castes): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. the Home Minister has expressed his desire towards the end of his introductory speech that he likes to see these Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe communities progress. My heart goes out in gratitude for his kind expression. I on-

ly want to say that this indifference of centuries to these Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes will go in no time if the Home Ministry are eager to uplift their present condition. They are no doubt doing their best and I can assure from our side that we shall be true to the expectations which our nation requires.

There is one point which I wish to make in the beginning. There is a feeling that any Bill or any discussion that relates to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes comes towards the fag-end of the session, so that we have to hurry up, because unless we are ready to hurry up we may lose further. The same thing has happened this time also. I would appeal to the hon. Home Minister that on future occasions he may be alert so that whenever any discussion regarding the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes come up before the House these castes may get ample opportunity to submit their case before him and before the hon. House.

Shri Kamath (Hoshangabad): That request has been made so often before also.

Shri Barman: I make this submission for this reason. The Backward Classes Commission's Report has been published only a few days back. We were in the midst of so important discussions in this House that many of us—I may say most of us—had no opportunity to go through that report. That report is vital to the amendment of this Bill in the sense, as Mr. Kajrolkar has pointed out just now, that it has recommended inclusion of many other castes. I know, Sir, that most of the Members do not know what are those castes which have been excluded, though recommended by the Commission. There may be very good reasons for their exclusion, but there is a common saying that it is not sufficient simply to do justice, but that it is also necessary that those to whom justice is done should also think that justice is being done. If

they had ample opportunity to go through the reasons for which the State Governments have recommended exclusion, they would have been satisfied with the reasons. But we got no such opportunity this time.

I may mention in particular that there are many castes to our knowledge which are included as tribes in certain States. But I may mention States where though these castes were scheduled as tribes, have been later on omitted and thereby lakhs and lakhs of people belonging to the tribes have gone down. So it is not always that whatever the States recommend is impartial. I am not referring in particular to any State, but as a general rule, human nature being selfish, perhaps, many of the States may not give just and proper consideration to the claims of others. It is because of such things that we have some dissatisfaction that on this occasion also we have not got sufficient time to consider the report in detail and also the recommendations of the States that might have been advanced for the exclusion of these castes.

These castes require all encouragement from Government and we must with gratitude acknowledge the fact that Government is liberal by way of educational help, by passing the Untouchability Offences Act; in many other ways also the Government of India are trying their best to uplift those that are now in the lowest rung of the ladder. Our grievance is only that we do not always get sufficient time to consider matters with that leisure and with adequate attention.

There is one point I want to mention so far as the tribes are concerned, which perhaps many Members representing them may not have the opportunity to bring to the notice of the House for lack of time. There are certain restricted areas where certain castes are scheduled as tribes. As soon as they go out of that restricted area, they are denied of whatever advantage their brethren belonging to the same caste got from the Government so long as they re-

mained in that area. This is an unsatisfactory state of things and I would humbly request the hon. the Home Minister to look into this matter.

As you have said that only particular cases could be mentioned, I shall mention only one case from my State and draw the attention of the hon. Home Minister to it.

An amendment has been given notice of by Dr. Pashupati Mandal relating to a caste known as Sunri—it is amendment No. 67. In the Bill at page 16, item 51, it is mentioned as "Sunri excluding Saha". The fact is that the Saha includes two castes; one is Scheduled and the other is non-Scheduled. Those who are non-Scheduled are all Baisyas. But so far as the general appellation or surname goes, both of them use 'Saha'. So, this expression 'Saha' may create confusion. As the amendment says, either it should be only Sunri or if it be further amplified, then it should be written as Sunri excluding Baisya Sahas. Otherwise there will be confusion, and perhaps those who are not entitled will get the advantage, whereas the Sunri, because he uses Saha as his surname, will be excluded.

The Government of India will have to depend upon their officials throughout the length and breadth of this country. An official may say that because a Sunri uses the surname Saha, he is not a Scheduled Caste member. This sort of confusion may arise. I request that this matter may be further discussed with the hon. Home Minister. Lastly I submit that the hon. Home Minister may see that justice is done to all such cases which relate to these unfortunate people as he is following the footsteps of the Father of the Nation.

Dr. Gangadhara Siva (Chittoor—Reserved—Sch. Castes): I rise to congratulate the hon. Home Minister, who has a pious and grand personality. He holds the portfolio and he has to shape the destiny of the most unfortunate population of India.

[Dr. Gangadhar Siva]

I would like to narrate something about the affairs of our community. In 1926 there was a big row between the Britishers and Mahatma Gandhi with regard to the Communal Award whether we should be given joint electorate or separate electorate. Some Parliament Members, were sent out to India under Sir John Simon, one of the greatest lawyers—it was known as the Simon Commission. I was one of those who gave evidence before the Simon Commission. That was the time when Mahatma Gandhi also tried his level best for joint electorate. Some of our Scheduled Caste people, who are in favour and who are in the Government, supported separate electorate. That was in 1932 when Mahatma Gandhi fasted unto death with regard to the Communal Award given by Sir Ramsay Mac Donald—the award given by him was that India should enjoy separate electorate. Mahatma Gandhi fasted unto death. To know the views and the mind of the Scheduled Caste people, in Bombay a big meeting was conducted in Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Hall, and then came the Raja-Moonje Pact. I am one of those who went to Bombay and who protested against separate electorate, and saved Mahatma Gandhi's life. Mahatma Gandhi has been working all his life for Harijans getting joint electorate.

It is the numerical strength in the Parliament and various Legislatures which can voice the sufferings of the millions of our community on the floor of the House. When such is the case, I do not see any reason why this numerical strength of our community has been reduced in the Parliament and various Legislatures. Perhaps it is on account of the enumeration by these officials, who are not able to go deep into the cheris and enumerate the full number of the members of our community. It was one-sixth of the population some years back, and it has been deliberately reduced now. I wonder how

it can be reduced. It is the numerical strength which can fight for our community, for our economic and social welfare. Therefore, I request that our strength must be increased by increasing our castes as much as possible.

Coming to Andhra, and in particular, Rayalaseema, I should say that this is one of the best States in the whole of India comprising of five crores of population. About 50 or 60 lakhs are Harijans. I wonder how the Delimitation Committee could suggest only three representative to represent 60 lakhs of our community. I would particularly request the hon. Home Minister to investigate into this matter and see that our proper place is restored. Four seats were allotted to Rayalaseema. Now one seat has been taken away from that quota for Anantapur, leaving us three. I request the Home Minister to restore this one seat to Rayalaseema.

Mr. Speaker: I now call upon Dr. Jatav-vir.

श्री उडके (मंडला-जबलपुर-दक्षिण-रक्षित-प्रनुसूचित आदिमजातियां) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस बिल का सम्बन्ध प्रादिवासियों से भी है, लेकिन अभी तक एक के सिवा किसी को समय नहीं मिला है। मेरा निवेदन है कि प्रादिवासियों को भी समय दिया जाना चाहिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अच्छा, इस के बाद।

सरदार द्वारा सिंह सहगल (बिलासपुर) : टाइम खत्म हो जायगा, फिर बड़ी मुश्किल पड़ेगी। आखिर हम लोगों को रिप्रेजेन्ट करना पड़ेगा।

Mr. Speaker: Am I speaking myself? I am calling one after the other; but what can I do? I am only calling Members of Parliament.

द्वारा आटबीर (मरतपुर-सराई माधोपुर-रक्षित-प्रनुसूचित जातियां) : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज बड़े सौभाग्य का दिन है।

कि इस हाउस में परिगणित जातियों को घटाने वाले, उन में अर्थात् उपर्याति के कार्य करने और उनके सामाजिक सुधार के विषय में चर्चा हो रही है। मैं माननीय गृह मंत्री को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि उन्होंने इस बिल को यहां पर ला कर यह प्रेरणा दी है कि इस समय जो जातियां गिरी हुई हैं, उन को हर प्रकार की सुविधा प्रदान कर के उन के स्तर को ऊंचा उठाया जाय। मैं भी इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ बातें कहना चाहता हूँ।

हमारे देश में एक जाटव जाति है, जिस की संस्का भारत की हरिजन जातियों में सब से अधिक है। १६३८ में इस जाति की तरफ से एक डेपुटेशन माननीय गृह मंत्री के पास गया और एक अभिनंदन-पत्र दे कर कहा कि जाटव जाति की दशा बड़ी दयनीय है। उस का नाम अनुसूचित जातियों में नहीं है। इस जाति के ऊपर सबौरों की तरफ से बड़े अत्याचार किए जाते हैं और उन लोगों के साथ छुआछूत बरती जाती है। अगर इस जाति के लोगों की दशा का खाका खींचा जाय, तो वह बड़ा शोचनीय और दंदनाक होगा। उन्होंने वह पत्र लिया और संकेटरी के पास भेज दिया और वह स्वीकार हो गया। तब सारे राज्य में घोषणा हो गई कि जाटव हरिजन जाति में है। १६५१ में भोपाल, उत्तर प्रदेश, अजमेर, राजस्थान और दिल्ली में इस सम्बन्ध में घोषणा की गई, लेकिन दुर्जन्यवश मध्य भारत में इस की घोषणा नहीं की गई। वहां पर आनंदोलन हुआ। मध्य भारत में जाटवों की आवादी लगभग पांच लाख है। १-७-५१ को वह हजार लोगों के दस्तखत करा कर भारत सरकार के पास भेजे गए। उस के बाद हमारे शिड्यूल कास्ट्स कमिश्नर (अनुसूचित जाति आयुक्त) श्री श्रीकान्त गवालियर पधारे। यह १६५२ की बात है। उन को अभिनंदन-पत्र दिया गया और उन से निवेदन किया गया कि यहां पर पांच लाख के करीब जाटव रहते हैं। उन के हाथ का छपा हुआ कोई नहीं लाता है।

वे खाट पर नहीं बैठ सकते हैं और अगर कोई व्याह-वादी के समय पकवान बना ले तो उस पकवान को लट लिया जाता है। यह अभिनन्दन पत्र सन् १६५२ में दिया गया था। उन्होंने इस कठिनाई को दूर करने का आश्वासन भी दिया था। इसके बाद हम ने श्री जगजीवनराम को भी मध्य भारत की जाटव जाति की कठिनाईयों के बारे में एक स्मृतिपत्र दिया था। सन् ४७ में जब गवालियर में रियासत थी उस समय भी हमने राज्य को एक स्मृतिपत्र दिया था और राज्य ने उस पर विचार किया था। मैं चाहता हूँ कि यह स्वीकार किया जाये कि जाटव भी सज्जनों के ब्रंग है। किसी को नीच कहता तो एक प्रकार से भेदभाव फैलाना है। मैं तो चाहता हूँ कि यहां की जितनी भी जातियां हैं सब को एक जाति लिखा जावे। मैं तो चाहता हूँ कि चमार, भंगी और सर्वां सब को एक जाति का समझा जावे। मैं तो चाहता हूँ कि वह दिन आवे जब कि यहां केवल एक भारतीय जाति ही रह जाये और हम भारत के सब रहने वाले बराबर हों। हम यहीं चाहते हैं। मैं जानता हूँ कि हमारी सरकार इस ऊपर प्रयत्नशील है। हमारे माननीय गृह मंत्री जी पिछली बार छुआछूत दूर करने का बिल लाये थे। मैं समझता हूँ कि सरकार के इस प्रकार के प्रयत्नों से इस देश का कल्याण बहुत जल्दी हो जायेगा। मैं ने कुछ संशोधन दिये हैं। आशा है उन को स्वीकार किया जावेगा।

यहां पर कुछ भाइयों ने कहा कि जाटव लोग तो ऊंचे बढ़ गये हैं। मैं उन भाइयों को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि उनके ये शब्द तो निकले। लेकिन मैं कहता चाहता हूँ कि मध्यभारत में जाटव लोगों के साथ दुरा व्यवहार किया जाता है। अभी कोई महीनाभर हुआ कि धर बनाने पर कल हो गया। अगर हम जरा भी ऊंचा सिर उठाते हैं तो हम को दबाया जाता है। इसका प्रमाण हमारे माननीय श्रीकान्त जी हैं जिनके पास इस प्रकार की शिकायतों की हजारों जातियां

[डा० जाटबोर]

आती है। आज हम लोगों की यह दशा है। कोई लोग अपने को सूर्यवंशी कहते हैं, कोई अपने को यदुवंशी कहते हैं। पर हमारा तो यह दावा है कि हम कृष्ण वंशी हैं लेकिन हमको दबा दबा कर नीच चमार कर दिया गया है। हम कहते हैं कि सर्वं हिन्दू सब कुछ के हकदार हैं। लेकिन हम यह नहीं चाहते कि हमसे अद्यूत जैसा व्यवहार किया जाये। हम तो वह दिन देखना चाहते हैं जब कि सारे देश में केवल एक ही भारतीय जाति रह जाये। तभी देश का कल्याण होगा। यदि कोई आदमी चमड़े का काम करता है तो उसको इस बज़ह से चमार कहना और नीच समझना, या अगर कोई कोली का काम करता है तो उसको नीच समझना गलत है। हमारे भाइयों ने काम के अनुसार जातियां बना दीं। मैं समझता हूँ कि किसी काम के करने के कारण किसी को नीच ऊंच समझना गलत है। मैं तो चाहता हूँ कि पांच वर्ष बाद वह दिन आवे कि जब यहाँ केवल एक ही जाति हो और इस हाउस में किसी का अलग अलग प्रतिनिधित्व न हो। मेरी यही आप से प्रायंना है कि आप ऐसा प्रयत्न करें कि वह दिन शीघ्र आवे।

Shri Keshavaiengar: Sir, I rise on a point of clarification. The Bill is most welcome in this that it seeks to implement the recommendations of the Commissioner as accepted by the Government. But I find that so far as the State of Mysore is concerned, quite large territories from Bombay, Madras and Hyderabad are coming into Mysore which is almost equal to the present Mysore; it may be even a little more. In the schedules that have been put in this Bill under the State of Mysore, the categories of people belonging to the Scheduled Castes and coming from these territories are not included. It is a considerable number and as such I would like the Government to accept my amendment which seeks to do this.

Mr. Speaker: A similar question was put to the hon. Minister. He said that he had tabled amendments to bring these in conformity with the reorganised States.

Shri Keshavaiengar: This is the way in which I have sought to solve the problem. If there is any other way, it is welcome.

श्री उडके : अध्यक्ष महोदय, भारत में आदिवासियों का वर्ग विशेष पिछ़ा हुआ है, गरीब है और अशिक्षित है। गरीब और अशिक्षित तो और जातियों में भी हैं लेकिन आदिवासियों में कुछ खास बातें हैं। उनमें भोलापन है और लजीलापन है। इस भोलेपन के कारण वह दिनरात लूटे जाते हैं। अपने लजीले पन के कारण वे किसी से मिलते नहीं। अगर बस्ती में रहेंगे तो दूसरे लोगों से अपने मुहल्ले अलग बसा कर रहेंगे, और अगर मंदान और जंगल में रहेंगे तो भी सब से अलग रहेंगे। इस कारण उनका किसी से मेल नहीं होता और इस कारण उनका उत्थान नहीं हो सकता है। इसके अलावा उनके कुछ सामाजिक कृत्य भी विशेष प्रकार के हैं। तो इस भोलेपन, लजीलेपन और खास आचार विचार के कारण आदिवासियों के साथ खास व्यवहार किया जाना चाहिए। हमारे विचान निमताओं ने उनकी इन विशेषताओं की रका करने के लिए संविधान में बहुत से सेफगार्ड्स भी रखे हैं। हमारा संविधान २६ जनवरी, १९५० की लागू हुआ। उस दिन सारे भारतवर्ष में आदिवासियों ने बड़ी खुशी मनायी और जल्से किये। लेकिन ३० मार्च सन् १९५० का जो राष्ट्रपति का आदेश निकला और उसमें जो आदिवासियों की संख्या निकली उससे हम लोगों को धोर निराशा हुई। हम नहीं समझ सके कि हम लोगों के साथ यह अन्याय क्यों किया गया। सन् १९४१ की जन गणना के अनुसार हमारी संख्या २,४१,३४,००० थी, लेकिन राष्ट्रपति के आदेश के अनुसार वह १,७८,७३,००० रह गयी, यानी लगभग

६२ लाख हमारी संख्या कम हो गयी। बाद में हमको मालूम हुआ कि इस कमी का कारण क्या था। हम यह मानते हैं कि राज्य सरकार और केन्द्रीय सरकार हमारे शिक्षण के लिए और दूसरी बातों में सहायता करने के लिए रुपया देने में आगामी नहीं करती और हमको सहायता दी जा रही है। लेकिन हमारी संख्या कम करने का कारण यह मालूम होता है कि हमारे अधिक प्रतिनिधि विधान सभाओं में और पार्लियामेंट में न आये। इसी कारण हमारी संख्या ६२ लाख कम कर दी गयी है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस मालूम में राज्य सरकारें अड़ंगा डालती हैं। आगे हमारे गृह मंत्री जी ने यहां पर विधान की घारा ३४१ और ३४२ का हवाला दिया। इन घाराओं में सफ कहा गया है कि यह संख्या का परिवर्तन पार्लियामेंट कर सकती है। आज हमारे ऐसे गृह मंत्री हैं जिन्होंने कि पहाड़ जैसे रिपोर्टें इंजेशन आफ स्टेट्स (राज्य पुनर्गठन) के काम को पूरा किया और अच्छे ढंग से किया। उनके लिए हमारी संख्या पूरी करना सरल काम है। हमारी प्रार्थना है कि इन ६२ लाख आदिवासियों को आदिवासी धोषित न करने से हमारा कितना नुकसान होता है उसको और वे व्यापार दें। जब तक यह नहीं हो जाता हम अपने को उन आदिवासी लोगों के सामने मुंह दिखाने कानिल नहीं समझते और हम अपने को उनके प्रतिनिधि होने योग्य नहीं समझते और हमारे मन में यह भावना आती है कि हम इस्तोका देकर चले जायें। लेकिन हम अपने गृह मंत्री जी का जो सहानुभूतिपूर्ण व्यवहार देखते चले आ रहे हैं उससे हमको आशा और विश्वास होता है कि हमारी यह कठिनाई दूर की जायेगी। अगर इन ६२ लाख आदिवासियों को आदिवासी धोषित कर दिया जाता है तो परिणाम यह होगा कि असेम्बलीज में ६२ हमारे मेम्बर आ जावेंगे और पार्लियामेंट में दस मेम्बर आ जावेंगे। लेकिन इससे किसी को नुकसान होने वाला नहीं है। यह सिर्फ एक ही मर्तबा तो होगा क्योंकि पांच साल बाद तो ये लोग नहीं आ सकेंगे

क्योंकि इसमें बची लोग बहुत कम हैं। और अगर कोई लाल में एक बची है भी तो उसका जनता के साथ सम्पर्क न होने के कारण चुनकर आना संभव नहीं है। केवल पैसे के बल पर तो कोई चुनकर नहीं आ सकता।

आज हालत यह है कि जो गरीब हैं और जिनका जनता के साथ सम्पर्क है उनके पास इतना धन नहीं है कि वह चुनाव में रुपया खर्च करके इलेक्शन लड़ कर यहां पार्लियामेंट में आ सकें और हमारी जैसी आधिक अवस्था है उसको देखते हुए पांच साल बाद पार्लियामेंट की सारी सीटें आपको मुबारक होंगी और हमारे भाई उन पर हाथ नहीं डाल सकेंगे और हाथ डालना तो दूर रहा अगर हम उधर आंख भी करेंगे तो आप हमारी आंख निकाल देंगे।

