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23rd April, 1956

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LOK SABHA
Monday, 23rd April, 1956

*The Lok Sabha met at Half Past Ten
of the Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]
MEMBER SWORN

Shrimati Sushila Ganesh Mavlankar
(Ahmedabad.)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

SOAP INDUSTRY

*1646. **Shri Jhulan Sinha:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state :

(a) the proportion of Indian requirements of washing and toilet soap met by production of concerns under Indian management and of those under foreign management ; and

(b) the measures taken or proposed to be taken to give fillip to the former ?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry and Iron and Steel (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari) : (a) and (b). A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix IX, annexure No. 50].

Shri Jhulan Sinha: May I know the quantum or extent of improvement made in the production from indigenous capital during the last two years ?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: In the organised sector there has not been any improvement. But in the unorganised sector there has been a very marked improvement.

Shri Jhulan Sinha: May I have an idea about the quantity of medicated soap imported into this country, which has been referred to in the last item of the statement ?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: It is a very small quantity. I have not got the figures here, but it is a negligible quantity.

Shri Kamath: Has any of the hon. Ministers any interest, financial, commercial, or otherwise, direct or indirect, intimate or remote, in any of the latter, that is to say companies under foreign management ; and, if so, what is the degree and kind of the interest ?

Mr. Speaker: That does not arise out of this question.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: None whatever.

Dr. Rama Rao: Is it a fact that 82 per cent. of the installed capacity of the Indian owned units lie idle, whereas the foreign owned units are utilising 94 or 93 per cent. of their installed capacity ?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: It may be.

Shri A. M. Thomas: May I know whether, side by side with the steps which have been given out by the hon. Minister, the Ministry is also taking steps, having regard to the importance of this article to the common man, to have cheaper soaps available ?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Well. I suppose most of the indigenous soaps are sold at a price which can be said to be reasonably cheap.

MANUFACTURE OF INDIAN MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

*1647. **Shri Dabhi:** Will the Minister of Production be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a training centre for the manufacture

of Indian Musical Instruments is to be set up at Madras as by the All India Handicrafts Board;

(b) if so, when it will be opened; and

(c) the recurring and non-recurring expenditure for running the centre?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Production (Shri R. G. Dubey): (a) and (b). The Centre for imparting training in the manufacture of musical instruments was started at Madras on 2-1-1956.

(c) The estimated expenditure for running the Centre is as follows:—

Recurring (for one year) ..	Rs. 32,200/-
Non-recurring (for one year) ..	Rs. 20,000/-

Shri Dabhi: May I know the details about the training centres, regarding the number of trainees, their qualifications, etc.?

Shri R. G. Dubey: I could not say about their qualifications. But so far, twenty trainees have joined; twelve are from the mofussil and the rest from Madras City.

Shri T. S. A. Chettiar: May I know whether it is an *ad hoc* arrangement for this year or for one or two years, or whether it is a permanent arrangement for the purpose of this training?

Shri R. G. Dubey: That question is under consideration. We have been requesting the Handicrafts Board to give us an exact idea as to how they want to conduct this Centre in the future.

श्री विभूति शिष्य : क्या गवर्नरेंट इस तरह के केन्द्र उत्तर भारत में लखनऊ, पटना या कलकत्ता में भी खोलना चाहती है?

श्री आर० जी० दुबे : जी हाँ बोर्ड ने इसके बारे म सेंटर (केन्द्र) को सलाह दी है कि नार्थ इंडियन म्यूजीकल इस्टर्न मेंट्स (उत्तर भारतीय संगीत वाद्य) के बारे में भी कुछ कदम उठाये जायें।

TUNGABHADRA BOARD

***1648. Shri Krishnacharya Joshi:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) how many meetings of the Tungabhadra Board were held during 1955; and

(b) the main decisions arrived at?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) The Tungabhadra Board held five meetings during the year 1955.

(b) The decisions taken by the Board covered all questions which had to be dealt with by it in the discharge of the functions assigned to it particularly the completion of the sanctioned Tungabhadra Project, its maintenance and operation.

Shri Krishnacharya Joshi: What are the functions of this Board?

Shri Hathi: The main functions of the Board are to deal with works which are common to the States of Andhra and Mysore and all the consequential works which may be necessary.

Shri Krishnacharya Joshi: May I know whether this Board will be re-constituted after 1st October when the new States come into existence.

Shri Hathi: I do not think it will be necessary to reconstitute the Board as a result of implementation of the S.R.C. recommendations.

Shri Viswanatha Reddy: May I know whether the Board has considered at any of its meetings the various issues involved in the construction of the high level channel of the Tungabhadra project? If so, may I know whether there was any difference of opinion between the various Governments represented on the Board?

Shri Hathi: No. This Board is mainly concerned with the construction of the project as it is at present.

Shri Viswanatha Reddy: Do I take it that it never considered the question of the high level channel?

Shri Hathi: I do not think this Board has considered it.

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know whether it is under the purview of the Board to devise means to bring more acreage under the plough and, if so, whether this question has been considered in the recent meetings?

Shri Hathi: Yes, the development of the Tungabhadra Valley is one of the functions, and they have considered this question.

Shri B. S. Murthy: What are the decisions, may I know?

Shri Hathi: They were not acutally decisions, they were recommendations to the effect that efforts should be made by the State Governments to help the agriculturists to bring more land under water by way of contour-bunding, levelling and all the other steps.

REPORT OF FACT FINDING COMMISSION ON RECOVERY OF ABDUCTED WOMEN

*1649. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 727 on the 12th December, 1955 and state:

(a) whether the Fact-Finding Commission appointed jointly by the Governments of India and Pakistan with regard to the recovery of abducted women has submitted its report; and

(b) if so, whether it has been considered?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know what reasons have been responsible for not convening the meeting of this Commission which was brought into being for the consideration of this problem?

Sardar Swaran Singh: The Fact-Finding Commission consists of two high-powered officers, one representing India and the other representing

Pakistan. They have met quite often, they have discussed this thing, but they have not been able to finalise the report.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if any tentative decisions have emerged as a result of the meetings of these two high-powered officers?

Sardar Swaran Singh: Yes, Sir. They discuss a number of matters and generally they agree upon procedural matters and the rest. In the meantime the work continues. Their terms of reference were two, namely, in the first place, assessment of the outstanding work and, secondly, what other steps should be taken to speed up the work. Assessment of work, from the very nature of it, is rather a very difficult thing, and the work continues. Nothing is being withheld or stopped for want of a report.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know whether some decisions have been taken in order to step up the work, which was the second term of reference to this Commission?

Sardar Swaran Singh: Yes, Sir, all steps are being taken to see that the recoveries proceed as rapidly as possible.

Shri B. S. Murthy: Is it true that the Pakistan Government is not placing all facts before the Indian member, and this is the reason why the report has not been finalised?

Sardar Swaran Singh: No, I will not venture such a suggestion.

Sardar Iqbal Singh: May I know whether Government is totally satisfied with the present speed of recovery and, if that is so, what has been done by the Government with regard to the interim period between now and the submission of the report?

Sardar Swaran Singh: It is very difficult in such cases to say that one is always satisfied with the nature of the work; that perhaps will result in complacency. But Government is satisfied that all steps that could or should be taken in this connection are being taken.

COTTON PRICE

***1652. Shri S. V. Ramaswamy:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the steps taken to bring down the price of cotton?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry and Iron and Steel (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix IX, annexure No. 51].

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: May I know what is the effect of all these measures, and how has the market responded?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: The cumulative effect of all these measures is that the ceiling has not been pierced.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Is it a fact that this control has hit the agriculturists and left the millowners with a wide margin of profit?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: It is a conclusion which is completely wrong.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Is it not a fact that the spinning mills have been reaping increasing profits in the last two or three years and that yarn prices are very high, even as compared to the peak figures in wartime? In view of this, may I know whether Government have taken any steps to reduce the prices of yarn made available to the handloom workers, as also the price of cotton?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I do not see how that question can arise from the present question about control and price of cotton. If the hon. Member wants an answer to that question, he may put down a question split into four or five parts, and I will attempt to answer it.

TILAIYA RESERVOIR

***1654. Dr. Rama Rao:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) when the Tilaiya reservoir was completed;

(b) when the water was stored first;

(c) how the water has been used for irrigation; and

(d) the extent of land irrigated each year from 1952?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). The Tilaiya dam was completed in early 1953 and the water was stored in the reservoir for the first time during 1952-53 monsoon.

(c) and (d). No water has so far been used for irrigation.

Dr. Rama Rao: May I know the reason why the water is not used for irrigation?

Shri Hathi: It was not used for irrigation because the terrain there is such that irrigation would be costly. They prepared a scheme costing about Rs. 1000 per acre. Naturally, it was not possible to irrigate at that cost. They subsequently prepared another scheme; that also was costly. Now, they have prepared a third scheme which the Bihar Government is considering for utilisation of the water.

Dr. Rama Rao: In view of the fact that both in the Tungabhadra dam and in the Tilaiya dam water is not being utilised even after the dams are complete, what steps are being taken by Government to see that water is utilised for irrigation also?

Shri Hathi: The question of Tilaiya stands on a different footing from that of Tungabhadra. In Tungabhadra, really the water stored has to be used for irrigation. But there the difficulty was that the land was not ready regarding levelling etc. But so far as Tilaiya was concerned, originally it was contemplated to be a dam mainly for flood control, and then something of generation of power; the idea was also to use that water for the construction of an earth dam at Konar. But there was not much of an idea of utilising the water for irrigation. In Tungabhadra, of course, the object is for irrigation only and steps are being taken to help the agriculturists, by giving them loans.

to see that more land is brought under irrigation.

Dr. Rama Rao: Under the present plan, what is the acreage expected to be brought under irrigation by Tilaiya in the next five years, by way of a rough estimate?

Shri Hathi: As I said, directly it would not be much. It might be 7,500 or 10,000 acres.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Is it a fact that the Governments of Bihar and West Bengal are not agreed as to the way in which this water is to be utilised, and that there is no proper legislation for levy of water rates?

Shri Hathi: Not that there is no agreement. The question was about the cost of irrigation.

ROAD TRANSPORT CORPORATION

*1655. **Sardar Iqbal Singh:** Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to refer the reply given to Starred Question No. 988 on the 20th December, 1955 and state:

(a) the names of States where the recommendation of the Planning Commission regarding construction of Road Transport Corporations has been implemented and of those who have not been able to implement them; and

(b) the main difficulties of the latter?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) The following States were advised by the Planning Commission to set up Corporations under the Road Transport Corporation Act 1950:

Assam, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Hyderabad, Mysore, Saurashtra, PEP-SU, Travancore-Cochin and Himachal Pradesh.

Of these, Bihar, Saurashtra and PEP-SU have so far communicated their acceptance of the Planning Commission's recommendation.

(b) The State Governments concerned are still considering the matter.

Sardar Iqbal Singh: May I know whether the formation of Road Transport Corporations is a better way of dealing with road transport than nationalising the transport and running it departmentally?

Shri S. N. Mishra: This is, in fact, the consideration, that it would be better run on commercial lines.

Sardar Iqbal Singh: May I know whether Government are aware of the fact that where departmental corporations have been formed, the road transport organisation does not make progress as rapidly as has been the case before?

Shri S. N. Mishra: I have not been able to follow the question.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member does not make himself understood.

श्री भक्त दशन: उपमंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया कि जिन राज्यों को इस सम्बन्ध में लिखा गया था उनमें उत्तर प्रदेश का भी नाम है, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह जो देरी हो रही है उसका कारण यह है कि वहां खुद उत्तर प्रदेश गवर्नरेंट ने अपनी रोडवेज चला रखती हैं और वह नये कारपोरेशन (निम्न) को स्वीकार नहीं करते इस बारे में उनका क्या दृष्टिकोण है क्या उन्होंने इस बारे में भी कुछ बतलाया है?

श्री एस० एन० मिश्र: उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में अपनी अनिच्छा प्रकट की है और उन लोगों ने यह बताया है कि इसके सिवाय दूसरी सूरतें भी हो सकती हैं जिसके कि जरिये रेलवे के साथ उनका अच्छा सम्पर्क रह सकता है।

श्रीमती कमलेन्द्रमति शाह: उत्तर प्रदेश के कौन कौन से जिले सड़कों के बास्ते रेकमेंट (सिफारिश) किये गये हैं?

श्री एस० एन० मिश्र: यह तो सवाल से बाहर मालूम होता है।

Sardar Iqbal Singh: May I know whether the Planning Commission has also recommended that the formation of the corporation should be on a tripartite basis, namely, Railways, State Government and private operators? If that is so, have Government advised these States to form corporations on this basis?

Shri S. N. Mishra: Yes. In fact, a tripartite organisation is contemplated in which the State Government, the

private operators and the Railways would participate.

RESEARCH ON SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

***1656. Shri Sanganna:** Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether any liaison has been established between the Universities and the Planning Commission in connection with research on Socio-economic problems of the country;

(b) if so, whether this liaison system supplements the purpose served by the Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta; and

(c) whether the liaison system is organised on regional basis or otherwise?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) Yes. Sir. Liaison has been established through the Research Programmes Committee which initiates and assists research on selected socio-economic problems in the field of development. The Committee consists of economists and social scientists and works in close cooperation with universities, schools of social work and other research institutions in the country.

(b) The Research Programmes Committee is intended to supplement and strengthen the activities and purposes of all research institutions in the country.

(c) The Research Programmes Committee has certain sub-committees for discussion of technical problems relating to research projects in hand.

Shri Sanganna: May I know how many researches have so far been carried out, and what are the results?

Shri S. N. Mishra: In fact, that is a very large question for which a separate notice would be required.

Shri Sanganna: May I know the agency through which these results are extended to the concerned areas for implementation?

Shri S. N. Mishra: The agencies for research, as I have indicated in the

reply itself, are the Universities, schools of social work and other research institutions.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know the number of institutes and other institutions which have undertaken research in connection with this?

Shri S. N. Mishra: They are many, and I think in response to the questions that are being put in this connection, it would be better if I lay complete information on the Table of the House.

Shri Mohinddin: May I know whether after the investigations have been completed and reports submitted, they are being published or not?

Shri S. N. Mishra: Readers are appointed to go through the reports that are submitted, and in case they are of opinion that these should be published, publication would be undertaken.

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know whether any persons have been sent abroad to study the socio-economic problems of other countries in comparison with those of our country?

Shri S. N. Mishra: I think it would be outside the ambit of this committee.

INDIAN INDUSTRIES FAIR

***1657. Th. Lakshman Singh Charak:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the names of the countries which had presented their Pavilions in the Indian Industries Fair to the Government of India?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar): The offers of the Pavilions made by the U.S.A., and the People's Republic of China have been accepted by the Government of India. The offer of Pavilion made by Czechoslovakia, and the offer by the U.S.S.R., of the office structures behind their Pavilion are under consideration.

Th. Lakshman Singh Charak: May I know what the other Governments propose to do with their pavilions?

Shri Karmarkar: I think, under the normal course, they are being pulled down or retained; I am not sure. My

hon. colleague, the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply may, perhaps, be able to know.

Mr. Speaker: Is the other Minister going to reply? One Minister points to his other colleague.

The Minister of Commerce and Industry and Iron and Steel (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): The point really is that the pavilions which are likely to remain are only those that have been mentioned by my hon. colleague; the others are being pulled down.

**SUBSIDISED HOUSING SCHEMES,
PEPSU**

***1658. Shri Ram Krishan:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that loans and subsidies given to the Government of PEPSU under the Subsidised Housing Schemes for Industrial Workers were not utilised in full by the State Government; and

(b) if so, whether any action is proposed to be taken in the matter?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) and (b). Under the Scheme, a State Government is eligible to be paid 1/3rd of the loan portion of the assistance immediately on the issue of a sanction. Such portion relating to two schemes sponsored by the PEPSU Government amounting to Rs. 63,000 was paid to that Government in October/November, 1955. They have since informed us that in regard to one of these schemes they have acquired the necessary land and therefore, the construction of tenements will start immediately. In regard to the other, they expect to start construction within a month.

श्री राम कृष्ण : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि अब तक इस स्कीम के तहत कितने हाउसेज बन सके हैं?

निर्माण आवास और संभरण मंत्री (सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह) : किस जगह पेप्सु में?

श्री राम कृष्ण : जी हाँ।

सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह : नोटिस चाहिये।

Sardar Iqbal Singh: May I know the names of the places where these houses are going to be constructed under this scheme in PEPSU?

Shri P. S. Naskar: So far, there are two schemes, one for Phagwara and another at Rajpura.

GOAN REFUGEES

***1659. Shri B. S. Murthy:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Goanese refugees who entered India since the beginning of the current year; and

(b) the steps taken to stop further large scale exodus from Goa?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) About 600 Goans were apprehended on entering India illegally during this year.

(b) The various security and anti-smuggling measures which are in operation at the Indian border are adequate to prevent any large scale migration from Goa.

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know whether these refugees have asked for any assistance for rehabilitation; and, if so, what steps have been taken to render them any assistance?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: Eight hundred fishermen who had migrated from Goa had asked for facilities for fishing trade on the borders of Saurashtra and those facilities have been given.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Will Government tell us if there is any truth in recent Press reports that a number of Goans, who had come over to India for shelter, were forced back to Goa where they face torture, prison and worse things, even though we are issued that Goans are as good Indians as others?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: On compassionate grounds, we have not moved out those who were in danger in Goa. But, where there was really

illicit emigration from Goa, naturally, we put those people back to their own places.

Shri Kamath: Is the House to understand that Government has decided not to refuse to give political asylum to refugees fleeing from Portuguese tyranny and persecution?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: Each case will be decided on its own merits.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Is the Government aware that the Portuguese in Goa are following a systematic policy of squeezing out all the Goans and, if so, what steps has Government taken to counteract this policy?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: How can they squeeze out all the Goans from their territory? Then, it will create a vacuum.

INDIAN FRONTIER ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE

*1662. **Shri Rishang Keishing:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of India have proposed to bring the posts of the Chief Secretary, Home Secretary, Deputy Commissioner and Superintendent of Police, Manipur into the Indian Frontier Administrative Service; and
 (b) if so, when is it proposed to be given effect to and why?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) and (b). A proposal from the Manipur Administration for the inclusion of the posts of Chief Secretary, Home Secretary and the Superintendent of Police in the N.E.F.A. Cadre, is under consideration of the Government. The post of Deputy Commissioner, Manipur, has already been included in Schedule 1 of the Indian Frontier Administrative Service Rules, a copy of which is laid on the Table of the House [See Appendix IX, annexure No. 52].

Shri Rishang Keishing: May I know whether any special facilities will be given to the tribal people of Manipur in the Frontier Administrative Service

as given to other tribal people living in the tribal areas of Assam?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: Yes; it is the intention of Government, wherever it is possible, to give preference to tribal people.

Shri Rishang Keishing: What are the facilities which can be called specially granted for the tribals in the Indian Frontier Administrative Service.

Shri Anil K. Chanda: I did not understand the question.

Mr. Speaker: Are there any special facilities proposed to be given to these tribal people in the Frontier Administrative Service?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: About 50 per cent. of the intake in the Service later on would be from the tribal people—50 per cent. reservation.

Mr. Speaker: Question No. 1663.

Shri Kamath: Sir, I suggest that this question and question No. 1672 may be answered together.

Mr. Speaker: Is Shri Krishnacharya Joshi willing to have these two clubbed together?

Shri Krishnacharya Joshi: Yes.

Mr. Speaker: Yes; they may be answered together.

MEETING OF POLICE OFFICERS OF INDIA AND PAKISTAN REGARDING BORDER CRIMES

*1663. **Shri Gidwani:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Police Officers of India and Pakistan met at Hyderabad Sind (West Pakistan) during the 3rd week of March, 1956 to discuss the question of border crimes and other similar matters;

(b) if so, the subjects discussed; and
 (c) the conclusions arrived at?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Police officers reviewed the general law and order situa-

tion on the border including activities of dacoits taking shelter in Pakistani territory, release of persons kidnapped by these dacoits, restoration of stolen cattle and unauthorised influx of Pakistan nationals into Indian territory.

INDO-PAKISTAN BORDER OFFICIALS' CONFERENCE

***1672. Shri Krishnacharya Joshi:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indo-Pakistan Border Officials' Conference was held in the first week of February, 1956; and

(b) if so, the main points discussed in that Conference?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) and (b). A meeting took place on the 1st February 1956 at Amritsar between senior officers of the West Pakistan Border Police and the Punjab Armed Police. This was a periodical meeting of officers of the two police forces and was the first to be held since the integration of West Pakistan into one Unit. The Conference reviewed and reaffirmed the previous decisions of the Inspectors General of Police and the Commandants of the Border Police on both sides relating to maintenance of the *status quo*, peaceful negotiations of disputes and measures to deal with smuggling, straying of cattle and unintentional trespass across the border by villagers.

Shri Gidwani: Is it a fact that there was heavy concentration of Pakistan Army personnel at Gandasinghwala near the Housseinwala headworks and they were hampering the repair works there and whether Government had protested to the Pakistan Government about this matter on the 18th instant if so, whether any reply has been received from Pakistan Government and have the Pakistan Army personnel been removed?

Mr. Speaker: This question relates to the Conference of Border Officials.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): We have received some information about some concentration of forces on the other side of the border and, I believe, the attention of the Pakistan Government has been drawn to it.

Shri Gidwani: They were actually hampering our repair works at the particular headworks.

Mr. Speaker: It does not arise out of this.

Shri Kamath: So far as these border raids are concerned—which the Parliamentary Secretary has referred to as dacoits raids (I heard him say something like that)—have the Government, on the basis of the information that they have got, reason to suspect the hidden hand of the Pakistan Government or other official authorities in this matter?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not know what the hon. Member expects me to say about hidden things. We are not dealing with Sherlock Holmes' stories.

Shri Krishnacharya Joshi: May I know whether any Pakistani officers are serious in this matter and whether any useful purpose is served by attending such conferences?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: We have no reason to believe that they are not serious. Such conferences between the police officers of the two sides is useful in reducing the chances of misunderstanding between the two sides and also in helping to maintain order on the border.

Sardar Iqbal Singh: May I know the number of persons asked to be repatriated to India at these conferences who had committed crimes in India and gone to Pakistan, and whether any has been given back to India?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: They do not register themselves after committing crimes.

Shri Kasliwal: The hon. Parliamentary Secretary stated that one of the questions discussed at these conferences was the return of stolen cattle. May I know whether Government

have any information that since then any stolen cattle have been returned?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: Cattle-lifting shows satisfactory decline.

Shri Kamath: May I know if the Prime Minister has resurrected Sherlock Holmes?

एलुमिनियम सम्बन्धी विशेषज्ञ समिति

*१६६५. श्री के० १० सौर्ख्याः क्या वाणिज्य और उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या एलुमिनियम सम्बन्धी विशेषज्ञ समिति विदेशों का दौरा भी करेगी ;

(ख) यदि हाँ तो किन-किन देशों का; और

(ग) यदि नहीं तो उन सदस्यों के नाम क्या हैं जो इस सम्बन्ध में विदेशों में होने वाली गवेषणा में विशेषज्ञ हैं ?

वाणिज्य और उद्योग तथा लौहा और ईस्पात मंत्री (श्री टी० टी० कृष्णमाचारी) : (क) तथा (ख). समिति के सामने इस समय ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

(ग) सरकार के पास इसकी कोई विस्तृत जानकारी नहीं है। सदन की बेज पर एक विवरण उपस्थित है जिसमें विशेषज्ञ समिति के सदस्यों के नाम दिये गये हैं [बैलिये परिशिष्ट ६ अनुबन्ध सं० ५३]

Shri K. C. Sodha: In the Second Five Year Plan, there is a great expansion proposed of the aluminium industry and the Government are going to have very up-to-date factories. Will it not be desirable to ask this expert committee to visit some of the foreign countries where aluminium manufacture is in a high form of development?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member is making a suggestion and not putting a question.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: The intention is to determine the quantum of aluminium that has to be produced for our needs during the Second Five Year Plan, and also to determine the location where we want the plants. In regard to the processes that might

be used, we will have to get some foreign collaboration for the purpose, and simultaneously negotiations are afoot for the purpose.

Shri V. P. Nayar: In view of the targets laid down for the production of aluminium as contemplated in the Second Five Year Plan, may I know whether this committee will make a special study of the exploitation of bauxite ores in Shevroy Hills and Malabar?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: The question of assessing bauxite deposits in various parts of India will be one of the functions of this committee.

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I know whether this committee, which goes into the question of aluminium industry, has in it a competent geologist whose guidance may be sought in the matter of finding out the bauxite resources and also the exploitation of such resources?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: It was not considered necessary.

Dr. Rama Rao: In view of the fact that active steps are taken to develop aluminium in the public sector, may I know the reason why permission has been granted to a foreign concern to open a new factory near Hirakud?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: The permission to the particular concern which apparently my hon. friend has in mind was given three years back.

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I know whether in setting up new factories which are now contemplated, Government will take into consideration the fact that bauxite ore is available in various places and whether such factories will be located in such positions to which bauxite can be transported at cheap rates?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: May be it is one of the considerations for the committee, to report on but I would like to add that what is more important is the power available. Bauxite happens to be a matter of comparative insignificance in the production of

aluminium as against the quantum of electric power that is used.

UNAUTHORISED OCCUPATION OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY

***1666. Shri Radha Raman:** Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have appointed a special body to consider the cases of unauthorised occupation of Government as well as evacuee property in Delhi;

(b) the total of rent running into arrears so far; and

(c) the steps suggested by this body to recover the arrears?

The Deputy Minister of Production (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) Yes.

(b) More than Rs. 3 crores. Approximately Rs. 1.25 crores in respect of Government built property and Rs. 1.75 crores in respect of evacuee property.

(c) This body is not expected to make suggestions regarding recovery of arrears.

Shri Radha Raman: May I know if this body is not expected to make suggestions? What are the terms of reference for this body?

Shri Satish Chandra: The committee was set up to examine the question of regularisation or eviction of unauthorised occupants in the case of Government-built property as well as evacuee property.

Shri Radha Raman: May I know what progress this body has made since its commencement in this direction?

Shri Satish Chandra: About 400 families, who were in unauthorised occupation, have been evicted in Lajpatnagar. About 530 cases have been regularised as arrears have been recovered, and action is proceeding in the case of 344 families in 23 colonies spread all over Delhi.

Shri Radha Raman: What is the number of buildings owned by Gov-

ernment in which this unauthorised occupation exists at present?

Shri Satish Chandra: Apart from the cases in which some action has already been taken, there would be about 700 Government-built houses which still remain to be tackled.

Shri Radha Raman: May I know if the Government have any scheme for such persons who are now occupying Government buildings in an unauthorised way, to get them vacated in case they are incapable of paying rent that is to be charged from them?

Shri Satish Chandra: It has been decided that the cases of those persons who had occupied the houses before the 4th June 1955, will be regularised by charging arrears of rent. Otherwise, they will have to be evicted.

भारत-चीन समझौता

***१६६७. श्री भक्त दश्मन :** क्या प्रधान मंत्री २३ दिसम्बर १९५५ के अतारांकित प्रश्न संब्या ६६६ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अब तिब्बती अधिकारी पश्चिमी हिमालय में प्रमाण-पत्र और आज्ञा-पत्र लागू करने की योजना से सहमत हो गये हैं;

(ख) यदि हां तो किन-किन स्थानों में इस योजना को लागू करने के प्रबन्ध किये जा रहे हैं; और

(ग) यदि नहीं तो भारत और तिब्बत के बीच व्यापार की यथापूर्व स्थिति रखने के लिये कौन सी अन्य कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

बैदेशिक कार्य उपमंत्री (श्री अनिल के० अन्दा) : (क) से (ग). उनसे अपनी तरफ बैसा ही करने को कहा गया है जैसा कि हमने अपनी तरफ किया है और उनके जवाब का इन्तजार है। ये प्रमाण पत्र (सर्टिफिकेट) और आज्ञा-पत्र (परमिट) दोनों प्रोटोकॉल की सरहदी जांच-चौकियों पर देखे जायेंगे।

श्री भक्त दश्मन : क्या में जान सकता हूं कि जब कि भारत और तिब्बत सीमा के अन्य इलाकों में यह सर्टिफिकेट और परमिट सिस्टम जारी कर दिया गया है तब तिब्बत की सरकार को केवल वेस्टर्न हिमालय में इस प्रणाली को

लागू करने में क्या एतराज था क्या इसका पता लगाने की कोशिश की गई है ?

Shri Anil K. Chanda : This question refers to Western Tibet only. With regard to Central Tibet, the certificate system has been operating both on their side as well as on our side.

श्री भवत दर्शन : मेरा प्रश्न यह था कि क्या तिब्बत की सरकार ने कोई कारण बताया है कि पश्चिम हिमालय में क्यों इस तरह का एतराज किया जा रहा है और क्यों इस सिस्टम को जारी नहीं होने दिया जा रहा है जब कि और इलाकों में इस सिस्टम को जारी कर दिया गया है ?

प्रधान नंत्री तथा वैदेशिक कार्य मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू) : सवाल यह पूछा जा रहा है कि उन्होंने एतराज क्यों किया । अब हमारे लिये इसका जवाब देना कठिन है कि उन्होंने क्यों किसी बात पर एतराज किया है ।

श्री भवत दर्शन : क्या यह पता लगाने को कोशिश की गई है कि पिछले वर्ष जब से इस सिस्टम को लागू किया गया है तब से भारत और तिब्बत के व्यापार में कुछ बढ़ोतरी हुई या उसमें कोई कमी हुई है ?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I should not like to make a statement without verification. My vague impression is that it has increased.

Shri B. D. Pande: I want to know whether a strict watch is kept on persons who go to Tibet or who come from Tibet to India as there are many 420's who may enter through the border area.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Is the hon. Member referring to a strict watch by the Government of China or by the Government of India?

DOCUMENTARIES ON PROHIBITION

***1668. Shri C. R. Narasimhan:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state the steps taken or proposed to be taken to publish suitable literature and produce documentaries on Prohibition and other subjects covered by the directive principles of State Policy?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar) : The

pamphlet entitled "Prohibition—Questions and Answers" has been brought out by the Publications Division and it will be translated in due course in all regional languages. A documentary film on prohibition is proposed to be produced during the current financial year and we have also undertaken to produce for the Government of Assam a documentary film on prohibition in Assam. Literature and documentaries on other subjects covered by the Directive principles of State policy will be undertaken as and when they are adopted for implementation or for educating public opinion in their support.

Shri C. R. Narasimhan: May I know whether there is any plan for this kind of publications and also whether it will be undertaken in all the important regional languages?

Dr. Keskar: For the moment, we have not got any big plan for this purpose.

Shri C. R. Narasimhan: About publishing these things in regional languages, is there any intention to publish these in some of the important regional languages?

Dr. Keskar: I have said in my answer that it is going to be translated in the regional languages.

Shri N. M. Lingam: In view of the declared objective of making prohibition an integral part of the Second Plan, does Government contemplate launching a concerted drive to educate the public through films and radio?

Dr. Keskar: That question will certainly be taken up as and when our plan and the details are worked out.

GERMAN REPARATIONS TOOLS

***1670. Shri S. C. Samanta:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the number of items of machine tools received by the Government of India as their share of German Reparations which remained undisposed as on the 31st March, 1956;

(b) the number of the disposed items which went to Government

Department and the number which went to private sources by auction; and

(c) the income which accrued from sale to private concerns as on the 31st March, 1956?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) 4.

- (b) (i) 8,726
- (ii) 1,369
- (c) Rs. 9.91 lakhs.

Shri S. C. Samanta: With reference to part (a), may I know where these four items are lying?

Shri P. S. Naskar: Two out of the four were handed over to the Sindri Fertilisers in 1951, for processing cast iron pipes and the factory had handed over the machines to Indian Iron and Steel Works, Kulti. The other two items could not be sold on the last occasion and they will be sold as and when there is an auction.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know the total amount of the sale proceeds from these machine tools and the expenditure incurred for bringing them to India and also the expenditure on establishment?

Shri P. S. Naskar: I would require notice.