अगर लाली आदिवासियों के लिए बड़ीफ़े, फीशिप्स और स्कालरशिप्स देने की बात होती तो मैं इस तरह पार्लियामेंट में अपना कलेजा मुख्यालय भी नहीं लेकिन मैं तो आज उस मूल बात के लिए रोने खड़ा हुआ हूँ, अब्यात् आदिवासी को आदिवासी न धोषित करना, और ऐसा न होने से आज हमारे भाइयों की जिस तरह दुर्दशा हो रही है और उनको अपने को कष्ट भोगने पड़ रहे हैं और मैं इस अवसर पर उसी धोषणा को करने के लिए कि हमारे ऐसे बहुत से भाई जिनको कि आदिवासी नहीं माना जाता है, उनको आदिवासी माना जाय, इसके लिए रो रहा हूँ। आज ऐसा न होने से परिणाम यह हो रहा है कि आपके सोशल रिफार्म्स ऐक्ट, जैसे सैक्सेशन ऐक्ट (उत्तराधिकार अधिनियम) और स्पेशल मैरिंग ऐक्ट (विशेष विवाह अधिनियम) इत्यादि जो बने हैं, उनसे आदिवासी एसजैन्स दूर हैं। इस कानून के मुताबिक एक स्त्री के रहते आदमी दूसरी शादी नहीं कर सकता लेकिन हमारे आदिवासी २५ और तें कर सकते हैं और उसी तरह से एक औरत भी अपने जीवन में २५ आदिवासियों के पास पंचायत में छोड़-चिट्ठी देकर जा सकती है, यह प्रथा आदिवासियों में अभी तक चली आती है। इसका कारण यह है

[श्री उद्धके]

कि, हमारे आदिवासियों की प्रार्थिक अवस्था इतनी दर्दनाक है कि वह यह सोचते हैं कि उसकी तीन औरतें होंगी तो अगर हर एक ४, ४ आने के लकड़ी या चास के बोझ लायेंगी तो १२ आने रोज उसे मिल जायेंगे और इसलिए तीन तीन और चार चार औरतें रखते हैं। यह प्रार्थिक सवाल है। अगर आप उसको आदिवासी धोयित नहीं करते हैं तो उनको ऊपरी सोशल रिकार्ड के कायदे लागू होंगे और उनकी प्रार्थिक हालत और भी बिगड़ जायेगी। उसकी झोपड़ी और थोड़ी जमीन उसके पास यहि हो तो उसको भी आप नीलाम करवा सकते हैं। अगर उसको आदिवासी धोयित कर दिया जाता है तो उसके लिए यह सेफगार्ड दिया हुआ है कि उनकी वह प्रापरटी जो मूवेबल नहीं है वह कोई नहीं ले सकता और यह प्रोटेक्शन उनको आदिवासी होने की हैसियत में हासिल है लेकिन आदिवासी धोयित न होने से उसको रह प्रोटेक्शन नहीं मिलता और उस हालत में उन गरीब लोगों की झोपड़ियां भी उनके पास नहीं रहेंगी। क्योंकि १०० में १०० आदिवासी कर्जदार रहते हैं। आदिवासी धोयित न होने से उनका सब कुछ नीलाम हो जायेगा। यह जो मैंने आपको बतलाया है अतिशयोक्ति नहीं है बल्कि वास्तविक है। मैं इस अवसर पर अपने आदिवासियों का प्रथात् दरिनारायण का सच्चम और नन्हा स्वरूप हाउस के सामने रख रहा हूँ और मेरा कहना है कि अगर आप हम पर दया करके और हमारे कर्जों को कम करने के लिए उन हमारे ६२ लाल आदिवासियों को आदिवासी धोयित कर दें तो कोई विवेष बात होने वाली नहीं है। भारत पर संकट नहीं आयेगा।

अब मैं अपने प्रान्त की बाबत जहां पर कि हमारे साथ अन्याय हुआ है उसका थोड़ा सा दिव्यदर्शन कराना चाहता हूँ। मैं मध्य प्रदेश से आता हूँ और मैं आपको बतलाता हूँ कि वहां पर रीजनल बेसिस पर लोगों को आदिवासी माना गया है और इसका परिणाम

यह हुआ है कि मैं तो आदिवासी हूँ लेकिन नदी के उस पार मेरी जो लड़की रहती है उसको आदिवासी नहीं माना गया है और उसके लिए कायदे कानून दूसरे हैं। मेरे प्रान्त में ११० ताल्लुक हैं जिनमें से ३५ ताल्लुक पहले आदिवासी क्षेत्र धोयित किये गये थे और अब इस बिल के अनुसार १५ ताल्लुक और आदिवासी क्षेत्र में भिलाये जा रहे हैं अभी ६० तहसील आदिवासी क्षेत्र में शामिल नहीं हुई है। उस क्षेत्र में मैदानी इलाके भी शामिल हैं लेकिन मैं बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि आदिवासी आपको मैदानी गांवों में नहीं मिलेंगे, वे तो आपको पहाड़ों और जंगलों में मिलेंगे। हर ताल्लुकों में पहाड़ी और जंगली भाग है उसमें अधिकतर है। जो १०००, २००० या ५००० आदिवासी शहरों में होंगे भी, तो वे मजदूरी करते होंगे और उनके पास कोई जमीन नहीं होगी। भारत के प्रन्य प्रान्तों में बसने वाले आदिवासी भाइयों को तो पूरे प्रान्त में आदिवासी मान लिया गया है और मैं पूछता हूँ कि जब बम्बई शहर में रहने वाले हमारे भाइयों को वहां की सरकार आदिवासी मानती है तो क्या कारण है कि मध्य प्रदेश जो कि सबसे पिछड़ा हुआ प्रान्त है और जो कि एक जंगली और पहाड़ी इलाका है, वहां नागपुर में बसने वाले हमारे आदिवासी भाइयों को आदिवासी न माना जाय? तिर्क मध्य प्रदेश और मध्य-भारत के आदिवासियों ने क्या पाप किया है। यह क्या उनके साथ अन्याय है? मैं तो समझता हूँ कि यह उनके साथ अन्याय हो रहा है और मैं नहीं समझता कि पंत जी के मौजूद रहते इस तरह का अन्याय भव और अधिक समय तक बना रहने दिया जायगा और अगर हमारे आदिवासियों के साथ इस तरह का अन्याय बना रहा तो मैं यह कहने पर भजबूर हो जाऊंगा कि यहां कोई न्याय नहीं है बल्कि अन्याय है। लेकिन मेरी आत्मा अन्दर से बोलती है कि पंत जी के मौजूद रहते ऐसा अन्याय और अधिक समय तक बना रहने वाले नहीं दिया जायगा और हमारे

भाइयों के साथ न्याय होगा। कल रात जब हम कुछ लोग इस विधेयक के सम्बन्ध में पंत जी से मिले तो उहोंने जिस तरह से हमारी बातों को सुना और हमें विश्वास दिलाया और आश्वासन दिया उससे हम लोगों को बहुत संतोष हुआ और कल रात हम लोग अपने अपने परों पर जाकर सुख की नींद सो सके कि चलो अब हमारे साथ आगे अन्याय नहीं हो सकेगा। यह हकीकत है कि जब से यह बिल निकला है तब से हम लोगों को तरह तरह की आशंकाएँ थीं और हम लोग सुख और चैन की नींद नहीं सो पाते थे। लेकिन कल पंत जी से मिलने के बाद हमें आशा और विश्वास हो चला है कि हमारे साथ न्याय होगा।

आज कौन नहीं जानता कि हमारी कैसी खराब हालत है और किस दुर्दशा को हमारे गरीब और पिछड़े हुए भाई प्राप्त हो रहे हैं। उनका सिफ़े एक ही क्रिस्म का एक्सप्लाइटेशन नहीं चलता है बल्कि आर्थिक एक्सप्लाइटेशन के साथ साथ सामाजिक, और वे निक एक्स-प्लाइटेशन (शोषण) भी होने वाला है और हम देख रहे हैं कि इस एक्सप्लाइटेशन के फलस्वरूप हमारे बहुत भई धर्म परिवर्तन कर रहे हैं और यह चोज़ ऐसी है जो कि हमारे लिए गंभीर चिंता का विषय होना चाहिए। आज भी अगर हम न चेते और हमने उनकी सामाजिक अवस्था में सुधार न किया और उनको एक्सप्लाइट करना बंद नहीं किया तो आज तक हमारे यह भाई जो कि हैन्दू धर्म और हैन्दू संस्कृत को अपनाये रखते हैं, परिस्थितियों से वाध्य होकर अपना धर्म छोड़ कर ईसाई धर्म में चले जाने वाले हैं और ऐसा न होने देने के लिए आपको फौरन उनको गले लगाना है और उनके साथ हर प्रकार से न्याय करना है। बस मैं आप्रधिक न कह कर अपना भाषण समाप्त करता हूँ।

Mr. Speaker: Now it is past 2-35 p. m. 2½ hours were allotted for this

discussion. We have already taken 2 hours and 20 minutes. I will call upon the hon. Minister to reply on Monday. Out of 6 hours allotted for this Bill about 3½ hours remain. There are a number of amendments notices of which have been given. Those hon. Members who have not had an opportunity to speak now will be allowed to speak during the course of the clause-by-clause consideration; whether they have tabled any amendments or not, I will try to give them an opportunity. Therefore, this business will stand over till Monday when I will call upon the hon. Minister to reply.

Shri Balrami ki: आँन ए प्वाइंट आँफ आरडर सर, मुझे दुःख के साथ यहां यह कहना पड़ता है कि जब कभी यहां सदन में इस तरह का परिचित जातियों के सम्बन्ध में कोई विषय आ जाता है तो पिछले ६-७ वर्षों से हम ने देखा है कि उन बालमीकी—भंगी आदि सदस्यों को उन दलित और पिछड़े हुए लोगों के कप्टों और उनकी दुर्दशा बतलाने के लिए हमको पर्याप्त अवसर नहीं दिया जाता है और उन्हीं पर छुआधृत की लानत का सबसे अधिक बोझ है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: ऐसी कोई बात नहीं है। आज जिन लोगों को बोलने का भौका नहीं मिला है उनको यथासंभव में १० तारीख को अपने विचार प्रकट करने का अवसर दूँगा।

Hon. Members may kindly pass on chits showing that they have not spoken now. I will have a list of those who have not spoken.

Sardar A. S. Saigal: We have already passed on our chits.

An Hon. Member: You do not belong to a Scheduled Caste.

Sardar A. S. Saigal: I represent five.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. This will stand over. We will take up the next Bill.

REPRESENTATION OF THE
PEOPLE (THIRD AMEND-
MENT) BILL

The Minister of Legal Affairs (Shri Pataskar): Sir, on behalf of Shri C. C. Biswas, I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1950, be taken into consideration."

This is a very short but, from one point of view, a very important Bill. As hon. Members are aware, we passed the Citizenship Bill—it was passed by this House and subsequently by the Rajya Sabha—on 27th December, 1955. Thereafter it became an Act and came into force from the 30th December, 1955. As hon. Members are aware, this Citizenship Act provides for certain rules being framed for the purpose of registering persons who have come to India from outside, particularly from Pakistan, as citizens. These rules were framed and notified on the 7th July, 1956. The hon. Members are aware that at the time when the Citizenship Bill was being considered, an assurance was given by Government that the displaced persons who would be coming to India and settling here will be given the right of franchise at the time of the next elections. Therefore, it is for the purpose of carrying out that assurance that the present measure is being brought. I shall briefly explain why such a measure is necessary with reference to the clauses of this Bill.

Under the Representation of the People Act, 1950, as the hon. Members are aware, a person's name is entered on the rolls if he is a citizen of India and if he is ordinarily resident in that area on 1st March, 1956. So, one of the main conditions in the matter of preparation of these rolls is that the person must be a citizen at the time when he becomes entitled as a normal citizen of India on the 1st March, 1956. The displaced persons are going to be registered under section 5(1) of the Citizenship Act. We

are going to make preparations for holding the next elections, and therefore, it was thought necessary that we should provide, at least by the end of this year, some provision by which all these persons would be enabled to have their names being brought on the register as voters.

Therefore, for those persons who will be so registered as citizens of India before 1st November, 1956, provision has been made that the registering authority should inform the electoral registration officers of the names of such persons who will be registered as citizens and who are

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair] over 21 years of age. After that is done, the electoral registration officer, after some enquiry, will enter their names in the rolls. It is from that point of view that the present Bill has been brought forward to amend the Representation of the People Act.

2-42 P.M.

The hon. Members will find that the provisions of this Bill are very simple. Clause 2 says as follows:

"Subject to the provisions of sections 16, 17 and 18,— these are the sections which relate to qualification and disqualification for being enrolled as voters—

"every person who has been registered before the 1st day of November, 1956, as a citizen of India under clause (a) of subsection (1) of section 5 of the Citizenship Act, 1955, shall be entitled to be registered in the electoral roll for a constituency, if that person on the 1st day of March, 1956, was not less than 21 years of age and was ordinarily resident in that constituency".

As the hon. Members are aware, 1st March, 1956, is the date which had been fixed in the Act which we passed earlier. Therefore, we have mentioned here the same date, so that it will be uniform. The person

should be ordinarily resident in India on the date, namely, on the 1st of March, 1956, in the particular constituency, in order that his name may be entered in the rolls.

Clause 2 further says as follows:

"Every authority registering as citizens of India under the said clause (a) persons ordinarily resident in a constituency shall, as soon as may be after the 31st day of October, 1956, and not later than the 31st day of December, 1956, send to the electoral registration officer for the constituency a list in the prescribed form of all persons so registered who on the 1st day of March, 1956, were not less than 21 years of age".

Again, section 24(3) is proposed to be amended by clause 2 as follows:

"(3) Upon receiving a list under sub-section (2), the electoral registration officer shall, after inquiring into the correctness of the list in such manner as may be prescribed, direct the inclusion in the electoral roll of the names of all persons included in the list who, in his opinion, are entitled to be registered in the electoral roll for the constituency under sub-section (1).".

Thus, it will be found by the hon. Members that this is a simple measure brought forward for the purpose of enabling certain displaced persons to have their names entered on the rolls.

I hope that this Bill will be accepted by the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1950, be taken into consideration".

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty (Basirhat): The Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill which has been introduced in the House is a very welcome measure. As you remember, when the Citizenship Bill was referred to the Select Committee,

our party was the first party to put before the House the necessity of making special provisions to see that the refugees who had come over from Pakistan after 1950 are enrolled as voters, as the provision which had been made in the Constitution was not sufficient in the case of the East Pakistan refugees.

Shri K. K. Basu (Diamond Harbour): The Minister of Trade is speaking with the Minister in charge of this Bill. The Minister of Legal Affairs should not be commercialised!

Shri Kamath (Hoshangabad): The Minister of Trade is still busy talking to him.

The Minister of Trade (Shri Karimkar): Both of us are attending.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: At that time, I had pointed out that after 26th January, 1950, some of the biggest riots have taken place in East Pakistan. For instance, the Barisal riot took place after that date, and we had a huge influx afterwards. Then again, as and when political relations between Pakistan and our country became embittered, we have found huge numbers of refugees coming into India, into West Bengal, from East Pakistan. As this House very well knows, during the last one year, we have had an abnormal rise in the number of refugees coming into West Bengal.

I had also pointed out that it was necessary to make a special effort for getting these citizens of India—those who were really the citizens of India—actually registered on the electoral rolls. They are not like the normal immigrants or other domiciled people who are seeking citizenship rights. They are often ignorant people spread out throughout the country. Sometimes, you will find the refugees even in the most interior parts of the country. At that time, we had requested that the Government should make special efforts to see that these persons became citizens of India with the least possible difficulty or delay. At that time, it was not possible to do much more. We applied to them

[Shrimati Renu Chakravarty]

more or less the same general rules which were applicable to others. Now, we are happy that the Government have seen that if we are to make these persons citizens of India by registering their names on the electoral rolls, we will have to extend the date. In most of our constituencies, the electoral rolls have been finalised by the 31st August last. I am not talking about the other States, but in my own State, it is so. By this amending Bill, we are extending that date right up to the 31st day of December, 1956, by which date the electoral registration officer will be able to register on the electoral rolls all those who had become citizens of India after March, 1956, and also were not less than 21 years of age on that date.

This is a very welcome measure, but, at the same time, I want to point out that there is one difficulty. Just as in the case of enumerators who go round and enumerate, in the same way, I feel that these people will have to pass through two rounds—one round for being registered as citizens and then a second round for having the full right of vote. I think it is necessary that special efforts should be made in areas where there are large concentrations of refugees, especially in the colonies of refugees, to register these people as citizens. Special efforts must be made to set up some registration officers and special instructions must be given to the registering officers to go out of their way to tell the refugees how to register themselves, because, as you know, lakhs and lakhs of refugees who have come to West Bengal during the last one year are not ordinary middle-class refugees, but the most backward and sometimes completely illiterate peasants who used to till the land in East Pakistan. Look at it from this point of view. There will be in our country a large number of people who will be made stateless, because they do not know how to apply for citizenship. They do not know the rules and they do not know where to go.

As far as I know, the registering authority is the Collector. For a man who lives right in the interior of a village in the 24 Parganas in the suburban area to come to Alipur in Calcutta and register himself is an impossibility. Therefore, as many sub-registration offices as possible should be set up during the 1½ months or so at hand, so that a large number of refugees may get themselves registered as citizens in the first instance and then enlist themselves as voters. The authority to which the application is to be made is the Collector, within whose jurisdiction lies the registration. I know in my district it is almost impossible for a large number of peasants who are right out in the wilds, shall we say, where there is hardly any communication, to come to Calcutta. They are the persons who do not know the rules; they have neither the money nor the inclination to come from there and register themselves as citizens and then become voters. This is the main weakness of this Bill and I hope that at least in the rule-making powers or in the executive directions which will be given by the Centre to the State Governments and to the election officers, special efforts would be made to register the large number of refugees—who sometimes total lakhs—as citizens. This is the first point I want to make. Rules should be made and instructions should be given very soon, to set up these offices at an early date, because there is little time. They have to get themselves registered before the 31st October, 1956.

The second point I want to ask the hon. Minister is this. In clause 2 of the Bill, it is said:

"Upon receiving a list under sub-section (2), the electoral registration officer shall, after inquiring into the correctness of the list in such manner as may be prescribed, direct the inclusion in the electoral roll of the names of all persons included in the list who, in his opinion, are entitled

to be registered in the electoral roll for the constituency under sub-section (1)."

I do not know what exactly is the necessity for putting in the words "after enquiring into the correctness of the list", because, if a man has to register himself as a citizen, he has to go through the entire formalities and supply all the information needed in order to make a person a citizen. When all that has been done, the name appears in the list of the citizens of India. After that, it is not the man himself who is going to enroll himself as a voter; but, it is the Government officer—the registering officer—who will be sending up the list to the Election Commissioner's agent in that State. Therefore, to institute an enquiry into the correctness or otherwise at this stage is nothing but harassment and delay. We are amending the Act, because we have to hurry up to see that the largest number of refugees are registered without any further delay. That being the position, this condition must be done away with.

There are also the words "direct the inclusion of the names of all persons included in the list who, in his opinion, are entitled to be registered in the electoral roll" in clause 2. I do not think it should be left to the discretion of the electoral registration officer. Already we have our Citizenship Act and the election rules; it is right that the electoral registration officer should be guided by them. I do not understand why the power of discretion should be allowed to him. What is the real reason for it? I personally see no reason. I want this to be done away with, because personal discretion often leads to a lot of difficulties. A whole series of enquiries will have to be instituted, again. I think this should be done away with, because when a man has been registered as a citizen of India under the provisions of the Citizenship Act, his name should automatically find a place in the electoral roll. Once the registration for citizenship is done and his name is communicated to the authority who

prepares the electoral roll, it should be quite sufficient.