Shri Kamath: Against which Indian property and where, damaged by the German Government or German army during the Second World War, were these claims made by the Government, considering the fact that it was the British Government, and not India, that declared war on Germany?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Sardar Swaran Singh): These things were asked for before Independence and we are only handling the disposal thereof.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know the total number of items which were received and the number of items that had been disposed of as scrap?

Shri P. S. Naskar: The Government of India received allocations for 10,431 items of machine tools as its

share of German reparation. There was no such thing as scrap which could not be sold.

Shri Kamath: May I know if reparations have been claimed after August 1947?

Sardar Swaran Singh: This question should be put to the External Affairs Ministry.

Shri Kamath: Very good. I will do it.

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION

*1673. **Sardar Iqbal Singh:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the amounts sanctioned to states for rural electrification during the First Five Year Plan period;

(b) whether any application for loan in this connection has been received from the Punjab Government; and

(c) if so, the decision taken by Government in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) to (c). A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix IX, Annexue No. 54].

Sardar Iqbal Singh: Out of Rs. 20 crores that had been approved for this loan, only eight crores had been sanctioned. May I know the amount that has been actually utilised at the end of the First Plan?

Shri Hathi: Amount sanctioned really means the total expenditure. This loan is a reimbursement loan. The States have to spend the money and then they show the progress of expenditure and the amount is given according to the expenditure actually incurred by them.

Sardar Iqbal Singh: May I know the total amount that has been asked for by the Punjab Government? May I also know the reason for sanctioning only Rs. 3 lakhs?

Shri Hathi: The Punjab Government had asked for a loan of Rs. 70 lakhs.

Out of this, Rs. 60 lakhs was the amount required for the Uhl Power system. They got a loan of Rs. 30 lakhs from another fund—special development fund. We have not yet received the progress of expenditure about this item. Unless they give the details about the expenditure, it may not be sanctioned. The amount will depend upon the Punjab Government supplying the actual expenditure figures.

SILK WASTE

***1675. Shri B. S. Murthy:** Will the Minister of Production be pleased to state:

- (a) the quantity of silk waste produced in the country annually;
- (b) the quantity consumed internally and exported annually; and
- (c) the steps taken to establish more factories for utilising all the silk waste?

The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) About 17.7 lakh pounds.

(b) The internal consumption of silk waste is about ten lakh lbs. and the rest is allowed to be exported. The actual quantity exported has varied from year to year. The quantity exported during 1955 was 868,158 pounds.

(c) The proposals to establish spun silk mills in the States of Assam, Bihar, West Bengal and Jammu & Kashmir are under consideration.

Shri Madiah Gowda: May I know if the existing mill is not working to its full capacity and if so, the reasons for it?

Shri K. C. Reddy: There is only one spun silk mill in the whole of India and the hon. Member is presumably referring to that at Chennapatnam in Mysore. Its capacity is eight lakh pounds. It has not been working to full capacity, possibly because of lack of financial resources and secondly, because of the difficulty to purchase the raw material in the open market at economic price. The latest information that I have received from the Mysore Government is that the consumption has gone up during the recent months upto about five lakh

pounds whereas previously it was three and odd lakh pounds. They were also making some arrangements for additional financial investment. That is the position so far as that particular mill is concerned.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: When the one mill which is already functioning in India is not working satisfactorily to the full capacity, where is the necessity of opening so many mills in Bengal and other places? May I know whether the silk waste available will be sufficient for these mills also?

Shri K. C. Reddy: It is warranted by the geography of India. There are several areas where spun silk is available. The Mysore mill depends upon the waste available in Madras and Mysore States. Production there is about five lakhs of pounds and the waste in Madras and Mysore States will more or less be sufficient for this mill. Silk waste is also available in Assam, West Bengal and Bihar and proposals are, therefore, made to establish some spun silk mills there also.

Shri Madiah Gowda: After the spun silk mill in Chennapatnam is taken over by the Government, is it expected to have full work?

Shri K. C. Reddy: The hon. Member is making too large an assumption. Whether it is going to be taken over by the Mysore Government is still a matter for consideration by that Government. The Central Government has no *locus standi* in the matter.

MINING INSTITUTE, KOTTAGUDAM

***1678. Shri Krishnacharya Joshi:** Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government of Hyderabad have submitted a scheme for the establishment of a Mining Institute at Kottagudam; and

- (b) if so, whether the Government of India have sanctioned the scheme?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Misra): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government of Hyderabad forwarded to the Planning Commission in

December 1955 a proposal for the establishment of a Mining Institute at Kottagudam (Singareni collieries) at an estimated cost of Rs. 66,423 recurring and Rs. 6.43 lakhs non-recurring.

(b) The question is still under consideration.

Shri Krishnacharya Joshi: May I know whether the Central Government will bear the expenses or the State Government also will contribute?

Shri S. N. Mishra: The State Government had indicated that the scheme will have to be financed entirely by the Centre as it will not be in a position to finance it.

Dr. Rama Rao: In view of the growing needs for mining engineers in the country, and since there is only one mining school in the whole country at Dhanbad, will the Government take up this place for establishing a mining school?

Shri S. N. Mishra: The question of organising training facilities for technicians, mining engineers and so on has been before the Planning Commission. It has already held a conference in June, 1955. This was followed by a conference held by the Ministry of Production. The latter appointed two sub-committees and one of the sub-committees recommended the setting up of 14 training centres, one of them for Singareni. Even so, it requires further processing and it is being processed at other levels also.

सरदार ए० एस० सहगल : क्या यह सत्य है कि मध्य प्रदेश में जो नया इन्स्टीट्यूशन (प्रतिष्ठान) कोबा में खुला है उसने माइनिंग इन्स्टीट्यूट (खनन प्रतिष्ठान) बनाने के लिये दरकास्त दी है या अपने विचार प्रकट किये हैं कि वहां पर माइनिंग इन्स्टीट्यूट खोलने में फेसिलिटी (सुविधा) होगी?

श्री एस० एन० मिश्र : मेरे पास इसकी कोई जानकारी नहीं है।

Shri Ramachandra Reddi: May I know whether this Mining Institute, if and when it is established, will be

established at the cost of the Central Government or with funds taken out of the Coal Cess Fund?

Shri S. N. Mishra: As I mentioned earlier in reply to a supplementary question, the State Government had already indicated that it will have to be financed by the Central Government. But the opinion of the Ministry of Production seems to be that just as in other cases the finances should be organised by the collieries or from the loans that would be available to the collieries.

Shri P. C. Bose: May I know whether it is not a fact that there are several mining lecture centres in Bihar and West Bengal run and financed by the State Governments, and whether similar arrangements are not possible to be made in Hyderabad and Central Provinces?

Shri S. N. Mishra: That suggestion can be considered.

CEMENT FACTORIES

***1679. Shri B. S. Murthy:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1303 on the 10th April, 1956 and state:

(a) whether any State Governments have applied for licence to start cement factories in their respective areas;

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

(c) the expenditure involved; and

(d) the decision taken in the matter?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry and Iron and Steel (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Do no arise.

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know whether the Andhra State has applied for a licence to start a cement factory at Nagarjunasagar and, if so, what has happened to that?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: At the present moment we have no such suggestion from any State Government before us.

Shri Ramachandra Reddi: Is it not a fact that in the Second Five Year Plan the Andhra State Government asked for a licence?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: There was a time when they were contemplating putting up a factory. That is all the information that I have. But subsequently somebody else stepped into the gap and, apparently, they are willing to allow them to operate instead of their doing it direct.

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know whether, at the time of giving the licence to the private concern, the application of the Andhra State Government was also under consideration and, if so, whether in preference to the application from the State the private individual was given the licence?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: That is not a fact, Sir, because the procedure followed by the Licensing Committee is that, generally, all the Directors of Industries of all the important States are present and the respective Directors of Industries or the Development Secretaries of the particular State concerned are always present when a matter pertaining to a State is decided. Therefore, if a decision was taken, it was taken with the full cognizance of the Andhra State Government.

Shri Viswanatha Reddy: May I know whether the manufacture of cement has been reserved entirely to the private sector in the new industrial policy that is being formulated?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I do not know about the new industrial policy. As my hon. friend put it, it is being formulated. What would come out, I do not know. But, at the present moment nothing is reserved for anybody in particular.

Shri C. D. Pande: May I put question No. 1651, Sir?

Mr. Speaker: Has the hon. Member got authority for that?

Shri C. D. Pande: No, Sir; but this is the usual practice.

Mr. Speaker: There is no such usual practice. I am not going to allow.

Shri Jaipal Singh: Is it not possible under the Rules, Sir, for any hon. Member to put a particular question if it is an important one?

Mr. Speaker: If it is possible under the Rules, it is equally possible that the Speaker may not agree. I am not going to allow. Hon. Members who put down questions do not even care to give authority to some other hon. Member. Why should I encourage this?

Shri S. S. More: It is a loss to the public, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: I will come to that at the end.

SYNTHETIC OIL PLANT

*1660. **Dr. Rama Rao (on behalf of Shri T. B. Vittal Rao):** Will the Minister of Production be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 113 on the 21st February, 1956 and state:

(a) whether the Experts Committee have since finalised their examination of the project reports submitted by the two German firms and the American firm in connection with the installation of synthetic oil plant; and

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

The Deputy Minister of Production (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Report of the Experts Committee is now being examined.

Dr. Rama Rao: May I know whether it is a fact that a decision has been taken to have this plant in Uttar Pradesh as reported recently in the newspapers?

Shri Satish Chandra: No decision has been taken so far for establishing the plant. If it is ever established, I can tell the hon. Member that it is not likely to be in Uttar Pradesh.

The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy): It may be anywhere.

HANDLOOM INDUSTRY

***1664. Shri Ramachandra Reddi (on behalf of Mulla Abdullaabhai):** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 198 on the 28th July, 1955 and state the amount that has been given as grant for 1955-56 to the Madhya Pradesh Government for the development of handloom industry?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry and Iron and Steel (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): Rs. 6,81,443/-.

Shri Ramachandra Reddi: May I know whether the entire amount granted has been utilised?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I won't be able to say that unless the hon. Member puts down a separate question.

Shri C. D. Pande: What about my request that Q. No. 1651 may be directed to be answered?

Mr. Speaker: Now, it can be done. Let it be answered.

EXPORT OF INDIAN TEXTILES TO BURMA

***1651. Shri Sivamurthi Swami:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Burma has expressed her desire to purchase Indian textiles;

(b) if so, whether any negotiation has been concluded; and

(c) the value of textiles proposed to be purchased by Burma?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry and Iron and Steel (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A Purchase Mission headed by the Hon'ble U. Tin, the Minister for Finance and Revenue, Government of the Union of Burma recently visited India for the purchase of Indian textiles.

(c) Supplies valued at Rs. 49 lakhs would be made available for export to Burma.

Shri C. D. Pande: In view of the restrictions on production of cloth in this country, is the Government satisfied that there is sufficient margin for export of cloth?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: It is not a matter which we consider unilaterally; we have also to think in terms of obtaining foreign exchange. The two rival claims are sought to be reconciled every time the issue crops up.

Shri C. D. Pande: Is there any difficulty in increasing the production of cloth so that it may be exported?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: That is a different matter altogether; it is not covered by the export of textiles to Burma.

Shri A. M. Thomas: May I enquire whether this quantity includes handlooms and, if so, to what extent?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: This is entirely mill-made cloth, so far as the information that I have with me goes. There is an item relating to towels; but I think even that is mill-made.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: The Minister just spoke about concessional rate in the foreign exchange. May I know to what extent this particular deal with Burma will give us a benefit?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Rs. 49 lakhs.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

INDIAN TRUCE COMMISSION IN LAOS

***1650. Shri Gadilingana Gowd:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there was a clash between Royal Laotian Forces and Pathet Lao troops in North-Eastern Laos in the last week of January, 1956;

(b) whether an Indian member of the Truce Commission was hurt; and

(c) if so, the action taken by the Government of India in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs: (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) Yes, there was a clash between Royal Laotian and Pathet Lao troops at Houeithao on the 21st January, 1956;

(b) An Indian Signalman K. S. Menon, who was on duty with the International Commission's subteam was hit by a bullet below the left knee.

(c) Government of India immediately told the Commission to inform both the High Commands in firm and clear terms of the seriousness of the incident, and the necessity of bringing the offenders to book.

IMPORT OF RAILS

***1653. Pandit D. N. Tiwary:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the requirements of rails both metre and broad gauge are fully met from the indigenous sources; and

(b) if not, the quantity of rails imported since 1951 upto date?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry and Iron and Steel (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Imports of Rails were:—

1951	...	Nil
1952	...	Nil
1953	...	Nil
1954	...	14,956 tons
1955	...	42,733 tons
1956	...	11,820 tons

(Jan. & Feb.)

INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY

***1661. Shri G. P. Sinha:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to State when and where the World Conference is proposed to be held in connection with the establishment of International Agency for development of atomic energy for peaceful purposes?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shri Anil K. Chanda): The date and place have not been finally settled. It is proposed to hold the Conference in September.

FOUNDRIES

***1669. Shri Balwant Singh Mehta:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have taken a decision to set up four foundries in the country;

(b) if so, where they will be located; and

(c) the total expenditure likely to be incurred on each foundry and the strength of labour likely to be absorbed therein?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry and Iron and Steel (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) to (c). Government are taking steps to have a detailed project report prepared for the setting up of a foundry in conjunction with a forge shop. No decision has yet been taken on the total number of foundries that will be set up. An estimate of the cost involved and the strength of labour to be employed will be known after the detailed project report has been prepared. A decision regarding the location will also then be taken.

CALCUTTA FORMS STORE

***1671. Shri Tushar Chatterjea:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the office of the Government of India forms store is being soon transferred from Calcutta to Santragachi of Howrah District;

(b) if so, whether any special conveyance allowance is proposed to be granted to the employees of the said office to incur the extra expenditure necessary for attending the new office; and

(c) whether any representation in this regard has been received by the Government from the employees?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) A part of the Government of India Forms Store, Calcutta is being temporarily shifted to Santragachi.

(b) The matter is under consideration of Government.

(c) Yes, Sir.

PROTEST TO SEATO POWERS

***1674. Shri G. P. Sinha:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state whether any reply to the protest lodged by India to different S.E.A.T.O. powers on their uncalled for reference of Kashmir during their last Karachi Conference has been received?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): No, Sir.

NANGAL FERTILIZER FACTORY

***1676. Shri Gadilingana Gowd:** Will the Minister of Production be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that effort is being made to synchronise the completion of the Nangal fertilizer factory with the supply of hydro-electric power from Bhakra in October, 1959;

(b) if so, whether a detailed programme of recruitment and training of technical personnel has been drawn; and

(c) whether arrangements have been made for specialised training for some of the Staff in foreign countries?

The Deputy Minister of Production (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) and (b). Yes.

(c) The question of making arrangements for specialised training abroad will be taken up after the Technical Consultants for the project are appointed and the final selection of plants and processes is made.

MANUFACTURE OF REFRACTORIES

***1677. Shri Ram Krishan:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received the project report from a well-known Austrian firm for the manufacture of refractories in India; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry and Iron and Steel (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

DAMODAR VALLEY CORPORATION

***1680. Shri G. P. Sinha:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has received intimation of general strike of the employees of Damodar Valley Corporation against retrenchment of bulk of employees;

(b) the number of surplus employees who are expected to be absorbed in different other projects; and

(c) the steps taken to shift the Damodar Valley Corporation head-quarter from Calcutta to Ranchi?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) No Sir.

(b) The Minister for Irrigation and Power will shortly make before the House a detailed Statement on the situation.

(c) Attention of the hon. Member is invited to the statement laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha on the 25th July, 1955 in reply to question No. 753 by Shri L. N. Mishra which states the position regarding the shifting of the headquarters of the Corporation from Calcutta to Ranchi.

RENT OF GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS

1309. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of annual rent assessment of the Government constructed buildings in Delhi during 1955-56;

(b) the total amount of rent realised; and

(c) the arrears outstanding for 1955-56 and those for the previous year 1954-1955, 1953-54 and 1952-53?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) Rs. 78.25 lakhs.

(b) Rs. 68.47 lakhs.

(c) 1955-56	...	Rs. 9.78 lakhs*
1954-55	...	Rs. 2.67 lakhs
1953-54	...	Rs. 1.39 lakhs
1952-53	...	Rs. 1.26 lakhs

*This is likely to be reduced by about Rs. 5 lakhs since the recoveries made by the Accounts or Treasury Officers or Heads of Offices upto March, 1956 will be adjusted in the Supplementary Accounts of 1955-56 which are open up to September 1956.

OIL REFINERIES

1310. Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of Production be pleased to state the total number of Indian Nationals being trained by various Oil Refinery companies in India refinery-wise?

The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy): A Statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix IX, annexure No. 55].

PANEL FOR SURGICAL APPLIANCES
ETC.

1311. Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Panel appointed by Government to suggest measures for the development of the manufacture of surgical appliances and allied problems in India has submitted its report; and

(b) if so, the main recommendations thereof?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry and Iron and Steel (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) Not yet, Sir. The inaugural meeting of the Panel was held on the 28th February, 1956 and it will be quite some time before their report becomes available.

(b) Does not arise.

Ghani Oil

1312. Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of Production be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Model Ghani Centres set up by Government so far, State-wise;

(b) the number of such centres to be set up during the current year, State-wise; and

(c) the total amount to be sanctioned for the current year for subsidy for Ghaniies?

The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as early as possible.

(c) The All India Khadi and Village Industries Board have proposed an expenditure of Rs. 6,00,000, Rs. 3,00,000 as grant and Rs. 3,00,000 as loan for the purpose, the proposal is under examination.

Palm Gur INDUSTRY

1313. Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of Production be pleased to state:

(a) whether any final decision has been taken in regard to the location of four training centres in the States of M.P., Madhya Bharat, Punjab and PEPSU with a view to give training in the palm gur industry;

(b) if so, the names of the places where they will be located; and

(c) the details thereof?

The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) to (c). Presumably the hon. Member is referring to the 20-training centres, 5 each for the States of Madhya Pradesh, Madhya Bharat, Punjab and PEPSU sanctioned during 1954-55. If so, the position is as follows. The following funds were sanctioned for these centres during the year 1954-55, (excluding expenditure on establishment and T.A.):

A

(I) Details of expenditure per centre.

	Rs.
(1) Stipends @ Rs. 30 p. m. per trainee for 20 trainees for 3 months . . .	1,800
(2) Equipment for 20 trainees @ Rs. 50 per trainee . . .	1,000
(3) Journey expenses @ Rs. 15 per trainee for 20 trainees . . .	300
(4) Construction of a shed . . .	1,500
(5) Tools & Equipments for the Centre & Misc. Contingencies	1,500
TOTAL	6,100

Expenditure for five centres: . . . Rs. 30,500

(II) Expenditure for the Central Organisation in a State. ~~150~~

(1) Propaganda	2,000
(2) Cost of Magic lantern with slides.	1,000
(3) Cost of one improved Neera Evaporator.	3,000
TOTAL	6,000

Total for one State: Rs. 36,500

Total for 4 States: Rs. 1,46,000

B. The names of the Centres under each State are:—

Name of the State	Name of the Centres
1. Madhya Bharat	1. Gulbabad. 2. Kalakhed. 3. Choma. 4. Rangwasa. 5. Dharampura.
2. Madhya Pradesh	1. Kelvad. 2. Karel. 3. Kateselu. 4. Kherda. 5. Raipura Distt.
3. Punjab	1. Sarna. 2. Radaur. 3. Mani Majra. 4. Lohian Khas 5. Dhillwan.
4. PEPSU	1. Gazipur. 2. Chhat Bid. 3. Sanauli. 4. Nalagarh. 5. Diwali.

PANEL FOR X-RAY EQUIPMENT

1314. Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Panel of experts constituted by Government to suggest measures for the development of the manufacture of X-Ray equipment in the country has submitted its report; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry and Iron and Steel (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) Not yet, Sir. The first meeting of the Panel was held on 28-2-56 and it will be quite some time before their report becomes available.

(b) Does not arise.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES OF DISPLACED PERSONS IN TRIPURA

1315. Shri Biren Dutt: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) the number of co-operative societies started by displaced persons in Tripura;

(b) the number who have received aid from Government; and

(c) the amount given upto February, 1956?

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

IRON ORE IN RAJASTHAN

1316. Shri Balwant Singh Mehta: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Rajasthan is an exporting State so far as iron ore is concerned;

(b) if so, the quantity of iron ore exported during 1955-56; and

(c) the ports from which it has been exported?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry and Iron and Steel (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Statistics of exports of iron ore from Rajasthan through different ports are not separately recorded in the Sea Borne Trade Accounts.

CONFERENCE OF INDIAN GOVERNMENT TRADE REPRESENTATIVES

1317. Shri Bansal: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether a conference of Indian Government Trade Representatives in East and West Asia was held in New Delhi in November-December, 1955; and

(b) what improvements in the machinery of reporting about the commercial and economic conditions in foreign countries were discussed at this meeting?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry and Iron and Steel (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Information required is contained in the statement attached [See appendix IX, annexure No. 56].

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION

1318. Pandit D. N. Tiwary: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any idea of the number of villages served by electricity in various States upto December, 1955;

(b) the extent of rural areas served by electricity by big river projects such as Damodar Valley Corporation, Bhakra Nangal, Hirakud etc.; and

(c) whether the charges for electricity supplies in urban and rural areas differ and if so, to what extent?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) According to information available, 6942 villages have been electrified till December, 1955.

(b) The information is as follows:—

(i) *Damodar Valley Corporation.*—The districts of Patna, Gaya, Hazaribagh, Manbhoom, Ranchi and Singhbhum in Bihar are already availing of D.V.C. power. About 2,500 square miles of rural areas in West Bengal are similarly served.

(ii) *Bhakra Nangal Project.*—This project integrated as it is with the Uhl System serves the whole of the Punjab and upto December 1955, some 650 villages were receiving power. In PEPSU, the supply would be available for the whole State. It has been extended to 21 villages and in Rajasthan to none so far.

(iii) *Hirakud Project.*—The Hirakud Project is still under construction and power supply has not yet commenced.

(iv) *Machkund Project.*—Integrated with the existing power systems, about 295 villages receive power in Andhra State and none in Orissa State.

(c) Generally speaking, the charges for electricity of a particular supply authority for a particular category of usage are the same both in the rural and urban areas throughout its area of supply.

VISITS BY HEADS OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES

1319. Chaudhuri Muhammed Shafee: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state the total amount spent on the visits of Heads of Foreign Countries who visited India from the 1st September, 1955 to the 31st March, 1956?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): A statement giving the detailed information is attached. [See Appendix IX, annexure No. 57].

राष्ट्रीय विस्तार सेवा योजनाओं पर और सामुदायिक परियोजनाओं पर नेपाली शिष्टमंडल का दौरा

१३२०. श्री विभासि मिश्न : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिसम्बर, १९५५ में नेपाली शिष्टमंडल ने सामुदायिक परियोजनाओं तथा राष्ट्रीय विस्तार योजनाओं को देखने तथा अध्ययन करने के लिये भोपाल का एक दौरा किया था; और

(ख) यदि हां तो कितने समय तक शिष्टमंडल वहां पर रहा और उन्हें अध्ययन करने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या-क्या सुविधायें दी गईं?

योजना उपमंत्री (श्री एस० एन० मिश्न) :

(क) दिसम्बर, १९५५ में कोई नेपाली शिष्टमंडल विशेषतया सामुदायिक परियोजनाओं तथा राष्ट्रीय विस्तार योजनाओं के निरीक्षण अथवा अध्ययन के प्रयोजन से नेपाल नहीं गया। हां, दिसम्बर, १९५५ में एफ० ए० ओ० (खाद्य एवं कृषि संस्था) के तत्वाधान में एक कृषि प्रसार गोष्ठी हुई जिसका पुरस्कर्ता भोपाल राज्य का कृषि मंत्रालय था। इस गोष्ठी में सब दक्षिण पूर्वी एशियाई देशों के प्रतिनिधियों ने, जिनमें भोपाल भी सम्मिलित था भाग लिया। इन्होंने दो दिन के लिये सामुदायिक योजनाओं का क्षेत्रावलोकन किया।

(ख) गोष्ठी में भाग लेने वाले प्रतिनिधि ११ दिन भोपाल में ठहरे। सरकार की ओर से उन्हें सामुदायिक क्षेत्रों का अध्ययन करने के लिये कोई सुविधायें नहीं दी गईं सिवाये इसके कि विकास विभाग के कार्यकर्ता उन्हें साथ लेकर घमा लाये जिसमें परिवहन व दूसरे व्यय का भार भी उन्होंने स्वयं सहन किया।

GRAMOPHONE FACTORIES

1321. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government give any encouragement to the Gramophone manufacturing factories in the country either by purchasing gramophones from them or by giving any direct financial help or both; and

(b) if so, the names of such factories?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry and Iron and Steel (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) No information is available about the purchases of Gramphones by Government from Gramophone manufacturing factories. No financial assistance is given by Government to these factories, nor has any request for such help been received by Government so far from them.

(b) Does not arise.

BICYCLES

1322. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the number of bicycles manufactured in India since the 1st of July, 1955?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry and Iron and Steel (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) Statement is attached. [See Appendix IX, annexure No. 58].

RURAL AND URBAN HOUSING SCHEMES FOR DISPLACED PERSONS

1323. Shri S. C. Samanta: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) the manner in which Rs. 50 lakhs allotted recently to the state of West Bengal for the execution of urban and rural housing schemes for displaced persons will be spent;

(b) the number of rural areas very distant from Calcutta and its suburbs selected for the purpose;

(c) whether similar sums have been allotted for the purpose for the states of Tripura, Assam, Bihar and Orissa; and

(d) if so, the amounts in each case?

The Deputy Minister of Production (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) Rs. 25 lakhs are meant for urban housing and Rs. 25 lakhs for rural housing. A small proportion of the amount will be spent on direct construction of tenements by the State Government in urban areas, and the balance will be given to the displaced persons as house building loans.

(b) Displaced persons in different rural areas of all districts in West Bengal will get loans out of the allotment for rural housing referred to in part (a).

(c) Yes.

(d) A statement containing the required information is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix IX, annexure No. 59].

CONFERENCE OF INDO-PAKISTAN OFFICIAL ON BOUNDARY DISPUTES

1324. Shri S. C. Samanta: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some Indo-Pakistan District Officers' Conferences were held in December last at Gitaldaha about Cooch-Bihar and Rangpur's problems;

(b) if so, the number thereof; and

(c) which of the problems regarding border trade, border crime, disputed enclaves, registration of tobacco growers etc., were dealt with and final decisions taken thereon?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). Only one Conference between some officials of the districts of Cooch-Bihar (West Bengal) and Rangpur (East Bengal) was held at Gitaldaha (Cooch-Bihar) on the 10th December, 1955.

(c) Many problems, including those of border trade, border crimes, registration of tobacco-growers in the enclaves, etc., were discussed at the Conference.

The decisions taken on the various matters discussed at the Conference are mostly recommendatory in nature and are at present under examination of the Government of West Bengal.

CEMENT FACTORY IN BHOPAL

1325. Shri Gadilingana Gowd: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bhopal Government have submitted a report to the Planning Commission for approval of a scheme for setting up a cement factory between Bundi and Barkhera;

(b) whether the area between these places is rich in limestone deposits; and

(c) the action taken in this matter?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) The Government of Bhopal included in their draft proposals for the Second Five Year Plan a scheme for the establishment of a cement factory for which a token provision of Rs. 1 crore was indicated.

(b) Information is not available in the Commission.

(c) This scheme was considered in the Planning Commission and it was felt that there was no need for the State Government to invest in the establishment of a cement factory since considerable initiative has been shown by private enterprise in the development of this industry. Further, the demand for cement from the State was also not very considerable to justify the establishment of a unit. It was also not clear whether necessary survey regarding the availability of limestone and other raw materials in the State had been carried out. In view of all these factors, the State Government was advised to drop the scheme and to interest some private party to put up a cement factory in the State in case the availability of raw materials and the demand in the State warranted the establishment of a cement factory.

WESTERN REGION CONFERENCE OF DISPLACED PERSONS

1326. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether any conference of representatives of the State Govern-

ments and Members of Parliament from Western Region were held in 1955 and 1956 for discussion of displaced persons' problems;

(b) if so, the nature of the discussions and decisions arrived at; and

(c) steps taken by Government to implement those decisions?

The Deputy Minister of Production (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) A Conference of the representatives of the State Governments in the Western Region was held in July 1955. This was also attended by some Members of the Parliament in their capacity as members of the Advisory Board of the Ministry. No conference has so far been held during this year.

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix IX, annexure No. 60].

DISPLACED PERSONS FROM EAST PAKISTAN

1327. Shri M. Islamuddin: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to rehabilitate some of the displaced persons from East Pakistan in the district of Purnea (Bihar);

(b) if so, the number of persons to be rehabilitated there; and

(c) the name of the particular places where they are intended to be rehabilitated?

The Deputy Minister of Production (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) No specific proposal in this regard has so far been received from the Government of Bihar.

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

PRIME MINISTER'S NATIONAL RELIEF FUND

1328. Shri M. Islamuddin: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state the total collections to the Prime Minister's National Relief Fund as on the 31st January, 1956?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): The position of the Prime Minister's National Relief Fund as on 31st January, 1956, is indicated below:—

	Rs.
Total receipts since the creation of the Fund in November 1947 up to 31st January, 1956	1,62,39,579 2 4
Total disbursements during the same period	1,37,95,069 4 4
Balance as on 31st January, 1956	24,44,509 14 0

A.I.R.

INSTITUTIONS

1329. Shri Gadilingana Gowd: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state the number of new talents discovered by A. I. R. Dharwar during 1954-55 and 1955-56?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): The number of new artists approved during 1954-55 and 1955-56 by Dharwar Station of All India Radio was 96 and 141 respectively. Besides, 9 new folk parties were approved during 1954-55 and 16 during 1955-56.

DISPLACED PERSONS IN PUNJAB STATE

1330. { Sardar Iqbal Singh:
{ Shri Ram Krishan :

Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state the number of residential houses, tenements and shops-constructed so far for displaced persons in Punjab State?

The Deputy Minister of Production (Shri Satish Chandra): 26,414 houses; 10,223 tenements; 620 shops.

नगरीय निष्कान्त सम्पत्ति

१३३१. डा० सत्यवादी : क्या पुनर्बीस मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अब तक कितनी नगरीय निष्कान्त संपत्तियों का पुनर्मूल्यांकन हो चुका है;

(ख) विभिन्न राज्यों में ऐसी सम्पत्तियों की संख्या कितनी है;

(ग) पुनर्मूल्यांकन से पहले उनकी कीमत क्या थी;

(घ) पुनर्मूल्यांकन के बाद उनकी क्या कीमत रखी गयी; और

(ङ) उनमें कितनी सम्पत्तियां ऐसी हैं जिनकी कीमत पहले दस हजार से कम ग्रामीण गई थी ?

उत्त्यादन उपभंत्री (श्री सतीशचन्द्र) : (क) से (ङ) मानीय सदस्य जो जानकारी चाहते हैं, वह उपलब्ध नहीं है। ऐसे आंकड़ों के एकत्रित करने में जितनी मेहनत लगेगी उसके बराबर प्राप्त होने वाला परिणाम नहीं होगा।

DISPLACED EDUCATIONAL

1332. Dr. Satyawadi : Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the displaced educational institutions from West Pakistan and the financial grants in aid given by Government during the years 1954-55 and 1955-56 in the State of Punjab; and

(b) the names of such institutions whose cases have been recommended by the State Government and are still under consideration?

The Deputy Minister of Production (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) Two statements are laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix IX, annexure No. 61].

(b) All cases of Educational institutions recommended by the State Governments are generally considered during the course of the financial year for allotment of funds on the merits of each case and within the frame work of the broad policy laid down from time to time. No cases are kept pending for consideration during the next financial year.

HABRA BAIGACHI REFUGEE COLONY

1333. Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Development Committee's Report of Habra Baigachi

Refugee Colony (Rural and Urban) West Bengal, has been submitted to Government; and

(b) if so, its findings?