These are the two main points which I want to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister. I want to emphasise the first point, namely, special efforts should be made by the Government to get the largest number of refugees registered as citizens. It should not be left to the refugee himself. Because of the special circumstances in which the refugees have been put, it is the duty of the Government to help them to become citizens of our country. It is not a question of 10 or 15 or even a thousand of them; they total lakhs and lakhs. That is why I am making this special appeal to the Government to keep this point in mind while issuing directives to the officers and to see that the largest number of refugees become citizens first and then voters for the coming general elections.

Shri Kamath: We are at the fag end of this session and all the suggestions that we will have to make to the Government with regard to the preparation of electoral rolls preliminary to the holding of the general elections next year will have to be made in this session. If we miss this opportunity in this session, another opportunity will not come again in the next session, so far as the preparation of electoral rolls is concerned. I have, therefore, ventured to table an amendment. The rule regarding notice was waived this morning by the Speaker and accordingly I have ventured to table this amendment.

I beg to move:

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after line 26, add:

"(4) Every citizen of India whose name was registered in the electoral roll of a constituency in 1954, but who is at present detained or imprisoned in Goa or other Portuguese colonies in India, shall be entitled to be registered in the current electoral roll for that constituency."

[Shri Kamath]

It may be that this particular amendment suggesting a new clause is not perfectly well-drafted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It may not be quite in order.

Shri Kamath: It may not be quite within the scope of the Bill; it may not be in order, if you are pleased to say so. With regard to the drafting of it, we, Members on this side of the House, have not got a galaxy of Secretaries, Specialists and Draftsmen at our disposal. Therefore, with the meagre resources at our disposal, we have tabled this amendment for what it is worth.

3 P.M.

I plead with the Government to accept the spirit and the content of this amendment and to make an announcement accordingly on the floor of the House today. I would leave it to the Government to bring forward, if necessary, another amendment Bill in this very session, if possible within the next week; it is not very difficult to frame the provisions of a Bill within a couple of days and I would request the Government to bring it before the session comes to a close.

It is not necessary for me to stress the importance of the matter which is embodied in this amendment. The House is well aware that many of our comrades, many of our countrymen, including an hon. Member of this House, Mr. T. K. Chaudhuri, are at present detained or imprisoned in Goa. Some are detenus and others are undergoing imprisonment for a term as long as ten years and no one knows when the Goa question will be settled and the Portuguese colonies will be liberated. There is a deadlock over this question and nobody knows when this matter will be settled and how long they will have to be inside the Goa jails. It is, therefore, meet for the House at this juncture when the General election is in the offing to ensure that those countrymen of ours, those comrades of ours, who have sacrificed so much,

who are suffering today for the cause of Goan liberation, are not forgotten when we are preparing our electoral rolls and are making preparations for the general election. This is one of the first steps in a series of suggestions that the opposition are going to make. If this is accepted, we will also ask later on for facilities to be provided for getting their nomination papers in time for the coming elections. I would, therefore, appeal to the Minister to give an assurance before the House today that this matter is not being lost sight of by the Government, they are moving in the matter and that they would frame rules or bring forward an amendment Bill before the session comes to a close so that the names are automatically brought on the electoral roll for the particular constituency by the registration officer as on the register two years ago, so that they will not be prevented from taking part, and they will also get the nomination papers in time for the coming election. I move this amendment and commend it to the acceptance of the Minister and the acceptance of the House, and I hope the Minister will not fail to move an amendment in this matter in the course of his reply to the debate.

Shri Gidwani (Thana): I rise to support the Bill. So far as Eastern Pakistan is concerned, as Shrimati Renu Chakravarty has said, the exodus is still taking place. So far as the Western Pakistan is concerned, there also there is some exodus and a few families are coming to India every week. Only yesterday a person who came from Sind told me that nine families have migrated. Therefore, I am happy that the Government is going to give this franchise to all those who come here and no one would be losing it. I agree with Mrs. Renu Chakravarty that the procedure should be simplified. You know well that in the bureaucracy people will have to waste their time, money and energy unnecessarily. Therefore, once a person has registered and the registrar is satisfied, it

should automatically follow that he will be enrolled as a voter. All facilities must be given to them and there should be no impediment in their way.

Therefore, without wasting more time I give my support and I request the Minister to take all necessary steps to see that there are not many handicaps in their way, the procedure is simplified and every person who comes within the time and is enrolled as a citizen becomes a voter.

Shri Sadhan Gupta (Calcutta South-East): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I welcome this Bill because this Bill makes a provision—rather late no doubt, but still it makes a provision—for enfranchising displaced persons. You know that in the last general elections we had the scandalous spectacle of having large number of displaced persons disenfranchised, who deserve to have their franchise. Those displaced persons were our kith and kin and they were every inch Indians and there was absolutely no justification for depriving them of the right to franchise. Yet, in my State, where I think the greatest amount of migration had taken place, from February 1950 onwards we had hundreds of thousands of displaced persons disenfranchised on the ground that they were technically not citizens of India.

Now it is a very happy thing that at last we make some provision from this House that they would have the right to be included in the electoral roll. Now, whatever defect there exists in the Bill is due to the defect in the provisions of the Citizenship Act and the Citizenship Rules. You will remember that while the Citizenship Act was under discussion we strongly pressed for automatic inclusion of all displaced persons without any procedure of registration. We maintained that they had as much right to citizenship as a native of the Indian soil, that is to say, the soil of divided India. That was not accepted and the formality of registration has been provided. This formality of registration will stand in the way of the enfranchisement of the bulk of

the displaced persons. Shrimati Renu Chakravarty pointed out how the refugees had been scattered throughout the country and particularly how the refugees are to be found in the remotest villages in my State.

It is absolutely essential in the interest of democracy to have these refugees included in our electoral rolls. They will number hundreds of thousands, perhaps a million or two. It is absolutely essential that we should have them on the rolls. What we have provided is that those who are registered will be included in the electoral rolls. But there are one or two snags in it. I will come to that later. But broadly this is the provision that those who have been registered as citizens will be included in the electoral rolls.

If we want to make the franchise a reality, if we want to give the displaced persons, the displaced persons who have recently come, the Indian franchise, we have to see that the registration is real, that the registration really covers the entire body of displaced persons who have come. How is that to be done? If the provision made in the Citizenship Rules is strictly followed, then we can be sure that the bulk of the displaced persons will neither be registered nor be enfranchised. The registering authority is the Collector. If displaced persons are expected to go and apply by whole families to the Collector who happens to register them, then we will not have many displaced persons on the register because first of all these displaced persons, come from classes which cannot be expected to be so conscious that the whole families go and register before the Collector or whoever is the registering authority. Secondly, even if they have the urge to do so, the cost will be prohibitive in many cases—the cost not only of transport but also the cost of remaining in a town where they can find a Collector. They will have to spend money for the days they will have to keep away from their homes. For example, in the case of many places in the Twenty-

[Shri Sadhan Gupta]

four Parganas, it will take anything up to 2 or 3 days at least or even more perhaps, to come to Calcutta and return to their homes. For all these days, they will have to find provision for themselves and if they want to take their families, they will have to find provision for their families also. Therefore, unless something is done to facilitate this registering process, this Bill will be an unreality. Therefore, I entirely endorse Shrimati Renu Chakravarty's suggestion that enumerators should go about and induce them to register. For this purpose, some arrangement should be made for administering or taking the oath in that locality. The Collector or some officer entitled to administer oath should visit the locality or nearby local centres where the displaced persons can go easily and have the oath administered to them.

Many of the displaced persons are now in camps. An organised attempt should be made by the Government to send the registering authority to these camps and have the forms filled up or mass applications made and registrations completed there. That would also speed up registration and increase the number of displaced persons on the register. There are other squatters colonies where the same thing may be done. We want to know from the Government whether these things are going to be done and what concrete plans they have for registering every displaced person who is entitled to be registered.

There is another snag in the provisions of the Bill itself. I can understand that when a registering authority forwards a list to the Electoral registration officer, he automatically includes the names in the list, in the electoral roll. That is understandable. Why need he enquire into the correctness of the list? There is a Government officer, I take it, a responsible Government officer, the registering authority, who prepares the list. Why, after that, should the Electoral registration officer further enquire into the correctness of the

list? What enquiry is there to be made into the correctness of the list? I think this is a provision which is going to create many difficulties. For example, this list will be coming to the Electoral registration officer, perhaps, on the 31st of December. We know when the last date is mentioned, it is going to be the last date in most cases. If, after that, he starts an enquiry into the correctness of the list,—the list is likely to cover lakhs of persons—it will mean that he will not complete his enquiry and, therefore, by the time of the general elections, many people who would have been otherwise entitled to be registered would not be registered. Therefore, I have moved an amendment which is amendment No. 2, for deletion of these words, 'after enquiring into the correctness of the list in such manner as may be prescribed'. The only discretion that may be left to the Electoral Registration officer is to see whether the person is barred under the provisions of sections 16 to 18, whether he is not of unsound mind, and so on. Even that should not be too meticulously enquired into because, in that case, the whole process of inclusion of displaced persons in the electoral rolls will be upset. The only thing that need be done is to make an enquiry if reliable information is received of any bar under the provisions of sections 16 to 18, of the Representation of the People Act, 1950.

Then, there are these words: 'who in his opinion are entitled to be registered in the electoral roll of the constituency' in sub-section 1. Here, the opinion may extend to determining the bar under sections 16 to 18. But, it should not extend further. That should be made very clear. There is another defect which is a defect of omission in the section. Suppose the list has been sent and somehow a person who is included in the list has not been included in the electoral roll. Some doubt is felt whether he can prefer a claim for inclusion in the electoral roll or whether he would have to pay the

application fees under rule 26 of the Representation of the People Rules. It should be made clear by an amendment by the Government that such a displaced person whose name has inadvertently not been forwarded by the registering authority should have the right to make an application for the inclusion of his name without paying any fees.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Hoshiarpur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I welcome this measure because it widens the scope of Indian citizenship and because it gives the right of Indian citizenship to those who, without any fault of theirs, without any crime of theirs, are being driven out of parts of West Pakistan and parts of East Bengal. I believe that this is a very statesman-like gesture, a very noble gesture that our country is making to all these displaced persons who are our own kith and kin—I do not deny that. I believe that this is going to help not only refugees from East Pakistan, but also refugees from West Pakistan. The other day I read that there were 600 persons living in a camp at Amritsar. They have not yet been absorbed into the economy of our country. The other day we were told that there were some persons waiting for migration in a camp at Lahore. Again, we are told that there are lots of Hindu and Sikh gentlemen living in the North-West Frontier Province who want to come out to India. We have to make provision for all these persons. We have to keep the door of India open to all these persons and I think we have got to do something.

I must say that the criticism which has been offered by my hon. friends on the other side has not taken into account the great desire of the Government of India to absorb all these persons. Their remarks have been based upon a good deal of suspicion and distrust. They think that perhaps these rights are being given in name and not in substance. I think their apprehensions are unfounded, and unjustified. I think they will come to know that there is nothing under this Bill which will come as a hurdle in the way of these

displaced persons who want to get themselves registered as citizens of India. Of course, things have to be done according to a well-defined procedure and this Bill lays down only that kind of procedure. In this world you cannot get over procedure. Procedure is a part of life and if you want that the procedure should be abolished altogether, I think there cannot be smooth working of any institution. Therefore, I would say that the procedure laid down in this Bill is not such as is going to create obstacles in the way of these persons. I think this procedure is normal routine and there is nothing outrageous about it, nothing unusual about it. All the same, I would suggest very respectfully to the hon. Minister that the peculiar circumstances of these refugees, the extraordinary circumstances of these refugees—after all, they are not yet like us—should be taken into account and the working of this procedure should be made as easy as possible. That is what should be done. Of course, I do not say there should not be all these things, but some of these things should be made easy for them. For instance, they should have the right of registration near home.

Shri Kamath and I seldom see eye to eye, but today I feel inclined to support him. One of our compatriots Shri T. K. Chaudhuri is at this time in jail in Goa. He has spent most part of his life in jail. Even after India has become free, he is again in jail. It is a very sad thing. Of course, it may not be sad for him because he is made of heroic stuff, but it is saddening for us. I think a person like him should not be deprived of franchise. Even if we have to do something extraordinary to keep his name on the electoral roll, we should do so. I think this will be a very noble gesture on the part of India and it will be appreciated not only in India but elsewhere also. I therefore support Shri Kamath in that.

Shri K. K. Basu: As a joint mover of the amendment on which Shri Kamath has spoken, and the

[Shri K. K. Basu]

great professor has sought to support even Shri Kamath. I think it is the duty of this Parliament that the army of liberation which went to liberate Goa should not suffer any discomfiture or any disadvantages or any disabilities, legal civil or whatever it may be because of certain laws or regulations that prevail. One of our esteemed colleagues, Shri T. K. Chauduri is there along with a large number of persons who have staked their life to liberate that part of India where we still have colonial rule. Therefore, we should endeavour to amend the rule or the law so that they continue to be voters at the time of the general elections, and they should also be entitled to stand for election to the legislatures or Parliament. I believe this provision regarding ordinary residence in a particular constituency may stand in the way of their continuing to be voters eligible to vote or standing for election at the time of the next general elections. All sections of the House are united in this demand, and naturally it is a very noble cause. I therefore request the hon. Minister to provide for this.

I welcome this amending Bill because it largely helps a good number of our brethren who have come from East Pakistan and in some cases possibly from West Pakistan to become voters at the time of the general elections, but I am also worried because rule 4 of the Citizenship rules says that every one has to be resident in India for one year before he or she applies for being a citizen. As you know, and as has been very ably put forward earlier, during the first part of 1956, particularly in January and February, a large number of women and minor children came over from East Pakistan because the conditions were difficult there. In these cases if the registering authority is satisfied about their intention to continue to remain in India and become Indian citizens. I think that should be good enough,

and we should not stick literally to the provisions that at the time of registration they should have been resident in India for at least one year. I hope the hon. Minister will take this into consideration and amend the particular rule.

I support the previous comments regarding the facilities for registration at the camps or at the colonies where the refugees are living. As you know, most of them are not properly educated and they are not in a position to spend money to get themselves registered. It is our duty to see that they become citizens because they have come here leaving whatever they had in Pakistan, to live permanently in India. So, this fees regarding the forms should be done away with because we know at an earlier time the refugees had certain rights regarding registration. I hope the hon. Minister will take this into consideration and through executive direction or whatever it may be seen that the refugees are not asked to pay the fees necessary normally under the citizenship rules. I hope these improvements will be made so that we can wholeheartedly support the provisions of this amending measure.

Shri Biren Dutt (Tripura West): In Tripura at present more than two-thirds of the population are displaced persons. Though the registration of the refugee is rising, enlisting them as voters is not done very promptly there. That is why I want to know whether this will be done before the general elections.

Shri Pataskar: I am glad this measure has received the hearty support of almost all Members of this House. Certain suggestions have been made with the spirit of which I am in entire agreement. If they have arisen out of some misunderstanding—I would like to clear it.

The position is that this particular clause makes provision for three matters. Sub-clause (1) says "shall be entitled to be registered in the electoral roll for a constituency", that

is it gives the right to a person who has got himself registered as a citizen of India to have his name entered on the electoral rolls.

Then, the next sub-clause makes it much more easy for him. We know the hardships of these particular people. As was pointed out, many of them are poor, ignorant and probably in circumstances of distress, and naturally the burden is thrown not on them. What we have provided is that every authority who registers these persons as citizens of India should submit a list of such persons to the electoral registration officer. So, hon. Members will realise that whatever is possible is being tried to be done to the utmost. We do not say that the persons should themselves apply, but this is a very easy procedure. There is a register of persons who get themselves registered as citizens of India with the registering officer and he has to supply the list to the electoral registration officer. I think that is a very simple process, and in fact, that is the only logical process which could have been followed. This will convince everyone that there is an anxiety on the part of Government to see that all these persons who are citizens of India should have their names entered on the electoral rolls.

Then, the third provision is this. This has been commented upon to some extent. But then, this provision is very necessary, because, after all, it is the duty of the electoral registration officer ultimately to make the entry on the rolls. But this provision by itself would not be enough. We cannot delegate authority to an electoral registration officer with respect to the preparation of rolls all over India. That is the reason why we have provided:

"Upon receiving a list under sub-section (2), the electoral registration officer shall, after inquiring into the correctness of the list in such manner as may be

prescribed, direct the inclusion in the electoral roll of the names of all persons included in the list who, in his opinion, are entitled to be registered in the electoral roll for the constituency under sub-section (1)."

Ultimately, of course, the electoral registration officer will have to do this. That is why we have made this provision. There also, we shall prescribe some manner which will be very easy, and which will not give rise to difficulties. For, after all, he is also an officer who registers citizens; —and there is another officer to examine it, in order that there may be no mistakes or frauds, and nothing may go wrong—and naturally, he must perform his duty well, because, it is he who ultimately enters the name in the electoral rolls. Then, we have provided:

".....direct the inclusion in the electoral roll of the names of all persons included in the list who, in his opinion, are entitled to be registered in the electoral roll for the constituency under sub-section (1)".

These are all formal matters, with respect to the names of persons being brought on the rolls. In the case of citizens of India, the electoral registration officer does the registration and enters the names in the electoral rolls. The same provision is made here also, because ultimately it is he who is responsible for the correctness of the rolls. That is the only thing that is done here. Beyond that there is no intention on the part of anybody that we should try to harass these persons who are already harassed, and put difficulties in the way of their names being entered on the electoral rolls.

I hope this explanation will satisfy even those hon. Members who have given notice of amendments, namely that all these are masters provided for in a way, going to the utmost to which Government could go, for

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making it easy for the names of these persons being included in the rolls.

I would particularly like to draw the attention of hon. Members to the proposed sub-section (2) of section 24, where we have made a special provision that as soon as they are registered as citizens, the authority registering them shall send to the electoral registration officer a list of all such persons. We have provided:

"Every authority registering as citizens of India under the said clause (a) persons ordinarily resident in a constituency shall, as soon as may be..... send to the electoral registration officer for the constituency a list in the prescribed form of all persons so registered.....".

I think this should satisfy all sections of the House.

With regard to the amendment of my hon. friends Shri Kamath and Shri K. K. Basu, I entirely agree to the spirit underlying it, although the amendment itself is outside the scope of the Bill—there is no doubt about it. I would like to point out that I am personally of the view that the provisions, which have already been made in the Act as recently amended, are enough, and they will enable the names of these persons being entered on the electoral rolls.

I would like to draw the attention of hon. Members to sections 19 and 20 of the Act. Section 19 reads:

"Conditions of registration:
Subject to the foregoing provisions of this Part, every person, who, on the qualifying date, is not less than 21 years of age and is ordinarily resident in a constituency....."—

In the former Act, the provision was with respect to a particular period of residence in that constituency.

tuency, but that has been taken away—

".....shall be entitled to be registered in the electoral rolls for that constituency.".

The question may arise in that case whether this person can be regarded as being ordinarily resident in that constituency. For that, there is clause 20 which defines what 'ordinarily resident' means. It lays down:

"Meaning of 'ordinarily resident': Save as hereinafter provided, a person shall be deemed to be ordinarily resident in a constituency, if he ordinarily resides in that constituency or owns or is in possession of a dwelling house therein."

I think most of these people are either owners of houses or must have been tenants in some place somewhere in India. But so far as I can find the person must be dwelling somewhere. That is why we have provided here like this.

Then, sub-section (2) of section 20 of the parent Act provides:

"A person who is patient in any establishment maintained wholly or mainly for the reception and treatment of persons suffering from mental illness or mental defectiveness, or who is detained in prison or other legal custody at any place, shall not by reason thereof be deemed to be ordinarily resident therein."

Shri Kamath: But Goa is outside India.

Shri Pataskar: The hon. Member may have a little patience, because we do not differ on this point.

The question may arise, and it may be argued by some people, that they are now deemed to be ordinarily resident in a place in Goa. It was in order to avoid this sort of difficulty precisely, that we had incorporated sub-section (2) of section 20 in the

Act, when we were discussing the amending Bill. This provision lays down that a person who is detained in prison or is in legal custody at any place shall not by reason thereof be deemed to be ordinarily resident therein. We may not have contemplated Goa at that time. But we had contemplated cases of the following nature. Suppose, for instance, that a person is a resident of Calcutta. And suppose he misbehaves, and he is kept in custody in Sabarmati or some other place. Merely because of that, we cannot say that he was ordinarily resident in Sabarmati or some other place, and therefore, he loses the right to vote. It is to avoid such things that we had put in this provision.

I think this provision will serve the purpose even in the case of persons who are in custody in Goa. I do not think there will be any difficulty on the ground that they are in prison there. If, however, there is really any difficulty, I shall certainly look into the matter and do whatever I can to see that these people who have sacrificed their freedom for a very noble cause do not suffer and do not lose their right of franchise merely because they have been detained in Goa.

To go a little step further, it may be argued that it may not be possible for Government or for the authorities concerned to know the names of all such persons. As for this, I would like to say that if anybody in India, and particularly any of the other friends who are interested in them think that probably either through mistake or through ignorance or some such thing the names of such persons have not been included, and if they bring this matter to my notice, I shall do whatever is possible to forward them to the Election Commissioner, because ultimately, it is the Election Commissioner, who is in charge of this matter. I can assure now Members that I am entirely in agreement with

the spirit and the object underlying the amendment.

But, for the time being, I am of the opinion that the present provisions are enough to see that the names of such persons will be on the rolls, in spite of the fact that they happen to be detained in Goa. That fact alone will not deprive them of the right to have their names entered in the rolls, if otherwise they are entitled to have their names in the rolls.

From this point of view, I cannot accept this amendment. Moreover, as I said earlier, admittedly, this amendment is outside the scope of this Bill.

Shri Kamath: On a point of clarification. If the names of these persons are not on the rolls, will someone on their behalf be permitted to file a claim before the proper authority asking for the inclusion of their names in the rolls?

Shri Pataskar: I think such names are likely to be very few in number. Therefore, whatever the rules may be—I have not carefully examined them—I can give this assurance here that if any person brings to my notice the fact that the names of any of these persons—the number will be very small, and not many hundreds or thousands—have not been included, I shall try my utmost to see that they do not lose their franchise simply on the ground that they happen to be in the Goa prison for such a noble cause.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1950, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, we shall take up the clauses. Does any hon. Member want to move his amendment?

Shri Kamath: In view of the assurance given by the Minister, do not press my amendment.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: I want to have a clarification from the Minister as to what kind of enquiry is contemplated into the correctness of the list.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has already answered this point.

Shri Pataskar: I have already said that the procedure will be as easy as it possibly could be.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: These rules will be made in such a way that there will be no difficulty.

I suppose the hon. Member is satisfied, and he does not want to press his amendment. Since, there are no amendments, I shall put all the clauses, the Enacting Formula and the Title together to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That clauses 1 and 2, the Enacting Formula and the Title, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clauses 1 and 2, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

Shri Pataskar: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

SIXTY-FIRST REPORT

Shri Altekar (North Satara): I beg to move:

"That this House agrees with the Sixty-first Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 4th September, 1956".

This Report is in connection with permission to introduce two Constitution amendment Bills. One is by Shri Raghunath Singh in connection with amendment of article 107, so as to bring it in conformity with the actual practice under rule 319 of the Rules of Procedure in the Lok Sabha, and fill up the lacuna. There is not much controversy with respect to that. Whether this should be done or not is for the House to consider.

The second is a Constitution (Amendment) Bill by Shri K. K. Basu. It seeks to make orders, executive action or laws in contravention of the Directive Principles of State Policy void. He also wants that all the privy purses of all the Princes should be made taxable under the Income-tax Act. Thirdly, he wants that there should be a modification regarding the remuneration of ICS officers.

These are matters of public interest and the Committee has come to the conclusion that this should be allowed to be introduced.

The third is a simple matter, in connection with allotment of time for the Ancient and Historical Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains (Declaration of National Importance) Amendment Bill, 1956. This Bill was passed by the Rajya Sabha and it has to be discussed in this House. The time allotted for it is 1½ hours.

I commend the Report to the acceptance of the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Sixty-first Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 4th September, 1956".

The motion was adopted.

PAYMENT OF WAGES
(AMENDMENT) BILL*(AMENDMENT OF SECTIONS 1, 2 AND 3
ETC.)

Shri C. D. Gautam (Balaghat): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Payment of Wages Act, 1936.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Payment of Wages Act, 1936".

The motion was adopted.

Shri C. D. Gautam: I introduce the Bill.

PREVENTIVE DETENTION
(AMENDMENT) BILL*

(AMENDMENT OF SECTIONS 3, 7, 8 AND 10)

Shri K. K. Basu (Diamond Harbour): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Preventive Detention Act, 1950.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Preventive Detention Act, 1950".

The motion was adopted.

Shri K. K. Basu: I introduce the Bill.

INDIAN NATIONALISATION OF
LIGHT RAILWAYS BILL*

Shri Jhulan Sinha (Saran North): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for nationalisation of the existing Light Railways in the country and for matters connected therewith.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for nationalisation of the existing Light Railways in the country and for matters connected therewith".

The motion was adopted.

Shri Jhulan Sinha: I introduce the Bill.

INDIAN PENAL CODE
(AMENDMENT) BILL*

(OMISSION OF SECTION 497)

Shri Dabhi (Kaira North): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code, 1860.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code, 1860".

The motion was adopted.

Shri Dabhi: I introduce the Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The next Bill to be introduced is by Shri Raghunath Singh.—He is absent.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT)
BILL*(AMENDMENT OF ARTICLES 37, 291 AND
314)

Shri K. K. Basu (Diamond Harbour): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India".

The motion was adopted.

Shri K. K. Basu: I introduce the Bill.

*Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 7-9-1956, pp. 824-825.

MOTIONS RE. REPRESENTATION
OF THE PEOPLE (PREPARATION
OF ELECTORAL ROLLS) RULES

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now proceed with discussion of the Representation of the People (Preparation of Electoral Rolls) Rules, 1956.

Shri M. L. Agarwal (Pilibhit Distt. cum Bareilly Distt.-East): What about the discussion of my Bill which was part discussed on the last day, Sir?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We decided this morning that we are not taking up any other business in connection with non-official business than the introduction of these Bills. Perhaps the hon. Member was not present at that time when the House took that decision. His part-discussed Bill will be taken when opportunity comes next time. When it will be, it is not known.

An Hon. Member: Is the Bill debarred?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy (Salem): Would you advise the hon. Member to wait in hope?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That he will decide for himself.

We have allotted two hours for the discussion of these rules.

Shri Kamath (Hoshangabad): Will not the hon. Minister move a motion?

The Minister of Legal Affairs (Shri Pataskar): I have placed the rules on the Table.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Members will move their motions proposing amendments to the Rules.

Shri Sadhan Gupta (Calcutta South East): I beg to move:

(i) This House resolves that in pursuance of sub-section (3) of section 28 of the Representation of the People Act, 1950, the following amendment be made in

rule 11 of the Representation of the People (Preparation of Electoral Rolls) Rules, 1956, laid on the Table on the 24th July, 1956, namely:

"for clause (b) substitute:

"(b) supply two copies of each separate part of the electoral roll to every political party to which an election symbol has been allotted by the Election Commission or to a representative of any such political party who is authorized to receive the sum; and

(c) give such further publicity to the notice in Form 3 as he may consider necessary".

This House recommends to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do concur in the said resolution:

(ii) This House resolves that in pursuance of sub-section (3) of section 28 of the Representation of the People Act, 1950, the following amendment be made in sub-rule (1) of rule 26 of the Representation of the People (Preparation of Electoral Rolls) Rules, 1956, laid on the Table on the 24th July, 1956, namely:

(i) in clause (a), for "ten rupees" substitute:

"two rupees"; and

(ii) in clause (b), for "one rupee" substitute:

"four annas".

This House recommends to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do concur in the said resolution.

(iii) This House resolves that in pursuance of sub-section (3) of section 28 of the Representation of the People Act, 1950, the following amendment be made in sub-rule (2) of rule 26 of the Representation of the People (Preparation of Electoral Rolls) Rules,

1956, laid on the Table on the 24th July, 1956, namely:

'for "sub-section" substitute:
"sub-rule".'

This House recommends to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do concur in the said resolution.

Shri K. K. Basu (Diamond Harbour): I beg to move:

(i) This House resolves that in pursuance of sub-section (3) of section 28 of the Representation of the People Act, 1950, the following amendment be made in rule 2 of the Representation of the People (Preparation of Electoral Rolls) Rules, 1956, laid on the Table on the 24th July, 1956, namely:

in clause (c), after "such person" insert:

"being a judicial or semi-judicial officer and not being an executive officer".

This House recommends to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do concur in the said resolution.

(ii) This House resolves that in pursuance of sub-section (3) of section 28 of the Representation of the People Act, 1950, the following amendment be made in rule 2 of the Representation of the People (Preparation of Electoral Rolls) Rules, 1956, laid on the Table on the 24th July, 1956, namely:

in clause (c) after "appoint" insert:

"subject to the approval of the Election Commissioner".

This House recommends to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do concur in the said resolution.

(iii) This House resolves that in pursuance of sub-section (3) of section 28 of the Representation of the People Act, 1950, the following amendment be made in sub-rule (1) of rule 6 of the Representation of the People

(Preparation of Electoral Rolls) Rules, 1956, laid on the Table on the 24th July, 1956, namely:

omit "unless the chief electoral officer, subject to any general or special instructions issued by the Election Commission, determines in respect of any part that the alphabetical order is more convenient or that the names shall be arranged partly, in one way and partly in the other".

This House recommends to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do concur in the said resolution.

(iv) This House resolves that in pursuance of sub-section (3) of section 28 of the Representation of the People Act, 1950, the following amendment be made in sub-rule (1) of rule 6 of the Representation of the People (Preparation of Electoral Rolls) Rules, 1956, laid on the Table on the 24th July, 1956, namely:

after "Election Commission" insert:

"for reasons recorded in writing".

This House recommends to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do concur in the said resolution.

(v) This House resolves that in pursuance of sub-section (3) of section 28 of the Representation of the People Act, 1950, the following amendment be made in sub-rule (1) of rule 6 of the Representation of the People (Preparation of Electoral Rolls) Rules, 1956, laid on the Table on the 24th July, 1956, namely:

omit "or that the names shall be arranged partly in one way and partly in the other".

This House recommends to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do concur in the said resolution.

(vi) This House resolves that in pursuance of sub-section (3) of section 28 of the Representation of the People Act, 1950, the

[Shri K. K. Basu]

following amendment be made in rule 10 of the Representation of the People (Preparation of Electoral Rolls) Rules, 1956, laid on Table on the 24th July, 1956, namely:

in sub-clause (b), for "at such place" substitute:

"at the local post office police station and/or any other public place".

This House recommends to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do concur in the said resolution.

Shri Kamath: I beg to move:

(i) This House resolves that in pursuance of sub-section (3) of section 28 of the Representation of the People Act, 1950, the following amendment be made in rule 10 of the Representation of the People (Preparation of Electoral Rolls) Rules, 1956, laid on the Table on the 24th July, 1956, namely:

after clause (b), add the following Sub-rule:

"(2) A copy of such draft roll shall be supplied without payment to the recognized parties and also such other important organisations of the area as may be prescribed by the Election Commission."

This House recommends to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do concur in the said resolution.

(ii) This House resolves that in pursuance of sub-section (3) of section 28 of the Representation of the People Act, 1950, the following amendment be made in rule 12 of the Representation of the People (Preparation of Electoral Rolls) Rules, 1956, laid on the Table on the 24th July, 1956, namely:

for "21 days" substitute "42 days".

This House recommends to Rajya

Sabha that Rajya Sabha do concur in the said resolution.

(iii) This House resolves that in pursuance of sub-section (3) of section 28 of the Representation of the People Act, 1950, the following amendment be made in rule 19 of the Representation of the People (Preparation of Electoral Rolls) Rules, 1956, laid on the Table on the 24th July, 1956, namely:

after sub-rule (2), add:

"Explanation.—Such places of enquiry shall not be at a distance of more than two miles from the places where the claimant objected to usually resides".

This House recommends to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do concur in the said resolution.

(iv) This House resolves that in pursuance of sub-section (3) of section 28 of the Representation of the People Act, 1950, the following amendment be made in sub-rule (1) of rule 26 of the Representation of the People (Preparation of Electoral Rolls) Rules, 1956, laid on the Table on the 24th July, 1956, namely:

in clause (a), for "ten rupees" substitute:

"five rupees".

This House recommends to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do concur in the said resolution.

(v) This House resolves that in pursuance of sub-section (3) of section 28 of the Representation of the People Act, 1950, the following amendment be made in sub-rule (1) of rule 27 of the Representation of the People (Preparation of Electoral Rolls) Rules, 1956, laid on the Table on the 24th July, 1956, namely:

in clause (b), for "ten rupees" substitute:

"five rupees"

This House recommends to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do concur in the said resolution.

(vi) This House resolves that in pursuance of sub-section (3) of section 28 of the Representation of the People Act, 1950, the following amendment be made in sub-rule (2) of rule 33 of the Representation of the People (Preparation of Electoral Rolls) Rules, 1956, laid on the Table on the 24th July, 1956, namely:

add at the end:

"Provided that at every general election or bye-election every contesting candidate shall be supplied two copies free and not more than six copies at one-half of the selling price".

This House recommends to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do concur in the said resolution.

Shri Dabhi (Kaira North): I beg to move:

(i) This House resolves that in pursuance of sub-section (3) of section 28 of the Representation of the People Act, 1950, the following amendment be made in rule 8 of the Representation of the People (Preparation of Electoral Rolls) Rules, 1956, laid on the Table on the 24th July, 1956, namely:

for "may" substitute "shall".

This House recommends to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do concur in the said resolution.

(ii) This House resolves that in pursuance of sub-section (3) of section 28 of the Representation of the People Act, 1950, the following amendment be made in rule 8 of the Representation of the People (Preparation of Electoral Rolls) Rules, 1956, laid on the Table on the 24th July, 1956, namely:

after "send" insert:

"either by registered post

or through the staff employed for the purpose".

This House recommends to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do concur in the said resolution.

(iii) This House resolves that in pursuance of sub-section (3) of section 28 of the Representation of the People Act, 1950, the following proviso be added to sub-rule (2) of rule 33 of the Representation of the People (Preparation of Electoral Rolls) Rules, 1956, laid on the Table on the 24th July, 1956, namely:

"Provided that the State Government may supply, free of cost, one or more copies of the electoral roll to the candidates to the elections concerned."

This House recommends to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do concur in the said resolution.

(iv) This House resolves that in pursuance of sub-section (3) of section 28 of the Representation of the People Act, 1950, the following amendment be made in sub-rule (2) of rule 33 of the Representation of the People (Preparation of Electoral Rolls) Rules, 1956, laid on the Table on the 24th July, 1956, namely:

add at the end:

"Provided that at every general election or bye-election every contesting candidate shall be supplied three copies free of cost."

This House recommends to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do concur in the said resolution.

(v) This House resolves that in pursuance of sub-section (3) of section 28 of the Representation of the People Act, 1950, the following amendment be made in sub-rule (2) of rule 33 of the Representation of the People (Preparation of Electoral Rolls) Rules, 1956, laid on the Table on the 24th July, 1956, namely:

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add at the end:

"Provided that at every general election or bye-election every contesting candidate shall be supplied four copies free of cost."

This House recommends to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do concur in the said resolution.

Shri Shree Narayan Das (DARBHANGA CENTRAL): I beg to move:

(i) This House resolves that in pursuance of sub-section (3) of section 28 of the Representation of the People Act, 1950, the following amendments be made in rule 26 of the Representation of the People (Preparation of Electoral Rolls) Rules, 1956, laid on the Table on the 24th July, 1956, namely:

(i) for sub-rule (1),
substitute:

"(1) Every application under sub-section (1) of section 23 shall be made in duplicate in Form 4 (Part I)."; and

(ii) omit sub-rule (2).

This House recommends to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do concur in the said resolution.

(ii) This House resolves that in pursuance of sub-section (3) of section 28 of the Representation of the People Act, 1950, the following amendment be made in sub-rule (1) of rule 27 of the Representation of the People (Preparation of Electoral Rolls) Rules, 1956, laid on the Table on the 24th July, 1956, namely:

in clause (b),—

omit "and a fee of ten rupees to be paid in non-judicial stamps".

This House recommends to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do concur in the said resolution.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All these motions are now before the House along with the Rules.

Shri Sadhan Gupia: My amendments are to rules 11 and 26. Rule 11 is a very important rule, because it deals with publicity to the draft electoral rolls. The importance of publicity is that it enables persons, who are entitled to be included on the electoral roll but whose names have been omitted for some reason or other, to get their names included. In a country like ours where there are so many difficulties in enlisting electors, the proper framing of this rule is absolutely essential. First of all, we have a lot of people who are perhaps not conscious about their franchise due to illiteracy, perhaps due to ignorance, and it is necessary to evolve some process by which their names could be enlisted on the electoral roll.

Secondly, due to illiteracy, many of the people are not in a position to check up the rolls themselves and to ascertain whether their names have been included on the electoral rolls or not. Under these circumstances, unless some mechanism was evolved for including their names, they would be deprived of their franchise. With this end in view, I have suggested an amendment to rule 11 for proper publicity and for proper facility for inclusion of names in the electoral roll. Now, the mode of further publicity suggested by Rule 11 is, firstly to make a copy of each separate part of the electoral roll together with the copy of the notice in Form 3 available for inspection at a specified place, accessible to the public and in or near the area to which that part relates; and, secondly, give such further publicity to that notice in Form 3 as the—Electoral Registration Officer—may think.....

Shri Kamath: On a point of order; I am sure, you will agree that when we are discussing an important election law, we must have a quorum in the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Certainly, I was taken by surprise by the tone and language. At first I anticipated that it was about quorum and then when I heard, 'I would agree', I thought it was something else. (*Interruption*). I am having the bell rung.—Now, there is quorum. Shri Sadhan Gupta may proceed.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: I was submitting that the two modes of publicity which are provided are inadequate. Firstly, making copies available for inspection by the public in a place nearabout the area to which the party relates and, secondly, such further publicity as the Electoral Registration Officer may consider necessary. This kind of publicity does not provide for the inclusion of the names of those who are unable to read the electoral rolls or who find it difficult or who, due to ignorance, do not come to the place where the roll can be inspected and ascertain whether their names are included in the rolls. We must make an effort to include the names of all those persons in the rolls to confer the franchise and not to deprive the ignorant or, perhaps, the lethargic or those who otherwise find it difficult to enquire and take steps for the purpose of getting their names included in the electoral roll.

What would be the best way of publicity and the best way of ensuring that the names are included in the electoral rolls? We cannot leave it to the bureaucratic machinery alone. There might be good enumerators; there might be bad enumerators. We have had plenty of examples of enumerators not going to the houses at all or just paying a perfunctory visit and not caring to verify how many people there were in the house and enumerating only those people whom they found in the houses and not taking notice of others. It may even be that the enumerator does not find it possible to visit every house more than once or twice and in all those visits he may miss certain persons. To remedy all these, it is necessary that organisa-

tions who volunteer to assist in the preparation of the electoral rolls, organisations who volunteer to bring forward claims on behalf of other persons, those organisations have free scope.