The Deputy Minister of Production (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) Yes.

(b) A statement giving the findings of the Development Committee is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha [See Appendix IX, annexure No. 62].

ENGINEERING COLLEGE IN ORISSA

1334. Shri Sanganna: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 300 on the 30th November, 1955, in respect of the opening of an Engineering College in Orissa and state the progress that has been made in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): The scheme has been included in the State's Second Five Year Plan.

DEVELOPMENT OF BACKWARD AREAS

1335. Shri Bheekha Bhai: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission are in possession of essential data in backward areas and backward regions of various States for proper planning and development of the areas; and

(b) if so, whether allotment of National Extension Service Blocks, Community Development Blocks or social projects is made on the basis of these data?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) The Planning Commission is engaged in collecting data relating to the level of development in different parts of the country with a view to evolving a suitable set of indicators.

(b) Selection of areas for National Extension and Community Project Blocks is made by State Governments who give due consideration to the requirements of the more backward regions.

TRIBAL REFUGEES IN TRIPURA

1336. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) the minimum and maximum amount of loan so far granted or given to the Tribal refugees of Tripura;

(b) whether it is a fact that no tribal refugees have been given loan more than Rs. 550 per family; and

(c) the definite policy of Government towards the Tribal refugees of Tripura?

The Deputy Minister of Production (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) A statement showing the different scales of rehabilitation loans admissible to displaced persons in Tripura is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix IX, annexure No. 63]. The scale is the same for both tribal and non-tribal displaced persons.

(b) No.

(c) The policy of the Government for rehabilitation of displaced persons is the same for tribal displaced persons as well as for the others.

RESIDENTIAL ACCOMMODATION IN CALCUTTA

1337. Shri Ramananda Das: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the nature of action taken so far by the Government of India for providing residential accommodation to all Central Government employees stationed at Calcutta and suburban area, in receipt of pay upto Rs. 250;

(b) the percentage which the number of such employees at Calcutta belonging to particular departments (viz. P. and T., Income Tax, Railways etc.) under Central Government bear to the total number of such Calcutta employees enjoying the Government accommodation;

(c) the percentages which the number of the employees at Calcutta of all Central Government departments enjoying the Government accommodation bears to the total number of such employees at Calcutta; and

(d) what further steps are going to be taken for providing residential accommodation to Central Government Employees at Calcutta as has been done at Delhi in view of acute accommodation problem in Calcutta?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) Construction of 600 new quarters has been sanctioned in classes 'G' and 'H' which will cover classes of officers drawing Rs. 200 or more but less than Rs. 350 and less than Rs. 200 respectively. Out of these 261 quarters are expected to be ready within another two months.

(b) and (c). As applications are entertained only from those who have not been able to secure private accommodation full statistics in this behalf are not available.

(d) Government have sanctioned construction of 100 quarters for officers drawing Rs. 600 per month and above and 650 quarters for officers drawing less than Rs. 600 per month.

DISPLACED PERSONS (DEBTS ADJUSTMENT) ACT, 1951

1338. Shri Vallatharas: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Board or Authority has been nominated and is functioning under Section 18, sub-section (2) of the Displaced Persons (Debts Adjustment) Act, LXX of 1951;

(b) the number of reports made by the Tribunals to the Board or nominated authority from 1951 to 1956 so far and the number of final decrees passed by the Tribunals;

(c) the number of appeals to the High Court filed against the decrees and the said final orders and orders in the Execution proceedings; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to minimise or allow the delays caused in the realisation of the claims by the claimants in regard to the proceedings in the Tribunals, Courts, appeals, and execution proceedings?

The Deputy Minister of Production (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) Yes. But, it has not yet started functioning.

(b) 8. No decree has yet been passed by the Tribunal.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) In accordance with the provisions of rule 4(ii) of the Insurance Claims Board Rules, in determining the amount for which the claim should be decreed, the Board has to take into account *inter alia* the total amount of losses determined by the Tribunal against an insurance company. The Board cannot, therefore, start its work till such time as all the applications made against a particular insurance company are disposed of by the various Tribunals. The Tribunals have therefore been requested through the High Courts to expedite the disposal of applications pending before them.

EVACUEE PROPERTIES

1339. Mulla Abdullaibhai: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state the total number of evacuee properties auctioned till the end of February, 1956, State-wise?

The Deputy Minister of Production (Shri Satish Chandra): A statement giving the requisite information is enclosed. [See Appendix IX, annexure No. 64].

DISPLACED PERSONS COLONY IN TRIPURA

1340. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 524 on the 15th December, 1955 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many tribal families have been residing permanently at Nalkata and Chailengta;

(b) whether Government have received any protest from the tribal people of Tripura for not setting up Displaced Persons Colonies in the two localities; and

(c) whether Government are aware that the tribals who have already been in those localities, should be given first preference to be settled thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Production (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) Some tribal families are residing at present in Chailengta and Nalkata.

(b) No.

(c) In both the cases, land for displaced persons have been selected after meeting the requirements of the tribal people.

WESTERN GHATS RIVER WATERS

1341. Shri B. S. Murthy: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether Madras State is contemplating to utilise the river waters of Western Ghats to irrigate the lands of Coimbatore, Ramanathapuram and Tiruchirapalli Districts in the State;

(b) the Central assistance requested for and whether the plans have been completed; and

(c) the total area to be brought under irrigation?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) According to the draft Second Five Year Plan, the Government of Madras requested for an assistance of Rs. 6.81 crores. The Plans in respect of the proposed schemes to utilise the river waters of the Western Ghats have not yet been finalised.

(c) 7,62,714 Acres.

राजस्थान में विस्थापित व्यक्ति

१३४२. श्री डॉ एस० बारूपाल : क्या पुनर्बास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान के ग्रामवर और भरतपुर जिलों में कुछ शरणार्थियों को ऋण दिये गये थे और उसके बाद से वे लापता हो गये हैं; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो ऐसे व्यक्तियों पर सरकार का कितना धन शेष है?

उत्पादन उपमंत्री (श्री सतीशचंद्र) : (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) उपेक्षित जानकारी एकत्रित की जा रही है और उपलब्ध होने पर सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

TEA BOARD

1343. Mulla Abdullabhai: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allotted by the Tea Board State-wise, for the welfare of tea garden workers during 1953-54 and 1954-55; and

(b) the progress of welfare works undertaken for tea garden workers out of the above mentioned allotments during the above period?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry and Iron and Steel (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) No amount was allotted by the late Central Tea Board to any State during 1953-54. During 1954-55, the following allotments were made :—

	Rs.
Government of Assam . . .	35,250
Christian Hospital, Jorhat, Assam . . .	50,000
Deshbandhu Memorial Society, Darjeeling . . .	57,500
Government of Bihar	12,437
Government of U. P.	24,000
Government of Tripura .	17,000
Government of Punjab . .	5,000
Government of Coorg .	500
TOTAL	Rs. 2,01,687

(b) Information is being collected.

C.P.W.D.

1344. Shri G. P. Sinha: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the expenditure incurred by the C.P.W.D. during the months of February and March, 1956 separately, for civil works in Delhi; and

(b) the ratio it bears to the expenditure incurred on these works during the other months of the year 1955-56?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a)

February Rs. 89,07,400	March Rs. 1,39,34,102
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(b) The expenditure incurred during

the months of February and March 1956 bears a ratio of about 31% to the expenditure incurred during the other ten months of the year 1955-56.

HAND POUNDING RICE

1345. Shri Deogam: Will the Minister of Production be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to supply improved implements, *viz.*, *Chakkis*, *dhenkis* and fans for hand pounding rice; and

(b) whether concession in Railway Freight is allowed to transport them from the place of manufacture?

The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) Improved implements, *viz.* Stone chakkis, dhenkis and winnowing fans are manufactured at recognized centres and are supplied to cooperative societies/registered institutions and Statutory State Boards through the All India Khadi and Village Industries Board at 50% cost, the balance 50% being met by subsidy sanctioned by Government.

(b) No.

CONTRACTS

1346. Shri Keshavaiengar: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the number of tendered contracts accepted during the period from the 1st January, 1954 to the 31st December, 1954 half-yearly;

(b) in how many of these contracts applications of amendments of time for delivery etc., have been made by the contractors;

(c) whether Government have received recommendations to alter, modify or overhaul the prevailing system and the procedure of implementation of accepted contracts; and

(d) if so, with what result?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) The Directorate General of Supplies & Disposals placed 8,217 contracts for purchase of stores from 1-1-54 to 30-6-54, and 9,968 contracts from 1-7-54 to 31-12-1954.

(b) Statistics in regard to such applications are not maintained.

(c) The Stores Purchase Committee has made certain recommendations in this respect. The more important of these relate to the stipulation of realistic delivery periods, the setting up of a Progress Wing to progress supplies against contracts so as to ensure supplies within the contract delivery period, the introduction of a grace period of 21 days, and a simpler procedure for dealing with requests from contractors regarding extension of delivery period.

(d) These recommendations have been accepted by Government and appropriate orders issued. Although it is too early to judge the results, the implementation of these orders should eliminate delays in procurement to a large extent.

A.I.R.

1347. Shri Siddananjappa: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state whether a Producer and an Assistant Producer for Drama have been appointed in the All-India Radio Station at Bangalore; and

(b) if so, how the selections were made?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) No Sir, not Yet.

(b) Selections will, when necessary, be made by departmental selection committee in which besides the Director-General of All India Radio and the Secretary of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, two independent persons, eminent in Kannada literature are included.

ACCOMMODATION FOR GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

1348. Shri Krishnacharya Joshi: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the steps Government propose to take to reduce the pressure of accommodation for Government employees in Delhi; and

(b) the total amount to be spent on this scheme during 1956-57?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) By undertaking construction programme in Delhi.

(b) About Rs. 5 crores.

EVICTION OF UNAUTHORISED OCCUPANTS

1349. Shri Krishnacharya Joshi: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government evicted unauthorised occupants of Government residences in Delhi during 1955; and

(b) if so, the total number of persons evicted?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) Yes; Sir.

(b) Unauthorised occupants of 137 houses were evicted.

प्रलेखीय चलचित्र

१३५०. श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री निम्न आशय का एक विवरण लोक-सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) १९५५-५६ के वित्तीय वर्ष में कितने प्रलेखीय चल-चित्र तैयार किये गये;

(ख) वे किन-किन विषयों पर थे; और

(ग) वे किन-किन भाषाओं में तैयार किय गये?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (डा० केसकर) : (क) से (ग). एक बक्तव्य सभा की मेज पर रखा जाता है [बैलिये परिषष्ट ६, अनुबन्ध सं० ६५]

इंजीनियरिंग संबंधी कर्मचारियों की समिति

१३५१: { श्री भक्त दर्शन :
श्री कृष्णाचार्य जोशी :

क्या योजना मंत्री २६ फरवरी, १९५६ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ३६७ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इंजीनियरिंग संबंधी कर्मचारियों की समिति द्वारा की गई अन्तरिम

सिफारिशों पर विचार कर लिया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या संगत निर्णयों की एक प्रति लोक-सभा पटल पर रखी जायेगी?

योजना उपमंत्री (श्री एस० एन० चिथ्र) :

(क) तथा (ख). इंजीनियरिंग संबंधी कर्मचारियों की समिति की अन्तरिम सिफारिशों पर कोई निर्णय नहीं हुआ है। आशा की जाती है कि यह समिति अपनी रिपोर्ट शीघ्र ही पेश करेगी। समिति की रिपोर्ट और उस पर सरकार का निर्णय दोनों सदन के सामने रखे जायेगे।

COTTON-WASTE BLANKETS

1352. Shrimati Ila Palchoudhury: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Cotton-waste blankets industry receives any assistance from Government;

(b) if so, the nature of such assistance; and

(c) the total annual output of these blankets?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry and Iron and Steel (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari) : (a) and (b). No special assistance is granted to the manufacturers of Cotton Waste Blankets; and

(c) Precise information is not available. It is understood that the total production was about 16 million yards by the organised cotton textile mills during the Year 1955.

FOREIGN PRESS REPRESENTATIVES

1354. { Sardar Iqbal Singh :
{ Sardar Akarpuri:

Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) the number of the accredited representatives of the Foreign Press, country-wise at New Delhi during 1955-56; and

(b) the number of Indians working as representatives or correspondents of Foreign Press during the same period?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar) : (a) on 31st March, 1956, there were 63 Press representatives accredited as Correspondents at the headquarters of the Government of India, on behalf of the Foreign Press, as follows :—

Name of the Country to which the Foreign Press belongs	Number of accredited Press Correspondents
Australia	1
Ceylon	1
China	1
East Africa	1
France	3
Finland	1
Germany	4
Israel	1
Japan	7
Pakistan	3
Switzerland	1
South Africa	1
Switzerland and Norway	1
Switzerland and Canada	1
U. K.	14
U. K. and U. S. A.	1
U. S. A.	15
U. S. S. R.	5
Yugoslavia	1
TOTAL	63

(b) 24 of the above were Indians representing newspapers and news agencies of 13 foreign countries.

N.B.—Foreign Press includes, besides foreign newspapers and periodicals, foreign news agencies, broadcasting and television organisations also.

GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENTS

**1355. { Sardar Iqbal Singh :
Sardar Akarpuri :**

Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state :

(a) the number of newspapers in foreign countries which were given Government advertisements during 1955-56; and

(b) the amount paid to them?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar) : (a) Advertisements intended to attract tourists were issued to 68 foreign newspapers, including magazines, travel and trade publications while advertisements for promoting sales of handloom products abroad were issued to 7 newspapers. Advertisements were also released on behalf of Central Public Works Department to 2 other papers.

(b) Rs. 1,79,478-13-0.

INDUSTRIAL ESTATES

1356. Shri Shivananjappa : Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Bihar propose to establish two industrial estates at Patna and Darbhanga during 1956-57;

(b) if so, what is the total estimated cost of these estates; and

(c) the Union Government's financial assistance for these estates?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry and Iron and Steel (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The detailed estimates for these two schemes are still awaited from the Bihar Government. However, the Government of India will advance to the State Government the entire cost of the Estates as a long-term loan.

बर्मा में भारतवासी

1357. श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बर्मा में भारतीयों की संख्या क्या है; और

(ख) उनमें से अब तक कितने भारतीय बर्मा के नागरिक बन चुके हैं?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक कार्य मंत्री (श्री अवाहरलाल नेहरू) : (क) बर्मा में भारतीयों की ठीक संख्या का पता नहीं है। बर्मा सरकार ने भी ऐसे आंकड़े प्रकाशित नहीं किये हैं। लेकिन अनुमान है कि बर्मा में करीब छः-सात लाख मूल भारतीय हैं।

(ख) कुछ महिने हुए, बर्मा सरकार ने हमारे राजदूतावास को इत्तला दी थी कि बर्मा में उन भारतीयों की संख्या, जिन्हें बर्मा की नागरिकता और देशीयकरण अधिकार [Citizenship and Naturalisation] दे दिये गये हैं, क्रमशः ३,७३१ और ३१ हैं। बर्मा सरकार से अब तक के प्रांकड़े देने के लिये प्रारंभना की गई है।

INDUSTRIAL EXTENSION SERVICE CENTRES

1358. Shri Krishnacharya Joshi : Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state :

(a) whether any Industrial Extension Service Centres are proposed to be set up by the Regional Service Institutes for Small Industries; and

(b) if so, their number and location?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry and Iron and Steel (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES

1359. Shri Krishnacharya Joshi : Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Investigation Team in the Development Commissioner's Office has prepared reports on Small Scale Industries;

(b) if so, the names of Small Scale Industries studied by the Team; and

(c) the main recommendations of the Team?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry and Iron and Steel (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Sports Goods, Sewing Machines & Parts, Bicycles and Parts, and Leather Footwear.

(c) The main recommendations relate to (i) opening of Industrial Extension Centres, (ii) organisations of Trade Associations and Cooperatives and (iii) provision of factory space and supply of raw materials.

PRESS INFORMATION BUREAUS

1360. Shri B. S. Murthy : Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state :

(a) whether Press Information Bureaus have been established in all the States; and

(b) the reduction in personnel and expenditure in view of the States Re-organisation?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar) : (a) and (b). Press Information Bureau's regional centres are not established statewise but according to the needs of the newspapers, particularly Indian language newspapers and periodicals. No question, therefore, of reduction arises. In fact an expansion is envisaged so as to serve satisfactorily the needs of newspapers and periodicals in all Indian languages.

The regional centres at present are as follows:—

Bombay . . .	Marathi and Gujarati.
Calcutta . . .	Bengali, Assamese and Oriya.
Madras . . .	Tamil and Telugu.
Ernakulam . . .	Malayalam.
Bangalore . . .	Kannada.
Lucknow (Distribution Centre) . . .	Hindi.
Jullundur . . .	Punjabi.

Hindi and Urdu information services are released from Delhi. To speed up information services in Assamese and Oriya, it has been decided to shift these language sections to Gauhati and Cuttack respectively.

ALUMINIUM FACTORIES

1361. Shri B. S. Murthy : Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state :

(a) whether any decision has been taken as to the number of Aluminium Factories to be established during the Second Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the places where these will be located?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry and Iron and Steel (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

ALUMINIUM INDUSTRY

1362. Shri B. S. Murthy : Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state :

(a) whether the State Government has submitted any schemes for the development of Aluminium Industry in Andhra during the Second Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the decision taken by Government thereon and the estimated expenditure involved?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry and Iron and Steel (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari) : (a) Government of India are not aware of any such scheme.

(b) Does not arise.

MYSORE SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN

1363. Shri Madiah Gowda : Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the industries that are going to be developed in Mysore during the Second Five Year Plan period;

(b) whether raw film industry is one of them; and

(c) the amount allotted for the purpose?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra) : (a) and (c). A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix IX, annexure No. 66].

(b) No, Sir.

VILLAGE AND COTTAGE INDUSTRIES

1364. Shri Boovaraghassamy : Will the Minister of Production be pleased to state the names of the village and cottage industries which are recommended by the All India Khadi and Village Industries Board for providing financial and other assistance by Government?

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The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy) :

1. Khadi.
2. Hand-made paper.
3. Palm Gur.
4. Village Oil.
5. Hand-pounding of rice.
6. Cottage Match.
7. Soap-making with non-edible oils.
8. Fibre.
9. Atta chakkis.
10. Bee-keeping.
11. Pottery.
12. Village Leather.
13. Gur and Khandsari.

SILK INDUSTRY

1365. Shri B. S. Murthy : Will the Minister of Production be pleased to state :

(a) the amount allotted in the Second Five Year Plan for the improvement of silk industry in Andhra State;

(b) the schemes thereof; and

(c) the number of people that are to be employed?

The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy) : (a) The tentative allotment made by the Central Silk Board for improvement of silk industry in Andhra State is Rs. 10.5 lakhs.

(b) A statement showing the schemes included in the Draft Five Year Plan prepared by the Andhra Government is attached. [See Appendix IX, annexure No. 67].

(c) About 16,800 people.

EXPORT OF ONIONS AND CHILLIES

1366. Shri Boovaraghassamy : Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of India have decided to extend the validity period of the existing export permits of onions and chillies;

(c) if so, the period for which it has been extended;

(c) the number of licences issued for this period; and

(d) the names of the States and the quantity of onions and chillies likely to be exported from each of those States?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry and Iron and Steel (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The validity of the quotas of onions and chillies for July-December, 1955 has been extended up to the end of April, 1956.

(c) The information required is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

(d) The quantities of onions and chillies released for export from different States are as follows :—

Figures in Tons

State	Onions Qty. re- leased	Chillies Qty. re- leased
Madras . . .	5,000	1,500
Andhra . . .	3,750	1,875
Bombay . . .	2,000	200
Hyderabad . . .	750	900
Mysore . . .	500	225
Saurashtra . . .	17,750	500
Bihar . . .	1,000	3,200
Pondicherry and Karaikal . . .	350	..
Punjab	250
TOTAL . . .	31,100	8,650

URBAN EVACUEE PROPERTIES

1367. Dr. Satyawadi : Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state the number of the urban evacuee properties under Rs. 10,000 in estimated cost in each district of Punjab and PEPSU?

The Deputy Minister of Production (Shri Satish Chandra) : Evaluation of all the urban evacuee properties in Punjab and PEPSU has not yet been completed. Even in respect of properties which have already been evaluated, the required information is not readily available. The time and labour involved in collecting the information will not be commensurate with the results desired to be achieved.

M/s. FERTILISERS AND CHEMICALS LTD. TRAVANCORE, ALWAYE

1368. Shri B. S. Murthy : Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1314 on the 10th April, 1956 and state :

(a) the additional investment required to rehabilitate M/s. Fertilisers and Chemicals Limited, Travancore, Alwaye;

(b) the period required for making the factory self-supporting; and

(c) whether the present "pool" system of fertilisers will be continued even after the factory shows no loss in working?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry and Iron and Steel (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari) : (a) Rupees 256 lakhs.

(b) Three years to make its production near economic.

(c) The objective of the 'Central Fertiliser Pool' is to make ammonium sulphate available to cultivators at reasonable prices and its continuance would not depend upon the working of this particular firm.

SUPREME COURT

1369. Shri Kamath : Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Supreme Court sits in rooms which are not air-conditioned; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri P. S. Naskar) : (a) and (b). The Supreme Court is temporarily housed in Parliament buildings in three rooms. One room is furnished with air-conditioning unit and one is provided with Desert Cooler.

A separate independent building for the Supreme Court is under construction on the Hardinge Avenue.

DAILY DIGEST

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[Monday, 23rd April, 1956]

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Part II—Proceedings other than Questions and Answers)



LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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LOK SABHA

Monday, 23rd April, 1956

The Lok Sabha met at Half Past Ten of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS *

(See Part I)

11-32 A.M.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

THIRTY-THIRD REPORT

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

"That this House agrees with the Thirty-third Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 21st April, 1956."

Shri Kamath (Hoshangabad): I move an amendment to this.

Mr. Speaker: Has he tabled an amendment?

Shri Kamath: I got this motion only this morning. If I had the papers in time I would have given it earlier.

Mr. Speaker: All right. If there is any intervention of a Sunday, I shall see whether arrangements can be made to send it so that it could be received on Sunday morning.

Shri Kamath: Yes; it will be all right; it will be all right for both of us.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. What is this kind of very loose talk? The hon. Member has been in the administrative service. He has sufficient experience. He has been in Parliament. Yet, he

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says "it would be all right for both of us". Let him take care of his words; Let him take care of himself.

Shri Kamath: I said "for both of us", for I meant that it would be so both for me and for your Secretariat.

Mr. Speaker: It is wrong. I think the hon. Member does not weigh his words. He is using the words in the way that children use. This is not a play-ground. Let us be a little more serious. I do not want the House to be absolutely serious always, here and there, let there be some humour. But it ought not to degenerate into indecency and indecorum.

Shri Kamath rose—

Mr. Speaker: When saying "both of us", he means "You will have to look into the question either way. You are to look into the question for yourselves also." But is it right? It is very wrong.

Shri Kamath: I weigh my words. I hope every one else does it.

Mr. Speaker: Even that is wrong. It is wrong to say so. The hon. Member must withdraw the statement.

Shri Kamath: I am not going to withdraw it.

Mr. Speaker: He must withdraw it, or else, he must withdraw from the House for the day.

* **Shri Kamath:** I am withdrawing from the House. आपको भगवान् सन्मति दे !

Mr. Speaker: I know what to do.

Shri Kamath: May God guide you aright.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member must withdraw from the House.

Shri Kamath: I am prepared to withdraw; I do not want to sit in the House.

(Thereupon *Shri Kamath* left the House)

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Thirty-third Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 21st April, 1956."

The motion was adopted.

MOTION RE. SUSPENSION OF FIRST PROVISO TO RULE 92

Mr. Speaker: Now, I call upon the Home Minister.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta North-East): Before the Home Minister speaks, I wish to raise a point of order.

Mr. Speaker: Let the Home Minister first of all move his motion; then we shall hear the point of order.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: My point of order relates to that motion itself.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member will refer to the rules that are there on the subject. Only after an item is disposed of and another item is taken up, there can be a point of order raised. Further, in this case, there is no point of order unless somebody who is not a Member moves a motion; it may be a point in some such respect. In that case the hon. Member can certainly raise his point of order about allowing the motion after first of all the motion has been moved by the Home Minister.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: My point of order relates to something which appears on the Order Paper. You, Sir, have already called upon the Home Minister to move; it may be, that you will rule out the point of order.

Mr. Speaker: The point of order can be raised only after the motion is moved.

Shri Sadhan Gupta (Calcutta South-East): What is the competency of the Home Minister?

Mr. Speaker: We do not know to which point the point of order is going to relate in respect of the items set out on the Order Paper. There need

not be any impatience about it. I am not going to rule out any point of order that is sought to be raised even before it is allowed to be raised.

Further, the further proceedings of the House will not go on if we raise such points now.

Shri S. S. More (Sholapur): I want a clarification.

Mr. Speaker: There is no need for clarification. I have heard these points *ad nauseam* in this House so far as they relate to points of order that are raised.

Shri S. S. More: I wanted to know whether you have given your consent. Because, you have to give your consent before the hon. Minister moves it.

Mr. Speaker: I did give my consent.

Shri S. S. More: There is nothing in the order paper to show whether consent has been given.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Home Minister.

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): I wish, with your permission, to move that the States Re-organisation Bill be referred to a Joint Committee and along with that I seek your permission to move the following:

"That the first proviso to Rule 92 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in its application to the motion for reference of the States Re-organisation Bill to a Joint Committee be suspended."

Shrimati Ammu Swaminadhan (Dindigul): May I know why not even a single woman has been included in the Joint Committee? I am interested in this Bill and women are interested in this Bill.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member need not put this question.

When the motion is moved, the hon. Member might propose herself or any other woman Member to the Joint Committee.

I may inform the House that wherever in the making of a motion the consent of the Speaker is necessary, I

will ask it to be inserted in the Order Paper itself that the consent of the Speaker has been obtained. On the 17th April, the hon. Home Minister sent a letter to me asking my consent for making this motion and I gave my consent on the 17th April. Hereafter I shall see that this consent is notified beforehand to avoid the impression that the consent has not been obtained.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram (Visakhapatnam): May I know whether we can move amendments to the list of names on the Joint Committee?

Mr. Speaker: Always any motion can be amended.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: Is there any time-bar for that?

Mr. Speaker: I cannot say it in advance. If any amendment is tabled, I will say whether it is time-barred or not.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: It will be difficult.

Mr. Speaker: What I propose to do is this. Let there be no misunderstanding about this matter. The motion is made and then the House is in possession of it. A point of order can be raised and it is only after hearing the point of order that I will put the motion to the House. Before that, if I agree with the point of order, I will not put it to the House at all. Therefore, hon. Members will kindly wait. Let the hon. Minister complete his motion and then I will hear the point of order.

Pandit G. B. Pant: Under the proviso to Rule 92(iii), no reference to a Joint Committee can be made where the Bill involves matters which come within the purview of the provisions relating to Financial matters in the Constitution. I do not think that this Bill really contains any such matters of substance or of far-reaching importance; but still, sections 20, 78 and 88 do touch upon the periphery of the financial orbit. In the circumstances, I think it is desirable that the proviso be suspended.

The Bill refers to a matter of more than ordinary importance. Connected with it is also the Constitution Amendment Bill, which I introduced on the

18th almost simultaneously with this Bill. It has been the practice of this House to refer Bills for the amendment of the Constitution to Joint Committees. Besides, the subject matter of these two Bills is not only alike, but almost inextricable. In the circumstances, when one cannot be separated from the other, it is desirable that both the Bills should be referred to a Joint Committee. We also wish—and that, I believe, is also the desire of the House—that this matter be settled finally and the Bill may reach the final stage as expeditiously as may be reasonable. In fact, it was in order to expedite this process that the House was pleased some time ago to amend Article 3 of the Constitution. The Business Advisory Committee, I understand, also considered this matter and were unanimously of the opinion that the rule to which I am referring be suspended, so that this Bill may be referred to a Joint Committee of both Houses. So, I earnestly urge that this rule be suspended and the Bill be referred to a Joint Committee.

Mr. Speaker: I shall adopt this procedure. The motion for suspension of the rule will now be taken up; any point of order can be raised or any opposition may be made. If the motion for suspension is not carried, the other thing falls. If it is carried, then I will give an opportunity to the hon. Member to speak at length on the motion and support the motion for reference to a Joint Committee on facts and materials.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: My point of order is two-fold and I hope the House will not think that I am promulgating these points out of any fractious intent, because no less than Government, we desire the expeditious disposal of the States Reorganisation Bill. But, I feel that in regard to certain technical constitutional matters, the Government happens to have put its chestnuts into the fire and we cannot be expected to pull them out for it.

My first point relates to the very authority of the Home Minister, for whom personally I have very great respect, to move for suspension of the first proviso to Rule 92. As far as we are concerned in this House, Rule 402 is absolutely positive. Rule 402 says:

"Any Member may, with the consent of the Speaker, move that any rule may be suspended in its

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

application to a particular motion before the House and if the motion is carried, the rule in question shall be suspended for the time being."

I emphasise the expression "any Member". Unfortunately, the Home Minister is not a Member of this House. I know that under Article 88 of the Constitution, the Minister, like the Attorney-General, has the right to address us and he has the duty to give us information at question time and at other times; but, he cannot move this particular motion. Most unfortunately for ourselves, he is not one of us in the fullest sense of the term. I submit that suspension of the rules of the House cannot be asked for initially by a non-Member. The Home Minister may give his views on the point after it is raised by some one properly qualified to do so, but he cannot make the motion as stated in the Order Paper. That, Sir, is my initial objection. But I am quite sure the House would instantly agree if somebody else on behalf of Government comes forward to move for the suspension of the rule, if suspension of the rule is absolutely indispensable for purposes of its administration. But, I repeat that this kind of thing is bad for parliamentary Government in which, I am sure, the Members of the Treasury Benches are very much better specialists than we can ever hope to be. If Government comes from time to time—and it has happened over and over again—asking for extra legal assistance to its administrative mechanism, then I am sure the House owes it to itself to put in a very serious caveat.

I feel that if, in regard to the suspension, you give your ruling in regard to the point which I have raised, then we can go on to a discussion of the further point, which I shall reserve my comments upon, because I know that some other colleagues of ours have given their thought to this point regarding the substantial admissibility of the contents of the motion. My preliminary objection is purely technical and on that I wish you to give your ruling. After that, we can discuss as to whether substantially speaking, this measure ought to be taken up by this House; that is to say, whether we can refer a financial Bill to a Joint Committee of both Houses, when the rules of our House go very definitely against it and when

all that is connected with certain definite provisions in the Constitution. This aspect of the matter we shall discuss a little later. If you give your ruling on the first preliminary point that I have raised, then I am sure the way will be clear.

Mr. Speaker: Let me make it clear. The motion before the House, as moved by the hon. Home Minister, apart from a motion for reference to a Joint Committee, is that the rule be suspended. The rule has to be suspended because no motion can be made for reference to a Joint Committee of a Financial Bill. The hon. Home Minister referred to certain clause here, which in a way, may be construed to have a financial effect. Therefore, by way of abundant caution, he wants suspension of this rule which prevents reference of such a Finance Bill to a Joint Committee of both the Houses. That is the very substance of it. Therefore, this motion may be discussed as a whole, both on the merits and whether he is a Member or not. That is one of the minor points. I will immediately state.

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: I will hear not only Shri H. N. Mukerjee, but all hon. Members. Therefore, this will be the only opportunity if Shri H. N. Mukerjee wants to say anything more regarding the merits, regarding this motion as a whole. Whatever any hon. Member has to say either on the ground that it is inadmissible because he is not a Member or on any other ground will be heard. They will not have a second opportunity so far as this motion is concerned.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: You will permit me, Sir, to add a few words in regard to the substance of the motion which the Home Minister has made.