By amendment No. 1, I have suggested that for this purpose two copies of each separate part of the electoral roll should be supplied to every political party to which an election symbol has been allotted by the Election Commission or to a representative of any such party who is authorised to receive the same. I would prefer Shri Basu's amendment which goes further and suggests that other organisations, in the discretion of the Election Commission, may also be given copies of the electoral rolls. For instance, there may be a club in a village which is concerned with all kinds of activities in the village, social and other activities, which includes the activity of facilitating the inclusion of the names of electors from the village in the electoral rolls. So, in the discretion of the Election Commission, such an organisation may be provided with a free copy. But, it is absolutely essential that political parties to which election symbols have been allotted and who, therefore, necessarily command the support of huge masses of the people should have a copy of the electoral roll and should be enabled to verify its correctness.

Today the electoral rolls are available for inspection in post offices or in police stations or in such other places. If representatives of any organisation including political parties want to verify the correctness, what they have to do is to go there and glance through the rolls and make notes and then come to the different houses and verify, which is an impossible matter. You cannot possibly take notes of the entire electoral roll and verify the correctness of it. On the other hand, if a copy of the draft rolls, or two copies of the draft rolls better still, are provided to them free of charge, then, they

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can take the draft rolls from house to house—divide a part of the rolls between their volunteers and ask them to—go from house to house and thereby verify the accuracy of the draft rolls. They will be in a much better position to verify because the volunteers would be men of the locality and that way they would succeed in verifying the correctness much better than any enumerator. Therefore, this furnishing copies of the draft rolls is a very essential matter for the purpose of the accurate registration of the electors.

4 P.M.

The next two amendments which I propose are in respect of sub-rules (1) and (2) of Rule 26. In 26(1) it is provided that every application under sub-section (1) of section 23 shall be made in duplicate in Form 4 (Part I) and shall be accompanied, when it is to the Chief Electoral Officer, by a fee of Rs. 10/- and when it is to the Electoral Registration Officer, by a fee of Re. 1/-. Ours is a poor country. What section 23 aims at is to enable the electors to be registered who have not succeeded in getting themselves registered during the time when the electoral roll was under preparation. It is a very important section because it enables those electors who have been omitted, to exercise their franchise. You know that in a country like the U.S.S.R. the rule is that even the day before the election, a person is entitled to get himself registered and to exercise his franchise. Therefore, section 23 is a very important one, but it loses its utility to a considerable extent by providing a very high fee for registration. It is said that when a notification for an election is given in a constituency, the application is to be made to the Chief Electoral Officer, and for such an application the fee is Rs. 10/-. How many electors can pay Rs. 10/- and get themselves registered? Yet in our country the urge for registration will naturally come when a notification is

issued. I have, therefore, tried to reduce this sum of Rs. 10/- to Rs. 2/-. The Report of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation says that it should be reduced to Rs. 5/-, but the reasons they give lend greater support to a reduction further. Personally I think there is no reason to keep any fee at all, but if you want to keep a fee, let it be Rs. 2/-, and not more.

Shri Pataskar: I am prepared to accept the suggestion of the Committee, that is, I accept the fee of Rs. 5/-.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: That is something.

Shri K. K. Basu: Some small mercy.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: The next thing is regarding the application to the Electoral Registration Officer. That application is to be made when no notification is issued for election from that constituency. In that case the charge is Re. 1/-. It is hard on people in our country to pay Re. 1/-. I have suggested four annas, that is, a nominal charge, even that to distinguish it from the ordinary preparation of the rolls. Let those who have not succeeded in getting themselves registered on the rolls when they were under preparation pay four annas, but let them not have to pay more because in that way many people might be excluded. I think the Committee on Subordinate Legislation has recommended eight annas, and the reasons they give would apply with greater force to four annas. I do not know whether the Minister will accept it. But in the interests of democracy, that should be accepted. Re. 1/- is too high for most people in our country to register, considering the fact that in many cases whole families may have to register and the price to be paid will be probably quite a number of rupees; if there are four people, it will be Rs. 4/-; if there are more, it will be more rupees. So, it is absolutely necessary that this

fee should be reduced to a nominal amount and the registration should be facilitated.

I commend these amendments to the acceptance of the House, and I also support the other amendments which have been moved, particularly, the amendment for the grant of copies of the electoral rolls to candidates.

We know that one of the greatest difficulties of candidates at a parliamentary election is the fact that the price of the rolls is prohibitive. If you want the functioning of democracy, you should not place all these clogs in the way of a candidate for Parliament. The greatest difficulty is to procure the rolls. I know that during the last general elections there were many candidates to Parliament, at least from our party, who could not afford even to buy a copy of the electoral rolls and had to fight the election without one. That is a scandalous state of affairs and that should not be permitted. Sufficient number of rolls ought to be granted free to the candidates, and the candidates should be allowed to buy further numbers of rolls, if they require, at a concessional price.

Shri K. K. Basu: I have moved a number of amendments to the Representation of the People (Preparation of Electoral Rolls) Rules, as amended this year. We all know that in our country we had a unique experience of parliamentary democracy functioning, with possibly the largest number of voters in one State. Even in the first election we had a novel experience, for which I think the common man of India should be congratulated, and every section of the people must feel proud of the way in which they exercised their franchise. We feel that if we want to make our parliamentary democracy function properly and quite in consonance with the desires of the common man, it should be our effort to see that the voters' list should be made as fool-proof as possible and it should be our endeavour to find out and to help every citizen of India to be

enrolled as a voter. The duty of the Government and the election machinery which is set up to prepare the voters' list is that they should see that no citizen eligible to vote is left out of the list so that he cannot exercise his franchise at the time of the election. Therefore, I have tried to move these amendments in the spirit and with the idea that we should improve the preparation of the electoral rolls in such a way that it will help the growth and functioning of the democratic system that is prevailing in this country.

I have moved amendment No. 4 in list No. 2 in respect of rule 2 of the Representation of the People (Preparation of Electoral Rolls) Rules, laid before the House. Here I seek to move an amendment in respect of the definition of Revising Authority. Under the old Rules, the Revising Authority was to have been appointed by the State Government subject to any general or special instructions issued by the Election Commissioner in respect of those Revising Authorities. Unfortunately, in the Rules that have now been enacted, the Revising Authority has been defined as "such person as a State Government or any authority authorised by the State Government in this behalf may appoint as Revising Authority". We know that in respect of State Electoral Officers, in most cases if not in all cases, they are part-time officers; they are either Joint Secretaries or Deputy Secretaries of the State Governments and they are, in addition, doing the function of the Chief Electoral Officer. So, they are largely under the influence of the Government of the particular State. When we have in this country parliamentary democracy, naturally one party may form a government in a particular State and there are bound to be large parties in opposition who may not see eye to eye with the party government. We know full well in this form of government the ministerial party can largely influence the bureaucratic machinery or the

[Shri K. K. Basu]

permanent administration of the particular State. Therefore, I feel that it should be our duty to see that no person or no party should feel that in the case of revising the rolls of a particular constituency, there should be scope for doubts, scope for mistrust and scope for suspicion. I do not say that all the Chief Electoral Officers as such will succumb to the influences or other forms of indirect pressure of the party government of a particular State. My amendment says that this Revising Authority should not be an executive officer, because I know that in some of the States, Deputy Magistrates or men of a similar rank are often appointed as Revising Authorities. These persons are in day to day touch with the party that runs the administration or forms the government of the particular State. They are susceptible to the pressure of the party in power. So, I have sought to put in a qualifying clause at the end of rule 2(c) that he should be a judicial or semi-judicial officer and not an executive officer. I am fully alive to the difficulties. If all of them are to be judicial officers, it may be difficult from the administrative point of view to release so many officers. So, I have included the quasi-judicial officers. But, I have made it specific that it should not be an executive officer. In some States, there are persons like the sub-registrar of assurances or officers in the co-operative department and they are not so much connected with executive work as the sub-divisional officers or the taluk officers, or whatever they may be called. So, I want the Government to appoint such judicial or quasi-judicial officers and not the executive officers. If munsifs, and other judicial officers are not available in large numbers, the other quasi-judicial officers who may not directly be connected with the Government may be appointed.

I have also tried to incorporate the provision that was there in the old

Act. I have tried to move an amendment here which reads: "subject to the approval of the Election Commissioner." As it reads: "subject to the general and special instruction...". The Election Commissioner is a constitutional authority outside the influence of the party in power. I do not want the appointment should be left completely to the Government machinery. All these should be subject to the approval of the Election Commissioner. It will help him to see that they are outside the influence of the party in power. I hope the Government will accept this amendment about the definition of the expression, 'revising authority'.

Rule 6 deals with the manner in which the rolls are to be prepared and published. The electoral rolls shall be arranged according to the house numbers, unless the Chief Electoral Officer, subject to any general or special instructions issued by the Election Commission, determines in respect of any part that the alphabetical order is more convenient or that the names shall be arranged partly, in one way and partly in the other. That is my amendment. I wish all these rolls to be prepared according to the house numbers. I had to do a good deal of election work on behalf of my party and so, from personal experience, I know that, despite the directive of the Election Commissioner, some State Electoral Officers took a different view. They have said that they had a different form and that they did not want to deviate from it; they also said that there were not numbers on houses. Because of the union or board tax or cess or the panchayat tax that may be coming in almost all the States every hut in India has some mark. Even at the time of the census, every house is given some mark and it is not at all difficult from the administrative point of view to prepare rolls like that.

Otherwise, what happens in the rural areas? In one hut, a husband and his adult son is living. If the

rolls are prepared according to the alphabetical order, they are allotted a particular polling booth. It may happen that his wife or widowed grandmother or sister or some women members of the family are allotted a different booth, one or two miles away. It is very difficult for a woman of our country in rural areas to go to distant places of their own accord, to places where their menfolk do not go to vote. Therefore, large sections of our people do not exercise their franchise. It happened last time. So, the rolls should be prepared according to the house number. If, in a special case, the Election Commissioner has reasons to deviate from this practice, the reasons should be recorded in writing. I want them to be recorded for this reason. We have to deal with the chief electoral officers who are mostly State officials and we have a feeling that they are some what under the influence and pressure of the Government. They do not disclose real facts. We get an impression from the discussion that we have with the Election Commissioner here but when we go to the State, the officials there raise some administrative problem, this and that which, according to them, could not be solved. So, in these special cases, the Election Commissioner, for reasons recorded in writing, may allow in a particular State the electoral rolls to be prepared in some other form than according to the house numbers, say alphabetically, etc.

I am very much opposed to the last clause or part of the rule which says that the names shall be arranged partly in one way and partly in the other. This should not be allowed. The roll of a particular constituency should be only in one way. There may be urban and rural areas in one constituency itself and in the case of towns there may be one form and in the case of villages, there may be a different form. That is what they say. This argument may have some force. But, the balance of advantage is not in this mixed arrangement. It works

very much against the proper functioning of the election machinery. This should not be allowed.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member has eleven amendments.

Shri K. K. Basu: I can go rapidly but the Government will not hear me.

Rule 10 deals with the publication of the draft electoral rolls. There is one amendment to rule 11 by my hon. friend about the issue of draft electoral rolls free to recognised parties and other important institutions. Sir, you are a leader of a particular party. You know full well that the bureaucratic machinery can never make a full and complete electoral roll. They appoint temporary persons; they appoint part-time people who may be working in villages or some where else. Even in urban areas, they appoint officers who work for two or three hours to take these lists. When they go to a particular place in the morning, the man might have gone out. In my State, the names of MLAs of certain areas have been omitted. The name of a sitting Member of Parliament was not included in a State simply because he was not in his house, but in Delhi attending the Parliament session, when the officer went to his house. The Election Commissioner issued some directives to improve upon this sort of a position. The provision here reads: "...at such places in the constituency as may be specified by him for the purpose....". This is a discretionary power and it has often been misused. I know of a specific instance in a rural area in the 24 Parganas. There, a notification issued and people went to the union board president's office. Inspite of the best efforts of the villagers, they did not have access to that. The president of that union board was asked to put up the list in respect of that particular area. Quite a good number of eligible voters had been in attendance at the office of the union board. Everytime the president has been saying that he has got the electoral roll but he never puts it or

[Shri K. K. Basu]

hangs it publicly. It is with me, he says; for weeks he said like that. It is impossible for these persons to walk one mile or two miles every day and dance attendance on such persons to check up the list.

Therefore, my suggestion is that every party and every important non-official organisation should be given a copy free. I gave some examples of such non-official organisations. There may be a village organisation like the Palli Mangal Samithi that we have in our parts. I am sure there must be such organisations in all parts of India. There may be what is called "Gramodyoga Samithi". Whatever it may be, I am sure there must be such organisations who are interested in working among the rural people. Even in towns or industrial areas there may be trade unions or kisan samithis or similar popular organisations. It must be left to the discretionary power of the Election Commission to find out whether a particular organisation can be relied upon and then to give a free copy to it. Each recognised political party to which symbols are granted must be given the draft rolls free, because it is in their interest to see whether any names have been left out. If we want to see that the right to vote is effective, then it is absolutely necessary that every political party is given a copy free. I do not know what the attitude of the Government on this matter is. In the conference that we had with the Election Commissioner we tried to impress this point.

Shri Pataskar: May I just interrupt the hon. Member? I asked the Draftsman to draft an amendment accepting this point. We will put it thus: "supply free of cost two copies of each separate part of the electoral roll to every political party to which a symbol has been allotted by the Election Commissioner". I think in substance he means the same thing.

Shri K. K. Basu: Then I do not want to dilate that point. But one

thing I will request and that is about the publicity. The rolls must be hung at a public place like the local post office or the police station. As I cited an example, it is hung up at the office or the house of the president of the Union Board. He may be interested in the future election and he tries to unnecessarily give trouble to real eligible voters by not allowing them to see the lists. Therefore, I would urge upon the Government to see that these are hung up at the local post office or police station, or at any other public place where an ordinary citizen can go and find out whether his name appears there.

Sir, I am very glad that the hon. Minister has accepted the proposition in respect of issuing free electoral rolls.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now the other amendments may be left to his colleagues to deal with.

Shri K. K. Basu: I will finish very soon, Sir; I hardly find anybody here. Then, in respect of applications to be made for revision of the rolls. I have suggested that 21 days is too short a period. Though I know that even if there are small powers they go on expanding them, I think as a rule it should be six weeks, that is 42 days. This much time should be allowed within which application for revision can be made.

In respect of enquiry, Sir, I have made one suggestion; of course, if the hon. Minister thinks that it cannot be put in the rules, then I suggest that it can be done through executive action. In respect of enquiries to find out whether eligible voters are entitled to become voters, the system nowadays is to hold these enquiries at the taluk headquarters or, in most cases, the sub-divisional headquarters. For example I will take the case of my constituency. There are parts of my constituency which are nearly 24 miles away from the sub-divisional headquarters. One has to go on foot,

go in a bus by boat or by any other conveyance available, for such enquiries. In these cases it is very difficult for the ordinary voters. We know the poverty in our country and we know it will be very difficult for an ordinary citizen to spend Rs. 5 or Rs. 10 to get himself enrolled as a voter. It is due to the failure of the Government that his name is not there. Therefore, I would suggest to the Government that efforts should be made, if it is not possible to make a provision in the rules themselves at least through the executive machinery and executive directives should be issued that all these enquiries should be held within one mile or two miles from the place where the voter resides. Taluk or smaller units may be taken for this purpose. It is not necessary that these should be done by big officials. Also, in the course of their circuits these officers can hold these enquiries. I hope the Government will keep this in mind.

Lastly, there is one very important amendment to which even the Committee on Subordinate Legislation has fully given its support. I also find that there a number of amendments on this point moved by my hon. friend over there. I must thank the hon. Minister for reducing the fees. I hope the fee of Rs. 5 applies to both the cases.

Shri Pataskar: Yes, to both the cases.

Shri K. K. Basu: I am very glad. Then I come to the last motion and that is with regard to the supply of copies free of cost to the candidates. My friend Shri Sadhan Gupta has also stressed that point. I am told, during the last elections—Shri S. S. More was telling us—in the Bombay State each candidate got the copies at concessional rates. Otherwise, especially if it is a double-member constituency, with one electoral roll it will be nearly impossible for any person, unless he has tons of money to buy copies, to conduct the election. If you compare the reimbursement that the

Government gets for the investment that it makes in the preparation of the electoral rolls, it is practically negligible. I am told in some of the States heaps of electoral rolls were lying waste because nobody could buy at the price at which they were sold. Had the prices been reduced, certainly a large number of prospective candidates would have bought them. Therefore, I urge upon the Minister to at least accept this amendment. When we requested the Election Commissioner he said that it is left to the Minister to do it. Each candidate should be given two copies free of cost and a certain number of copies at concessional rates. I hope the hon. Minister will agree to this and also issue proper directives to the States concerned.

Shri Ramachandra Reddi (Nellore): Sir, I have only a very few observations and suggestions to make with regard to these rules. In rule 4 it is provided that the electoral rolls for each constituency shall be prepared "in such form and in such language or languages as the Election Commission may direct". It so happens in certain places that the electoral rolls—I mean especially in the bilingual areas—are printed and made up-to-date only in one language and the other language is usually neglected for the simple reason that the people of that language are not very much vocal. Recently we have heard in the by-election in Bellary that the electoral rolls in Kannada were readily available and up-to-date, but the electoral rolls in Telugu were not made available. Therefore, we would suggest that the Election Commission may be directed to get ready electoral rolls in both the languages in a bilingual area and make them up-to-date.

In rule 26 provision is made for the registration on payment of certain fees. I think there is some concession shown by the hon. Minister for Legal Affairs and some reduction is thought of. It is to be noticed, in sub-clause (2) of rule 26 it is said that the fees specified in sub-clause (1) shall be

[Shri Ramachandra Reddi]

paid by means of non-judicial stamps. This is a matter which requires some attention. Non-judicial stamps are available either at the premises of civil courts or the registration offices, and the registration offices will not be very many; for each group of 15 to 20 villages there will be a registration office and men have to go a long distance to obtain a non-judicial stamp. If there is any other method possible to get the registration by payment of the necessary money, not necessarily by non-judicial stamps, it would have to be considered. I would suggest that in each village where there is a Village Officer, or there is a panchayat where there is an executive officer, certain receipts and application forms might be kept ready with them so that they can take the necessary registration fee and issue a receipt, and with the receipt the application will be submitted to the authority concerned. That will, to a large extent, cease down the difficulty of securing non-judicial stamps, and if they do not get it readily they will naturally forego the opportunity of being an elector.

Then, the printing of electoral rolls in several cases is not done correctly. It is often noticed that in the column of the female, the male is entered and in the column of the male the female is entered. It so happens sometimes that in the column of the female there will be a male's name and in the column of the husband there will be the wife's name. That makes a very difficult position, with the result that there can be an objection raised while giving voting papers to such voters because there is an error in printing. For that, the voters should not be penalised.

It is also seen that in certain cases the names of dead persons are noted down in the electoral rolls and also the fact that he is dead is entered there. I do not know why a dead person should be noted there and also mentioned as dead. It is, therefore, necessary that in the preparation of

these electoral rolls, more care is bestowed and more attention paid in the matter of correct noting of the names in the several columns.

As regards the supply of the electoral rolls, I also agree with the other Members who preceded me in suggesting that the price of the electoral rolls should be reduced. Especially, in double-member constituencies for Parliament, the electoral roll will be a very huge bundle and the cost of it would be prohibitive. In the case of double-member constituencies, where the Scheduled Caste candidates are poor, some concession would be given to them, but, instead of making concessions to only one community, it is much better that the electoral rolls are given at a concession rate at least to those people who are found in the final valid list of candidates.

The hon. Minister was saying that copies of the electoral rolls will be given to political parties. There might be people who do not belong to any political party and they may stand as independents. So, the same kind of facility as is given to the political parties should be given to such of the candidates as are standing for the election or contesting the election as independents, once a symbol has been granted to them.

With regard to the printing of the electoral rolls, I have got another suggestion to make. It is this. Let the rolls be printed only on one side of the page and not on either side. If it is printed only on one side, it is easily detachable and distributable to the several workers on behalf of the candidates or of the political parties. Otherwise, since the electoral rolls are very costly, manuscripts will have to be made ready and that will not only entail cost and extra labour but also delay. If the electoral rolls are printed on only one side and if the cost is also reduced, there will be a larger number of copies sold and the Government would not be incurring much loss.

Further, when the Government is the direct purchaser of the stationery for this purpose of printing the electoral rolls, the electoral rolls need not necessarily be very costly, because the paper that is required for the printing of electoral rolls can be easily secured by the Government direct, and the other charges that will accrue if they are sold by the wholesaler or the retailer, can be avoided.

Another suggestion I would make is this. While printing these electoral rolls, they may be printed separately for each village or each ward in a municipality, so that it would be easy for the distribution purposes after detachment of the particular lists, and it would facilitate speedy movement and canvassing.

These are the few suggestions that I wanted to make.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am one of those who feel that in the elections money should not count at any stage of the elections. Either in the matter of enrolment or in the matter of other expenditure, money should not play any important part in the elections.

Firstly, I would request the hon. Minister to see that it is the duty of the Government to see that every qualified person is enrolled as elector. If any names are left out, then also, it is the duty of the State to see that every facility is given to those whose names have been left out for having their names enrolled. I see from the rules that when a person's name is not in the draft electoral roll that is initially published, that person will have to apply. At that stage also, it is the duty of the Government to see that fresh efforts are made by the election machinery for getting those persons enrolled.

In the case of those persons whose names have been left out, I think the revising authority should go to the area concerned and find out from where the applications for inclusion of the names have been made. Generally it is seen that those who

apply for enrolment or for the inclusion of their names are asked to come from their villages to the sub-divisional headquarters and not even to the thana headquarters. This will cost much. Therefore, it is the duty of the Government to send the revising authorities to the places of the applicants and see that the names are enrolled.

As has been suggested by my hon. friend, Shri K. K. Basu, provisions to this effect are included in the rules and if it is not possible for them to do so, the Election Commission should issue instructions to the Chief Election Officers or the electoral registration officers to see that no applicant is asked to come for more than two miles to present his case to the revising authority.

Next, I should say that no fee should be charged at any stage. As is provided in section 23 of the Act, when the notification about the elections is issued, and if anyone finds that his name has been left out and desires that his name be included in the rolls, he will have to apply to the Chief Electoral Officer and he will have to pay Rs. 10. When the Government fails to enrol his name, or when the election machinery fails to enrol his name, why should that person be asked to pay a sum? It is sufficient that he has found out that his name has not been included in the rolls, and if he files an application with the Chief Electoral Officer that his name should be included, and if he is otherwise qualified, his name should be enrolled without any fee for this purpose.

I heard that this sum has since been reduced to Rs. 5. It is good. But then, I think that is not also just. Why should a person be punished for the non-inclusion of his name in the rolls? It may be that a person might not have been present at the place where the election staff enrolled the voters. If he was not present, why should he be punished for that? It is not fair a person should be punished if his name has been left out because he has

[Shri Shree Narayan Das]

not been alert at the time of the preparation of the electoral rolls or at the time when the draft rolls were published. Why should a poor man be punished? He might have had no money at that time. Why should the facility of getting his name enrolled be denied to him for his being poor, and why should that facility of enrolling names be given to the rich men because the rich men have got money? Because a person is poor, he should not be punished. We should see that equal opportunity is given to all at least in the matter of elections. I think the directive principles of the Constitution should be adhered to by the Government. No person, if he is entitled to or is qualified to vote, should be penalised at any stage.

In my own constituency, in some villages, I found that some names had been left out from the electoral rolls. I asked them to get their names enrolled. They said that everyone of them would have to pay Re. 1 and that it was not possible for them to pay. I humbly request and appeal to the hon. Minister that at no stage before the election should any person be asked to pay anything, except that he should be required to put in an application. It is the duty of the Government to see that his name is there in the electoral list; but, if his name is left out, it is sufficient that he comes forward and applies to the prescribed authority for the registration of his name. I hope the hon. Minister will consider this matter favourably and see that this provision for the payment of money is deleted.

With regard to the supply of electoral rolls, as has been pointed out by some hon. friends, it is the duty of the Government to supply them ~~merely~~. There may be persons who can afford to buy hundreds of copies, but there are also persons who find it very difficult to find Rs. 25 or Rs. 50 to buy a copy of the electoral rolls. Last time for a parliamentary constituency in the State of Bihar, the price of a copy was fixed at Rs. 50 and it was

impossible for some persons to purchase it. Therefore, at least 5 copies should be given free to every contesting candidate. If any candidate requires more than 5 copies, a small fee should be charged. I heard that last time 6 copies were supplied free to every contesting candidate in the State of Bombay. That method should be followed by other States also and at least 5 copies should be supplied free.

With regard to the publication of notifications etc. in the newspapers, I do not think more than 5 per cent. of our people read newspapers. So, every notification should be published in the form of small leaflets and distributed throughout the area, so that it may reach every village. At least such persons who can read will tell their friends that such and such notification has been issued. So, publication in the newspapers or even in the post offices is no good. When the draft electoral rolls are published, it should be notified through small leaflets. After all, it will not cost much to the Government and everybody will know whether his name has been included or not.

I oppose the amendment that instead of executive officers, judicial officers should be entrusted with the task of revision, instead of executive officers appointed by the Government. I think executive officers will do, because they come into contact with the people daily.

As far as the period prescribed is concerned, I think if not six weeks, at least a month should be given within which those persons whose names have been left out should apply for the inclusion of their names.

I do not know about other States, but in the State of Bihar, the names have not been entered in the alphabetical order, but according to the number of the houses. Some numbers were given at the time the census was taken and people do not know whether it is the same number here

also or whether some other procedure has been followed. Whatever procedure is followed in this regard should be announced clearly, so that the people may know what it is. Otherwise, at the time of the election even the parties will not be able to find out the names easily from the electoral rolls, unless they are told in time that the number has been given in this way or that way. Therefore, this difficulty should be removed.

In conclusion, I would again emphasise my amendment that if any names have been left out, no money should be charged from any person who applies for the inclusion of his name, because it is the duty of the Government to include all the names and for the failure of the Government those persons whose names have been left out should not be penalised. No fees should be charged at any stage, either after the notification is issued or after the application is sent to the chief electoral officer for the enrolment of names that have been left out. I think the Government will consider this matter favourably. Reducing the fee from Rs. 10 to Rs. 5 is not sufficient; it should be removed altogether, so that at least in matters of election, money will not count and all people, whether rich or poor, will have equal opportunities. There was a suggestion in the Joint Committee and also in this House from Mr. More that every elector should be compelled to vote, as is the practice in some countries. When we think of making voting compulsory whether it is proper that in cases where names have been left out of the list, so that persons should have to pay for a fee for inclusion of their name. I think in order to make democracy a success in this country and in order to give equal opportunities to all, rich and poor alike, money should not count at least in matters of election.

Shri Dabhi: I have given amendments Nos. 16, 17, 18, 24 and 25. I shall first take up amendments Nos. 16 and 17 to rule 8. If my amend-

ments are accepted, rule 8, as amended, will read as follows:

"The electoral registration officer shall, for the purpose of preparing the electoral roll, send, either by registered post or through the staff employed for the purpose, letters of request in Form 2 to the occupants of dwelling houses in the constituency or any part thereof; and every person receiving such letter shall furnish information called for therein to the best of his ability."

You will see that the present rule provides that the list may be sent to certain individuals. I do not understand why only selected individuals will be sent such lists. On the contrary, ordinary illiterate people require such lists. You will see that the constant complaint about the electoral rolls is that they contain several material errors. With all the care that is taken to see that the electoral rolls are correct, still we know that they contain several material errors. In some cases females are mentioned as males and vice versa. So we must see that no error creeps into it.

What is the cause of the creeping in of these errors? The cause is this. Ordinarily, while in towns and cities the municipal staff like clerks are employed for preparing the rolls, in the villages and rural areas the talatis or village accountants are employed. What happens? None of them goes to the houses of the electorates. They prepare the electoral rolls from their houses or offices and that is why so many errors are found. Therefore, I suggest that letters in printed forms should be sent not only to particular individuals but should be sent to all the occupants of the house in the constituencies concerned. It is not difficult because the form is there and the staff can visit the houses with the printed forms and then gather information. There would be no difficulty whatsoever for that. It need not be sent through post. The forms can be printed and the staff

[Shri Dabhi]

concerned can go and give it to the occupants.

I can give the instance in the Bombay State. There in cities and towns electoral rolls have been prepared by visiting every house. There will practically be no difficulty for that. The difficulty arises only in the rural areas. The talatis do not go to the houses of the persons concerned and they make several mistakes. The only thing they have to do is to visit the houses and then prepare the electoral rolls. Because it is not done, these mistakes are occurring frequently. Of course, it is true that under rule 12 any person whose name is not entered in the electoral roll can lodge a complaint. Again, under rules 12, 22 and 23, the electoral registration officer can *suo motu* make such amendments, if necessary, in the electoral rolls. But most of the people are illiterate in the villages and you cannot expect them, everyone of them, to apply for that. So the only method, the cheap method and the safe method to see that all electoral rolls are correct and no material errors have crept in is to accept my amendment and I think there would be no difficulty in accepting this amendment.

Then I come to my amendments 18, 25 and 24. All these three motions are alternative amendments to rule 33. Motion No. 25 says that every candidate should be supplied with four copies of the electoral rolls free of cost while my motion No. 24 says that if not four copies, at least three copies should be supplied free of cost. As my hon. friend, Shri Shree Narayan Das, has stated, there should be no difficulty for that. In the Bombay State, during the last elections, every candidate whether he was a candidate for the State Legislature or for Parliament, was supplied with six copies free of cost; not a single pie was charged. And that too was supplied without our demand. So, there would not be any

difficulty in accepting that four copies should be given free of cost. So, I would request you to accept my amendment No. 25 or at least 24. But I have moved my amendment No. 18 for this purpose. It may be that States like Bombay may wish to give six copies and if we limit it to four copies or three copies, perhaps they may also say: why should we supply four copies? Therefore, if the Government are not going to accept either of these amendments then at least let it be mentioned that if State Government wants to supply any copies free of cost, it may supply. Perhaps, it may not be possible for all State Governments to supply six copies. These rules are meant for all the States. But if the hon. Minister will oblige us, then we are prepared to accept six also. We require many copies because we have to give one copy to the nominee, one copy to the agent and we require it for other purposes also. So, at least four copies must be supplied. That is the least that every State should supply to every candidate. I hope there will be no difficulty in doing so because we have the example of the Bombay Government which has, as I have just now stated, supplied six copies. So, it will not be difficult at all to accept my amendment.

Shri Kamath: I support the amendments that have already been moved by my hon. friend, Mr. Basu, and I particularly refer to amendments No. 10, 12, 14 and 15, I shall confine my observations to those four amendments only because I do not wish to take up much of time of the House and I would, therefore, press the points that have been incorporated in these three or four amendments.

I am glad to learn—I am sorry I was out for a short while, but my friend Mr. Basu told me—that the hon. Minister has promised to give sympathetic, nay, favourable consideration to the proposal made in our joint amendment No. 14 with regard

to the reduction of the fee from Rs. 10/- to Rs. 5/-. That is good as far as it goes.

I will now come to the other two amendments, which are more or less of a similar character, amendment Nos. 10 and 15, which relate to the supply of copies of the draft roll and subsequently the final roll to the parties concerned.

5 P.M.

Amendment No. 10 relates to the supply of a copy of the draft electoral roll to the recognised parties. I would here like to make it clear that I would be very happy indeed if they are supplied not merely to the recognised parties, but also,—if I may use the term—non-recognised political parties. After all, that is a distinction made by the Election Commission. We should not go strictly by the distinction made by the Election Commission. There are many democratic parties. It is meet and proper that we should continue to recognise those parties though the Election Commission, for reasons best known to themselves, have made the distinction. The Government ought not to make such a distinction as regards the supply of electoral rolls. All parties whether recognised at the provincial or all-India level must be given this right and accorded this facilities of pursuing and scrutinising the draft electoral roll, so that the electoral rolls could be made up-to-date and correct, in the interests of fair and free elections, which are the corner stone, the foundation stone of a live and kicking democracy.

There is another aspect to this matter which is embodied in amendment No. 15 which proposes that every contesting candidate should be supplied free of cost two copies of the electoral roll and another half a dozen copies at a concession rate, maybe half the price or one-third of the price—we have said half the sale price. This is a matter of detail and we may make it one-third if the House agrees. It is said,—our Government spokesmen are never tired of repeating—that we want to make the

elections so free and fair that the poorest in the land should be able to fight or oppose the richest in the land. This, I suppose, I hope and trust, is the ideal that the Government is striving to achieve or attain. That reminds me of what a great political thinker of England, Harold Laski, in his inimitable manner once said, talking of the equality before the law of the rich and the poor. He said it is like saying that "the Ritz hotel in London is open to the rich and the poor alike." How can the poor man go to that; he cannot afford that. We can similarly say that the Taj in Bombay or the Ambassador Hotel in Delhi or the new Asoka Hotel springing up in Chanakyapuri is open to the rich and the poor alike. But, I suppose the poor man could not even have a peep into the Hotel. That is going to be the condition of our democracy if things do not improve. We have already had a lot of discussion during the passage of the big Bill, which is now an Act, the Representation of the People Act, 1951. It was not merely alleged, but almost substantiated by the Opposition that the ruling party is busy, overbusy nowadays, to garner funds, by all means at their disposal, by hook or by crook, more by crook than by hook, so that the scales naturally will be tilted in favour of the rich contesting candidates. Government always talks of sympathy for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. In this state of affairs, when the ruling party can put forth Rs. 10 crores in the field, how many Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Candidates of the opposition, not of the ruling party,—they will get their need from out of the Rs. 10 crores—how many Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates and the poor of other castes and communities also can stand in opposition? People whose badge is poverty, if I may use that expression, whose only asset before the electorate is their poverty and honesty which often go together how many of these poor candidates can fight or dare to fight the ruling party's rich candidates, unless of course, the electorate is

[Shri Kamath]

educated, unless the electorate is literate, unless the electorate is conscious. Then of course all your money begs may not work, will not go a long way because I myself had experience of this lately in some constituencies and the electorate is conscious now, I am glad to see that. Their votes cannot be purchased by money. We used a slogan very effectively in some recent by-elections:

नोट लो उसका बोट दो हमको ।

That was the slogan used and.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: In the hon. Member's constituency?

Shri Kamath: I will not specify constituencies, but that slogan has been used very effectively in many constituencies, and certainly with encouraging results—encouraging for the opposition, encouraging for democracy, for a true and live democracy which I hope and trust the Government also is aspiring to build in the country. I am not so sure their desire, but I hope they are trying to do so. Therefore, I suggest that as far as possible the scales must be even as between the rich and the poor contesting candidates, but I am afraid that even at the very outset, *ab initio*, the pitch is queered for the candidates. It is very unfortunate that in a poor country like India with a per capita income of how much, Sir—I am sorry, I want to be enlightened by you—I think Rs. 250 per annum, a Candidate for a parliamentary constituency has got to pay about Rs. 600 to Rs. 700 for one copy of the electoral roll, that is to say, in Madhya Pradesh. Hon. Member Sardar Saigal is also well aware, but I know he can afford to pay.

Sardar A. S. Saigal (Bilaspur): Not like you.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Those who work the averages do not go in for elections.

Shri Kamath: I am thankful to you for your illuminating observation. My hon. friend Sardar Saigal need not worry. His party will, where neces-

sary, come to the aid of their candidates.

What I am pointing out is this. If you want really to make the elections free and fair, I doubt if the Government wants to make the elections free and fair but assuming for the sake of argument that they really want to have the elections free and fair,—the first test of their *bona fides*, the earnest of their intentions will come at the very outset. Do you want to see those electoral rolls without which no candidate can fight the elections properly and fairly, supplied free or not to the candidates? You get the security deposit and all that. That itself was debated in the House sometime ago that it should be reduced, but I do not think it was accepted. Now, the candidate who wants to fight the election, who perhaps with his other qualities is eminently suited for Parliament or the Assembly, is handicapped because he has no money. Even to buy one copy of the electoral roll it costs Rs. 600 to Rs. 700 in Madhya Pradesh. I am sure therefore that you will agree, and my hon. colleagues in this House also will agree, that the first thing that the Government should do is to provide two copies at least free to every contesting candidate in every constituency.

Shri Ramachandra Reddi: Certified.

Shri Kamath: Certified, of course. Uncertified copies we do not want.

Sardar A. S. Saigal: You will get certified copies.

Shri Kamath: That goes without saying.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Every copy will be certified.

Shri Kamath: If they are not certified, we will return them.

My amendment 15 also suggests that additional copies might be supplied at half the price. Now, the objection that might be raised by the Treasury Benches is perhaps the actual cost of production of these electoral rolls. I would like my hon. friend, right hon. friend, the Minister

of Legal Affairs to tell the House, if not today, at least tomorrow, when he replies—perhaps, it is too late today—as to how much it really costs Government to produce these electoral rolls, per page. He may requisition or request the services of the Finance Ministry. I do not know whether it could be done, but I think it could be calculated within half an hour, if he cares to.

Shri Pataskar: The hon. Member wants the cost of printing?

Shri Kamath: Cost of printing is there, of course. I want to know the cost of production, that is, the cost of paper plus the cost of printing—that, I suppose, is the cost of production, and nothing more.

Shri Jaipal Singh (Ranchi West—Reserved—Sch. Tribes): Including printing mistakes.

Shri Kamath: Mistakes will be detected by very careful observers like my hon. friend Shri Jaipal Singh.

I would, therefore, request the Minister to let us know what the actual cost of production was, so far as the last general elections were concerned. I think the sale price was less than one-fourth of the cost of the production, or roundabout that. If Government could sacrifice that much, I believe they could sacrifice a little more, so as to make the elections free and fair, so far as that first step is concerned. Of course, there are many more things that have to be done to make the elections fair and free. I do not think they will be done by Government at all. At least, they can take this little first step, and see that the electoral rolls are supplied free, that is to say, true copies are supplied free, to every candidate.

I would like to refer to amendment No. 12 in conclusion. The import of that amendment is very brief, namely, that the place of enquiry shall be situated not at a long distance, but within a convenient distance, say, two or three miles, from the place of residence of the claimants.

I shall deal with just one more point and I have done. About a month or

so ago, answering a question in this House, the Minister referred to the astonishing or rather the mysterious reduction of the electorate in Madhya Pradesh, Madhya Bharat and Bhopal, that is, nearly three-fourths of the new Madhya Pradesh. I do not know why Madhya Pradesh has suffered in this manner. Compared to the electoral roll of 1951, the electorate today according to the 1955 rolls is much less; it appears the population has gone up but the electorate has gone down, that is to say, the total number of electors has gone down. This needed some explanation.

When the question was repeated in this House after a few days, the Minister was content to say that instructions had been given to the officers concerned to avoid the mistakes that might have occurred in the past, and to correctly prepare the electoral rolls for 1956. But how this electorate was reduced, from what it was in 1951, suddenly by a few lakhs, in 1955 was not explained.

I do not think there has been any large-scale migration or exodus from Bhopal or from Madhya Bharat or Madhya Pradesh to Bengal or Punjab or elsewhere. There might have been an exodus the other way, for, today we were told that some families from Travancore-Cochin have been settled in Bhopal. That means, the electoral population must have gone up, they must have got themselves registered there, and the electorate should have gone up. But instead of that, we find that the electorate has gone down, that is to say, the total number of electors has considerably decreased in these three units of the new Madhya Pradesh.