Under the Constitution and in accordance with parliamentary practice almost everywhere, a Money Bill cannot be introduced in the Council of States and there are certain provisions regarding the capacity of the other House to make recommendations in regard to Money Bills. In our Constitution a Money Bill is defined in article 110. Then, under our Constitution it has been laid down in article 117 that if a Bill includes extraneous clauses and, at

the same time, certain financial provisions, as the Home Minister has himself been good enough to expound, there will be a special procedure. Article 117 says:

"(1) A Bill or amendment making provision for any of the matters specified in sub-clauses (a) to (f) of clause (1) of article 110 shall not be introduced or moved except on the recommendation of the President and a Bill making such provision shall not be introduced in the Council of States."

A Bill, which is in part a Financial Bill, which has also extraneous clauses, shall not be moved in the Council of States, and I take it that it is only because of this provision in the Constitution that in our Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business, in rule 92 it was laid down very categorically that when a Bill is introduced or on some subsequent occasion, the member in charge may make one of the following motions in regard to this Bill namely:

"(iii) tha' it be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses with the concurrence of the Council;"

and then the proviso says:

"Provided that no such motion as is referred in clause (iii) shall be made with reference to a Bill making provision for any of the matters specified in sub-clauses (a) to (f) of clause (1) of Article 110 of the Constitution."

My submission is that this rule had exactly in mind the case of Financial Bills which were not Money Bills, but which it was thought fit, should not be moved in the Council of States, that is to say, in the initial stages of the discussion, the other House should not have anything to do with it. As far as I am concerned, I have no disrespect for the other House. Our colleagues there are very esteemable people and I do not wish to drive a wedge between the two Houses. I do not like to indulge in any kind of competition between the two Chambers. But, there is a qualitative difference when all is said and done between that House and this. The Council of Ministers is responsible only to this House because it is a House directly elected by the people. Therefore, this

House has a certain preponderant position qualitatively in the set-up of Parliament. That being so, there are some very specific provisions in regard to Money Bills and in regard to Financial Bills. Here is a Bill which partakes of the nature perhaps remotely of a money Bill. It is a Financial Bill. It has some extraneous clauses, though very important clauses, I certainly agree. But all the same, this is a kind of Bill which, according to the envisagement of the Constitution, and according to the promulgators of the rules of the House, should be discussed first of all in this House and then it can be sent over to the other House in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution and the rules. Therefore, I say, if you read article 117 of the Constitution along with rule 92, you will come to the conclusion, that in regard to this kind of cases, this House should continue to be accorded a kind of preferential position which the Constitution and the people have given it. I repeat, I do not wish to reflect on the other House at all. Perhaps expeditious results might ensue if the other House is taken into consideration in regard to the discussion of the States Reorganisation Bill. But, as far as the constitutional position is concerned, I wish it is kept very straight and clean and the rights of this House, which is the directly elected popular representative body, should not even remotely be sought to be infringed. That is the essence of the matter and that is the reason why I feel that the Home Minister has been rather misguided in making the motion which he has done.

Dr. Krishnaswami (Kancheepuram): Mr. Speaker, the point of order that I raise is whether it would be competent to invoke the rule regarding suspension in the present case and secondly, should Mr. Speaker give consent to the moving of the motion for suspension. The points that I wish to urge are these. Suspension is an exceptional measure and can be invoked only where no other remedy is available. The proviso to rule (92) is ambiguous; where the validity of the rule to be suspended is itself open to attack, suspension is not the remedy. A reference to the Rules Committee constituted by you, Mr. Speaker, would be the obvious course. The Rules Committee may recommend one of two courses, either a partial or total abrogation of this rule on the ground that it is inconsistent with the provisions of the Constitution or it may declare it to be

[Dr. Krishnaswami]

a valid rule. If such a declaration is made, then the necessity for suspension may arise. If, on the other hand, taking into account article (117), the Rules Committee arrives at the conclusion that with regard to Financial Bills other than Money Bills, the two Houses have co-equal authority except for one limitation that such Bills cannot be introduced in the Council of States, the existing rule should be modified so as to exclude therefrom Financial Bills other than Money Bills. In this case suspension is ruled out of court. Suspension of a rule or rules in respect of a particular motion can be invoked only where the rule to be suspended is valid and applicable. We cannot suspend something which is in the air, something which is void *ab initio*. The provision requiring Mr. Speaker's consent before invoking the rule is to enable you, Mr. Speaker, to restrict the exercise of this power to cases in which the rule cannot be otherwise dispensed with. The power of suspension, with great respect to you, Mr. Speaker, can be exercised only where no other remedy is available. The power of suspension exercised in this case will lead to the assumption that the rule itself is good and this may prejudice the decision of the Rules Committee which is the obvious authority to go into this matter. The exercise of this power frequently will tend to undermine the sanctity of the Rules of Procedure framed by you, Sir, and will be a bad precedent. Therefore, the motion as it stands is out of order, a reference to the Rules Committee would be appropriate. Thereafter we can decide on the course of action once the Rules Committee has submitted its report to us on this matter.

Shri S. S. More : Mr. Speaker, I maintain that this motion is out of order on two grounds: first, that it violates rule 402 itself. You will please refer to rule 402 which says:

"Any member may, with the consent of the Speaker, move that any rule may be suspended in its application to a particular motion."

I need not read the rest. My emphasis is on the words 'any rule'. A rule by itself stands as an integrated whole, an organic piece, and no motion can be moved on the floor of this House to suspend a part of a rule. The present motion only says that the first

proviso to rule 92 be suspended. My submission to you will be that I can understand a motion for the suspension of the rule, but there cannot be any suspension of any particular part of the rule. My argument in support of this plea is that not only the words in a rule, but the parenthetical clauses, the punctuation marks, etc. all go together to give a complete picture of the rule itself. If a mutilation is permitted, then a time may come, when it is inconvenient for a certain Member, when he may say that the punctuation mark should be removed, so that the whole interpretation can be turned topsy-turvy. Similarly, he can also say that the qualifying clauses which restrict a particular action by means of a certain provision may be removed, so that he may drive his holes through. My submission is that separation of one proviso from this rule 92 is as bad as separation of Bombay from Maharashtra. My next contention is that this is against the spirit of the Constitution.

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Acharya Kripalani (Bhagalpur *cum* Purnea): They will do this also.

Shri S. S. More : My next contention is that this is against the spirit of the Constitution. If we permit this motion, then it means that certain provisions of the Constitution, which have already been read out, namely article 110, article 117 and other relevant articles, are automatically modified. The Constitution was framed—and you were also there—giving certain special rights to this House which is a representative House. As far as granting of supplies is concerned, it is the sole responsibility of this House; and the other House may sit in revision only and not have original jurisdiction. But this very cautious provision made by the framers of the Constitution is sought to be abrogated by seeking suspension of the rules. For, what will be the effect the moment this proviso is suspended? The other House, that is, the Council of States, shall share equally with us the responsibility to sit in deliberation over certain measures which are in the nature of money Bills. That is my submission. So, the spirit of the Constitution, if not exactly the letter, is very substantially modified.

Therefore, I would submit that this motion violates not only rule 402 which refers only to a rule and not to a part of a rule, but also offends against

the spirit of the Constitution, which has very deliberately kept the other House out of certain spheres. The fences erected by the Constitution-makers are slowly but steadily being pulled down for the purpose of giving some berth to the other House. The straight and honest course would be to seek the amendment of the Constitution. If you want to admit them on a par, we have no objection. As a matter of fact, let them come into the sphere, and have their own share in the deliberation. But as long as the Constitution stands, it must be treated as a sacred document, and no encroachment, either directly or indirectly, should be permitted on it. These are the two points that I want to submit.

Regarding the point raised by my hon. friend Shri H. N. Mukerjee, I do support it. The word 'Member' is specific. As far as the rules are concerned, we have to interpret the rules independently, and these rules have been framed by the Speaker exercising his power under article 118 of the Constitution. In those rules, there is also a definition of the word 'Member'; that definition is given in rule 2.

It may possibly be adduced or advanced as an argument by the legal advisers of Government that a person who is a Member of the other House but who is a Minister has some right to participate in the proceedings. But participation in the proceedings is one thing. In the case of other persons, they cannot even sit in this House. So, in order to remove that bar, Ministers are placed in a special position, so that they can have an audience, and they can be heard in this House. But as far as moving proposals is concerned, that is quite another thing. If they have no right to vote, then they have no right to move certain necessary motions, and from that point of view, my submission is that the person must be a Member as that word is understood in rule 2. With your permission, I would like to read the definition of the word 'Member':

"'Member' means a Member of the House of the People".

The Constitution defines what 'a Member of the House of the People' means. My submission is that a Member of the House of the People is one who has been returned to this House in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution. I need not go into the

details. My friends are prompting me to go on to the minor details, but I am refusing that temptation. My submission is that in this sense, as defined by the rules, and as it is the import of the Constitution, the hon. Member in charge of the Home portfolio, and who is in charge of the Bill, is not a Member of the House of the People. If he is not a Member of the House of the People, he cannot make a motion for suspension of any rule under rule 402. That is also a substantial and valid point.

These are the three points to which the matter is now reduced, and I believe that you will give your deliberate consideration in judging whether our points of order are correct or not. *

Shri Raghavachari (Penukonda): This is a matter on which a very technical and very strict interpretation of the words and phrases is expected. But before I go on to the other aspects, I wish to say that this House must definitely consider that in suspending the first proviso to this rule, it is suspending the articles of the Constitution themselves.

In fact, the Constitution does make a difference between money Bills and financial Bills. So far as money Bills are concerned, it is the exclusive privilege of this House to pass, to amend or to alter them, and the other House, beyond the power of recommending something for consideration, has absolutely no powers at all.

So far as financial Bills which come under article 117 are concerned, even there, it is the exclusive privilege of this House to consider them and to pass them at the earliest stage. The other House comes in only by way of revisionary powers or recommendatory powers, when the Bills are transmitted to them.

All that we are now intending to do is to abolish the very foundations of the Constitution, which has set a difference between the two Houses and their privileges. Though many of us might be inclined to share the responsibility with others, there is a constitutional responsibility cast on us, and it will be improper and highly irregular if we permit our responsibilities to be shared by the other House at an earlier stage. If that is done, then it tantamounts to practically abolishing the other House; and it simply becomes an additional burden on the public exchequer.

[Shri Raghavachari]

The other point that I wish to submit is this. Technically, it may be pointed out by Government that after all article 117 and the other article dealing with money Bills only say that such a Bill shall not be introduced in the other House but it shall be introduced only in this House; and since it has already been introduced in this House, the other stages such as consideration etc. are not matters that are prohibited, and therefore, Government may say, we move for reference of the Bill to a Joint Committee. I ask, what is it that prevents the Government from not only honouring but respecting the spirit and language of the Constitution? Why should not the Bill be referred to a Select Committee of this House, and the matter disposed of by this House first? Then the Bill may go before the other House, and the other House has all the opportunities to advise, to recommend, exercise their extraordinary wisdom and powers of experience and conduct us and guide us.

In fact, what we are doing now is that in our hurry, we are trying to rush through this legislation. It may be that the whole country is interested in it. But the country is also interested in seeing that the matter is done fairly and well, after deliberation, and not in a hurry. In this hurry, of Government wishing to get through this piece of legislation, everybody who has a voice or who may have a voice at a later stage, is brought in even now, so that all their voices may become one uniform voice, under the huge majorities the Government happen to possess now. That is not the scheme of the Constitution. Therefore, in suspending the proviso to this rule, they are practically suspending the Constitution itself. Why I submit this is that the first proviso to rule 92 is added precisely because the Constitution did provide that, in the first instance, in the case of Financial Bills it is the exclusive and sole privilege of this House that such a thing should be done only by this House. Therefore, the suspension of this proviso should not be consented to by this House.

Shri C. R. Narasimhan (Krishnagiri) : I would like to say . . .

Mr. Speaker : I am not going to call upon the hon. Member to speak. He cannot speak before I call upon him to do so.

Shri C. R. Narasimhan rose—

Mr. Speaker : No, I am not going to allow him. Every hon. Member gets up and speaks as he likes. I am not going to allow this practice.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava (Gurgaon) : The point at issue is very simple, extremely simple, I should say.

To my mind, all the rules of procedure of this House or of the other House, under the Constitution or otherwise, are only meant for one purpose, and that purpose is that the work of the legislature, the work of the Government and the work of the country should proceed smoothly. Therefore, whenever there is a technical objection, I look askance at it.

The question has been raised that under rule 402 the word 'Member' is there and the hon. Home Minister is not a Member of this House. That is one objection. The second objection is that this rule should not be suspended on merits.

In regard to the first question, I would very respectfully call the attention of the House to article 88 of the Constitution. The question is whether in his capacity as Minister, he should also be a Member of this House and then he can do certain things or he can do otherwise also. The words of article 88 are:

"Every Minister and the Attorney-General of India shall have the right to speak, in, and otherwise to take part in the proceedings of, either House, any joint sitting of the Houses, and any committee of Parliament of which he may be named a member, but shall not by virtue of this article be entitled to vote."

My reading of this article is that every hon. Minister, whether he is a Member of this House or not, can attend this House, can move a motion and do everything and take part in the proceedings in every way except for voting purpose. If that is true . . .

Shri V. G. Deshpande (Guna) : Even the Attorney-General can do that? (*Interruption*).

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava : I will answer questions one by one. Article 88 is there. The question is whether he can take part in the proceedings or not. The words are:

"shall have the right to speak in and otherwise to take part in the proceedings of either House . . .".

Shri Nambiar (Mayuram) : "Take part"; that is different.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava : The only restriction that is given is like this:

"but shall not by virtue of this article be entitled to vote".

Now, is it not 'taking part' to move in this House that the proviso to the rule may be suspended? I hold that this is nothing but taking part in the proceedings of this House.

Now there is another rule which defines a Member in charge of the Bill.

Shri S. S. More : But rule 402 does not say "Member in charge of the Bill". It says, "any Member".

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava : Then the question will arise whether a Member in charge of the Bill is a Member of the House or not. That will be another question. But at the same time these rules are, subject to this article of the Constitution. We cannot override this article of the Constitution by the rules. Any Minister can say, "Well, under the Constitution, my rights are these. These rules do not bind me".

Therefore, my submission is that if article 88 of the Constitution is to be construed in the light in which I have submitted, then he may or may not be a Member of this House. Every Minister has got this right.

Now I come to the merits of the motion. So far as the States Reorganisation Bill is concerned, this matter of a Money Bill or financial provisions only arises incidentally. There is no Bill for taxation, no money Bill there is no Bill for allotment of money out of the Consolidated Fund, but only incidentally the matter arises, that as a consequence of reorganisation of States all those things will arise in regard to which there are certain provisions which are of a consequential and incidental nature.

I am as anxious as every other Member of this House about the rights of this House so far as money bills are concerned.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram (Visakhapatnam) : May I interrupt my hon. friend? It relates to financial provision for zonal councils specifically.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava : Therefore, I submit again that the matter is of an absolutely incidental nature.

Shri S. S. More : Is the word 'incidental' there in the rules or in the Constitution?

Mr. Speaker : Order, order. I am finding these interruptions too many. The hon. Member, Shri S. S. More, has spoken. Was he interrupted by Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava? Then why should there be a different rule?

Shri S. S. More : Interrupted by others.

Mr. Speaker : Some of the hon. Members are practising lawyers. They won't be allowed to interrupt like this elsewhere. Let them note down what they want to say, and if they have got any points which have not been clarified, they can put them before the House later. But those who have had an opportunity to speak ought not to interrupt like this. They have nothing more to clarify. Evidently, they want to go on developing arguments when some other argument is raised before them. This is a very novel practice here. I do not want any running commentaries like this. If an hon. Member feels that he has something to tell the House, certainly he can catch my eye and I will allow him an opportunity, if I find it necessary. Otherwise, this running commentary ought to be avoided on either side.

Shri Nambiar : No interruption?

Mr. Speaker : No, never.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava : In regard to the merits of the Bill, I am not impressed with the point that the Bill is being rushed through. I am not impressed with the objection that as a matter of fact, the rights of this House are being taken away. This is not a matter of that nature. We are all anxious that the matter of Reorganisation of States must be decided rightly; at

[Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava]

the same time, we want that the matter may be finished as soon as possible. We are anxious that the thing may be done rightly. I want to ask : will not this matter be decided rightly if there is a Joint Committee? This rule 402 is meant only for such occasions when any objection is raised that the essential interests of the country will suffer, if this rule is not suspended and it is to be invoked to see that the essential interests of the country do not suffer. It is then only that suspension is sought; suspension is not a matter of everyday occurrence. It is only sought when the necessity arises. The rule-makers in their wisdom provided a thing of this nature only for an exceptional case. If an exceptional case arises and such case has arisen and it is said that the rule should not be suspended, then what is the use of making this rule?

My submission is that the exigencies of the hour, and the circumstances of the case, do call for suspension of this rule on merits also. I therefore submit that on both these points, the objections raised by my hon. friends should be overruled.

The Minister of Legal Affairs (Shri Pataskar) : There are two points that have been raised. The first is with respect to rule 402 which says that any Member may with the consent of the Speaker, move that any rule may be suspended. A technical objection has been raised that as, probably the hon. Minister of Home Affairs is not a Member of this House, he cannot move the motion.

Shri K. K. Basu (Diamond Harbour) : He is not a member. Why probably? It is a fact.

Shri Pataskar : That point has already been sufficiently answered by Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava. But to avoid any further conflict, I would myself, as a Member of this House, if necessary, make a request that the rule may be suspended, if that is the only objection. We have got so many Members here who are Members of this House. Let us not spend time on this technical objection.

Now, I will turn to the other point which really is a matter of some importance. As you know, many people forget that there is a distinction between a Financial Bill and a Money Bill, and

the powers with respect to a Financial Bill, so far as the Rajya Sabha is concerned, are different from its powers with respect to a Money Bill. A money Bill is defined in article 110(1) of the Constitution :

"For the purposes of this Chapter, a Bill shall be deemed to be a Money Bill if it contains only provisions dealing with all or any of the following matters".

These matters are mentioned from (a) to (f). But if there is a Bill which does not refer only to these matters but to other matters also, then it does not remain a Money Bill but becomes a Financial Bill which, as we know, is defined in article 117. Now, this is not a Money Bill within the meaning of article 110(1) because it does not refer only to those matters but to other matters also.

Shri S. S. More : In that case, the proviso will not be applicable.

Mr. Speaker : Order, order.

Shri Pataskar : Let me finish. Why the hon. Member is so impatient, I cannot understand.

Of course, the rule is there. I do not mean to say that the rule does not exist. But, so much importance is being attached to the fact that, I believe, we should also consider what are really the powers of the Rajya Sabha in respect of financial Bills and what are their powers with respect to Money Bills.

As you know, a financial Bill, other than a Money Bill is one which contains provisions relating not only to the imposition of tax etc. but also other matters, and only a Money Bill cannot be introduced in the Rajya Sabha. A special procedure has been provided in article 109 of the Constitution regarding the passing of Money Bills. I think hon. Members are aware of this. But, so far as a financial Bill is concerned, there is no limitation on the power of the Rajya Sabha except that such Bills cannot be introduced without the consent of the President.

My submission to this House will be that, as a matter of fact, the present Rule 92 is a clog on our rights. The Rule, as it is, takes away our right to

refer to a Joint Committee a financial Bill over which the other House has also got powers. It is not necessary that we should refer a financial Bill to a select committee. It is within the power of this House to say whether it should refer a financial Bill to a Joint Committee or not. This rule, somehow or other, is a clog on that power, as for instance in this case. We find that no useful purpose would be served by referring the Bill to a select committee here and then after it is passed here, if it goes to the Rajya Sabha, they themselves appointing another select committee, because they have also got powers to deal with the Bill as they like. I am one with other hon. Members that we should exercise all the powers that we possess. I do not know how this very important rule escaped the attention of the framers. This restriction should have applied only to Money Bills and with regard to financial Bills, the provision should have been that we may or may not refer to a select committee. It is only a Money Bill that we cannot take to a Joint Committee. Nobody has suggested that anybody is interested in spending more time (*Interruption*). Therefore, in a matter like this, the only alternative to amending the Rules—it may be taken later on—is to suspend the Rule.

Acharya Kripalani : Can you suspend a part of the Rule?

Shri Pataskar : It has not been amended and it is as it stands because there was no difficulty experienced in the past. I would, therefore, suggest that it is a proper case where the rule should be suspended in the interest of the proper working of both Houses, if at all there is any technical difficulty. I do not know what the ruling of the Chair will be. . . .

Acharya Kripalani : Why don't you amend the Rule?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry and Iron and Steel (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari) : The point has been covered by my hon. colleague. The question that the House has to consider is about Rules 92 and 402 and whether a Member can move for the suspension of any Rule or whether he is barred from moving a suspension of Rule 92 if he is a Minister in charge of a Bill. That is the basic point. If hon. Members and if this hon. House think that we should not, for any reason

whatever, act under Rule 402 in respect of any matter pertaining to Rule 92, I think, the objection, which hon. Members opposite have voiced, will hold good.

But, so far as the question of distinction between a Money Bill and a financial Bill is concerned, it comes in largely because of two articles in the Constitution, articles 110 and 117 dealing with purposes which seem to be alike at the outset but, apparently, the framers of the Constitution have imported some kind of distinction into them. The distinction would be clearer if hon. Members would read clause (3) of article 117, where it says specifically that a Bill of this nature cannot be introduced in either House without the recommendation by the President. It may be that, at the time, the framers intended that a financial Bill can be introduced in either House. Otherwise why should they use the word 'only' at all? These are matters which can be argued *ad infinitum*. But, it is for the House to decide whether Rule 402 can apply to an issue of this nature. Since Rule 402 does not say that Rule 92 should not be suspended, I think, it is fair to say that Rule 402 is comprehensive and that any Member in charge can move that any of the Rules may be suspended.

Of course, regarding the other question, as my hon. colleague the Minister for Legal Affairs pointed out, if hon. Members are really standing on a formality, it is easy for any Member here to move the motion that the Rule be suspended. That is a matter which is in the discretion of the Chair. If it is merely to correct what obviously is wrong according to hon. Members opposite, certainly we are prepared to accommodate them. But, so far as the basic issue is concerned, whatever may be the fact that whether emphasis is laid on the word only or not in article 110, whether a distinction between a Money Bill and a financial Bill is there or not and whether the meaning of article 117(3) does clearly give an indication that a Bill of that nature—a financial Bill—could be introduced in either House, subject only to the President giving his imprimatur for the introduction of this Bill. These are matters which can be argued. But the issue before us is, can we suspend Rule 92. If Rule 402 is comprehensive, we can suspend Rule 92 and all other arguments really fall to the ground.

Pandit G. B. Pant : I have not much to say. I accept that I do not enjoy the proud privilege of being an equal Member with other hon. Members of this House. I am here by their sufferance. So, I am often grateful to them for their mercy.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari : In your own right.

Pandit G. B. Pant : But, I do not think that the word 'Member' has been used in Rule 402 in a very strict sense. If you look at other provisions in these Rules, for example, Rule 196 which says that after a Resolution has been moved, any Member, may, subject to the rules relating to Resolutions, move an amendment to the Resolution. I do not think that anybody has, so far, contested the right of any Minister, who is a Member of the other House, to move an amendment to any Resolution. We have been doing so and we have been allowed to do so. But, if this word 'Member' were to be interpreted very strictly, then, those of us who are Members of the other House, would not be, in any way, allowed to move any amendment to any Resolution. Similarly, there are other Rules in which the word 'Member' has been used. They have all been interpreted always as including a Minister even if he be not strictly a Member of this House, for purposes specified in those particular Rules. So, I submit that that Rule does not really mean that a Minister cannot move for suspension but he has to whisper into another man's ear to make such a motion on his behalf. Anyway, if such be the meaning, then, two of my hon. friends have already come forward to oblige the House and also to take the obligation on themselves.

In this case, I may also submit that the Business Advisory Committee has really agreed and it is not particularly edifying to see long debates carried on points which have been accepted unanimously by Members of the Business Advisory Committee. And, when they have once extended their indulgence in a matter, then, other Members belonging to the parties to which the Members of the Advisory Committee belong can also be expected to be a little more generous than sometimes they actually happen to be. In fact, I have made this motion just because I wanted to observe more than ordinary caution. If you will be pleased to refer to article 110, a

Money Bill or a Financial Bill can only be described as a Bill which contains only provisions dealing with all or any of the following matters. Really the bill contains provisions relating to other matters, but I thought that it provided for some expenditure to be incurred on Zonal Councils and also for certain liabilities to be undertaken by the Central Government with regard to the debts owed by certain States and that it would be better to give the Members here the authority, even for having them in this matter. I was trying to enlarge their powers more than they seem to possess under the law. If they grudge it, well I, being a Member of the other House, would only ask them to look at things in a more generous way. But what is the whole proposal? It is only this, that this House orders the Bill to go to a Joint Committee. If the other House were to exercise such a power, one would have said that it is an encroachment of the power of this House. But when this House is being requested to allow the Members of the other House to join a Joint Committee this House is exercising its powers and it is to its advantage that it should have an option to refer a matter either to a Select Committee consisting of its own Members or a Joint Committee consisting of the Members of this House and also of the other House. Why should it like to restrict its power? Why should it say that it is not empowered or authorised to do so?

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy (Mysore) : But it is an abdication of power, not restriction.

Pandit G. B. Pant : If it is a voluntary abdication of power which you possess. This voluntary abdication seems to me to be very much to the advantage or benefit of this House. So, I submit that the motion that was made by me and also which has been further reiterated by Shri Pataskar and Shri T. T. Krishnamachari, is perfectly in order and may be made.

Shri Asoka Mehta (Bhandara) : But what about the point raised by Shri S. S. More? Can you suspend a part of the rule?

Pandit G. B. Pant : If you are allowed to suspend only a part of the rule, then you cannot suspend the whole. I could have appreciated that argument.

But to say that an elephant can go through a particular door but a rabbit cannot be allowed to do so looks somewhat very unusual. If you can suspend the whole, you can certainly suspend a part.

Shri Raghavachari rose—

Mr. Speaker : I am not going to allow him to speak now. I have heard sufficiently. Order, order.

I have given enough opportunity to hon. Members and they cannot go on bringing in point after point and raising them.

An objection has been raised to the making of this motion. Firstly, the point of order was that this motion is incompetent; secondly, it is not right that this rule ought to be suspended. So far as the point of order is concerned, the Speaker has the right and the duty to deal with the point of order. So far as the other matter whether it is expedient to suspend this rule is concerned, it is for the House to decide whether it is a Financial Bill including financial provisions or it is a Money Bill. So far as the point of order is concerned, objection has been raised first on the ground that the application for suspension of the rule was made by the hon. Home Minister, who is not a regular Member of this House, according to them. They even omit the word 'regular'; they say that he is not a Member of this House. It is true that under rule 402, a Member, who wants to move has to obtain the consent of the Speaker. The question, therefore, is whether the hon. Home Minister, who is a Minister and is entitled, under article 88 of the Constitution, to address this House, has the right to move this motion or not. He is not a Member. Article 88 has been construed a little narrowly by the hon. Members who referred to it. Article 88 refers to the privilege of a Minister to take part in all the proceedings of the House as good as a Member or as a Member will do, except in the matter of voting.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy : And also the Attorney-General.

Mr. Speaker : When the question of Attorney-General comes in, we will decide it. In advance I am not going to decide that matter.

"Every Minister and the Attorney-General of India shall have the right to speak in, and otherwise to take part in the proceedings of, either House, any joint sitting of the Houses, and any committee of Parliament of which he may be named a member, but shall not by virtue of this article be entitled to vote."

Let him not be a Member. The provision here is made for this purpose. It so happens that the hon. Home Minister comes from the other House. Let them also feel that there are more hon. Ministers from this House who have to go to that House from time to time. A reference was made to the definition of Member in the rules. Even under this rule, irrespective of the question whether the Attorney-General should have the right or not, it is swayed by convention. We shall look into the convention whether the Attorney-General has been doing it or not at any time. So far as a Minister is concerned, he is a Member for the purpose of making a motion for reference to a Joint Committee. We will assume that there are no provisions relating to a Financial Bill. Is he or is he not in charge of the Bill? Under the same definition rule, a Member in charge of the Bill includes a Minister also. A Member in charge of the Bill means a Member who has introduced a Bill and a Minister in the case of a Government Bill. The hon. Home Minister is the Member now in charge of this Bill, because a Member in charge of the Bill includes any Minister. I ask : If a Member in charge of the Bill is not competent to be a Member for the purpose of rule 402.

Shri S. S. More : No, Sir.

Mr. Speaker : I am not waiting for your answer.

Shri S. S. More : But you, Sir, asked us.

Mr. Speaker : I will not ask you. A Member in charge has introduced the Bill. Rule 402 is applicable to every thing and any rule, whether it relates to a question, whether it relates to a resolution or a motion or a Bill, can be suspended under rule 402. The Member can make a motion for suspension of that rule. So, a Member in charge of the Bill can make a motion under rule 402 and he is entitled to do

[Mr. Speaker]

it. Therefore, this applies to Bills also. And a Minister can take the place of the Member in charge of the Bill. Under those circumstances, the hon. Home Minister is entitled to make this motion. I gave my consent to it.

A point has been raised by Dr. Krishnaswami, which goes into the root of the matter. He challenges the discretion of the Speaker to give consent. He says that it is not my consent but it is the consent of the Rules Committee that has to be taken. I wonder what he means. He says rules are framed for all purposes. The rule is not abrogated permanently, but for the time being on account of the exigencies when a rule has to be suspended temporarily, the power has to be given to the Speaker to admit the motion subject to the acceptance of the House. There is a discretion vested in the Speaker; I will not part with that discretion. The hon. Member, Dr. Krishnaswami, tells me that I ought not to take this. Whom should I consult? He says that I should consult the Rules Committee. The Rules Committee have framed rules and one of the rules is that in the case of an emergency, the Speaker can suspend a rule. Am I to go to them and ask them to suspend a rule? It is a wonder of wonders and there is no logic behind it. Under those circumstances, the Rules Committee have already stated the position. If I go to them, they will now say: "We have given this power to the Speaker; why do you come again to us?". The question as to whether a rule ought to be suspended or not is according to the exigencies of the circumstances. The Rules Committee have nothing to do with it, but it is the peculiar privilege and responsibility of the Speaker to arrive at a conclusion.

I find that the other thing that was raised by Shri More was somewhat a curious one. Now, hon. Members will kindly refer to rule 92. It is under rule 92 that a Member in charge of a Bill, including a Minister, can make one or the other of the motions for reference to the Select Committee, for circulation and so on. There is also a proviso that it cannot be referred to a Joint Committee. The proviso comes to this. In cases where the Bill refers to such and such items covered under article 110 and referred to in sub-clause (1) of article 117 relating to financial Bills, the reference shall not be to a Joint Committee. Shri More says: "Let the

whole of the rule be suspended." If I suspend the whole rule, there cannot be any reference to any Committee at all. It is under that rule that a reference to either a Select Committee or Joint Committee or anything could be made. Again the whole includes the part. Reference to the suspension of the whole also refers to suspension of any portion also. So, I do not agree with this suggestion. The point is, therefore, simple. There is no point of order, so far as this matter is concerned.

I am not going to yield to the suggestion to allow Shri Pataskar to make a motion now. I can do so and waive the rule. Notice has been given to the hon. Members already. There is no surprise. But, all the same, in the light of the view that I have held that it is quite in order, it is unnecessary to allow the hon. Minister to make a fresh motion. So far as the other point is concerned, I will refer to it and leave it to the decision of the House. The proviso refers to clauses (a) to (f) in sub-clause (1) of article 110. Any provision of a financial Bill can also come under the operation of any of the clauses (a) to (f). It can also be a Money Bill. But it will be a Money Bill when it does not refer to any other matters, except those which arise incidentally. A Money Bill cannot be introduced in that House. It is wrong to think that a financial Bill can be introduced in that House. Neither a financial Bill nor a Money Bill can be introduced in that House. The difference between a financial Bill and a Money Bill is this. A Money Bill cannot be amended by the other House. Only recommendations can be made by the other House; they may be accepted or may not be accepted. Unless that House makes recommendations within a fortnight, it may be ignored. Thus, Money Bill has been held in such a high esteem and absolute power has been given to this House; the other House is only a recommendatory body. It is not so with respect to financial Bill, where there are items of expenditure from the Consolidated Fund and many other things are provided for, I consider this to be a financial Bill and not a Money Bill. Word for word, sub-clause (i) of article 117 and sub-clauses (a) to (f) of article 110(i) have been copied in this proviso to rule 92. Therefore, this refers to the Bill which is contemplated under article 117. It is not a Money Bill but it is a financial Bill.