Since we are dealing with electoral rolls, which is the matter under discussion now, I hope the Minister will look into this matter again and try to probe this mystery of the disappearance of a large number of electors, while the population has been reinforced, and try to arrive at a very satisfactory solution of this question.

[**Shri Kamath**]

I would in the end request the Minister to give very serious consideration to this matter of the electoral rolls and to see that copies of draft electoral rolls are at first supplied to the parties concerned for their scrutiny so that they may be corrected and revised fully, and later on to the candidates.

The other day we had a conference with the Chief Election Commissioner at which all the four political parties were represented by two members from each party. I also happened to represent my party along with my friend, Shri Triloki Singh. There this matter was not specifically taken up, but we were told that the Election Commissioner was already moving in the matter and Government would give very serious consideration to this important question and have it solved to the satisfaction of all parties concerned. I hope it will be done. I will again repeat my request to the Minister to give very sympathetic consideration to this question.

Shri K. L. More (Kolhapur cum Satara—Reserved—Sch. Castes): I do not wish to take up the time of the House except to bring one fact to the notice of the House. That is with regard to electoral rolls. Some of my hon. friends have moved for the supply of free copies to every contesting candidate. That would be a very good thing, if done. But if it is impossible to supply free copies to each and every contesting candidate, I wish to submit that free copies should at least be supplied to every candidate contesting a reserved seat, reserved for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Shrimati A. Gale (Nagpur): Also to women.

Shri Kamath: The Backward Classes Commission has dubbed them backward.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Only caste males are to be made untouchables?

Shri K. L. More: Many people realise the difficulty of purchasing copies. So I am in agreement with

Shri Dabhi's amendment. But I wish to say that if that is not possible, at least some concession should be shown to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes contesting candidates by supplying them at least one or two free copies.

सरदार अ० सिं० सहगल : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो रिप्रेजेंटेशन आफ दी पीपल रूल्स (लोक प्रतिनिधान नियम) में एमेंडमेंट करने की मोशन है जिस को कि माननीय मंत्री जी ने पेश किया है, इस पर मैं अपने विचार रखना चाहता हूँ। आज ही माननीय मंत्री रिप्रेजेंटेशन आफ पीपल एमेंडमेंट बिल लाये थे जिस के उचिये में डिसलेस्ड परसंस (विस्थापित व्यापतवारों) को वोट देने का हक वह देना चाहते थे। ये जो सिटिजनशिप रूल्स (नागरिका अधिकारियम) हैं ये ७ जुलाई १९५६ से फोर्म में आ गए हैं। इस बिल के मुताबिक ये लोग हिन्दुमतान के सिटिजन बन सकेंगे और अपना नाम एज वोटर रजिस्टर करा सकेंगे.....

उपाध्यक्ष-महोदय : माननीय सदस्य उस बिल का हवाला दे रहे हैं जो कि पास हो चुका है। अब दूसरी चीज पर गौर हो रहा है।

सरदार अ० सिं० सहगल : मैं उस बिल का हवाला इस तिए दे रहा हूँ कि उस बिल के मुताबिक जो लोग ७ जुलाई १९५६ तक यहां आ चुके थे वे भारत के सिटिजन हो जायेंगे और उनको वोटिंग (मतदान) के राहट (अधिकार) देने या नहीं देने हैं, अब इसका फैसला होना है। इसके बारे में मेरी यह गाय है कि यह मन्दीरी चीज है कि हम उन लोगों को वोट देने का हक दे रहे हैं।

इसके अलावा जो इलैक्टोरल रोल (निर्वाचक नामावलियां) होते हैं उनके बारे में मैं बोडा सा कहना चाहता हूँ। ये रोल्स हर प्रान्त में तैयार किए जाते हैं। यदि आप इन रोल्स को देखें तो आपको पता चलेगा कि जिन के नाम उनमें दर्ज होते हैं, उनकी बलिदान भाग तौर पर गलत दर्ज कर दी

चाहती है। जब तक जो कैंडिडेट (उम्मीदवार) है वह इस चीज को जाकर ठीक नहीं करता है, यह ठीक नहीं होती है। जब वह आदमी अपना बीट देने के लिये जाता है, उसको इस लिए बोट देने का हक नहीं दिया जाता है कि जो वलदियत लिखी हई होती है वह गलत होती है। इस बास्ते मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो एलेक्टोरल रोल्स हैं, इनको बनाते बक्त जरा ज्यादा ध्यान से काम लिया जाना चाहिए। जो प्रातीय सरकारें हैं तथा जो जिले के अधिकारी हैं और जो अफसर हैं उनको प्रातीय सरकारों के जरिये ये आदेश दिए जाने चाहिए कि इन रोल्स को बनाते बक्त वे इस ओर सास तवज्ज्ञ हों।

इसके साथ ही साथ मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो मतदाता सूचियां होती हैं उनके बारे में अभी कहा गया और अमेंडमेंट भी पेश किए गए हैं कि इन को शैड्यूल कास्ट कैंडिडेट्स (अनुसूचित जातियों के उम्मीदवार) को तथा शैड्यूल ट्राइब कैंडिडेट्स को मुफ्त दिया जाना चाहिये। मेरी एक माननीय बहन ने अभी यह कहा है कि इन सूचियों को औरतों को भी मप्लाई कर देना चाहिये। तो जो दूसरे में्बर्स हैं, जो दूसरे कैन्डिडेट्स सँडे होना चाहते हैं, आखिर उन्होंने कौन सा अपराध किया है कि दूसरों को तो बोटसं लिस्ट (मतदाता सूची) में, लेकिन उन को न भिन्न। मैं कहूँगा जो श्री डाकी का अमेंडमेंट है, उस के मुताबिक जरूर गवर्नरमेंट को लिस्ट सप्लाई करनी चाहिये। जिस तरह से बम्बई सरकार अपने यहां के कैन्डिडेट्स को, जो कि एलेक्शन केंटेस्ट करते हैं, बोटसं लिस्ट देती है, उसी तरह से गवर्नरमेंट आप इंडिया अपने कानून में तरभीम कर के अपने यहां के आरक्षिस को इस बात का आदेश दे कि जो कैन्डिडेट्स हों, चाहे वह शैड्यूल कास्ट्स के हों, चाहे शैड्यूल ट्राइब्ज (अनुसूचित आदिम जातियां) के हों, चाहे भ्री समाज के हों, सब को वह एलेक्टोरल रोल की कापियां दे।

इस के साथ साथ मैं यह अजे करना चाहता हूँ कि जो घरों पर नम्बर दिये जाते हैं

म्यूनिसिपलिटी (नगरपालिका) की तरफ से, वह परमेंट तरीके से दिये जायें ताकि जो घरवाले हों, उन को मालूम रहे कि हमारे घर का परमेंट नम्बर यह है। आज तो यह होता है कि जब चुनाव नजदीक होता है तो हर एक घर के ऊपर नम्बर दिया जाता है, जब चुनाव सत्तम हो जाता है तो उन नम्बरों को पोत दिया जाता है। अगर परमेंट नम्बर दिया आयेगा तो उस से बड़ी आसानी हो जायेगी। हर एक आदमी यह समझ सकेगा कि मैं फलां मोहल्ले का रहने वाला हूँ और मेरे ब्लॉक और मेरे घर का नम्बर यह है। इसलिये चाहे म्यूनिसिपलिटी हो, चाहे नोटिकाइड एरिया हो, चाहे देहात हो, हर जगह, पर परमेंट नम्बर होना चाहिये। इस से यह होगा कि जब एलेक्टोरल रोल बनेगा तो वह बड़ी आसानी से देखा जा सकेगा। इस लिये मैं इस तरभीम की भी तार्फ करता हूँ।

अभी एक मित्र कह रहे थे सन् १९५१ में मध्य भारत में, भोपाल में और दूसरी जगहों पर मर्दुम शुमारी में संस्थायें कम दिलाई गई हैं, मैं नहीं कह सकता कि यह कहां तक सच है और इसलिये मैं इस पर अधिक कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता। लेकिन इतना जरूर कहूँगा कि दूसरी जगहों पर भी जा कर देखें और अगर यह पायें कि एलेक्टोरल रोल्स के बनाने में कोई कमी रह गई है, तो उस को दूर करें। आप की मर्दुम शुमारी में और एलेक्टोरल रोल्स के बनाने में खामियां जरूर हैं, मैं नहीं कहता कि वह जान बढ़ा कर की गई है, लेकिन यह जरूर होना चाहिये कि जब फाइनल एलेक्टोरल रोल बनता है तो वहां पर कोई जिम्मेदार अफसर जा कर देखे कि जो एलेक्टोरल रोल बनाये गये हैं वह ठीक बनाये गये हैं या नहीं, और अगर कोई कमी पाई जाय तो उस को फौरन ठीक किया जाय।

इन शब्दों के साथ जो तरभीम रखती गई है, मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्रीमती शिवराजबाई नहर (जिला लखनऊ मध्य) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष-महोदय, जो कुछ हमारे माननीय मदस्य ने कहा, मैं उन में से बहुत सी बातों का समर्थन करती हूँ। मैं भी इस बात को कहना चाहती हूँ कि हमारे शहरों में और देहातों में जब एलेक्टोरल रोल बनते हैं तो वहां पर मर्दों के सिवा स्त्रियों के नाम बहुत कम आ पाते हैं, उन को ऐसे ही छोड़ दिया जाता है। बात यह है कि त्रिवां स्वयम् कुछ बताती नहीं हैं और पुरुष इस बात की परवाह नहीं करते कि वह अपने यहां की निवासियों के नाम लिखवायें। एलेक्टोरल रोल बनाने वाले स्थाली मर्दों के नाम लिख कर चले आते हैं। मोहल्लों मोहल्लों में ऐसा होता है कि सिर्फ़ आधे निवासियों के नाम एलेक्टोरल रोल में आपसाते हैं। होता यह है कि मुनिवरसिटीज़ के लड़के या दूसरी जगहों के लड़के ३०, ३० रुपयों पर रख लिये जाते हैं ताकि वह मोहल्लों में जा कर सब लोगों के नाम लिख लें। उन को किस बात की चिंता हो सकती है, वह इधर उधर थोड़ा बहुत धूम धाम आते हैं और आ कर कह देते हैं कि हम ने फलां मोहल्ला पूरा कर लिया। लेकिन अगर उन मोहल्लों में जा कर देखा जाय तो आधे से भी कम नाम ऐसे होते हैं जो कि एलेक्टोरल रोल पर आ पाते हैं। इस की ओर ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि जब शहरों की आबादी बढ़ती चली जाती है, तो मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि एलेक्टोरल रोल्स के बोटसं की संख्या क्यों नहीं बढ़ती, वह संभ्या उतनी की उतनी ही बनी रहती है। सच बात तो यह है कि जो पुराने एलेक्टोरल रोल होते हैं, उन की ही नकल कर ली जाती है जब कि पुराने आदिमियों में से हजारों आदिमी बाहर चल गये होते हैं, हजारों मर चुके होते हैं, और जब चुनाव होता है तो थोड़े से लोग हो ऐसे निकलते हैं जो कि सच्चे बोट डालने वाले होते हैं। उन में से भी किसी का पता गलत लिखा होता है, किसी की माता का नाम गलत होता है, किसी के पिता का नाम गलत

होता है। इसलिये उन में से भी बहुत से बोटसं बेकार हो जाते हैं। इसलिये मैं चाहती हूँ कि जो चुनाव आ रह है, उन में लिस्ट बहुत एहतियात से बनाई जाय और अच्छी तरह से लोगों को यह सूचना दे दी जाय कि बोटसं लिस्ट बन कर तैयार हो गई है, लोग आधे और आ कर देख लें। जिस किसी का नाम उस में न हो, वह अपने नाम उस में दर्ज करवा लें। जब एलेक्टोरल रोल बनाने वाले स्थाली मर्दों के नाम लिखवायें। एलेक्टोरल रोल बनाने वाले लड़के ५०, ५० रुपये पड़ते हैं, इस लिये जहरत है कि वह अपना नाम जल्दी से बदली ठीक करवा ले, तभी उस को पैसा नहीं देना पड़ेगा। बहुत से ऐसे लोग होते हैं कि ५० रुपये कर के अपना नाम नहीं लिखवाना चाहेंगे। न तो जो यह होगा कि उन का नाम लिस्ट में नहीं आ पायेगा।

इस के साथ ही मैं यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि जो बोटसं लिस्ट बने, वह सब कैन्डिडेट्स को दी जाय तो अच्छा है, क्योंकि जितने लोग खड़े होते हैं उन को वही मुश्किलें होती हैं। सब कैन्डिडेट्स को बोटसं लिस्ट तो चाहिये ही। अगर उनको वह नहीं मिलती है तो उन को पैसा दे कर उस को लेना पड़ता है। इस लिये अगर यह निर्णय हो जाय कि बोटसं लिस्ट हर कैन्डिडेट को मिलेगी तो प्रसन्नता की ही बात होगी। मैं भी इस का स्वागत करूँगा।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इन तमाम बातों का समर्थन करती हूँ।

Shri Jaipal Singh: Sir, I have been listening with much respect to the views that have been expressed in regard to the preparation of electoral rolls. I am, as you know, concerned more with the jungle areas that are wide and scattered, where these rules of putting up the draft electoral rolls in a thana or magistrate's office have no meaning whatsoever. You cannot give the excuse of having put things in the Official Gazette of the State calling upon electors to see the rolls, find out for themselves whether they have been included or whether they have been wrongly entered. There is

no meaning in it. In an area where one cannot read the language exhibited to them, this sort of argument does not hold any water.

I maintain that just as it is the responsibility of the Government to collect the taxes, so also in return for taking revenue from the electorate it is the duty, alone of the Government, to see to it that no adult in this country is left out. It should be a penal offence for anyone who is making the electoral rolls to be subjected to severe punishment if any elector is left out. It is easy enough for people who are urban to find out things for themselves. I am thinking of rural India, and democracy, if it is to have any meaning whatever, if it is to function in this country, should function in the rural area. If it does not function in the rural area, it will be a sad day for this country.

Today every argument seems to be dominated by spokesmen who are inherently urban; they may represent rural areas but they are urban people, and their outlook seems to be not of the rural point of view but of town-dwellers. I maintain that every village has a chowkidar or whatever other name we give him. In the different parts of India the village headman, the village chowkidar, the village *pradhan* or whatever it is, is there and it is his responsibility to keep the affairs of the village *au courant* with the thana or the subdivision or the district. It should be his responsibility to ensure that no one who is entitled to exercise his franchise is left out. I have only recently been to my own home area and I found that as much as twenty-five per cent. of the electors were left out. The figure is as high as that. And, may I tell my hon. friend over there how it has happened?

A couple of years back, we had what we called the village panchayat elections. Parties contest these elections. In one village, it may be that Mr. A's party wins and in the other, Mr. B's party wins and so on. When the task of making the electoral rolls is entrusted to Mr. A he sees to it that

his followers are definitely and certainly on the rolls and the others, beautifully left out. That is happening. I can only talk with personal knowledge and if I may say so, with authority and say that it is definitely happening in the jungle tracts.

We talk of school-masters and the like, being committed with the task of making the electoral rolls. In my own home area, there are far flung areas; areas thirty miles away from the main places. Do you expect an urban school-master to walk thirty miles into the jungle. Half-way he will be swallowed up by a tiger. Supposing on a market day he visits my village, there will be no one. He will say: Yes, I went to the village and only four people were present and I have done my job. If they are not there, it is their default and it is not my job.

But, what happens when I have to pay taxes? It is not a question of whether I am in my house or not. Government sees to it that whatever is due from me is realised.

And, I may tell that we have done, on the whole, well in the last general elections. It was a wonderful experiment. Certainly, the jungle tracts showed the way of discipline and of exercising the franchise more than any other place. Statistics are there for the whole country to see as to how the jungle folk responded to this tremendous power that the Constitution had given them.

But, they were also sorely disappointed. They went to the polling booths, everyone of them, thinking that they were voters. Many of them were not in the rolls. It is not a question of whether a man is on the electoral rolls or not. It is sheer waste of money to print these rolls. Why not the elections take place in every village? There is the village authority. Why must people be asked to go ten miles or twenty miles and the like to cast their votes? Why not in the village itself? It is rural India. Surely, you know that it is the villagers you can trust more than

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the lawyer type of people who come from the towns to conduct these things there. If voting could take place in the village itself or a group of a certain number of villages, I assure you that you can economise crores of rupees. Crores are spent.

One hon. Member from Bombay told us that in his State, every contestant was given half a dozen copies of electoral rolls. No wonder that they could not give text-books to the schools. You know what happened. Only last year, schools in Bombay had no text-books. There was no paper. We want to face a situation like that when all the paper is going to be thrown away on the printing of electoral rolls and the like and the educational institutions will be starved of the wherewithal of knowledge.

I know I am taking a revolutionary view. But, I do think that it is about time we trusted ourselves. We are relying too much on what is printed—what is wrong. We know what is printed is wrong. I ask my hon. friend to come to my own village. I will prove it to him and show him how the names are mis-spelt, how the ages of ladies who are so much younger are put down much more than what they are. It is grossly unfair. All that we are interested in seeing is that the man or woman has attained the eligible age. That is all that matters. I cannot, for the life of me, understand why we are wasting so much paper, so much ink, and so much on printing expenditure, when all these could be obviated by having faith in ourselves. Trust our own people and get rid of all these. Let every village be a polling centre, because, after all, it is the chowkidar who is responsible for the village and for any omission he may make let him be punished. Who is punished at present? May I inform you, Sir, that last time my name was not on the electoral rolls

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava (Gur-
gaon): My name also was not there.

Shri Jaipal Singh: I am very glad that I am in very good company. My hon. friend Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava says that his name also was not there. Neither he nor I grudge giving the Government Rs. 10 or Rs. 50, whatever it is that they want. That is not the point. The point is, do we want democracy to function or not? What is democracy? Does democracy mean the functioning of electors who can afford to pay Rs. 5 or Rs. 10? Democracy means that everyone, even the humblest must be in a position to exercise his franchise, even the poorest man must be in a position to stand. That is why, particularly, if I may stress, in the jungle areas we have got to be very very careful, where the load of finance must not go against the very essence of democracy.

With regard to the question of buying electoral rolls, in some States we have heard that as much as Rs. 600 for one copy has to be paid. What a monstrous figure it is! To my mind, as I have already said, it seems it would be much better if we do away with all these electoral rolls. Each village must be taken as a unit. The village chowkidar knows the villagers. There can be no imposters as there can be when people go in burkas and the like and when the same person comes in twenty times as a woman. This has been happening. I have seen it happen before my own eyes. None of that monstrosity would be there if we have faith in our villagers. We talk a lot about the villagers, but we do nothing to go to the villagers.

As I have already said I think much money could be saved if we really have faith in our villagers. Similarly, when you go to the town, you need not have such a very big area. You can have one block where everybody knows everybody else. There is no question of importing voters from outside.

So, to end up, I would request the Government to make this question of

perfecting the electoral rolls as simple and as costless as possible, because, now, as things are, it seems that only money can put things right. I think that is going against the spirit of democracy. As my friend from Bihar said, up to the very last minute it should be possible for an elector to be able to have his name put into the electoral rolls. After all, who is the man who is witness to the fact that he is or he is not an elector? It is the village chowkidar. Again, as I said, for this purpose it seems to me that the village headman or the village chowkidar—whatever name it is, because the names are different in different parts of India—should be, to my mind, the basis of the edifice of democracy that we intend building.