So far as the Money Bill is concerned, the procedure is laid down in article 109 and not 117. Under article 117, a financial Bill cannot be introduced in that House. But regarding the further stages, that House is equally competent to pass the Bill. Even with reference to a Joint Committee, the other House can scan it clause by clause, amend or alter or throw out the Bill. It has to come back to us and then there will have to be a joint session. Shall we go on until a joint session is convened? We are not bound by that advice. In those circumstances, what is the harm? The hon. Members are evidently under the impression that this is a Money Bill and not a financial Bill. This is a financial Bill. In those circumstances, in all these stages which have to be gone through except in the introduction of the Bill, the other House is equally competent. I am one with the hon. Members in safeguarding the interests of the House and I am bound to do so. But I think that this is only a financial Bill. So far as the legal point is concerned—even from the point of view of propriety, there is nothing wrong in referring it to a Joint Committee.

Shri S. S. More : In view of what you have stated that this is a financial Bill and not a Money Bill, may I bring to your notice that this particular proviso refers to Money Bills under article 110? In that case, the House need not suspend it.

Mr. Speaker : The hon. Member ignores article 117. Article 117(i) refers to this provision—(a) to (f) in sub-clause (i) of article 110. They are common to both the financial Bill and the Money Bill. In the case of Money Bills, they are exclusive. That is all. Nothing else. But here, this provision is allowed to dominate so far as financial Bill is concerned. Many other things can be introduced. Therefore, the hon. Member has not evidently looked into that provision of article 117(i). (Interruptions.) Anyhow, I differ from him. I will now put the motion.

The question is:

"That the first proviso to Rule 92 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in its application to the motion for

reference of the States Reorganisation Bill to a Joint Committee be suspended."

The motion was adopted.

STATES REORGANISATION BILL.

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant) : I beg to move* :

"That the Bill to provide for the reorganisation of the States of India and for matters connected therewith be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 45 Members, 30 from this House, namely, Shri U. Srinivasa Malliah, Shri H. V. Pataskar, Shri A. M. Thomas, Shri R. Venkataraman, Sri S. R. Rane, Shri B. G. Mehta, Shri Basanta Kumar Das, Dr. Ram Subhag Singh, Shri V. N. Tivary, Shri Dev Kanta Borooah, Shri S. Nijalingappa, Shri S. K. Patil, Shri Shriman Narayan, Shri G. S. Altekar, Shri G. B. Kedkar, Shri Radha Charan Sharma, Shri Gurumukh Singh Musafir, Shri Ram Pratap Garg, Shri Bhawanji A. Khimji, Shri P. Ramaswamy, Shri B. N. Datar, Shri Anandchand, Shri Frank Anthony, Shri P. T. Punnoose, Shri K. K. Basu, Shri J. B. Kripalani, Shri Asoka Mehta, Shri Sarangadhar Das, Shri N. C. Chatterji and Shri Jaipal Singh; and fifteen Members from Rajya Sabha;

that in order to constitute a sitting of the Joint Committee the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of Members of the Joint Committee;

that the Committee shall make a report to this House by the 14th May, 1956;

that in other respects the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Parliamentary Committees will apply with such variations and modifications as the Speaker may make; and

that this House recommends to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do join the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Pandit G. B. Pant]

names of Members to be appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee".

Shri S. S. More (Sholapur): May I again seek light from you?

Mr. Speaker: No light now. I will give him an opportunity.

Pandit G. B. Pant: Sir, I was running the serious risk of being throttled at the very outset. By your ruling, I have now the opportunity of saying a few words with regard to the motion which I made at the outset.

I do not intend to inflict any long speech. If necessary, I shall speak, more fully perhaps, when the debate comes to a close. The subject matter of this Bill has been before the country for more than six months. The report of the SRC was published on the 10th of October last and since that date, it has been the subject of discussion not only in all the legislatures and in the Parliament but also outside. The Press has dealt with the proposals that were made by the S.R.C. fully and closely and the recommendations were also examined, supported or opposed at innumerable meetings. The matter has really been talked about so much that one sometimes feels that it has perhaps become somewhat stale. But, still it deals with questions of more than ordinary importance and it is necessary to consider afresh and weigh the arguments for and against the proposals that have been made previously or that appear in the present form in the Bill.

We, in this House, had the opportunity of taking part in a grand debate which came to an end on the 23rd December last, just four months ago. We have since had the benefit of going through the reports of the proceedings that have been held in the various State Legislatures during the last three weeks. The debate in Parliament was of a unique type. Never before had so much of time been given to the discussion of any report and never before had so many hon. Members taken part in such a discussion. After the matter had been thoroughly thrashed out in and outside the Parliament, the Central Government expressed its views on the points that were at issue or under consideration on the 16th of January last.

The announcement then made covered most of the proposals that are embodied in this Bill. Only two or

three matters were left over; those relating to the State of Punjab, the Bellary talukas or district of Karnatak at present, and also the unification or otherwise of Telengana with Andhra. These were the three questions that were then left over.

I am glad to inform the House, as Hon. Members may be knowing, that all these outstanding matters have been since settled with the general agreement of all parties concerned. The representatives of the people in Andhra and Telengana have agreed to have a unitary or unified State, and the other matter about Punjab, which had been a vexed question, more or less of a chronic type for a very long period, has also been settled to the satisfaction of the bulk of the people living in the Punjab.

An Hon. Member: No.

Pandit G. B. Pant: Well, there was an occasion when Bernard Shaw was listening to the performance relating to one of his plays. All people outside expressed their appreciation and applause was given by the entire audience. One of them booed and said: "I do not agree". Mr. Shaw, who happened to be there, said: "You and I are the only two persons to agree with us, but all others disagree". That is the case here too.

Shri K. K. Basu (Diamond Harbour): Does the Minister agree with him?

Pandit G. B. Pant: So, the outstanding problems relating to the Punjab have also been settled.

With the unification of the States of Telengana and Andhra, the problem of Bellary became relatively simple and an agreement was reached of a general character. The Commission had suggested the transfer of Bellary or some of its talukas to Andhra for the protection of the Tungabhadra Project. The Central Government has received an assurance from the Government of Mysore and have taken it upon themselves to see to it that the Tungabhadra Project is carried out speedily, that it is maintained in proper order; that the benefits that could accrue from it are fully enjoyed by the people of Andhra and that nobody will in any way interfere with such enjoyment.

So these problems have been settled.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram (Visakhapatnam) : Have the Andhra Government agreed to this proposition?

Pandit G. B. Pant : They would not like to say that they have agreed, but I can count upon their support.

Sir, then there was only one small tehsil which was transferred to Rajasthan from the Punjab, according to the announcement made on 16th January—the tehsil of Loharu—but the people of Loharu wanted it to be retained in the Punjab. So, again, with the consent of all concerned, the tehsil of Loharu is now to continue in the Punjab and it is not going to be transferred to Rajasthan.

Shri S. S. More : May I know whether all these documents, which record the consent of all parties concerned, will be circulated to Members of Parliament or at least to the Members of the Select Committee?

Pandit G. B. Pant : Wherever any statement will be questioned, efforts will be made to remove the doubts of those who question the statements.

Shri S. S. More : Sir, that is no reply though it is a compliment. My seeking is . . .

Mr. Speaker : That is all the reply. How can I force any hon. Minister to give a reply? He says, whenever any doubt is raised, to the satisfaction of the Member or Members who have raised doubts, the passages, if necessary, will be forwarded to them.

Shri S. S. More : I am only raising the question of placing in the possession of the House all the relevant information so that the House can come to an independent conclusion; that is, I fight for the right of the House.

Mr. Speaker : Very good.

Pandit G. B. Pant : Well, Sir, I do not dispute the right of the House or of any individual Member to seek enlightenment regarding any matter whatsoever

Shri S. S. More : Yes.

Pandit G. B. Pant : and I shall try to remove the darkness from every corner or quarter where it may happen to be.

Then, after the announcement had been made on the 16th of January, the matter was further examined and, as I said, the outstanding questions were settled in a very satisfactory way. Then, on the 16th of March, the Bill that was framed on the basis of the conclusions reached by the Government previously was placed on the Table of the House and it was referred to all the State Legislatures under article 3 of the Constitution. Though under the law, only 12 out of the A and B States were affected by the Bill and they alone had the right of reference to them under article 3, we referred the Bill not only to those 12, but also to 5 other A and B States, all the Part C States and also to Tripura, Manipur and Kutch which had only electoral colleges.

1 P.M.

The provisions contained in the Bill so far as reorganisation of States and territorial adjustments are concerned, affect only twelve of the States. As hon. Members are aware, the States of Assam, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh, Bengal and Bihar are not touched by the provisions for the readjustment of boundaries. About Bengal and Bihar, as I stated previously, matters are under consideration and if any arrangement is voluntarily reached

Shri K. K. Basu : With the consent of the people, I suppose.

Pandit G. B. Pant : I hope so. Yes, 'people' being not tantamount to members of any particular party. I hope that when two States reach an agreement, then a Bill will have to be introduced concerning those States. So we have to confine ourselves to the twelve States.

Out of the twelve States which are affected by the Bill, eleven have communicated their views. The Bill was discussed in everyone of these eleven and they might be deemed to be in general agreement except in one particular case with regard to one particular matter. That does not, however, mean that every item in the Bill has been accepted indiscriminately by everyone. They have analysed and examined the provisions of the Bill, a number of amendments were moved in the legislatures and about a hundred of them—the exact number being ninety-seven—were accepted. Of these ninety-seven, very few are of major importance. Three may be said to be so.

[Pandit G. B. Pant]

The State of Hyderabad suggested by a narrow majority that Bombay and Maharashtra should form one State.

Shri Gadgil (Poona Central) : The Congress Members did not vote; otherwise, the majority would have been considerable.

Pandit G. B. Pant : Perhaps, and if they had voted against, it may have been defeated!

There was another proposal too which was suggested in the Bombay Legislature: that the States of Gujarat, Maharashtra and Bombay should not have a common High Court, but that each of these units should have a separate High Court. I understand that the High Court in Bombay itself holds a different view. But whatever it be, that was one of the amendments suggested. Some other amendments were also proposed, suggesting an increase in the number of members of the Legislatures for some of these States. Well, I think the more the merrier. So, if a larger number is considered to be necessary, we will have occasion to set up a larger number of candidates and we will have an opportunity of making selection of good men for good jobs. But that has to be examined and then decisions will have to be taken.

Then there were certain proposals for the setting up of upper houses in some States, such as Andhra; about Maharashtra there were suggestions from certain quarters that Maharashtra State also should have an upper house. But all these questions will have to be considered by the Joint Committee. The Bill makes provision not only for the readjustment of boundaries but also for other matters.

A number of new States are being set up. The State of Madhya Pradesh, which will perhaps be the biggest in area hereafter, is to be formed according to the provisions of this Bill. Telangana and Andhra will form another big State. The legislatures both of Telangana and Andhra have suggested that the name of the new State might be Andhra Desa, instead of Andhra-Telangana.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram : Is it Andhra Desa or Andhra Pradesh?

Pandit G. B. Pant : Perhaps, the hon. Member is right.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram : I would like to know from the Home Minister.

Pandit G. B. Pant : When he reminds me I should accept his correction.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram : I just wanted to know what exactly is the opinion given to the Home Minister and what he proposes to do.

Pandit G. B. Pant : It is either 'Desh' or 'Pradesh'; but it is not 'Pardesh'!

Then the Bill makes also other proposals which are essential. The members of the existing legislatures belonging to the parts which are transferred to other States will now carry their membership to the States to which their constituencies are transferred. They will not cease to be members; so, that is a matter of gratification and also relief to those who would otherwise have lost their place in the legislatures. Some of these States such as Coorg, with a population of only two lakhs have a disproportionate number of members in the legislature. Perhaps, they have one for a thousand. But for the present we are not suggesting any curtailment in number. We have adopted the uniform rule that all existing members will continue to be members of the new States till the next General Elections.

Then the new great State of Maharashtra will be set up with Vidharba, Marathwada and the Marathi-speaking districts of Bombay State. It will be a big State—perhaps, second or third among the States of India. Then we will have the new State of Gujarat consisting of Saurashtra and other districts which form part of the Bombay State. We will have the big State of Mysore which will now almost be double, not only in area, but also perhaps in numbers. It will consist of Mysore and of the Kannada-speaking districts of Hyderabad and of Bombay State. So, that too will be a big State.

Travancore-Cochin will now assume the name of Kerala, and some of the taluks in the South over which there was considerable acute and sharp controversy for a pretty long period will now be transferred to Tamilnad, while Malabar will be transferred from Madras to Kerala. I regret that we have got no legislature in Kerala today. The circumstances in which the step which involved

the replacement of the legislature by the President's rule was taken, the hon. Members are acquainted with. But we nevertheless, have the full information about the views of the Travancore-Cochin legislature. The matter was discussed in the legislature of Travancore-Cochin for four days—from 21st to 24th November, 1955—and all questions concerning that State were fully discussed. So we have with us the views, opinions and suggestions of every one of the 12 States are affected by this Bill.

There is provision also for the conduct of business. It is expected and it was our original programme that the new States may be set up on the 1st of October. However, the fulfilment of this wish will depend on the co-operation of the hon. Members of this House. I am grateful to them for the way they have dealt with this very controversial topic so far. It is to be regretted that there were some unfortunate incidents in the early stages but that phase is gone. I know that there is still anguish in some hearts. We wish we could soothe and cure them and remove any such feelings. We have throughout been anxious to do so and have revised our decisions from time to time, but unfortunately we have not succeeded.

Then, for the conduct of business, it is necessary that these States should have their finances when they come into existence. So, the present Governors and Rajpramukhs will certify the expenditure that will be incurred by the new States during the first three months after their coming into existence. The Joint Committee might consider whether this period of three months is adequate or whether it can be extended to six months, so that the whole of the financial year can be covered. There will be other points also which will have to be considered by the Joint Committee.

The Bill also makes provision for the allotment of funds for the division of assets and liabilities. The general principle that has been followed is briefly and succinctly this: that so far as land and things such as dues on lands are concerned, the State to which the area is transferred will have the benefit of them without having to pay any compensation to anybody. So far as cash and other assets, loans, and advances debts due, etc., are concerned, these will have to be taken into account. The Bill also provides that the debts that are due to the State of Bombay or of Hyderabad

will be taken over by the Centre so that the successor States may not be burdened with heavy liabilities at the very outset. The new State will have to bear the responsibility for these debts according to the general principle which has been laid down.

Provision has also been made for the protection of works, whether relating to irrigation, electricity or the like. There is also some safeguard for ensuring the proper appropriation and application of the funds provided for development purposes for the benefit of the areas for which they are intended. Other provisions have also been made so that the persons living in the territories which are being transferred to other areas may have the benefit of institutions such as medical, agriculture, veterinary colleges and the like. They should not be put to any difficulty immediately after the transfer of certain areas to other States. So far as care could be taken to see that the new States were not handicapped at the very outset, proper safeguards have been provided, and provision has been made in the Bill.

I might also say that the financial allotments to be made, whether out of the excise pool or the income-tax pool, to the new States has also been taken into consideration and the schedule gives the shares that will fall to the lot of the new States. That, in a way, gives in a nutshell the contents of this Bill.

I do not think that I should dwell in greater detail on the provisions of the Bill. The whole matter will go to the Joint Committee and all the suggestions that will be made there will be given full consideration, I hope, by the Committee, and the Government. An attempt has been made to have a strong and representative Committee for dealing with the proposals that are contained in the Bill. I do not know if it is necessary for me to remind hon. Members of the duty that each one of us owes to the country while we deal with matters which concern the respective States. The questions with which the Joint Committee will have to deal and those which will still come for consideration in this House have in the past engendered heat and passion in some places and in certain places certain unfortunate incidents also took place. But we all, I believe, have learnt a lesson. I still feel perplexed when I hear that some sort of demonstrations—or whatever other word you might like to use—are still being

[Pandit G. B. Pant]

carried in certain places by the name of satyagraha. Ours is a democratic country. We have been discussing these matters everywhere. There has been free scope for the expression of views. Every section of opinion has had full opportunities to help those who will have to decide these matters finally with their own assessment of the situation and their own comments or criticisms. So, we should stick to that method. Perhaps the greatest need of the hour is to concentrate on the restoration of good feeling and the restoration not only of calm and tranquility, but of mutual trust and confidence. The feeling of neighbourly comradeship and mutual reliance on each other is what we need, so that wherever any improvements are to be made, thought might be given to them. But, let us then be prepared to face the future with faith and with hope.

The new second Five Year Plan is to be launched shortly. We are hearing grumblings and murmurings from places which are not very far removed from us. I was reading in the papers about a certain manifesto in which the word "jehad" has been used. Our country has acquired a certain stature in the eyes of the world. So, let us solve our problems in a useful and becoming manner, so that we might devote our energies to constructive channels and not only raise this great and ancient land to its full stature and the status which it deserves to occupy in the comity of nations, but also create such surroundings, foster such sentiments, develop such an atmosphere and environment in which every citizen may rise to his full height and everyone may feel the pride and the glory of being a citizen of this great country of India.

Shri S. S. More : Before you put the motion to the House, may I raise a point of order, with your permission? My submission is that in this Bill certain territories are to be classified as Union Territories. My submission is that we are bound by the Constitution, though we are sovereign within the limits of the Constitution. The Constitution, Article 3, in particular, gives this Parliament power to alter the boundaries of existing States or even to create new States and non-State territory which has been recognised by the Constitution is Part D—Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Now, some of the States like Bombay and some of the small islands are placed in the category of Union Territories in

this Bill. There is no such category under the present Constitution, though I do recognise that in the Constitution Amendment Bill, an attempt has been made to modify the Schedule and create a different variety of territory, which is to be recognised as Union Territory. So, till that part of the Constitution is accepted by the House, it is not right to make provision for such a territory.

Sir, I rely upon two previous rulings given by yourself during the Fourth Session. At page 10 of this brochure, *Decisions from the Chair*, there is ruling No. 5:

Mr. Speaker : What is the year?

Shri S. S. More : This refers to the Fourth Session, 3rd August to 18th September, 1953. There was a Criminal Law Amendment Bill in which there was a clause to insert a new section; in another Bill which was also dependent on it, there was a reference to that section I am quoting from page 11. The Deputy Speaker observed as follows :

"It has been brought to my notice by Mr. Ramaswamy that the inclusion of section 165A here is a little too premature. It is only just now that this House passed and made 165A a substantive offence. The Council of States has yet to pass it; it has to receive the assent of the President; then alone will it become law. Till then I am afraid this Bill has to stand over."

In accepting this point of order, you expressed yourself very strongly. The Deputy-Speaker observed as follows :

"After all, it is no good assuming that this will be accepted by the Council of States. Are we to pass legislation which will become in-fructuous? The President may not give assent to it—then there will not be section 165A."

When we were discussing the Estate Duty Bill, under clause 30 of that Bill, it was authorised that Parliament should pass another law for the purpose of deciding the rates. Simultaneously when the Estate Duty Bill was under the consideration of the House a Bill purporting to be authorised by this section was introduced in this House and I had the misfortune to raise a point of order to seek a clarification from you. You said that as long as that section did not become part of an enactment validly passed, its authority could not be utilised for

the purpose of introducing another Bill. You also said that though the two Bills could be considered to have been introduced simultaneously, the other Bill would not be attended to unless this particular Bill was passed. This is quoted as decision No. 6 in the same brochure.

The Constitution Amendment Bill, if passed by this House, if assented to by the Council of States and if assented to by the President, becomes part of the Constitution. Only when it becomes part of the Constitution, Union Territories will be a valid classification. Till then a measure which is trying to rely by way of anticipation of passing of such a measure will not be proper. I am raising this as a technical objection, though as a practical reality, I do understand that this Bill will go through. But, here we are concerned with our following as meticulously as possible the constitutional provisions and limitations that we have set on ourselves. I would rather say that the Government should give priority to that Bill, get it passed by an enactment, keep it on our statute-book and then under the authority of that amended Constitution—I say amended Constitution and not an introduced Bill—we can proceed further and see whether we want to create new States and some territories which do not have the necessary characteristics of States. This question of priority is a very important question. I want to make it clear that I have not raised this point for the purpose of putting hurdles in the way of the Government. I do realise the necessity of the expeditious disposal of this particular measure. But, if the Constitution raises certain objections, we must try to remove those objections. It is no use leading for speed when the Constitution is coming in our way to stop our speed or progress. I rely on the two previous decisions which you have given. We may very well accept this principle. Let the Constitution Amendment Bill be taken first. Let us make an Act, under the authority of which this House will be competent to create a territory like the Union territory. These are my submissions.

Mr. Speaker : The hon. Minister.

Pandit G. B. Pant : I must confess that I have not been able to follow the objection that has been raised by Shri More.

Shri S. S. More : That is my fault, I know.

Pandit G. B. Pant : I have not been able to follow him; it may be my fault, but the fact remains that you and I have not been able to understand each other. That fact is there.

Shri S. S. More : That is why we are sitting on the Opposition.

Pandit G. B. Pant : But that is not the only thing. Still, your heart may be here. (Interruptions.)

There is a Bill which I have introduced, which has now been placed on the Table of the House, with regard to which a motion of reference to a Joint Committee has been made. If there is any provision in it which this House does not like to approve, it can throw that out. If the Joint Committee thinks that certain clauses should not be adopted, the Joint Committee will take decisions to that effect. But, it is accepted by Shri S. S. More that certain provisions had to be made in the Constitution Amendment Bill. They could not be made in this Bill. We have made such provisions in this Bill as could find a place here. We have made provisions which are more or less a counterpart of these, in the other Bill. We placed both of them on the Table here on one and the same date. Immediately after this Bill has been referred to a Joint Committee, I propose to make a motion for reference of that Bill to a Joint Committee. I do not know what other method can be feasible or possible. I do not see what I am expected to do in this matter.

Mr. Speaker : I have heard both sides. I shall consider this matter. Discussion may go on. I will put the motion formally to the House.

Shrimati Ammu Swaminadhan (Dindigul) : What has happened to my amendment?

Pandit G. B. Pant : May I, Sir, with your permission. . . .

Mr. Speaker : The hon. Member has been for long a Member of Parliament. After the motion is put, the hon. Member may move the amendment unless the amendment is moved by the Government itself.

Pandit G. B. Pant : I am taking the earliest moment to adopt your amendment as mine. I suggest....

Shrimati Ammu Swaminadhan : I have made changes in the names.

Pandit G. B. Pant : I beg to move :

That in the motion—

(i) for "consisting of 45 members; 30 from this House and 15 members from Rajya Sabha" substitute

"consisting of 51 members; 34 from this House and 17 members from Rajya Sabha"; and

(ii) after serial No. 30, add—

"31. Dr. Lanka Sundaram
32. Shri Tek Chand
33. Dr. N. M. Jaisoorya
34. Shrimati Ammu Swaminadhan".

Mr. Speaker : I will place before the House the motion as amended.

Motion moved :

"That the Bill to provide for the reorganisation of the States of India and for matters connected therewith be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 51 members, 34 from this House, namely, Shri U. Srinivasa Malliah, Shri H. V. Pataskar, Shri A. M. Thomas, Shri R. Venkataraman, Shri S. R. Rane, Shri B. G. Mehta, Shri Basanta Kumar Das, Dr. Ram Subhag Singh, Shri V. N. Tivary, Shri Dev Kanta Boroah, Shri S. Nijalingappa, Shri S. K. Patil, Shri Shriman Narayan, Shri G. S. Altekar, Shri G. B. Khedkar, Shri Radha Charan Sharma, Shri Gurumukh Singh Musafir, Shri Ram Pratap Garg, Shri Bhawanji A. Khimji, Shri P. Ramaswamy, Shri B. N. Datar, Shri Anandchand, Shri Frank Anthony, Shri P. T. Punnoose, Shri K. K. Basu, Shri J. B. Kripalani, Shri Asoka Mehta, Shri Sarangadhar Das, Shri N. C. Chatterjee, Shri Jaipal Singh, Dr. Lanka Sundaram, Shri Tek Chand, Dr. N. M. Jaisoorya, and Shrimati Ammu Swaminadhan and 17 members from Rajya Sabha ;

that in order to constitute a sitting of the Joint Committee the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of members of the Joint Committee;

that the Committee shall make a report to this House by the 14th May, 1956;

that in other respects the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Parliamentary Committees will

apply such variations and modifications as the Speaker may make; and

that this House recommends to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do join the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of members to be appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee."

Shri Basappa : In the list read out by the Home Minister, the name of Shri Nijalingappa was there. I want to know whether it is there or not.

Mr. Speaker : Shri Nijalingappa's is also there. This motion including Shri Nijalingappa's name is before the House.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta North East) : Mr. Speaker, thanks to technicality and the Government's predilection for putting its foot into it, the atmosphere of today's debate has been somewhat disturbed already. But, seldom have we in this House been called upon to consider legislation of similar moment. This is legislation of a sort for which our people have hungered and thirsted. But, this Bill comes before us with a kind of strange and characteristic irony, for Government has done its best to make a mess where there need not have been one and certain incredibly graceless, perverse, anti-people acts of omission and commission have spoiled largely a measure which everybody was only too ready and willing to welcome. Perhaps some of the damage may, if Government relents, be repaired in the Joint Committee to which this Bill is to be referred. But, as things stand today, much of the wrong done to our people by the Government's handling of this measure will not, I fear, be rectified.

I heard the Home Minister telling us in his opening speech that in regard to certain matters, he is going to take decisions in conformity with the wishes of the people. I take it, even though he did not positively aver it in that way, that that was his intention. Because, when, in regard to the question of the so-called union or merger or amalgamation—whatever way you call it, the stink is the same—of West Bengal and Bihar—amalgamation is the expression used by the Minister in the Statement of Objects and reasons—a question was asked from this side of the House if the wishes of the people were going to be consulted in that matter, the Home

Minister answered yes, but the people are not tantamount to members of a particular party. I shall deal with this matter in some detail a little later. But I do wish to pin the Home Minister down to this formulation. Everybody would grant that people does not mean members or supporters of a particular political party whether it is the Congress Party or any other Party. But, if the wishes of the people are really to be consulted in regard to the question of what the Home Minister calls the amalgamation of Bihar and West Bengal, then, surely this suggestion should be dropped at once without ceremony and an announcement to that effect should be made by the Home Minister straightforwardly.

I am inclined to be very charitable to the Home Minister and I am prepared to concede that he is, like the Prime Minister, certainly wedded to truth and non-violence. But, I suppose, like many wedded couples, they often live apart. As far as this is concerned, what he has said has nothing to do either with truth or with any other principles which are so often paraded. The Home Minister's Statement of Objects and Reasons is a very politely expressed study in political guide. As is the fashion with people in power today, the principles of linguistic redistribution of States, which at one time was zealously advocated as a primary factor, is obliquely and parenthetically referred to only to be dismissed in favour of what is called a more rational basis of reorganisation. This so-called rational basis has led him to pitfalls which are so numerous in this Bill. It has been said over and over again, but it bears re-telling that right up to their being pitchforked in 1947 into positions of power, and even up to the time of the last general elections, the Congress made no secret of its support to the linguistic principle.

In 1928, the Nehru report averred that the main considerations in the matter of redistribution of provinces must necessarily be the wishes of the people and the linguistic unity of the area concerned. The point cannot be put better than by quoting the words of the report itself, this presumably ancient document, which says:

"A democracy must be well-informed and must be able to understand and follow public affairs in order to take an effective part in them. Hence it becomes

most desirable for provinces to be regrouped on a linguistic basis. Language, as a rule, corresponds to a special variety of culture, tradition and literature. In a linguistic area, all these factors will help the general progress of the province."

Nearly three decades have passed since that report, but its formulation on this point remains indubitably valid. Those who prate very importantly today and talk of what they choose to call the evils of linguism, are slanderers of our people.

India is, as our Constitution says, a Union of States, not conflicting or warring States which have come together, which have agreed to some terms, but States firmly and fundamentally akin, their unity shining in despite of certain diversities, and their culture a beautiful and multi-coloured mosaic, which if you break a piece here or crack and scratch a piece there, will damage it dreadfully. The unity of India, and our solidarity that is with our people a kind of categorical imperative. That is the first charge on our patriotism. But that unity will be consolidated and safeguarded as the apple of our eye, when the people are assured that except when insuperable conditions and difficulties supervene, except in those circumstances, linguistic States will be set up as a matter of course. Now, in so far as this Bill before us helps this process, it is welcome. But in so far as it hinders, it should be changed, and I hope that in the Joint Committee, some drastic alterations are made.

There is no hesitation on my part to welcome the abolition of the office of Rajpramukh, or the removal of the distinction between Part A, Part B and Part C States. We certainly welcome the formation of States like Kerala and Mysore, and the other linguistic States that are coming into being. Still, I wish here to put in a caveat. Why call it Mysore? Why not Karnatak? Why again, in the case of Andhra call it Andhra Telangana? Why not call it simply Andhra? If Vishalandhra smacks of something like chauvinism—it does not perhaps really, but if it does, if it is suspected to be so—why not merely call it Andhra? Again in the case of Madras State, the city of Madras is there. But why not call the State the Tamil Nad? There is no reason for us to be shame-faced about it, except on the supposition that we do not like the

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

linguistic principle. We may like it; our people may want us to like it, but the administration requires that we rather keep mum about the linguistic principle.

In regard to the zonal councils, which have been sought to be set up, I feel that this is a matter which should be gone into very critically by the Joint Committee. The establishment of zonal councils by itself cannot be a way out of the difficulties of tackling common problems or even mutual disputes between States. For example, in spite of the fact that Punjab and Delhi are in one zonal council, namely the Northern Council, whereas the UP is in the Central zone, there are perhaps more problems to be solved, and common interests to be pursued, between Punjab, Delhi and Uttar Pradesh than between Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir, or say, Rajasthan and Himachal Pradesh in the same zone. Similarly, there are perhaps more common problems between Andhra, Maharashtra and Karnataka than between Andhra and Kerala or Tamil Nad. Therefore, the establishment of these zonal councils is not the real guarantee for the speedy settlement of mutual problems or disputes.

A solution for that lies in an integrated approach to the question of economic development of India. That is why my feeling is that the zonal councils can be permitted, provided their constitution is changed, provided a democratic character is injected into these councils, and at the same time, the zonal councils should have only social planning and economic planning to think about. Otherwise, we feel that unless we change the composition of these zonal councils in a democratic direction, and unless we make it certain that decisions will not be taken by majority vote, but that it would be a consultative apparatus which would lead to an understanding of what ought to be done, these zonal councils might be the thin end of the wedge for the introduction of certain administrative units which may be, Govt. have in mind. That is why perhaps Government are so very much against the idea of linguistic States. In regard to this, I find that in the Madras Legislative Assembly, an hon. Minister initiating the debate on the Bill spoke on the zonal councils in these terms. He said :

"If these zonal councils function properly, then we may perhaps later on assess the value of these

councils and examine whether further powers should be given, and if so, what further steps should be taken."

Therefore, the danger of efforts being made to transform the zonal councils in to mergers through the back-door should be spotlighted, and that should be considered very carefully by the Joint Committee. I hope that if that consideration is made, the whole character of the zonal councils would be changed in the right kind of direction.

Now, I have no time to refer to the many points of omission and of commission, which Government have done mischievously in regard to this Bill, but leaving the case of Bombay to be argued by people who know it very much better than I do, I would merely say that the demand for the inclusion of Bombay in Maharashtra is absolutely without a doubt a genuine, popular, democratic demand, and that the provision in regard to Bombay as formulated in this Bill can have only one objective, and that is to keep this as commercial capital of India, as some people have taken to describe it. These elements have got to be pandered to very carefully by the Congress, particularly on the eve of the general election, when specially the present-day Chief Minister of the Bombay State is treasurer of the Congress Party, with responsibilities which appear to be perhaps somewhat overwhelming in view of the general elections to come.

This demand of the people regarding the inclusion of Bombay in Maharashtra has been resisted in a most thoughtless fashion by Government, and Bombay, even now, bleeds in silent agony. But I leave Bombay's case to be argued by those who are more capable of doing so. I only want to say that in regard to Bombay, justice has not been done at all. On the contrary, there is a kind of machination behind whatever is suggested about the future of Bombay.

Now, I shall refer to one other important matter. I am sure that the time at my disposal will not be adequate to discuss with any kind of adequacy the very many points which occur to me at the moment, but I shall confine myself to the question of the States in the north-east of India, particularly West Bengal, Bihar and Orissa.

I do not understand why the case of Orissa has been completely forgotten, overborne and discarded, however you

wish to put it. Is it only because the people of Orissa are poor? But, at the same time, they have shown their spirit, they have shown that in spite of the power and pomp of the Congress Party, there is in that State a movement which is germinating into a tremendous power. But the claims of Orissa in regard to areas like Saraikele and Kharwan have simply been ignored altogether.

Then again, in regard to the questions pending between West Bengal and Bihar, the whole story is so sordid that some kind of explanation has to come from Government in regard to it. Between West Bengal and Bihar, there were certain controversies—right or wrong is a different proposition. We had gone over that matter once before, and I do not want to repeat myself. But as far as the States Reorganisation Commission was concerned, it reached certain conclusions; right or wrong, it reached those conclusions. Some of us thought they were wrong because they had not taken into consideration certain other genuine demands of West Bengal. Then after that, we got the Government's decision on the States Reorganisation Commission's Report. That decision was even worse because it truncated the award which was made by the Commission. But in any case, the Government made a certain announcement about the impending transfer of certain areas from Bihar to West Bengal. And suddenly, from out of the blue, there comes a notion of the merger between the two States. After that, as I said earlier, it has been described as a union, and then the Home Minister says it is going to be an amalgamation. But, more or less, they amount to the same thing.

In the draft proposals regarding the Bill which were circulated by Government a month ago, there is a preface, and in that preface, it is said:

"that in view of the proposals for the union of the two States, which is now under active consideration, no provision has been made in the draft Bill in regard to territorial adjustments between the States of Bihar and West Bengal. A separate Bill will be introduced in due course to implement the decision which may be taken about these States".

The Home Minister has repeated this same thing again. But what we feel is this: for sometime now, there has been carried on in the country a propaganda

through a servile Press that a very large section of the people in West Bengal are in favour of the union. That is completely false; that is so much abracadabra. At the moment, there is going on in Calcutta, a campaign for the election to this House, in the place of the late lamented Shri Meghnad Saha. I was there in Calcutta till only the other day and I can say, and I can challenge the Home Minister to wait for a few days and to find out how the people vote, how the people in a constituency where nearly 40 per cent. of the electors are non-Bengalis, vote. I want him to wait for a few days.

Pandit G. B. Pant: I am prepared to wait even without a challenge.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: In Calcutta as well as in other parts West Bengal there has been going on a campaign. There were two hartals all over West Bengal, and particularly in the Calcutta region, which has the largest, numerically largest, concentration of Hindi-speaking people anywhere in India. And these two hartals were bigger hartals than any hartal held in India in the best days of the Gandhi age. I know Congressmen have come to me in this House and told me how they felt proud that in today's conditions in Calcutta, a hartal of this kind could be held successfully, non-violently, peacefully. For weeks now, satyagraha is going on, and I find in the papers dated the 16th April, that up to the 12th April, a total of 7,548 demonstrators were arrested in West Bengal in connection with the movement to protest against the West Bengal-Bihar merger proposals.

[**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair:**]

Now, this satyagraha is also conducted on the most unexceptionable lines. I know the Prime Minister goes out of his way from time to time—only too often—to say that this is a kind of coercion of the administration. What is sauce for the gander is not sauce for the goose! This kind of discriminatory approach to the people's problems, this kind of failure to try to realise what is at the back of the people's minds, is symptomatic of the character of this administration which, in spite of certain good things being done—good things with which everybody is willing to collaborate—demarcates itself away from the people, is afraid of the people all the time, is afraid of the people's consistent co-operation in the reconstruction of the country. And that is why

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

when the people practice this kind of satyagraha in the most peaceful manner imaginable, the news of the satyagraha is blacked out in the all-India papers, as far as I can make out, and then we are told, "You are trying to coerce us". What are we supposed to do?

I remember the Prime Minister was here on the day before the Calcutta hartal on the 24th February. He was speaking on the 23rd February. Shrimati Renu Chakravarty asked him a question, and he made a cheap jibe at us and said, "Tomorrow, we shall find out in Calcutta. You know more about how hartals are done in Calcutta", that is to say, buses are burnt, trams are broken and all kinds of enormities practised. And when the hartal continued, not in the Delhi fashion where when we had a hartal against the Goa incidents buses were running all over the place in the Capital—I was amazed to see why—but in Calcutta till midnight everything was dead in a region which ran for miles, and miles, when that hartal happened, not a ripple was caused in the dovecots which prevail in this place. That shows the kind of detachment from the people that prevails here.

Any number of municipal elections have been held in West Bengal—at least ten—and in all those municipal elections, the Congress has been floored, in some of them, the Congress has not dared to appear, just as in the case of Bombay, Congress does not dare to put up its candidates for the bye-elections. In regard to the Calcutta Corporation, which is a queer body, with a very limited franchise, which is possibly unconstitutional,—because very few people have the right to vote for the Calcutta Corporation elections—the elections were due this year, and Dr. Roy had said late in February, or perhaps in March, that the elections would be held—they would not be postponed. But they were postponed in spite of the open challenge given by all non-Congress parties in Calcutta and all over West Bengal that these elections would be an acid test. Those elections were postponed.

Today from Bihar, the Lok Sevak Sangh, founded by Nibaran Chandra Das Gupta—I do not see my friend, Shri Satya Narayan Sinha here; he knows more about Nibaran Das Gupta and his character—this Sangh under

Atul Chandra Ghosh—not, thank God, our colourful colleague Shri Atulya Ghosh, who sometimes opens his mouth in this House—under Atul Chandra Ghosh, the Lok Sevak Sangh is conducting a trek—he is 79 years of age—from Manbhum to Calcutta in order to practise satyagraha there. If you go and ask the greatest Gandhi-ites who are living, about Atul Chandra Ghosh—not, fortunately, I say again Atulya Ghosh—they would know who he is; and he is going with a lot of his own people in order to tell them how this merger proposal is going to do harm to everybody, and how the restoration to West Bengal of those areas which indubitably belong to her by linguistic right is the only and proper solution of this problem. All this is going on and we are being given homilies about peace and non-violence. Go to Calcutta and see how this movement is being conducted. Every day, every afternoon, crowds of people are going to jail. People are enthused. Every day, day after day, rain or shine, it goes on and people are going to jail. This movement is being conducted. You go and see the election campaign and you will see how they are responding to this idea. Why, in that case, if you have a two-pennyworth of consideration for the people's desire, are you going to make this imposition on Calcutta? This is political blackmail; I call it dishonesty of the worst water when Government comes forward and tells Parliament that it has got ready the apparatus for introducing a separate Bill for the purpose of the amalgamation of West Bengal and Bihar. But Government has not the guts to say on the 16th March—I think it was on that date—when the Prime Minister made certain announcements, or it was earlier?

An Hon. Member : January.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee : The Prime Minister made certain announcements. Certain definite proposals were made about the boundaries of West Bengal and Bihar, and these proposals have been forgotten or withdrawn. How this happened, I do not know.

2 P.M.

I have got here a copy of the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, a stridently Congress journal, which brings out with big headlines whatever Shri Atulya Ghosh has got to say. This *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, in its Calcutta edition of the 19th April, says that Maulana Abul Kalam Azad,

one of the triumvirate which rules this country, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, a member of the Congress sub-committee on the S.R.C. Report had, in a special interview, categorically stated that the recommended areas for transfer to West Bengal should come under the West Bengal region of the Bengal-Bihar union. Earlier, in a Press Conference, the Maulana had said that the union proposal was not an alternative to boundary adjustment. He also said in that Press Conference that in case the union proposal did not materialise, the decision of the Central Government for transferring the recommended areas to Bengal would stand. I would say that if Dr. Roy was here and if he was really to speak his own mind, he would tell the Maulana—

यह क्या शगूफा मुझे लिलाया ?

what is all this, reminiscent of *Delhi ka laddu* ?

दिल्ली का लड्डू जो खाया वह पछताया, जो नहीं खाया यह भी पछताया ।

What is the point of all this? Why mislead people? Why not come forward and say, "we have got ready two alternative sets of proposals to be incorporated into this Bill before this session is out"?

I think my hon. friend, Shri Basu put a question—I was not here in Delhi at that time—to the Home Minister as to whether it would be done this session, and he gave evasive answers. I do not want him to give an answer now. But, let him please, for Heaven's sake, think of the matter; let him just ask himself why he should be treating the people in that part of the country so shabbily. It may be because you think that Dr. B. C. Roy is on the top of the world? But is he?

I remember that in September 1953, when there was a discussion in this House on the circumstances leading to the death of Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookerjee in Kashmir, I had occasion to say about Dr. Roy, that, while he was a very eminent doctor, politically he was an imbecile. I repeat it. Depending upon the position of this person, the presumed, supposed and imaginary position of this person in West Bengal, you played ducks and drakes with the destinies of the people there.

I am sorry I have to concentrate whatever I have to say in regard to West Bengal—I had lots to say about

other areas like the Punjab, Bombay, Orissa and Hyderabad, because I do not want to give an impression that I am a chauvinist Bengali; I am nothing of that sort,—but I want to say this.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava (Gurgaon): May I ask whether it is parliamentary to speak of a person as an imbecile when he is not here to defend himself?

An Hon. Member: He is here. (*In interruption.*)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That should not be settled among the Members themselves.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I do not say this as a Bengali chauvinist. But I refer to this only as an instance of the callous, anti-people attitude of the Government and also as an instance which illustrates how Government is afraid of West Bengal remaining as West Bengal, unhindered by the majority of Bihar, West Bengal remaining as a bastion of militant fighters for the reconstruction of our country according to the socialist pattern—which Congress also parades today. It is only because you are afraid of the people's movement in West Bengal that you are taking these measures. It is only because you have learnt your lesson from the hartal in West Bengal. I repeat—it is in the largest single concentration of Hindi-speaking people anywhere in India—that is, Greater Calcutta—that hartal was declared twice. Did it happen because the Biharis just succumbed to the coercion of the Bengalis? I have friends among the Biharis. If the Biharis wanted to resist, they would have done it; but they kept together to the slogan *Bengali Bihari Bhai, Bhai*. We want Bihar also to be happy. We do not want the united, merged West Bengal-Bihar to be a jumping ground for politicians,—power-hungry politicians—trying to take advantage of this intrigue here or that intrigue there. We do not want that. We do want the people in Bihar as well as in West Bengal to go ahead. And, that is why I said that this is the symptom of the character of Government and this is the kind of thread running through this Bill. Why this distrust of the people? That is why I do not know whether I shall laugh or I shall cry, when the Prime Minister talks as he talked only the day before yesterday about emotional integration. Of course, we want emotional integration.

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

But, how is that emotional integration going to happen? We are all Indians; we have no doubt it. We thrilled when the Home Minister spoke of "this great country of India". We know that the Himalayas are there as

स्वितः पृथिव्या इव मापदंडम्

"like the backbone of the world". We do not want the backbone of our people to be crushed and mangled and battered. We want the people in different parts of our country, who speak different languages but who, at the same time, share in the great totality, in the great entity which is the culture of India, to live together happily on equal terms of friendship and co-operation. We rely on the Central Government to obliterate difficulties between the States when they arise. That is why the Central Government is given the charge of planning. It is argued that the refugee problem would be solved if Bihar and West Bengal were combined; it is so much moonshine and nonsense. Bihar has no land to spare. It is only in the Adivasi area, where other people cannot go, that there is some land.

I have here some documents which I once passed on to Shri Ajit Prasad Jain, when he was Minister of Rehabilitation and I think I showed these documents also to Shri Mehr Chand Khanna, to show how the present rulers of Bihar, particularly the Minister called Shri Krishna Ballabh Sahai, feel. Here is a photostat copy of a letter which he sent to an organisation called the Colonisation Society of India, which offered to 800 Bengali families land for settlement in Bihar without any kind of trouble or difficulty. This was resisted and opposed by the Bihar Minister only because he is one of the ruling clique of Bihar and he did not like the idea of Bengalis settling in that part of the country. Here, we find the statistics showing that so many hundreds of thousands of acres are there in Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka and Hyderabad. Out of that Bihar has a share of 12,000 acres and that is not reclaimed. We cannot blame Bihar (*Interruption*). I can say this that Bihar has no land and, therefore, the problem of refugee rehabilitation.....

Shri M. P. Mishra (Monghyr North-West): Will the hon. Member....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member is not giving in.

Shri M. P. Mishra: I only want the letter to be placed on the Table of the House; he referred to the letter of the Minister.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Has the hon. Member any objection to the letter being placed on the Table of the House?

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I am prepared if you direct me to lay it on the Table of this House. This is a photostat copy of the letter written by Shri Krishna Ballabh Sahai to the Secretary of the Colonisation Society of India, in Mecluskieganj. The photostat copy of the letter had already been sent by myself to Government in 1953—to Shri Ajit Prasad Jain. If you direct me I shall take this out of my file.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I think it can be placed on the Table. [Placed in Library, See No. S-160/56].

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I was only trying to be fair to Bihar. I do not wish to say that arguments like the possible solution of the refugee problem by merger are advanced deliberately in order to mislead the ignorant population of both Bihar and West Bengal. It is not to hurt Bihar that I was saying this. I was only saying this that it is necessary to realise that there must be linguistic States. That is why I feel that there are some lacunae, that there are some defects and deficiencies in the Bill. I do not have the illusion that all these deficiencies will be corrected in the Joint Select Committee but I wish that they are rectified as much as possible. I do wish to conclude by expressing a hope that when the Bill comes back to us again, we shall find it in a very much better shape than it is here at the moment.

ओ० बी० बी० बेशपांडे (गुना) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह विषेयक जो सदन के सम्मुख प्राया है, मैं उस का विरोध करने के लिये सदा हुआ हूँ, लेकिन मैं किसी दल विशेष के या राजनीतिक विरोधी होने के कारण ऐसा नहीं कर रहा हूँ। यह मान्य करना होगा कि जब से राज्य पुनर्गठन प्रायोग का इतिवृत्त प्रकाशित हुआ है, उस के पश्चात् जिस प्रकार की कलह कल्पना हुई है, जिस प्रकार का वातावरण निर्मित हुआ है, जिस का उल्लेख हमारे गृह मंत्री ने केवल एक वाक्य में किया है कि :

"Some have anguish in their hearts."

अश्राति कुछ के हृदयों में दुःख है, उस के सम्बन्ध में मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह दुःख केवल कुछ हृदयों में ही नहीं है, देश भर में एक ऐसी परिस्थिति का निर्माण हुआ है जिस को देख कर परसों हमारे प्रधान मंत्री बड़े दुखित हुए थे। परन्तु उन के दुख के साथ सहानुभूति रखते हुए भारत के प्रधान मंत्री और गृह मंत्री दोनों के साथ सहानुभूति रखते हुए मैं बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि वे जिस प्रकार का विषेयक यहाँ पर ले आये हैं, और जिस प्रकार की सुचनायें उन्होंने यहाँ जनता के सम्मुख रखी हैं, और जो परिणाम आज मैं देश में देख रहा हूँ उस के कारण आप के साथ ही साथ हम को भी दुःख हुआ है। परन्तु मैं आज यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो यह दुःखायक परिस्थिति देश में निर्मित हुई है, भाषावाद और प्रान्तीयतावाद, कलह और संघर्ष का जो वायुमंडल देश में उत्पन्न हुआ है, वह भी उस समय जब कि पाकिस्तान के साथ हमारा संघर्ष होने के कारण भारत में एकता की आवश्यकता है, उस के लिये आज हमारे नेतागण की मनोवृत्ति और विचार-बारा तथा जो यह विषेयक वे लेकर आये हैं, वह जिम्मेदार है और उसी के कारण आज इस प्रकार के झगड़े चल रहे हैं।

हृबली के अन्दर हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने बतलाया कि आज देश के अन्दर जो झगड़े पैदा हो रहे हैं उस का कारण हमारा हिन्दू राष्ट्रवाद है। लेकिन सच्ची बात तो यह है कि हृबली के अन्दर हमारे प्रधान मंत्री शीशे में अपनी राष्ट्रीयता का रुप देख रहे थे। मुझे याद है मैंने पंद्रह साल पहले एक सिंहेमा देखा था जिस का नाम था “दुनियां न माने”। शान्ता आप्टे और दाते उस में काम करते थे।

एक शान्तीय सदस्य : दातार तो नहीं?

ध्यो बी० औ० देखपांडे : दातार नहीं, दाते। उस में एक बुड़ा बकील एक जवान लड़की के साथ शादी करता है। वह बुड़ा जब शीशे में अपने सफेद बाल देखता है तो पागल हो जाता है, और कहता है कि कौन कहता है कि मैं बुड़ा हूँ? मैं जबान हूँ और यह कहते-कहते वह पागल हो जाता है। वैसे ही हमारे प्रधान मंत्री की भी अपनी राष्ट्रीयता शीशे में दिखलाई पड़ती है। आज उन्होंने देखा कि बम्बई में दंगे हो रहे हैं, उड़ीसा में दंगे हो रहे हैं, जगह-जगह बहुत बातें चल रही हैं, पंजाबी और पंजाबी में कलह हो रही है, तो

वह सोचने लगे कि मैं तो एक नई राष्ट्रीयता लाया हूँ, कौन कहता है कि मैं ने यह झगड़े पैदा किये हैं? और सब को गाली देने लगे। मैं बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि आप प्रादेशिकता और प्रादेशिक राष्ट्रवाद के विपरीत जो अपनी सेक्युरिटी (धर्म निरपेक्ष) मनोवृत्ति लारहे हैं, जो कि हमारी संस्कृति के विरुद्ध है, जो एक विकृत अन्तराष्ट्रीयता है, उस का ही यह परिणाम है कि देश में यह झगड़े पैदा हो रहे हैं। हमारे देश को मूलतः प्राकृतिक दृष्टि से एक करने वाले हिन्दू राष्ट्रवाद को स्वीकार न करने के कारण आज यह झगड़े पैदा हो रहे हैं। एक बात तो यह है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि उन में लोक राज्यात्मक प्रवृत्ति का अभाव है। जिस समय यह प्रश्न सब के समने आया, उस समय जगह जगह संघर्ष छिड़े, लेकिन हमने देखा कि उस समय हमारे प्रधान मंत्री ने और दसरे नेताओं ने लोकतंत्रात्मक तरीके से लोगों से उस के विषय में वहीं पूछा। स्वयं ही अपनी चीज को यहाँ ले आये। मुझे पूरा स्मरण है कि पिछली मतभाव जब यहाँ पर बादबिवाद हो रहा था तब हमारे प्रधान मंत्री ने लड़े हो कर कहा था कि हम ने सारे झगड़े बहुत समाधानकारण रूप से तय किये हैं। मैं ने पूछा कि कौन से भागड़े, तो उन्होंने बताया कि जैसे मध्य प्रदेश का सबाल है। मैंने उन को बतलाया कि मध्य भारत के लोग मध्य प्रदेश में जाने के लिये तैयार नहीं हैं, वहाँ की ऐसेम्बली ने स्पष्ट शब्दों में प्रचंड बहुमत से मध्य प्रदेश में भिलने का विरोध किया है तो पंडित जी ने कहा कि ऐसेम्बली के अन्दर तो उन्होंने बड़े जोरका विरोध किया है लेकिन

they have not fought on the streets. चूंकि लोगों ने रास्तों पर झगड़ा नहीं किया; इस लिये वह इस को मानने के लिये तैयार नहीं हैं कि मध्य भारत में मध्य प्रदेश में भिलने के विरुद्ध भाव है। जो झगड़े करते हैं, जो तनाव पैदा करते हैं, खून की नादियां बहाते हैं, उन की बातों का ज्यादा यकीन किया जाता है, उन की बात ज्यादा सोची जाती है। उन के बारे में हमारे प्रधान मंत्री वैलिंग्टन (वीर), ग्रेट (महान) आदि विशेषण इस्तेमाल करते हैं, प्रेम गाथाओं में विलवेड (प्रेमिका) शब्द आता है, उन को विलवेड का नाम दिया जाता है। लेकिन जो लोग वैधानिक मार्ग से उन के पास अपनी बात पहुँचाना चाहते हैं, उन की

[बौद्धी और बौद्ध देशपांडे]

कोई बात सुनने के लिये वे तैयार नहीं हैं। इस का परिणाम आज हम इस बिल की प्रगति के रूप में देख रहे हैं। इस बिल के विषय में एक एक प्रश्न पर मैं आपना विरोध प्रकट करना चाहता हूँ। जिस प्रकार से मध्य भारत और मध्य प्रदेश को आप ने एक किया है, उस को करते समय आप ने सीमाओं का विचार नहीं किया। ग्वालियर परा नष्ट हो गया है। १ अक्तूबर के बाद ग्वालियर के अन्दर रहने वाली जनता की आमदनी कम होने वाली है, जिस को एक रूपरा मिलता है, उस को १ अक्तूबर के बाद ८ आ० और ६ आ० मिलने की आशा भी नहीं है। लेकिन जो उन का शिष्ट मंडल यहाँ आ कर अपनी बात आप के सम्मुख रखना चाहता है, उस की बात सोची तक नहीं जाती, उन का कोई सबाल ही यहाँ नहीं माना जाता है। इस प्रकार से वहाँ का प्रान्त आप ने बनवा दिया। बंगाल और बिहार को एक करने के मामले में मेरे मित्र श्री हीरेन मुकर्जी ने आप को बता दिया है कि वहाँ पर किस प्रकार का संरचन चल रहा है। सब जगह एक ही भावना है। जैसा आप ने कहा कि मैं कम्प्युनिस्ट नहीं हूँ लेकिन शायद कम्प्युनिस्ट पार्टी का राज्य हो जाने के डर से ही उन्होंने बंगाल और बिहार को एक कर देना उचित समझा। वह जानते हैं कि अगर बंगाल और बिहार को एक कर दिया गया तो कांग्रेस राज्य अबाधगति से चलता रहेगा। इसी एक भावना से बंगाल और बिहार को एक करने की योजना वहाँ चल रही है।

पंजाब के विषय में वह बताया गया कि वहाँ पर सब लोगों ने पंजाब की योजना को मान लिया है, लेकिन यह सब लोग हैं कौन? वहाँ पर आप ने अपनी पार्टी अर्थात् कांग्रेस का अधिकार अमृतसर में कर लिया, वहाँ पर जब इस को पैश किया गया तब, सब जानते हैं, वहाँ पर इस का कितना बड़ा विरोध हुआ। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि अगड़ा मिटाना नहीं चाहिये, अगड़ा मिटाया जा सकता है, लेकिन आप का अगड़े के समाधान का जो तरीका है, आप की बात करने और काम करने का जो तरीका है वह ठीक नहीं है। विरोधियों की बात को वहाँ सुना नहीं गया। महापंजाब समिति ने बार-चार कहा कि हम को बताइये तो सही कि क्या समझीता हो रहा है। लेकिन जब तक उस के लिये अनशन नहीं हुआ तब तक आप ने कुछ नहीं बताया। और आज भी जब विरोध हो रहा है तो आप कहते हैं कि कोई भी विरोध नहीं है। मैं आप से

पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आप मैंके बतलाइये क्या पूरी तरह से सन्तोषजनक रूप में हमें काम नहीं करना चाहिये? आज बहुत सी बातें अच्छी हैं, बहुत सी खाराब भी हैं, मैं समझता हूँ कि आप का एक ही निर्णय बता देता है कि आपकी राष्ट्रीयता की मनोवृत्ति केसी है और आप क्या करना चाहते हैं। वह निर्णय है बम्बई के सम्बन्ध में। बम्बई के विषय में जो निर्णय आप ने किया है और जान बझ कर जो आज आप करने जा रहे हैं, उस के ही कारण अगर आप पूरा विधेयक फैक्ट देना चाहें तो कोई बुरी बात नहीं होगी, ऐसा आप कर सकते हैं। बम्बई के विषय में जो हम पृष्ठते हैं तो बहुत से दोस्त आ जाते हैं और कहते हैं कि, छोड़ो भी, लिंगिजम (भाषा वाद) से, भाषावार प्रान्त से देश बहुत बड़ी चीज़ है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि लिंगिजम किस प्रकार से आया है, भाषावार अगड़े कौन करते हैं। आप का यह दावा है कि महाराष्ट्र प्रदेश आप ने बना दिया है। हमारे प्रधान मंत्री नेहरू जी ने कहा कि भौगोलिक दृष्टि से बम्बई महाराष्ट्र प्रदेश में आता है। लेकिन महाराष्ट्र प्रदेश बनाते समय आप ने बम्बई को उस से निकाल दिया। आखिर आप ने यह क्यों किया? ऐसी सी बात है, जिस के कारण आप को यह करना पड़ा? आप कहते हैं कि कलकत्ते में ७० फी सदी लोग बंगाली बोलते हैं, जब कि बम्बई में मराठी बोलने वाले इतने अधिक नहीं हैं, वहाँ गुजराती बोलने वाले भी रहते हैं, हिन्दी बोलने वाले भी रहते हैं। कलकत्ता वाले भी रहते हैं और इस कारण से जो भाषावार प्रान्त आप ने बनाये हैं उन में से बम्बई शहर को निकाल दिया है। आप कहते हैं कि हम लिंगिजम की बात को ले कर आते हैं, लेकिन लिंगिजम की बात असल में लेकर आप आये हैं। आप जान बूझ कर इस को समझता नहीं चाहते हैं। आज आप बम्बई शहर को निकाल रहे हैं भाषा के आधार पर। लेकिन आज लिंगिजम के आधार पर बम्बई किस तरफ जाता है जिस को आप निकालना चाहते हैं। फिर आप बढ़ कर आप कहते हैं कि आप लोकराज्य के रास्ते से सारे काम करते हैं। मेरी समझ में नहीं भाता कि आप बम्बई को किस तरफ के लोकराज्य के अनुसार महाराष्ट्र से निकाल रहे हैं। बम्बई शहर जो है वह महाराष्ट्र का है। इसी सबाल पर महाराष्ट्र के ३२ मंस्तकों ने वहाँ की विधान सभा से त्याग-पत्र दे दिया। वहाँ के पुनर्निवाचिन से कांग्रेस की हिम्मत नहीं हुई कि किसी शक्ति को उन के लिलाक लड़ा

करे। उसके पश्चात आपने बम्बई की असैम्बरी में देखा कि जितने मराठी बोलने वाले सदस्य वे उनमें से २७ ने आपकी तरफ से आदेश जाने के बावजूद, आप की तरफ से ब्लूप (सचेतक) जाने के बावजूद, इसके लिलाफ़ बोट दिया। आपने यह भी देखा होगा कि मूनिसिपलीज़ और कारपोरेशन्स (निगमों) के संकड़ों मैम्बरों ने त्यागपत्र दे दिये। आपने लोक राज्य को अलग रख कर उनकी जगहों के लिये उपनिवार्चन कराये नहीं। आपको यह भी मालूम ही है कि बम्बई की कारपोरेशन ने जिसमें कि लोगों के चुने हुए प्रतिनिधि हैं, जनतांत्रात्मक पद्धति से एक प्रस्ताव पास करके यह मांग की कि हम महाराष्ट्र के साथ मिलना चाहते हैं। मंहाराष्ट्र के जितने भी प्रतिनिधि हैं उनमें से एक ने भी आपके बिल के पक्ष में बोट नहीं दिया। वहुत से लोग अनुशासन भंग न करने के कारण टटस्थ रहे। बम्बई के लोग और महाराष्ट्र के लोग जनतांत्रात्मक पद्धति से यह मांग करते हैं कि हमें महाराष्ट्र में मिला दिया जाए। लेकिन खेद का विषय है कि आप उनके ऊपर अपना निर्णय ठोसना चाहते हैं। यह कहां का लोकराज्य है इस बात का मुझे पता नहीं है।

एक बात यह भी कही जाती है कि बम्बई में बड़े दंगे हुए जिनके कारण आपको बहुत दुःख हुआ। मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि मैं पहले तो यह कहता था कि शायद यह गवर्नरमंट की कमजोरी है। लेकिन मैं आपसे पूछता हूँ कि यह दंगे करने वाले कौन थे? मैं वहां पर स्वयं गया हूँ और मैं यह बात खुल्लम-खुल्ला चुनौती के साथ कह सकता हूँ कि यह हम लोग नहीं थे जिन्होंने दंगे कराये हैं, यह मोरारजी देसाई ने लोगों पर गोली चलवा कर अत्याचार किये हैं। अगर आप यह कहते हैं कि हम लोगों ने दंगे कराये हैं तो इसका जवाब मैं यहीं दे सकता हूँ कि आप एक जांच कमीशन नियुक्त कर दीजिये जो इस सारे मामले की जांच करे और जो दोषी हो उसको सजा देने के लिये सिफारिशें करें। इसके जवाब में आप एक बड़ाप्रशस्त युक्तिवाल ले आते हैं और कहते हैं कि Let the wounds be healed first जरूर जो हैं उनको पहले ठीक करना चाहिये। आप हकीम और डाक्टर हो गये जो जरूरों को ठीक करने लग गये। मोरारजी देसाई के दो बयान मैंने पढ़े हैं और उन्होंने बार-बार

पहले बयान में तो यह आरोप लगाये हैं कि वहां के लोगों ने यह यह प्रत्याचार किये हैं पूरी समाज यह के लिलाफ़ हैं। फिर बाद में वह कहते हैं कि यह जो अत्याचार हुए हैं ये गुणों का काम है। मैं आपसे कहता हूँ कि जब आप आरोप लगाते हैं कि वहां पर किसी ने अत्याचार किये हैं तो जब आपसे एक इन्वायरी कमीशन (जाच आयोग) बैठाने के लिये कहा जाता है और आपको आरोपों को सिद्ध करने के लिये कहा जाता है तो आप इस मांग को क्यों नहीं मानते हैं। अगर हम दोषी हैं, मैं फिर कहता हूँ तो हमें आप सजा दें, इसके लिये हम तैयार हैं। आप सदिग्य शब्दों में यह कहते हैं कि पहले सद्भावना पंदा करना ज़रूरी है और उसके बाद ही कुछ किया जा सकता है और यह भी आप कहते हैं कि कोई सरकार का फैसला आखिरी नहीं होता है और उसको बदला जा सकता है और उसके बारे में जांच की जा सकती है। आप स्पष्ट शब्दों में यह क्यों नहीं कहते हैं कि सब बातें बन्द होनी चाहियें और हम इस मामले पर चर्चा करने को तैयार हैं। आपने जो निर्णय किया है, उसका परिणाम क्या हुआ है? मैं अभी बम्बई धूम कर आया हूँ और अपने अनुभव से आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि वहां पर जो असन्तोष फैला हुआ है उसे देखकर मेरा हृदय कांपता है। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि अगर बम्बई अलग रहता है तो क्या होने वाला है और अगर मिला दिया जाता है तो क्या होने वाला है। ग्लालियर की भी बात में ने कही थी कि अगर वहां से राजधानी हटा ली गई तो लोग भूखों मर जायेंगे। बम्बई में आज कारखाने चल रहे हैं, पोर्ट चल रही है और मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर इसको महाराष्ट्र में मिला दिया गया तो इनको कोई नुकसान नहीं पहुँचेगा। वहां पर जाने के पश्चात और जनता की भावना की तीव्रता को देखने के पश्चात मैं यह कह सकता हूँ कि यह जो भावनायें लोगों के दिलों में हैं कि बम्बई अवश्य ही महाराष्ट्र में मिलनी चाहिये, यह भावनायें केवल नेताओं की पंदा की हुई नहीं हैं, ये नेताओं की भड़काई हुई नहीं है, ये ऐतिहासिक भावनायें हैं और इनको दबाया नहीं जा सकता। मध्य भारत के बारे में तो आपने तस्तम्भ जैन को, गंगुवाल को तथा औरों को बुला लिया और उनसे कह दिया कि तुम को मिनिस्टर बना दिया जायेगा और आपने मामला तय कर दिया। लेकिन मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि इस तरह से आप शक्तराव देख, गाड़गी,