So, I would once again request that the Government should not put any hindrance to anyone in the exercise of his franchise, because then alone can we say we are heading to a truly representative and democratic government in this country.

Shri Pataskar: Sir, instead of replying in detail to every hon. Member I will try to reply to the main points which have been urged and which are more or less common for Members coming from different States. I would first refer to the point that was raised by Shri Dabhi through his amendment. He has also been supported by several other Members. The fact of the matter is that so far as the question of supplying free copies of the final electoral rolls to the contesting candidates is concerned, it has to be considered very carefully. I have tried to collect some information. The system is this. The rolls are printed by different State Governments in their own States and they make their own arrangements. As regards cost, it is shared between the State Governments and the Central Government. They have fixed a certain price, that is to say, the State Governments fix the price in consultation with the Election Commission, and the Central Government does not come into the picture.

The figures relating to prices are interesting. I have also found that so far as the old prices—those relating to 1952 to 1955—are concerned, there is a good deal of variation between the prices fixed by one State as against the price fixed by another State. For instance, in Assam, it was three annas per page. In Bihar, it was six pies per page.

Shri Kamath: It is 'pies' or 'pice'?

Shri Pataskar: They have put dashes. Anyway, why worry about it? In Bihar, it was six pies per page. Their proposal now is to keep the same price. In Bombay, it was six pies per page, and as yet, the Bombay Government have not yet intimated as to what price they would like to fix now. In Madhya Pradesh, it was two annas per page. They have proposed that it should now be reduced to one anna three pies. In Madras, it was three annas per forme of four pages. It is not calculated as per page. They have not as yet intimated as to what they would charge now. In Orissa, per ten pages or fraction thereof, it was six annas six pies. Now, they have not intimated as to what price they would like to fix. In Punjab, it was one anna per page. They have not yet intimated about the future price. In Uttar Pradesh, it was two annas per page of 100 entries. So, the basis is different. They have not intimated about the future price. In West Bengal, it was Rs. 20 for single-member mofussil Assembly constituency. So, it is not per page. It was Rs. 40 for single-member Calcutta Assembly Constituency; Rs. 40 for double-member mofussil Assembly constituency and Rs. 80 for double-member Calcutta Assembly constituency. In Madhya Bharat, it was one anna per page. Now, they propose to charge six pies per 100 entries. In Mysore, they were charging three pies per page, and even now they propose to adhere to the same price. In PEPSU, it was one anna six pies per page. Now, they propose to charge at one anna per 100 entries. In Rajasthan, it was six pies per page and the

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same price is suggested now. In Saurashtra, it was six pies per page. They have not yet intimated as to the future price. Obviously, they will merge into Bombay. In Travancore-Cochin, it was three pies per page plus sales-tax.

Shri Kamath: Sales-tax? It is monstrous.

Shri Pataskar: They have not yet intimated their proposal for the future price. In Ajmer, it was six pies per page. It will continue the same price. In Bhopal, it was six pies per page. They want to reduce it to three pies per page. In Coorg, it was one anna six pies per sheet. They have not yet intimated the future price.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: If the price of the electoral rolls for the Parliamentary constituency is given, it would be appreciated better. In the Punjab, it is Rs. 350.

Shri Pataskar: Please hear what I propose to do. This is previous history.

Shri Kamath: When was the sales-tax imposed for this purpose in Travancore-Cochin? In which year was it?

Shri Pataskar: Let us be a little more serious.

Shri Kamath: Of course we are.

Shri Pataskar: I have given the price in the various States only by way of information. I am in full sympathy with the object that something should be done in order that there may be some sort of uniformity in price. There should be some method by which it is done. We will also examine whether we could or could not supply any free copies....

Shri Kamath: We are trying to help you.

Shri Pataskar: I think the basis on which the prices were fixed last time requires some modifications. I will exert myself to see what best I can do. After all, the expenses are being shared by both the Central Government and the State Governments.

can visualise that the costs of printing are not likely to be uniform in all the States, but in spite of that, there need not be so much variation in price from State to State. I have heard what hon. Members had to say and I will try my best to see that there is some sort of uniformity, if not absolute uniformity, in the matter of price.

The next point is about supply of free copies. It is true that the Bombay Government supplied some copies free last time. If I remember aright, I had to purchase the first copy myself. After that, they supplied some copies to the contesting candidates. Anyhow, I can assure the hon. Members of this House that I shall try to bring about some uniformity between the various States. Naturally, I would not like to commit myself here to any price or to fixing a particular number of copies to be supplied free. But at that level I will try to enter into discussion and correspondence and see that whatever possible is done, after taking into consideration the views of hon. Members, whether they belong to this party or that party.

Shri K. K. Basu: I hope your intention is to have uniformity with the Bombay Government and not with the other Governments.

Shri Kamath: On a point of order, Sir. I fear that the hon. Minister is trying to water down the provisions of article 324 of the Constitution. Article 324 vests the work of preparation and revision of electoral rolls in the Election Commission. I submit that the Election Commission alone should have the power, and not the Central Government or the State Governments, to fix the price also. There should be one single authority and that authority should fix the price of the electoral rolls also uniformly, and determine whether any copies should be supplied free to the candidates or not. They should be given the powers and not the State Government or the Central Government, under article 324.

Shri Pataskar: I was also a Member of the Constituent Assembly along with my friend and I have not still forgotten it. I hope the hon. Member will realise the limitations of the Government and the functions of the Election Commission. It will be far from me ever to try to violate the Constitution. Suggestions have been made in this House and the Election Commissioner is not a Member of this House. I do not mean that the Government will assume the powers of the Election Commission, but just as Members have got the right to express their views, I have also the right, without violating the Constitution, to make certain suggestions, after taking into consideration the views of hon. Members here, to the Election Commission and the State Governments. I don't think there is any such question and I would leave the matter at that.

Then, with respect to the amendments to the rules, there are so many amendments and I have already indicated as to which of the amendments I would like to accept. But, of course, they will have to be put in a little different form.

Shri Kamath: Your decision, Sir, on the point of order?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: In view of the statement made by the hon. Minister it becomes a hypothetical question. There is nothing that I should decide. If a question arises then it will be seen as to what decision is to be given. There is nothing before me that I can decide.

Shri Pataskar: With respect to the actual amendments, I have already indicated as to which of them or parts of them I shall accept and I have tried to put them in a form in which they will have to go to the other House for confirmation.

The first one is with respect to rule 2. In clause (c), after "may" (that is the amendment of Mr. Sadhan Gupta though it contains other things also) insert "subject to the approval of the Election Commission". Then it will read:

"'revising authority' means such person as the State Government or an officer authorised by the State Government in this behalf may subject to the approval of the Election Commission appoint as the revising authority in respect of a constituency or part of a constituency;"

As the hon. Members are aware, the hon. Member, Mr. Basu, naturally had expressed some concern with respect to appointment being made by a State Government. As it was just pointed out that Election Commission is the final authority, I accept the amendment of Mr. Sadhan Gupta. I have tried to put it in this form.

Then the next one relates to rule 11. There we have made certain verbal amendments besides one of substance. Our amendment is:

In clause (a) omit 'and' at the end and in clause (b) add at the end 'and' and after clause (b) add another clause, namely, clause (c): "(c) two copies of each separate part of the electoral roll to every political party to which a symbol has been allotted by the Election Commission."

I think this in substance is the amendment which was given notice of by several hon. Members and I have already indicated that I will accept this. This is how it has been put in. Along with that I have tried to correct some mistakes.

Then there is another amendment in rule 26 where we have agreed to reduce the fee from Rs. 10 to Rs. 5. The amendment will read:

In clause (a) of sub-rule (1), for "ten rupees" substitute "five rupees"; and

in sub-rule (2), for "sub-section (1)" substitute "sub-rule (1)".

The use of the expression "sub-section (1)" is a printing mistake. It ought to be "sub-rule (1)". So, that has been corrected.

Then there is another amendment to rule 27. In sub-clause (b) of sub-rule (1), for "ten rupees" substitute "five

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rupees" because there also the fee of Rs. 10 will be reduced to Rs. 5.

Therefore, I would like to point out that so far as supply of draft rolls to the recognised parties who have been allotted symbols are concerned the amendment has been accepted and I think that will remove many of the difficulties.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: Regarding the two copies of the draft rolls that will be made available to each party, will it be at various levels or to the central party only? If it is supplied to the head office only then no purpose will be served at which level?

Shri K. K. Basu: That is a working arrangement.

Shri Pataskar: I think these are the only rules which we are going to frame. I am sure, whatever is necessary will be done in a proper spirit of seeing that the elections are, as far as possible very fair and hardships are minimised. We cannot put everything in the rules. These are the amendments which I am inclined to accept. As I have already said, with respect to the question raised in this House about the free supply of electoral rolls to the candidates, that is a matter which the Election Commission, the State Governments and others will take into consideration at a proper level and whatever is possible for the Government will be done.

With respect to the other comments I think there has been a general discussion as to whether the rules are proper, how they should be published, etc. I think the rules themselves make quite ample provisions. We should not try to expand them. With regard to the work of the Election Commission, I find from the speeches of the hon. Members opposite that they are appreciating the way in which it is proceeding and I do not think that there is any ground for supposing that things which are legitimate, reasonable and proper would not be done by it.

Shri Dabri: What is the difficulty in accepting my amendment to rule 8?

Shri Pataskar: What is that? Free supply of copies?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. Now, I will put the Government amendments.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. Sir, I invite your attention to rule 338 of the Rules of Procedure. You will recollect that the hon. Minister himself, when I asked at the outset whether he would move the motion on his own, said that the initiative was with us, who have given notices of motions here with regard to the Electoral Rolls rules and that we on this side of this House were to move the motions standing in our respective names. According to rule 338(3), a Member who has moved a motion—we have moved our motions—may speak again by way of reply, and if the motion is moved by a private Member, the Minister concerned may, with the permission of the Speaker, speak—permission is not necessary for us; in this case, your permission is necessary for the Minister. I want the right of reply. We have moved our motions. I request you to allow us two or three minutes. We do not want to speak at great length. A couple of minutes for each of us.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I would not object to it, certainly. But, really they are in the form of amendments, and the usual procedure that we normally follow is that amendments are moved by hon. Members and then the Minister makes a reply to them.

Shri Kamath: If you will kindly see here, Sir, usually, in the Order Paper, when amendments are moved, it is described as 'notice of amendment'. Here for the electoral rolls Rules to day, it is notice of motion, not notice of amendment.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: They are notices of motions. I agree that technically they are notices of motions.

Shri Kamath: A motion is a motion according to the rules.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If the hon. Member persists that he wants to have two or three minutes for reply, I have no objection.

Shri Pataskar: I have also no objection.

Shri Kamath: I won't take more than two minutes.

Some Hon. Members: We also want a few minutes.

Shri Kamath: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I am grateful to you that I am reluctant to say that unlike what happened yesterday, the rules have been observed today.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He should come to the point straightway.

Shri Kamath: I would only submit that in regard to our joint motion No. 15, the hon. Minister has gone, I would not say half way, but perhaps only a quarter way to meet our demands, and I wish he had gone a little farther to meet the just demands that the Opposition has made with respect to this important matter of electoral rolls. He has given an assurance, however, that this matter would be looked into. I would have been happier if the House had decided this matter here itself once for all as to whether every candidate would be entitled to get two copies of the rolls free. Even now, I would like to have an assurance from the hon. Minister as to whether.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now there will be no time for him to give an assurance.

Shri Kamath: With your permission, he can. If you do not want to give him a chance, I will not ask for an assurance again because it would be futile.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He would have no chance.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: He can interpose an assurance at this stage.

Shri Kamath: If he cannot give an assurance on this matter, I would not like to say anything further except to

state that I am sorry that this matter has not been given the earnest consideration that it deserved and that the Government is not really anxious to promote fair and free elections in our country.

Shri K. K. Basu: I will not say much. I am really thankful to the Minister that he has accepted some of the amendments in spirit. I only request that in respect of our amendments 8, 9, 11 and 12 he should at least forward the discussions and the point of view we have expressed to the Election Commissioner, because many of these things I think can be done through executive direction if the Minister wants to improve the preparation of the electoral rolls and it would be helpful. I only urge again in respect of amendment 15 regarding the supply of free copies that even the Committee on Subordinate Legislation has unanimously endorsed this view that free copies should be supplied. I hope the hon. Minister will keep it in view that a Committee of Parliament has unanimously suggested it, and will so define his policies that the spirit of this recommendation is accepted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We shall first dispose of Government's motions.

Motions adopted:

(i) This House resolves that in pursuance of sub-section (3) of section 28 of the Representation of the People Act, 1950, the following amendment be made in rule 2 of the Representation of the People (Preparation of Electoral Rolls) Rules, 1956, laid on the Table on the 24th July, 1956, namely:

In clause (c), after "may" insert:

"subject to the approval of the Election Commission".

This House recommends to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do concur in the said resolution.

(ii) This House resolves that in pursuance of sub-section (3) of section 28 of the Representation of the People Act, 1950, the

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

following amendments be made in rule 11 of the Representation of the People (Preparation of Electoral Rolls) Rules, 1956, laid on the Table on the 24th July, 1956, namely:

- (i) in clause (a), omit "and" at the end;
- (ii) in clause (b), add at the end "and"; and
- (iii) after clause (b), add:
" (c) supply free of cost two copies of each separate part of the electoral roll to every political party to which a symbol has been allotted by the Election Commission."

This House recommends to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do concur in the said resolution.

(iii) This House resolves that in pursuance of sub-section (3) of section 28 of the Representation of the People Act, 1950, the following amendments be made in rule 26 of the Representation of the People (Preparation of Electoral Rolls) Rules, 1956, laid on the Table on the 24th July, 1956, namely:

- (i) in clause (a) of sub-rule (1), for "ten rupees" substitute "five rupees"; and
- (ii) in sub-rule (2), for "sub-section (1)" substitute "sub-rule (1)".

This House recommends to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do concur in the said resolution.

(iv) This House resolves that in pursuance of sub-section (3) of section 28 of the Representation of the People Act, 1950, the following amendment be made in rule 27 of the Representation of the People (Preparation of Electoral Rolls) Rules, 1956, laid on the Table on the 24th July, 1956, namely:

- in clause (b) of sub-rule (1), for "ten rupees" substitute "five rupees".

This House recommends to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do concur in the said resolution.

—[Shri Pataskar]

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shall I have to put every other motion?

Shri Sadhan Gupta: Some of them are barred.

Shri K. K. Basu: In response to the spirit in which he has replied, we do not want to press our amendments and beg leave to withdraw them.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Kamath also follows the same course, I suppose.

Shri Kamath: I think so.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Hon. Member there.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: I do not press and beg leave to withdraw them.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: So, the motions of these Members are withdrawn.

The motions were, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Dabhi has already gone.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: In the absence of the hon. Member I think his motions may be put to vote.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then I put motions 16, 17, 18, 24 and 25 to the vote of the House.

The question is:

This House resolves that in pursuance of sub-section (3) of section 28 of the Representation of the People Act, 1950, the following amendment be made in rule 8 of the Representation of the People (Preparation of Electoral Rolls) Rules, 1956, laid on the Table on the 24th July, 1956, namely:—

for "may" substitute "shall".

This House recommends to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do concur in the said resolution.

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

This House resolves that in pursuance of sub-section (3) of section 28 of the Representation of the People Act, 1950, the following amendment be made in rule 8 of the Representation of the People (Preparation of Electoral Rolls) Rules, 1956, laid on the Table on the 24th July, 1956, namely:—

after "send" insert:

"either by registered post or through the staff employed for the purpose".

This House recommends to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do concur in the said resolution.

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

This House resolves that in pursuance of sub-section (3) of section 28 of the Representation of the People Act, 1950, the following proviso be added to sub-rule (2) of rule 33 of the Representation of the People (Preparation of Electoral Rolls) Rules, 1956, laid on the Table on the 24th July, 1956, namely:—

"Provided that the State Government may supply, free of cost one or more copies of the electoral roll to the candidates to the elections concerned."

This House recommends to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do concur in the said resolution.

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

This House resolves that in pursuance of sub-section (3) of section 28 of the Representation of the People Act, 1950 the following amendment be made in sub-rule (2) of rule 33 of the Representation of the People (Preparation of Electoral Rolls) Rules, 1956, laid on the Table on the 24th July, 1956, namely:

add at the end:

"Provided that at every general election or bye-election every contesting candidate shall be supplied three copies free of cost."

This House recommends to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do concur in the said resolution.

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

This House resolves that in pursuance of sub-section (3) of section 28 of the Representation of the People Act, 1950 the following amendment be made in sub-rule (2) of rule 33 of the Representation of the People (Preparation of Electoral Rolls) Rules, 1956, laid on the Table on the 24th July, 1956, namely:

add at the end:

"Provided that at every general election or bye-election every contesting candidate shall be supplied four copies free of cost."

This House recommends to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do concur in the said resolution.

The motion was negatived.

6-05 P.M.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Saturday the 8th September, 1956.

DAILY DIGEST

[Friday, 7th September, 1956]

COLUMNS	COLUMNS
MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA 6:79	on the motion was not concluded. 6144-69 }
Secretary reported to the Lok Sabha that Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 4th September, 1956 had agreed without any amendment to the Supreme Court (Number of Judges) Bill and the Jammu and Kashmir (Extension of Laws) Bill passed by the Lok Sabha on the 20th August, 1956.	
REPORT OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE PRESENTED 6080	BILL PASSED 6144-69 }
Twentieth Report was presented.	Shri Pataskar moved for consideration of the Representation of the People (Third Amendment) Bill. The motion was adopted. After the clause-by-clause consideration the Bill was passed.
CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE 608c-81	REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED 6169-70
Shri D.C. Sharma called the attention of the Prime Minister, to the stationing of Commonwealth and other Forces in Cyprus.	Sixty-first Report was adopted.
On behalf of the Prime Minister, the Minister of Finance and Iron and Steel (Shri T.T. Krishnamachari) made a statement in regard thereto.	PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS INTRODUCED 6171-72
MOTION FOR ELECTION TO COMMITTEE ADOPTED 6081-82	The following Bills were introduced:
The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. K.L. Shrimali) moved for the election of one member from among the Members of Lok Sabha to be a member of the Sam-sad (Court) of the Visva Bharati. The motion was adopted.	(1) The Payment of Wages (Amendment) Bill, 1956 (Amendment of sections 12 and 3 etc. and substitution of sections 18 and 19) by Shri C.D. Gautam 6171
BILL UNDER CONSIDERATION 6088-f144	(2) The Preventive Detention (Amendment) Bill, 1956 (Amendment of sections 3, 7, 8 and 10) by Shri K. K. Basu 6171
The Minister of Home Affairs and Heavy Industries (Pandit G.B. Pant) moved for consideration of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Orders (Amendment) Bill. The discussion	(3) Indian Nationalisation of Light Railways Bill, 1956 by Shri Jhulan Sinha 6171-79
	(4) Indian Penal Code (Amendment) Bill, 1956 (Omission of Section 497) by Shri Dabhi 6172
	(5) Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 1956, (Amendment of articles 37, 291 and 314) by Shri K.K. Basu 6172

DAILY DIGEST
COLUMNS

COLUMN

MOTIONS RE REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE (PREPARATION OF ELECTORAL ROLLS) RULES. . 6173-6236

Four further motions moved by Shri Pataskar were adopted. Motions moved by Shri Dabhi were negatived and all other motions were withdrawn by leave of the Lok Sabha.

Twenty-two motions *re* modification of the Representation of the People (Preparation of Electoral Rolls) Rules were moved. After the discussion on the motions, Shri Pataskar replied to the debate.

AGENDA FOR SATURDAY, 8TH SEPTEMBER, 1956—

Discussion on Resolution *re* Second Five Year Plan.