[श्री बी. जी० देशपांडे]

हिंरे, इत्यादि को बुलाकर यदि इस मामले को तय करना चाहें तो यह तय नहीं हो सकेगा । जो लोग समझौता करेंगे, वे खत्म हो जायेंगे । इस प्रकार की भावता मैंने वहां पर पाई है । मैंने देखा है कि सामान्य जनता की आर्थिक, सामाजिक और जीवन विषयक आशाओं के साथ संयुक्त महाराष्ट्र की आशा और प्रश्न निहित है । आप इसके उपेक्षा न करें । आप इस प्रश्न की तरफ पावर-पालिटिक्स (शक्ति की राजनीति) और सत्ता को राजनीति का एक भाग समझ कर देखते हैं । मैं आपको बताता हूँ कि दीवार पर जो लिखा है उसको आप पढ़ें, वह सब मेरी आँखों के सामने है । महाराष्ट्र में एक नई क्रान्ति धीरे-धीरे हो रही है । लोग वहां पर पूछते हैं कि भाई यहां कोई पता नहीं है कि किस से बात की जाये । आप किसी भी नेता के साथ बात करें और किसी भी समझौते पर आप पहुँचे, वहां के लोग इसे मानने वाले नहीं हैं । वहां के लोगों की एक ही मांग है और वह सीधी साधी मांग है और वह मांग यह है कि बम्बई हमारी है और इसे हमें दिया जाये । इस देश के अगर आप किसी की जायदाद समझ कर बटवारा करना चाहें तो ऐसा नहीं हो सकता है । कहा जाता है कि बम्बई हिन्दुस्तान का एक हिस्सा है, इसे मैं भी मानता हूँ । परन्तु कलकत्ता भी तो हिन्दुस्तान का ही एक हिस्सा है और इसी तरह से हिन्दुस्तान के दूसरे शहर भी तो इसी हिन्दुस्तान के हिस्से हैं । अगर कोई वेश्या यह कहे कि एक आदमी से मेरी शादी अगर हो जाये तो मेरा कास्मोपोलिटन कारेक्टर जो है वह चला जायेगा, तो यह बात मेरी समझ में तो आती नहीं है । किस तरह से अगर बम्बई को किसी दूसरे राज्य में भिला दिया गया तो उसका कास्मोपोलिटन कारेक्टर चला जाएगा, यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता । यह एक गलत बात है और इस प्रकार की दलील दे कर आप महाराष्ट्र में एक क्रान्ति ला रहे हैं और उस क्रान्ति का दृष्टिरिक्षम आज यह हो रहा है कि आज देश में आप एक राष्ट्र की भावना का निमाण नहीं कर पा रहे हैं । अगर आप इस प्रकार से हर शहर के लिये यहीं नीति अपनायें तो पता नहीं हमारे देश का क्या बनेगा । हमारे देश में धीरे-धीरे अनेक शहर जैसे दुर्गपुर जहां पर कि स्टील प्लांट लग रहा है, टाटा नगर, जहां पर भी एक स्टील प्लांट है, और इसी तरह से दूसरे नए शहर

बन रहे हैं और जब यहां पर भारत के दसरे हिस्सों से आ कर लोग नीकरी करेंगे और यहां पर बस जायेंगे तो ये भी कास्मोपोलिटन शहर बन जायेंगे तो क्या आप इनको उस प्रान्त में से निकाल कर, यूनियन टैरिटोरी (संघ शेर) बनाने के लिये तैयार होंगे । अगर ऐसी बात है तो यूनियन टैरिटोरी बनाने का आपको एक नया कारखाना शुरू करना पड़ेगा और संविधान को तथा शेडप्ल को आपको रोज बदलना पड़ेगा । आज भी आप प्रोसीजर (प्रक्रिया) को रोज रोज तबदील करते रहते हैं, कांस्टीट्यूशन को रोज रोज बदलते रहते हैं और इसमें आपको कोई तकलीफ नहीं होती । उस बक्त भी आपको यूनियन टैरिटोरीज की संस्था बहुत बढ़ानी पड़ी ।

जिस तरह से आप इसने बड़े बड़े देश के पुनर्निर्माण करने जा रहे हैं, वह फॅडेमेंटली (मल रूप से) बैसिकली (आधार भूत रूप से) और आइड्योलोजिकली (संघानन्तक रूप से) गलत है । बम्बईके बारे में जो रुख आपने अस्तित्यार किया है, और इसी प्रकार की और बहुत सी गलत बातें जो आपने की हैं, इस में आपने जो जानल काउंसिल्स (परिषदें) बनाई हैं, इनके कारण देश की एकता खतरे में पड़ गई है । आपने मध्य प्रदेश के स्पीकर और डिप्टी स्पीकर को पूरे नये मध्य प्रदेश का स्पीकर और डिप्टी स्पीकर बना दिया है । अब जो यह डिप्टी स्पीकर है, यह मराठी प्रदेश का है और सोनर से निर्वाचित हुआ है । आप इसको हमारे नये मध्य प्रदेश के जो मेस्टर होंगे उनके ऊपर ठोस रहे हैं । इस प्रकार की अनेकों बातें हैं जिनके बारे में मैं जब कलाज-बाई-कलाज डिस्केशन (खंडवार चर्चा) होगा उसमें चर्चा करूँगा । लेकिन इस विषयक के अन्दर बंगाल विहार को जिस प्रकार आपने रखा है, जिस प्रकार उड़ीसा को आपने इसमें रखा है, नया मध्य प्रदेश बनाते बक्त, मध्य भारत और ग्वालियर की जो उपेक्षा की है, बम्बई के विषय में आप ने महान अन्याय किया है, मैं इनका विरोध करता हूँ । आपके ऊपर भगवान ने एक बहुत बड़ा उत्तरदायित्व ढाला था, इस महान देश का शासन आपके हाथ में सौंपा गया था और अब आप इस देश का पुनर्निर्माण करना चाहते हैं और यह करते बक्त आप की मूल भूत विचार धारा जो है यह बिल्कुल गलत और फॅडेमेंटली रोग होने के कारण, आपने देश को अहित किया है । आपने हिन्दू-राष्ट्रवादिता को स्वीकार न करके, आपने गलत कदम उठा

कर जो अगड़े इस देश में कराये हैं, इससे तो शायद देश के टुकड़े-टुकड़े हो सकते हैं आज आप जो इस प्रकार का विधेयक लाये हैं, इसका मैं विरोध करता हूँ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : Shri Ramananda Tirtha. Now, I would request the hon. Members from Bombay not to make an attempt to catch my eye, today.

Shri Nand Lal Sharma (Sikar) : Is there any zonal distribution?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : I have only said this. I have advised them not to make an attempt. Is there any objection?

Shri Nand Lal Sharma : Is there any distribution of time?

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava : What is the harm? Time may have to be distributed zonewise also.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : I must be frank. I do not propose to call Members from Bombay today. Time may also have to be allotted so far as this Bill is concerned; there is no harm.

Shri Feroze Gandhi (Pratapgarh Distt.—west cum Rae Bareli Distt.—East) : But there are some Members who would like to speak on Bombay, but who do not belong to Bombay. Can they speak today?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : Certainly. I cannot prevent that. Every hon. Member has got a right to discuss the whole Bill. I have only asked Members coming from Bombay not to try to catch my eye today.

Swami Ramananda Tirtha (Gulberga) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, we are discussing one of the most important Bills in the course of these three days. This Bill is going to change the shape of India. It will also determine the cohesion and the depth of the democratic life of this great Republic. I, therefore, attach the greatest importance to the provisions made in this Bill and would deal with them as best as I can with all the restraint and responsibility that should be attached to it.

There are certain provisions in this Bill to which I cannot conscientiously agree. There are others which every one of us would commend. I would leave some important aspects of the Bill to the latter part of my speech, but some of the minor points I would like to deal with in the first instance.

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At the very outset, let me congratulate the members of the Hyderabad Assembly for having unanimously and unitedly dealt with all the problems that affected them in the wake of disintegration of Hyderabad. I would plead with the members of the Select Committee and with the Members of this hon. House, that they accept the change in the name of Andhra-Telangana into Andhra Pradesh, which has been unanimously advocated by the Hyderabad Assembly and also by the Andhra Assembly. I also take this opportunity to congratulate my friends, who at one time advocated the idea of a separate Telangana, for having fallen in line with the popular aspirations of the people and would, even at this stage, urge them not to stand on prestige and insist on the name of Telugu Pradesh. That would amount to betraying the smallness of the mind.

There is another point which I would like to make here. I do not know why the name of Mysore is being continued for this new State. Why not Karnatak? It is better name. It can inspire better and greater hopes and will perhaps deepen the democratic sense of the people of that region if this name is given to it.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy (Mysore) : You want it to be named Karnatak?

Swami Ramananda Tirtha : Yes. There is one thing which is amazing in regard to this Mysore State. I hardly refer to any personalities, but in discussions we have to refer to certain persons. The present Chief Minister of Mysore State was enthusiastic about the bilingual State of Karnatak. Well, I would only wish him that this is not the stage when these ideas have to be imported into the minds of the people. There is a proposal for consideration which has been adopted by the Mysore Assembly and, in the fullness of time, if the people of two or three States so desire they can come together. Nobody in this democracy is going to be prevented from amalgamating, merging or coalescing.

At the same time, it is necessary that, when vast areas from one State are being transferred or merged into other States, you create a sense of security, you create a sense of 'no-dislocation' amongst the people of those areas so far as the services are concerned. I take strong objection to the statement made by the Chief Minister of Mysore, when he says that

[Swami Ramananda Tirtha]

the service conditions of those areas, which are being merged in the present Mysore State, cannot be guaranteed to the people transferred. Here is a provision in this Bill which guarantees the service conditions of the people who are in the administration, and no Chief Minister, howsoever highly placed, can change the provisions in the draft Bill, unless this august House agrees to do so. Sir, I would like, on behalf of the House, if the House permits me, to reassure the service personnel that in the new dispensation the service conditions will not be affected unless the successor State Legislatures decide so or the President agrees to do that.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: You want uniformity in conditions?

Swami Ramananda Tirtha: Yes.

Then there is a small matter in regard to Karnatak. As one belonging to a composite State, I have to plead with the House: "Please retain the headquarters of Bidar District in the Bidar City". In the present decision Bidar District is being completely wiped off. That would affect the life of the people of that district very greatly. The Hyderabad Assembly has unanimously suggested an amendment that Bidar District consisting of four talukas should be retained as it is and in the next phase, when Karnatak or Mysore State is formed, district reorganisations may be again undertaken and certain parts from Gulbarga District may be added to it. It is very necessary. I draw the attention of the members of the Select Committee to this urgent need of the people of that area.

There are border disputes here, there and everywhere; some may be genuine, some may not be genuine. The enthusiasts of a particular region may be very keen about certain parts. I do not want to go into the merits and demerits of those claims, but I would urge upon this House to make a provision in this Bill, which I do not find so far, for the appointment of a Boundary Commission or Commissions, so that all these border disputes should be amicably settled and whatever decisions are reached by those Commissions should be accepted by all concerned.

So far as the safeguards to the linguistic minorities are concerned, I would plead one thing. It is of the utmost necessity that a sense of security created, fostered in the minds of

linguistic minorities in every State. No State is going to be created where there is no linguistic minority. Let us reassure them that in all the stages of evolution, as citizens of that particular area they will get equal opportunities and no domination of the linguistic majority will be tolerated or allowed. That is a very great responsibility devolving upon us all. I am not enthusiastic about the Regional Councils. It is—if I may use that expression—a hideous proposal. I can understand Regional Councils in regard to Punjab because conditions and circumstances and the problems there are different. I do not understand the Regional Councils for Telangana or a Regional Council for any other State. Why this disintegrating force again? Regional Councils in the context of the Punjab are understandable, justifiable and necessary. I fully support that idea. But this idea of Regional Councils pertaining to every region, to every new State, is going to cut at the root of the proper integration of these different regions into a single State. I would, therefore, urge upon the House not to extend these provisions to any other new State. That is all I have to say in this regard.

In regard to the safeguards about the linguistic minorities, I have to say one point more. The other Bill—The Constitution (Ninth Amendment) Bill—has stated that the primary education will be guaranteed to be imparted in the mother-tongue of the particular section, but there is no provision for higher education. I would suggest a small amendment for the consideration of the Members of the Joint Committee. If any private endeavour or enterprise comes forward to impart higher education in the mother-tongue of the area concerned, necessary financial grants and legal recognition should be accorded to them. It would be difficult for the State to take the whole responsibility of imparting instructions in the mother-tongue of the minorities through all stages. But, if the minority sections themselves come forward to shoulder those responsibilities, they should be permitted to do so and they should be encouraged and assisted.

Lastly, I come to the question of Bombay. I know that this question has agitated the minds of many of us including myself. Arguments have been advanced; they have been heard patiently and necessary thought has been given to them. Even then the agony is

there as the Home Minister himself said. From the utterances of the Prime Minister from time to time we feel—at least that feeling has dawned upon me—that in regard to the decision about the city of Bombay, justice has not been done. I think that inkling, that lurking idea, is in the mind of the Prime Minister. I appreciate it. I would only say that if this House feels the Maharashtrians' claim for Bombay is just, do not deny justice. If it is unjust, say so.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: Who is to decide it?

Swami Ramananda Tirtha: When you say that geographically Bombay city is surrounded by Maharashtra, when you say that it may be considered to be a part of Maharashtra, then I say, "why deny the merger of Bombay city into Maharashtra?" One day that idea will come true. I take this last opportunity of making an appeal to the good sense of all the Members of this House, because after all this is a sovereign body, and I would not like to import any heat in whatever I say or anybody else will say in regard to the city of Bombay. We know that it has injured the sentiments of many. It is very difficult to heal the wounds once they are inflicted, and that is true. Therefore, none of us should try to injure and inflict any further injuries on the minds of any section of the community in this great land of ours.

There was the question of cosmopolitan character. My friend Shri S. K. Patil is here. I would like to appeal to him and I would like to appeal to the hon. Members of this House. If you deny the just claim of a particular region on the basis of its being a cosmopolitan city, you are creating a very dangerous tendency. I say you are creating a very dangerous tendency. Calcutta will lose its cosmopolitan character because it will be afraid that tomorrow, or the day after tomorrow or at any time in future it stands the risk of being excluded from the hinterland of West Bengal. Hyderabad will go the same way. Why not any other cosmopolitan city in India be viewed that way? Just give thought to this. Do not commit the mistake of separating Bombay city from Maharashtra. It is not a question of Gujaratis or Maharashtrians. They are the best of friends. They can be the best of friends. They

will live and die as friends and brothers. I have no doubt about that. Why make this question of Bombay city a tie between the Gujarati and the Maharashtrian community? That is wrong. That is quite wrong. Therefore, I would say that this question of Bombay should be solved in a manner which can satisfy the just aspirations of the people of Maharashtra. When I say 'people of Maharashtra', I do not mean Marathi-speaking people but all those who reside in Maharashtra including the Gujaratis.

I was thinking of saying a few words of a personal note, though I am not habituated to refer to any personality. I would like to make a personal appeal to the Prime Minister. He is not here now, but I hope my feeble voice will be conveyed to him. He is not a person to stand on prestige. I know it. I have been long associated with him and I have the fullest faith in his sense of justice. Therefore I appeal to him. If you feel that Bombay is geographically surrounded by Maharashtra, that it is a part of Maharashtra, then include it in Maharashtra and give whatever guarantees and safeguards you like to the people of Bombay city, industrialists, financiers or whoever they may be—belonging to this community or that community.

Arguments are over. We cannot advance any more arguments. Whatever we could do we have done. There is no single argument left in our armoury. We appeal to the good sense and justice. We only pray that in this democracy which is growing and which will grow more and more vigorously, let there not be a sense or a feeling of justice being denied left in the minds of a large section of the people. I am saying it here and now. If anybody comes forward to convince me that the claim of Maharashtra over Bombay is unjust, I will withdraw the claim. But if it is a just claim, then do not deny it. I would say that justice delayed is justice denied. The greater the delay, more and more will be the feeling of injustice being done to the people. Therefore, I only pray—I do not argue—to the hon. Home Minister to concede this justice. Otherwise, if democratic methods are not going to give the necessary results, what is the use? Is it not the responsibility of this House to guide and direct the energies of the people into proper channels by taking the right decisions?

श्री शिवमूर्ति स्वामी (कृष्णी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस बिल का पूरे पूरे तौर से स्वागत नहीं कर सकता। कारण सिर्फ यही है कि हम भारतवर्ष की जनता से आवाहार प्राप्ति, लिंगिविस्टिक स्टेट्स, बनाने का जो बादा सालों से कर रहे थे उस आवाहार पर हम ने स्टेट्स को नहीं बनाया है। हम ने इस तरफ तबज्जह दी है लेकिन परी तरह से लिंगिविस्टिक प्रिसिपल (भाषा के सिद्धांत) के तत्व को मान कर नहीं चले हैं। इस लिये मैं प्रवर भाषित को यह सुन्नाव दिया कि अगर हो सके तो लिंगिविस्टिक स्टेट्स बनाने का जो प्रिसिपल है उस को अमल में लाने की कोशिश करे।

आज भारतवर्ष में जो छोटे-मोटे झगड़े बाड़े डिस्प्लैट्स (सीमा सबन्धी विवादों) को ले कर पैदा हो गये हैं। उन के लिये कहा जाता है कि ऐडजस्ट (समायोजन) किया जाय। लेकिन अगर हम अपने जमहरी (प्रजातंत्र) उसल और गणतंत्र के आवाहार पर इस चीज को देखें कि किस परिया का एस्प्रेशन (महत्वकांक) किस स्टेट में जाने का रहा है तो यह प्रजातंत्री तरीके के खिलाफ होगा। लिहाजा जिस तरीके से स्टेट्स का रिट्रैट्यॉनाइजेशन (पुर्णगठन) करने के लिये कमीशन बैठा था, उसी प्रकार एक बाउंड्री कमीशन (सीमा आयोग) बनाया जाय, या सब स्टेट्स के लिये अलग अलग बाउंड्री कमीशन बना दिये जायें जो वहां की लोकल (स्थानीय) हालत को देखते हुए अपनी सिफारिश करें। जिस तरह से श्री जयप्रकाश नारायण ने कहा है अपने बयान में कि कालिकेटेड प्रावलेम्स (पंचीदा समस्याओं) को लेविसाइट (जन मत संग्रह) के जरिये से हल किया जा सकता है, उसी तरह से इन बाउंड्री डिस्प्लैट्स को भी खत्म करना चाहिये।

दूसरी बात में यह कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारी इच्छा है कि भारतवर्ष एक यूनियन (संघ) बने। फेडरल स्टेट एक ही हो सकती है। इस लिये छोटी-छोटी फेडरल स्टेट्स बना कर उस को यूनियन आफ फेडरल स्टेट्स बनाना ठीक नहीं होगा। लिहाजा जो एक यूनियन आप बंगाल एंड बिहार की बात की जाती है या यूनियन आफ दी सदर्न स्टेट्स (दक्षिण राज्य संघ) की बात की जाती है, जो कि ऐडवाइजरी नेचर (परामर्श दायी ढंग) की होंगी, में उस की ज़रूरत भी नहीं समझता हूं। नार्य-

(उत्तर) के भाइयों को, खुस्सन प्राइम मिनिस्टर को अगर खूफ है कि दुनिया में और हिन्दुस्तान में सेपरेटेट्स्ट टेन्डेन्सी (अलगाव की प्रवृत्ति) पैदा हो जायेगी और हर एक लोग अलग-अलग तरीके से सोचने लगेंगे, इस लिये ऐडवाइजरी नेचर रखा जाय, तो मैं इस सिलसिले में कहना चाहता हूं कि इस से बहुत काम्लिकेशन्स (पंचीदगियां) पैदा होंगी।

हैंदरावाद के जो तीन हिस्से बना दिये गये हैं उस का मैं स्वागत करता हूं। अभी मुझे से पहले स्वामी जी ने जो कहा कि बीदर जिले को कायम रखना चाहिये, इस के लिये मैं उन की पुरजोर तार्ड करता हूं। अगर इस जिले को खत्म कर दिया जायगा तो वहां के रहने वालों के जीवन में बड़ी भारी तब्दली आ जायेगी। जब कुर्ग को, जहां की आबादी दो या ढाई लाख की है, एक जिला बनाया जा सकता है तो पांच या छः लाख की आबादी वाले कुर्ग को एक जिला मानकर मैसूर स्टेट में क्यों नहीं लगाया जा सकता।

इस के ललावा में इस बात की मस्तकिफत करता हूं कि मैसूर का नाम फिर रख दिया गया है। एस० आर० सी० रिपोर्ट में कर्नाटक का जो नाम रखा गया था, मैं उसको बदलने के खिलाफ हूं। जो यहां पर मैसूर स्टेट क्रिएट (निर्मित) की गई है, कोई वजह नहीं है कि उस का नाम कर्नाटक न रखा जाए। आज कोई भी इस कर्नाटक नाम के खिलाफ नहीं है। आज जो मैसूर के महाराज हैं, उन को राजाधिराज आफ कर्नाटक कहा जाता है। उन के जो टाइटल्स (उपाधियां) हैं वह भी कर्नाटक के नाम के तहत में ही हैं। हमारे जो जिले अब उस में शारीक हो रहे हैं वह भी पहले उन की राजधानी के तहत में ही थे। लिहाजा कर्नाटक का नाम एतिहासिक और सांस्कृतिक दृष्टि से भी ठीक है। मैं चाहता हूं कि ज्वार्येट कमिटी (संयुक्त समिति) इस पर विचार कर के उस का नाम कर्नाटक ही रखे। अगर वह ऐसा नहीं कर सकती है, तो ज्यादा से ज्यादा वह कर सकते हैं कि जो न्यू मैसूर स्टेट बन रही है उस की एसेम्बली के जो एलेक्टेड रिप्रेजेंटेटिव (निर्वाचित प्रतिनिधि) हों उन की राय ले लीजिये। आखिरी तौर पर इस का फैसला उन्हीं लोगों पर छोड़ दिया जाय और जो न्यू मैसूर स्टेट की एसेम्बली के लोग कहें उस को मनसिव समझ कर वही नाम रखा जाय। लेकिन इस के लिये फिर से कास्टिंट-द्यूशन को बदलना ठीक नहीं होगा इस लिये

यह फैसला अभी से कर लिया जाय कि जो मैसूर ऐसेम्बली के लोग कहें, जो उन की यन्नैनिमस (एकमत) राय हो उस के मताविक मैसर का नाम रखा जाय। इस के सिलसिले में एक रेजोल्युशन (संकल्प) मैसर ऐसेम्बली में आया था उस के बारे में मैसर के चीफ मिनिस्टर (मुख्य मंत्री) ने भी, जो कि एक अनकसर्ड (असम्बन्धित) आदमी थे बोलते हुए उस को सपोर्ट (समर्थन) किया था।

हमारे स्वामी जी ने एक और बात कही कि सिक्योरिटी आफ एम्प्लायमेंट (रोजगारीकी सुरक्षा) होनी चाहिये। गवर्नरमेंट सर्वेन्ट्स के कुछ फॅड-मैटल राइट्स (मूल भूत अधिकार) होते हैं इस लिये जो कुछ उठोने कहा है वह कुछ जायज बात नहीं मालम होती है। जहां पर भी एक एरिया (क्षेत्र) से दूसरे एरिया में लोग जाते हैं वहां पर उन की बिल्कुल सिक्योरिटी हो। पश्चिम और पे (वेतन) के मामले में लेकिन यह कहना मुश्किल है कि उन की पे वगैरह पर कोई असर न पड़े। जहां तक नान-गेटेड पोस्ट्स (अधोधित पदों) का सवाल है में चाहता हूं कि उन की तन्त्रवाह को न घटाया जाय लेकिन जो गेटेड (धोधित) आफिसर हैं उन को मैसूर के लेवल (स्तर) पर लाया जाय, यह में कहना चाहता हूं। लेकिन मैसूर में छोटे छोटे लेवल संहोते हैं उन को १०० या १५० इपये तन्त्रवाह मिलते हैं। वहां के लेवल पर रखने से जो नान-गेटेड आफिसर हैं दूसरी जगहों के, उन की एफिशिएन्सी (कार्य क्षमता) कम हो जायेगी। इस लिये उनकी तन्त्रवाहों को कार्यम रखना चाहिये। अगर मैसूर को नान-गेटेड आफिसर्स की तन्त्रवाह कम हो तो उन को दूसरों के साथ ईक्वलाइज (समानीकरण) करने के लिये ऊपर उठाना जरूरी है। और इस को करना चाहिये।

इस के बाद ऐसेट्स और लायबिलिटीज (प्रस्तुतियां तथा दायिता) की कुछ बातें कही गई हैं। यह कहा गया है कि अगर कहीं पर बड़ी-बड़ी विंडम्स हों उन को उसी एरिया में जाना चाहिये जहां पर कि वह जाती हो। यह बहुत ठीक है। बांच कमीशन की रिपोर्ट के लिहाज से भी जो कि आंध्र स्टेट बनने के बहत ऐव्वाइंट (नियकत) किया गया था, यही तय हुआ था कि डिस्ट्रिक्ट लेवल पर जो इम्प्रेवेल प्राप्टी (अचल सम्पत्ति) हो उस को भी उसी स्टेट को जाना चाहिये जहां पर कि डिस्ट्रिक्ट हो। लेकिन जो हमारे बड़े बड़े कैपिटल सिटीज

(बड़े नगर) हैं जैसे हैदराबाद, मद्रास और बड़ी, ऐसे एरियाज में बड़े बड़े विजिनेसमेन (व्यवसायी) आ कर सेन्ट्रलाइज (केन्द्रित) हो गये हैं। उन को बनाने में सारी स्टेट का पैसा लगा है। इस लिये उन ऐसेट्स का कछ हिस्सा उन एरियाज को भी मिलना चाहिये जहां पर कि वह पहले रहा हो। जिन लोगों ने उस जगह को बनाया है उन को उन का मुतासिब शेअर (अंश) जरूर मिलना चाहिये।

इस के बाद में जो छोटे-छोटे स्टेट्स की प्रावधेम (समस्यायें) हैं उन के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं कि जब कि भारत-वर्ष में माधावार प्रात्त बन रहे हैं तो उन में बहुत से जगहे भी पैदा होंगे, जैसे बम्बई और दूसरे शहरों के बारे में भी बहुत से सवाल पाये जाते हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि इन तमाम सवालत के बारे में हम एक अजीब तरीके से सोचते हैं और जिस तरीके से गवर्नरमेंट इन पर गौर करती है उससे तो मैं यह कहे बगैर नहीं रह सकता कि हम को बहुत शर्म आती है। आज भी हम यह देखते हैं कि जब किसी इलाके की मांग की जाती है और यह कहा जाता है कि निर्विवासिक स्टेट्स बनानी चाहियें तो उसके जवाब में गवर्नरमेंट की तरफ से यह कहा जाता है कि यह चीज एंटीनेशनल (राष्ट्र विरोधी) है, यह यूनियन के खिलाफ है। लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि हम कोई ऐसी मांग नहीं करते हैं, या हमने कभी भी ऐसी मांग नहीं की है और न ही कभी करते हैं कि किसी हिस्से को एक इंडिपेंडेट (स्वतंत्र) हिस्सा माना जाय या उसको इस देश से भ्रलग कर दिया जाये। हम चाहते हैं कि हमारा देश एक फेडरल स्टेट हो। जब लोग यह कहते हैं कि हम को किसी दूसरी स्टेट के साथ मिला दिया जाए तो आपको चाहिये कि आप उस मांग पर गौर करें और अगर देश की बहवदी और देश की भलाई उस में हो और उस इलाके के रहने वाले लोगों की भलाई उस में हो तो उस इलाके को आपको चाहिये कि आप उसमें मिला दें। अगर आप ऐसा नहीं करते हैं और लोगों की जायज मांग को स्वीकार नहीं करते हैं तो मैं समझता हूं कि आपका यह रुख प्रजातंत्र के खिलाफ है और लोगों की मांग को स्वीकार नहीं करते हैं तो इसके नतीजे अच्छे नहीं निकलते हैं। अभी आप देखते हैं कि

[श्री शिवमूर्ति स्वामी]

अतुल चन्द्र घोष हजारों लोगों को ले कर कलकत्ता में भोर्चा लगाने जा रहे हैं। इसी तरह से बम्बई का झगड़ा चल रहा है। अगर आप बम्बई को महाराष्ट्र के साथ नहीं मिलाते हैं और लोगों की विल के लिलाक जाते हैं तो मैं समझता हूँ आपका यह रवैया अप्रजातंत्रीय है। आप को महाराष्ट्र वासियों की इस मांग को एक नए दिन स्वीकार करना ही पड़ेगा और जितनी जल्दी आप उनकी इस मांग को मान लेंगे उतना ही अच्छा रहेगा। अगर आप इस डिमांड (मांग) को मान लें तो मैं समझता हूँ आप लोगों के साथ इन्साफ करेंगे। लिहाजा में पुरजोर शब्दों में आपसे अपील करता हूँ कि आप बम्बई को महाराष्ट्र में शामिल कर दें। आपको ऐसा न करने से वहाँ के लोगों में ज्यादा बहुत असत्तोष पाया जाता है। उनकी इस जायज मांग को पूरा करना आपका फर्ज है।

3 P. M.

इसी तरह से बहुत से बोर्डर डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स हैं जिन को तय करना आपका फर्ज है। ये झगड़े बंगाल और बिहार के बीच हैं, बिहार और उड़ीसा के बीच हैं और इसी तरह से दूसरी स्टेट्स के दरम्यान हैं इनको भी प्रजातंत्रीय ढंग से और लोगों की राय लेकर आपको हल करना चाहिये। अगर आप प्लॉबिसाइट ले कर इन झगड़ों को हल नहीं कर सकते तो वहाँ की जो पंचायतें हैं, और उनमें जो लोगों के नुसाइदे हैं, उनकी राय ले कर आप इन झगड़ों का फैसला प्रजातंत्रीय तरीकों से कर सकते हैं।

अब मैं कर्नाटक के सम्बन्ध में दो-चार शब्द कहना चाहता हूँ। कर्नाटक के मसले को जिस तरह से आपने हल किया है, उसपर मैं कुछ हद तक अपना संतोष प्रकट करता हूँ। बेलारी का जो हिस्सा एस० आर० सी० की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार आंध्र को दिया गया था और जिसे अब वापस मैसर को दे दिया गया है, इसके लिये मैं गवर्नर्मेंट को बधाई देता हूँ। लेकिन इसके साथ ही साथ एडोर, एडोना, रायदुर्ग, मरगसिरा को भी, मैं चाहता हूँ कि मैसूर को दे दिया जाये। मैं यह भी चाहता हूँ कि कामुखीड तालुका, चन्द्रगिरी नदी तक, मैसर को दे दिया जाये। इसी तरह से शोलापुर सिटी, साउथ शोलापुर, और अकालकोट जथ भी कर्नाटक में अगर मिल दिये जायें तो अच्छा होगा। इसी तरह से और जो छोटे छोटे हिस्से

हैं और जिन के बारे में कोई झगड़ा है, उनका फैसला वहाँ की जनता की राय लेने के बाद कर दिया जाना चाहिये। मैसूर के अन्दर जो कोलार जिला है, उसके अन्दर आंध्र लोग ज्यादा हैं इस वास्ते में चाहता हूँ कि उसको आंध्र में मिला दिया जाये, लेकिन इसके बारे में वहाँ के लोगों की राय अगर ले ली जाये तो अच्छा होगा। यहाँ पर जो लोग रहते हैं ज्यादातर तेलुगु बोलते हैं और यही कारण है कि मैं चाहता हूँ कि कोलार को आंध्र में मिलाया जाये।

इन सब बातों का जो वेसिस (आधार) होना चाहिये वह मैं समझता हूँ विल आफ दी पीपल (जनता की इच्छा) होनी चाहिये। अगर लोग चाहते हैं हमें इस स्टेट में मिला दिया जाये आपको चाहिये कि आप उनको इस इच्छा को पूरी करें। मैंने कुछ पेटिशन्स (याचिकायें) आपको भेजी हैं, शोलापुर इत्यादि के बारे में, जिन पर कितने ही लोगों के दस्तखत हैं, और मैं चाहता हूँ कि सिलेक्ट कमिटी (प्रवर समिति) जब इस विल पर गैर करे तो उनपर भी साथ ही साथ विचार कर ले। जितने भी झगड़े हैं, मैं चाहता हूँ, उनको पीसमील तरीके से हल करने के बजाय आल इंडिया लेवल पर हल किया जाये और जो पालिमी ही (नीति) एक के बारे में बरती जाये, वही दूसरी के बारे में भी बरती जाये।

अन्त में मैं इतना कहना चाहता हूँ कि एस० आर० सी० ने जैसे सिफारिश की है, मैसूर स्टेट का नाम मैसूर न रख कर कर्नाटक रखा जाये और जिसको आपने अब बदल दिया है, वह ठीक नहीं है और इस स्टेट का नाम कर्नाटक ही रखा जाय।

इतना कह कर मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ। और मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो विल पेश किया गया है इसको मैं अपना पूरा-पारा सहयोग नहीं दे सकता। इसका कारण यह है कि लिंगवर्स्टिक प्रिसिपिल के आधार पर कोई ४०-५० वर्ष पहले कांग्रेस ने जो स्टेट्स की रचना की बात कही थी, उस पर वह स्टिक करे (दृढ़ रहे) और ऐसी स्टेट्स कायम करने के लिये कदम उठाये। साथ ही जो छोटे भोटे झगड़े हैं मैं चाहता हूँ, उनको भी मिल-बैठकर और लोगों की राय ले कर हल कर दिया जाये।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Hon. Members have to rise in their seats and catch the eye of the Speaker.

Shri Achuthan (Crangannur): I thought you had a list.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That does not matter. Even then, I have to choose the speaker. I would request hon. Members to rise in their seats.

Shri Achuthan: This Bill is a landmark in the history of this country. Due to historical reasons, during the last 200 or 300 years, or even prior to that, there was no rational reorganisation of the States even though many kings ruled over this country. During the British regime, though they were foreigners, they thought of some reorganisation, but it was not given effect to in all its aspects. The Congress, the political organisation which wanted to see India become independent, had its own ideals. When India became independent, the Congress has necessarily to think not only on the lines in which it was thinking before, but also in the light of actual events, of unifying and solidifying the country. It has got its own experience as a fighting organisation for 40 or 50 years. When the Constituent Assembly was sitting in the Central Hall, they appointed a Committee called the Dhar Committee to examine this question dispassionately. Even some Congress leaders were thinking that linguistic States was a panacea for all ills. So, this Committee was appointed so that a decision could be taken whether Andhra, Karnataka etc. States were to be formed and whether they should find a place even in the Constitution. That Committee went into all the aspects of the question and came to the conclusion that language cannot be the only consideration or even the Number I consideration, but it can only be a secondary matter, and that other considerations must prevail. I think this line of thinking was prevailing throughout the length and breadth of the country, not only among the politicians, but also among the people. Then came the J. V. P. Committee. The three leading men of the country, who had the good fortune to have the confidence of the people of the country, came to the conclusion that language cannot be the foremost consideration in the reorganisation of States, but convenience of administration. Even though the J.V.P. report had stated like that, yet the matter did not end there. The feelings of the people were there. As Shri H. N. Mukerjee said, the hunger and thirst were there. Then, in 1953, we saw the formation of the Andhra State. Even though the Prime Minister had stated that the whole question was going to be reviewed, we had the incident of

Potti Sriramulu's death, and soon after, Government decided to form the Andhra State. All this is recent history, and I hope hon. Members might not have forgotten those things.

Even after the formation of the Andhra State, the matter did not end there. There was still agitation in the country. In December 1953, the States Reorganisation Commission was appointed. That commission toured the whole country, took evidence, both oral and written, and interviewed thousands of leading associations, representatives and members, and finally they submitted their report in October last year. From October till 16th January, you know what an amount of turmoil has been there in the country; all sorts of discussions were held, and there were representations made on various aspects, and several views were put forward. All these things were discussed by all sections of the people.

Then, on 16th January, somehow or other, Government decided that States were going to be formed along such and such lines. In pursuance of that decision, we are having this new Bill before us, and I welcome it.

But one thing I have noticed is that even after 16th January, up till this day, people have not come to their senses in thinking as to what we are to do at this juncture. Are we to say even now that language must be the sole consideration for the administrative division of States? *

Shri Velayudhan: Do not blame the people. Blame yourself.

Shri Achuthan: If that could be said, why can we not say that religion must be the main consideration? After all, religion will be the strongest tie, and people belonging to one religion may say that they must have one separate State. (Interruptions).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Hon. Members who want to have their turn to speak here should not interfere in others' speeches.

Shri Achuthan: If that argument can be extended still further, why can we not say that the whole world must be divided into different systems of thought, and each must have supremacy

[Shri Achuthan]

in its own territory? If language can be taken to that extreme extent, then can there be any logical objection to say that the white people must have so much of territory, and that the black people must have so much? There also, there can be that unity in diversity, and so on.

Therefore, I would say that let us not behave like irrational beings. The one primary consideration, as the Prime Minister has always pointed out, in this democracy of ours that has come into being, is welfare of human feelings. Let us all consider this problem in the light of that aspect. Let all our young men think that they do not belong to one particular linguistic group or religious group only, but that they are all human beings, and that as human beings, they have to live properly in this world, and promote human welfare. It is in that light that I would suggest that let us all put an end to the controversies that have been raging for so long.

Let us take it for granted for a moment that the Bill is passed. Even then, as the Prime Minister has stated on many occasions, there is no finality in a democratic State. I appreciate the Prime Minister's statement. Let people with divergent views, let people who even now hold firmly the view that such and such a portion must be given to them, and that such and such a portion must be given over to some other State, have this picture before them. Let them take this into consideration that there is no finality in a democracy. We can consider the matter coolly and calmly later on. Why should we consider it in a hurry? Why should there be this resort to hartals, demonstrations, etc. to divert the people's attention from the main programme before them, as happened in some other country? We are now going to launch our Second Five Year Plan, and we want the maximum mobilisation of resources for improving the economic standard of our people. At this juncture, are we to distract the people from the Plan on these petty issues, and thus create difficulties in the way of the implementation of the Plan? At a time when we are talking of coexistence and toleration, at a time when we are saying that all nations must settle their disputes peacefully, is this the way in which troubles should be created, and people should start saying, we

must have this portion or that portion and so on? If things are going to happen that way, then what is the guarantee that even the States that are formed in that manner will be stable? If States are going to be formed on the basis of language alone, then they cannot stand together. Anybody can say, no, at any stage, and secede from the rest. Suppose after the Kerala State is formed, the Malayalee people come and say that just like the Naga people, they would like to secede from the rest of the country then what could be the objection to such a thing? I would submit, Sir, that there cannot be any logical explanation for all these things. I very strongly oppose the moves on the part of some persons to divert attention from the Plan. At least, hereafter, we should concentrate more on economic development, and we should think in a united way. I would tell my hon. friends, please do not distract the people, and do not misdirect the people into evil ways. That is what I would like to say by way of introductory remarks.

I find from this Bill that about fifteen States are going to be formed. I am glad to find that as recommended by the States Reorganisation Commission, the differentiation between Part A, Part B and Part C States is being abolished. That is a good sign. Further, the system of Rajpramukhs is also going to be abolished, and it will be soon a story of the past. We are very grateful to the Government of India and to the SRC for having decided that hereafter there will be no distinction between the different States.

Even then, the States will not all be uniform in size. Bigger States like the Uttar Pradesh are going to be there. Are we going to grudge them? There will be bigger States as well as smaller States. So, let us consider things calmly, and let us take measures, to see that the country as a whole is united, not by way of verbal utterances, but by way of common thinking. Let us resort to creative thinking, and let us take to constructive efforts, and let us all feel that we are Indians first, and we are Indians last. Let everyone say, even though I may not know the other languages of the country, but I feel that I am an Indian first, and I am an Indian last. That must be the way in which the leaders of this country should

work, rather than that they should indulge in strengthening small groups this way or that way and thus create more troubles in the country.

In this Bill, I find that there is a new innovation, which has not been recommended by the SRC, namely the formation of the zonal councils. I appreciate the idea. Five zonal councils are going to be formed. I would request the Joint Committee to see whether these zonal councils could be given greater powers.

In this connection, I would like to say that I do not appreciate the way in which the U.P. Chief Minister has spoken about this matter. After the experience that we have had up to the time of the announcement by Government of their decision on 16th January, in all parts of the country, I had expected leading men to come forward and strengthen the bonds of unity, and to adopt methods by which people could be brought together, saying, let us try this experiment. But I am sorry that the U.P. Chief Minister has adopted a different attitude. In today's papers, we find that he is reported to have stated that these zonal councils are a fifth wheel in the coach. What does that statement mean? It is not at all encouraging, that a man of his position should have come and said that these zonal councils are not worth anything, and that they would simply hamper the progress of the States.

Besides the States, we have got also what are called the union territories. So far as the union territories are concerned, what is the forum in which their people could express their opinions? So far as the States are concerned, they have got their own legislatures, and their own systems of administration. When they could have these things, why should not the union territories also be provided with similar things? It may be said that Parliament is supreme, and that the representatives of these union territories will be there in Parliament. But I would suggest that we should devise some method by which even these union territories may have some popular organisations, or some advisory councils, of an elected nature, so that their opinions also may be voiced, and the administration may be directed in such a manner that there will be no strong agitation saying that their views have not been taken into consideration.

I would suggest that the Joint Committee must devise some method for this purpose. For instance, Bombay is going to be a union territory. How can it be said that Bombay is a backward area, and therefore it cannot have a legislative forum in which its people could express their views? I would suggest that in all the union territories, namely Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Tripura and so on, there must be some popular organisations set up where the representatives of the people and their leaders can come and voice their grievances.

Coming to my own State, I understand that at present, there is no Assembly there. But from the Third Schedule, I find that the new Kerala has got only 18 representatives in the House of the People. Government themselves have stated in the draft Bill that according to the following formula, the number of representatives for each State has been fixed:

"The quota for each State in the House of the People has been arrived at by dividing the population of the State by the same general average as was adopted by the former Delimitation Commission (i.e. 732,983) and by rounding to the nearest integer."

Even then, I would submit that a mistake has crept in here. Instead of there being 19 representatives, only 18 are seen to be there from Kerala in the Third Schedule. That is a mistake. No argument is needed for this purpose. Mere arithmetical calculation will reveal that there is a mistake in this regard. The population figure has been given by the SRC in their report, and even assuming that the Shencotta taluk is taken away, the population of the new State of Kerala will be 13.6 millions. It can be seen that they are entitled to get 19 members. With regard to Assembly seats, as it is, it has been decided on the basis of 1 to 7. I cannot say that 7 is the most rational criterion or multiple. It can be 8. As was stated by the Home Minister, when the Bill was introduced, let us have more Members. What is the objection? Let the Joint Committee examine this point whether when we have only 18 or 20 from small States, the multiple should be 8 or not. I am not much concerned about that.

[Shri Achuthan]

One thing I have noticed. In the new States that are coming into being, a large number of them have Upper Houses. As against this, even now there is a distinction made. Orissa has not got a Council. Assam has not got a Council. On the other hand, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab and other States have got Councils and are retaining them. Let us have some uniform formula. Either let us have a bicameral legislature or let us have a unicameral legislature. If there is a possibility of having a bicameral legislature, matters can be discussed thoroughly, views can be ascertained, and then we will be in a position to come to a decision. When the Constitution came into being, there was no bicameral legislature in certain States. Now that we are reorganising the States *de novo*, that question must be taken up. The Joint Committee may consider whether it is necessary to have bicameral legislature or unicameral legislature throughout.

I for one would say that for the time being let us have one single legislature. It can be tried. Let us have only one legislature in each State. To say that a big State should have a bicameral legislature and that a small State should have a unicameral legislature does not look very nice. So that question must be considered by the Joint Committee.

This Bill is a very important Bill containing important provisions. The part dealing with apportionment of assets and liabilities is very important. With regard to the new Kerala State, there is no legislature. Even now, many leading men from that State belonging to different parties say that because there is no legislature, it won't be advisable to take up the question of formation now and the division of assets and liabilities. So because there are no leaders of the legislature or Cabinet, special care must be taken by the Central Government to deal with this matter. Care should be taken to see that in the matter of division of assets and liabilities relating to Madras and Kerala, Kerala does not suffer on account of want of a legislature or elected leaders. Serious precautionary steps should be taken to see that Kerala does not suffer by default. This is a very serious matter. On this will depend many other things.

Malabar is going to be joined to Travancore-Cochin. Malabar is an undeveloped area. But we are not going to say that because Malabar is not developed,

we do not like it. It is not from that aspect that I am speaking about Malabar. But every care must be taken to see that this consideration is kept in mind in the division of assets and liabilities and that justice and a proper deal are meted out in that matter.

With regard to the Members of the Rajya Sabha, in the Madras Assembly some objections have been raised. As it is, Kerala is going to have 9 Members in the Rajya Sabha. If it is found that 9 Members can be found in the existing Rajya Sabha, well and good. As it is, in the Bill, Kerala will have the right to elect two more Members to the Rajya Sabha. I think that it is a decision arrived at after due consideration of all aspects by the Government.

Part IX deals with inter-State agreements and other matters. A lot of things are now under construction, electricity, water-supply schemes, multi-purpose projects, road transport etc. All are intimately inter-connected. If there is any dispute between States regarding this matter which cannot be resolved, then the Central Government will interfere. Well and good. That must be so.

In the division of assets and liabilities, the basis that they have adopted, was the same when the Andhra State was formed, viz., the population basis. We can creditably say that by following that basis there was not much of a hitch. The only workable solution or criterion or yardstick which we can adopt is on the basis of population. It may not be justified if we analyse it in all its details, but it is the only basis we can have. But, as Shri Sivamurthi Swami was saying, particular care must be taken in all these matters. What can we do? It is not a question as if it is to be analysed in a laboratory and the elements found out or census taken out, and then division effected. That cannot be done, that is not possible to be done. So the only reasonable criterion is the population basis; that is the only perceptible criterion which will be appealable to the people concerned.

Coming to services, I am not very clear about what the position is. I find in clause 106(4):

"The cadres of each of the said services for the existing States of Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab and Vindhya Pradesh and for the existing part B States shall, as from the appointed day, cease to

exist, and the members of each of the said services borne on those cadres shall be allocated to the State cadres of the same service for the other existing States...."

If I understand it properly, the position is this. There are a good number of officers of the all-India services in a particular State. What is the difficulty in retaining them there? Are they to go to other States? This may not be a good practice, though the administration will go on even with a demarcation.

Moreover, with regard to the central services, in the Mysore Assembly a suggestion was made, and I have to congratulate them on that. They said that as regards the central officers drawing higher pay, the Centre should meet that expenditure, the extra pay must be paid by the Centre. That is a good suggestion, because when the States have got their own difficulties in administering their areas, they should not be saddled with the additional burden of having to pay higher pay to the officers concerned, who belong to the all-India services.

Coming to integration of services, I was raising the same question when the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Home Affairs were discussed. Now, we are going to have another process of service integration. Advisory Councils are going to be appointed. When these Advisory Councils are appointed, their duty must be not only to see that integration of services takes place, but to review the integration of services that took place when a State like Cochin was added to Travancore. Whether the policy then adopted was reasonable or not, there is heart-burning among the officers concerned, because even now we get representations from the Cochin area that their cases are not considered. This is an important matter, because unless the services are contented, unless we instil in them that spirit, we may not be able to take the maximum good out of them. Whatever we may do in the Legislative Assemblies or in Parliament, nothing will be achieved unless we keep the services contented. So that point also has to be taken into consideration, and care must be taken to see that Advisory Councils look into this matter. The Joint Committee should also devote its attention to this matter and see if a satisfactory solution cannot be found by adequate provisions. This year 1956 is important because this year we are going to celebrate the 2,500th anniversary of

Lord Buddha. Along with that celebration, in this auspicious year, if we celebrate the passage of this Bill also for the harmonious growth of a common feeling among the Indian people so that there may not be any ill-feeling on account of the fact that people speak this language or that language, it would be good for the country and coming generations.

Shri Vallatharas (Pudukkottai) : Having accepted the principle that the States which had been thrown out of the debris of the Moghul Empire and which had been brought into existence by the British rule are now sought to be turned into national arteries of our future Welfare State, there is absolutely no meaning in making subtle distinctions and hair-splitting differences over certain additions of areas or reduction of certain areas. But the Government faces now a very very serious situation. It must stand or fall on one or two issues.

History repeats itself. When Aurangzeb canvassed a mighty empire from Kabul to Chittagong and from Kashmir to Cauvery—(CAUVERY my place)—the whole empire had to crumble because he had to face the Mahashtrians, the Tamilians, the North Indian people. Without understanding the psychological mentalities and aspirations of the various peoples, he wanted to bring them all under one empire. So also, if the Congress Party should think of bringing about an empire of India, though it is a national government without understanding the psychological effects and the aspirations of the various communities, certainly, it will crumble. There is no doubt about it.

Napoleon once said that it was the Spanish Ulcer that ruined him. Allowing history to repeat itself, here the Bombay Ulcer may ruin the present nation. I am decided in my view that Bombay must go to the Mahashtrians unconditionally. I voice forth the deliberate decision of our party, the P.S.P., that Bombay must go to Mahashtra. If you do not give Bombay to Mahashtra now, I can tell my friends that Mahashtra won't get it up for ever. This is my experience of my tour in some places of Mahashtra on an opportunity given by my friend Shri Gadgil. I met workers and leaders of various parties. What is the state of Bombay? The state of Bombay is pitiable; it is "Bleeding Bombay"; it is "wailing Mahashtra". In the neighbourhood it

[**Shri Vallatharas**]

is resentful and kicking Travancore-Cochin, it is murmuring Tamil Nad and it is dominating U.P. which is a big slice with 85 seats. There is great disparity between this State and the rest of the States. No stability or coherence can ever be maintained in the conception of the Central authority when there are such disparities in size and strength of the several States.

What is the fate of Bombay and what is the fate of Delhi? They are going to be made Union territories. In page 9 of the Constitution (Ninth Amendment) Bill, article 240 reads :

"The President may make regulations for the peace and good government of any Union territory and any regulation so made may repeal or amend any law made by Parliament or any existing law which is for the time being applicable to any such territory and, when promulgated by the President shall have the same force and effect as an Act of Parliament which applies to such territory."

What has led to giving such wide powers to the President even to overrule Parliamentary Acts with regard to these Union territories? Here is Delhi with 16 lakhs of people, consisting of various sections of intelligent men in trade, business etc. There is also Bombay, the Gateway or window of the world. What is the reason to make them just like pocket-boroughs of the President even screening Parliamentary control? This is very odd. I submit that the independence we have gained and the national stability which we have attained cannot, in any event, be allowed to be destroyed or annihilated either by the States that are going to be constituted or by the Central authority which might try to assert itself. So, I would very respectfully submit to this House that Bombay which has got contiguity to Maharashtra should go to Maharashtra. I will trace even the history behind. If you go to the days of the Rashtrakutas and the Chalukyas, you will find that south of Gujerat all the territory belonged to the Maharashtas. I concede the historical fact. Even now, unless there is any special need or necessity for singling out this portion from out of Maharashtra, then, certainly, Bombay should go to Maharashtra. Geographically and even from historical tradition, it is part of Maharashtra. It has been linked up

with Maharashtra culturally and linguistically. Anybody who resisted this had to succumb to its forces. You can subdue it, but you cannot suppress the Maharashtrian spirit. They are valiant and strong; they are a national unit. We cannot discard that. It is under these circumstances that I say that Bombay should go to Maharashtra. I also say that Delhi should never be made a Union territory. These two should never be denied the benefit of a democratic set-up.

An Hon. Member : What about other areas which will become Union territories?

Shri Vallatharas : During the short time at my disposal I will allude only to certain matters.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : The other territories will be taken up by other hon. Members.

Shri Vallatharas : In Tamil Nad also there is a feeling against the present Government, whether it is a party government or national government, which is carrying on there. We are not very much worried about Devicolam, Peermude or Shencottah. But, we are concerned with the principle on which these areas were taken from one State and granted to the other. I voice forth the feeling of the Tamilian population. The entire portion of the Devicolam and Peermude should go to Tamil Nad. Any safeguard that Kerala may want can be inserted. There is no question about that in an all-comprehensive India. If they want any protection let them have it. Or else, what is the principle on which an area, with about 76 per cent. of the population who are Tamilians, should be seceded from Tamil Nad and put into Kerala? By seceding this portion from Kerala, is Kerala going to suffer economic deterioration or political disintegration? What else can be apprehended out of that? The feeling of the Tamilians is that the S.R.C. has given a report and that Government need not accept it.

Shri A. M. Thomas (Ernakulam) : What is your party's view?

Shri Vallatharas : I am Vallatharas' party in Tamil Nad and Tamil Nad party is mine. I do not want to make any distinction here. You cannot separate us. You are my neighbour; you

cannot escape me and I cannot escape you; we are all members of one community.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Hon. Members should not address each other directly.

Shri Vallatharas: Keralites, the Malabar people, and the Tamilians are all Dravidians. The Andhras and even the Rashtrakutas were all Dravidians. Unfortunately, we have been divided.

An Hon. Member: What about the Maharashtrians?

Shri Vallatharas: They are Dravidians, no doubt; Rashtrakutas were the people from whom the Maharashtrians came.

Even the Moghuls wanted to establish an empire unit of India. It is not as if this is a present strange idea. Even before Christ was born, some 2500 years ago, Chandra Gupta wanted to establish a Mauryan empire and, Ashoka wanted to have an empire. Even Raja Raja Chola afterwards wanted to have a unified empire. We had so many kings having the ideas of unifying India. Aurangzeb was one of those. We have now the experience of the better British rule. Nothing can prevent us from feeling ourselves a national entity, whatever might be our internal differences. So, we will have to patch up all differences by negotiation and persuasion, in such a way that we will have to stick to something, enjoy ourselves and leave to posterity a peaceful era so far as the community is concerned.

I will touch one or two points more. The matter of primary education in the languages of the minorities is provided for in the Constitution (Ninth Amendment) Bill. The safeguards for minorities, especially regarding their mother tongue, is envisaged in the fourth part of the S.R.C. Report. I would submit that the Committee may be pleased to study the situation and improve the elements that are stated in it. I find in the Constitution (Ninth Amendment) Bill that adequate consideration has not been given to this proposal.

Clause 42 of the present S.R.C. Bill deals with the question of Associates. The Speaker is used to appoint these Associates. He has a conception of the situation and from the people of all

the parties has brought their representations. That is what we presume. But now that power is taken away and the Central Government is going to appoint. On whose advice they are going to appoint? They are not going to ascertain public opinion on the matter. It may be that all the opposition may be eliminated and that Associate members of one party alone may be given preference. This should be avoided. There are certain Members who travel from the blue bed to the brown, from one party to the other—necessitated or not necessitated. Suppose from one opposition group, some Associate members have gone over to the other side, then they should not be counted as opposition party members, but they should be counted as members of the party to which they have gone. When the numerical representation is given to a particular party, it must get a deduction of the associate transferred members. On this basis, the question of associate membership is a very important one, and I would submit that the Committee's attention may deservedly apply to this question.

Regarding the Rajputana State, I should like to submit that special consideration has to be given for it—the political expediency, convenience and strategic advantages. Of course, very recently also, the hon. Home Minister referred to the point that Rajputana should be alert as against the opposing forces on its border. Without Rajputana, the defence of this country cannot properly be established. Of course, there may be other factors, for instance, Punjab, PEPSU and other things. Rajputana's importance is considerable and that was stated long ago by Lord Hastings who gave it as his considered opinion—it was on the principle of political expediency, convenience and strategic advantage. Rajputana's affairs were considered at that time. I would submit to the Committee to enter deeply into this matter and see whether the constitution of the Rajputana State cannot be improved in such a manner that this principle is given the greatest predominance in the formation of it. Economically it may or may not prosper; but, on the other hand, as a strategic part of the defence of this country, all the resources of the rest of the nation have to be applied in making Rajputana highly efficient in the matter of defence.

Shri Velayudhan (Quilon *cum* Mavelikkara—Reserved—Sch. Castes) : What is that State now?

Shri Vallatharas : Another thing that I wish to mention is about dispersing revolutionary elements, on the score of more manageable administration. These tactics the Congress must avoid in Travancore-Cochin, where it is impossible, of course, according to our ordinary perception, to get the time-old popularity for the Congress.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy (Salem) : The hon. Member may enlighten us where he is reading from.

Shri Vallatharas : He must have some confidence in me. Has he no confidence in me?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : He is consulting his notes much too frequently, but the hon. Member cannot say that he is reading them.

Shri Vallatharas : He is also a Tamilian.

Shri K. K. Basu : The hon. Member does not work on loose slips.

Shri Vallatharas : I believe—it is my personal opinion, subject to correction—that in order to dilute the opposition in Travancore-Cochin, the sudden idea of a merger of Travancore-Cochin with Madras State had started. Apart from other things, for the merger of Telengana with Andhra, that is one of the motives. Tamil Nad cannot, under the present circumstances, ever envisage a merger with Kerala.

Shri A. M. Thomas (Ernakulam) : Why?

Shri Vallatharas : The reasons are definite. I refer to the JVP Report where it is stated that "some of the linguistic areas, notably the Karnataka and Kerala, have rather suffered in their association with large multi-lingual provinces". This is on behalf of Kerala, but nobody had expressed a word on behalf of Tamil Nad. If you take a sub-division in my district, the inspector is a Malayalee, the sub-collector is a Malayalee, the sub-magistrate is a Malayalee and the lower officials are Malayalees. What are we to do and where are we to go? It is inconceivable as to what we can do. We want employment in our own land, in our own country.

Shri Velayudhan : We do not want to exploit Tamil Nad.

Shri Vallatharas : We are *bona fide* opposed to the merger with Kerala. Kerala itself and suffered long before by remaining in a multi-lingual area. Madras State was formed in 1801 and it has got about 155 years of experience. After long years of remaining together, the Andhras wanted to get out of the group; the Karnatakas wanted to get out of the group; the Keralas have wanted to kick off and go in for Aikya Kerala. We Tamilians resign ourselves to our own lot, without any notice being taken by anybody. Now, why should we be disturbed? Once Shri Rajagopalachari was necessary to get us Madras city and now the present Chief Minister, Kamaraj, deserves praise for preventing the merger. But for Shri Kamaraj certain proposals would have been agreed upon and there would have been great repercussions in Tamil Nad. Some sort of peace is there now. I am glad that the Government has not pressed or proceeded with those merger proposals and that element has not been incorporated in the Bill. I think, for long decades to come the merger of Tamil Nad with any other area may not be conceived for our own benefit. We are not revolutionaries. We are not going to protest against all sorts of authority or upset all sorts of authority; but we only want to get employment in our own sphere, enjoy the resources for ourselves. In the entire districts of Madras State the Malayalees occupy 65 per cent. of the appointments in all cadres. Of course, it is an unjust thing, and so, you must relieve us from this injustice and give us some justice (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : If the House allows me, I will deduct the time that is taken by interruptors when they themselves speak. I am taking a note of it.

Shri K. K. Basu : Those that have no chance of speaking may interrupt then.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : That might make it a permanent record and whenever they stand up, I will note it and not give them a chance.

Shri Vallatharas : So far as Zonal Councils are concerned, the constituent members are given here. I would like to submit that certain Members of Parliament in that area and certain members of the local legislatures also must be made as members in those

Councils. Or else, there will only be a pure official consideration without any relationship with the representatives of the people. Though the Ministers happen to be representatives of the people, once they become Ministers, their colour changes.

The Minister in the Ministry of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur) : Question.

Shri Vallatharas : I do not mean any insinuation against Ministers, because they have to assert whenever people make submissions. When hon. Ministers make observations like "Sensible people will heed to this", the question of discrimination comes in. We have got confidence in them, and they will have to take us also into their confidence. Further, when main decisions are made by the Zonal Councils, they must be made somewhat binding on the State and Central Governments, or else the advisory thing may go without any effect. So, the Committee may consider whether such decisions arrived at by the Zonal Council may be made absolutely binding or binding to some extent on the State and Central Governments. That is a point for consideration. I welcome this reorganisation. I am glad that the Bill, despite its being very mechanical and technical, is bereft of all the emotions that can be attached to it. It envisages a ninety percent reality but is subjected to a drop of poison, which may vitiate the whole pot of milk. So, we should be very careful about Bombay. In respect of Bombay, the policy should not be based on party feelings or such other feelings. Consider the position of the common man calmly and come to a decision at the Joint Committee. The Joint Committee may consider the problem and incorporate an amendment to the Bill that Bombay should go to Maharashtra, and then everybody will be happy.

Shri Mohinddin (Hyderabad City) : Sir, this SRC Bill marks a very great and important step in the history of independent India.

This is the moment when we are passing through a phase of intense economic development. Everyone of us here realises that economic development is of great and vital importance. The standard of living of the common man must have the first priority over all other considerations. At this time, we are also undertaking the internal reorganisation of India on lin-

guistic basis. If we do both together, it will involve a very heavy strain on the people as a whole and also on the Central and State Government departments. In any case, we are taking that risk. I am sure that we will go through it successfully in as short a time as possible.

According to the recommendations of the SRC, Hyderabad State is being disintegrated. The Prime Minister has more than once said that he did not want the disintegration of the State but he has to submit to the recommendations of the SRC or the general demand of the public.

Shri B. S. Murthy (Eluru) : He said : 'will of the people'.

Shri Mohiuddin : I said 'general demand of the public'; that is the will of the people. Anyhow, the process of disintegration has got to be gone through. But there are important features which we have to examine very carefully and we hope the Joint Committee will do so.

The Bill makes a differentiation between the existing States and the new States. By reading through the explanatory memorandum and the other notes, it is not obvious as to why this distinction has been made. It appears that it is only a legal fiction. I suggest the Joint Committee should consider whether it is desirable to do away with this legal fiction and redraft the clauses in such a way that the necessity for providing for this distinction between a new State and an existing State may not remain any more.

I shall give an illustration. There are two areas—Telengana area and the Andhra area—and they are now being merged. The Bill provides that certain districts of Telengana will be merged with the existing State of Andhra and the Andhra-Telengana State becomes an existing State. If it is provided, on the other hand, by redrafting the clause that Andhra-Telengana State—whatever name may be given—will be created and the boundaries of the State will be as defined in the schedule, then there will not be any great complications or legal fictions.

It has also been provided in the Bill that the existing outstanding loans will be taken over by the Centre and the concerned States will be responsible for the repayment of the loan amount to the Centre. That will be an internal arrangement. Under this arrangement, the loan, due by the Hyderabad State

[**Shri Mohiuddin**]

to the public, will be taken over by the Centre and the new State will pay it to the Centre.

[**SHRIMATI SUSHAMA SEN in the Chair**]

It is of great importance that this new State which comes into existence from 1st of October next should, as far as possible, start on a sound financial basis. Taking over of the existing loans will, no doubt relieve the burden on the new State of Andhra-Telengana. But, we read, about two months back, with shock that the Andhra Government had borrowed over Rs. 10 crores or that it had an overdraft account with the Reserve Bank of India for over Rs. 10 crores and that it was not in a position to pay even interest on that account. I am sure that some provision will be made in the proposed Bill to the effect that certain loans which may become a burden on the new State may be funded or consolidated or may be taken over by the Centre. I do not know what kind of overdraft it was. What I am afraid of is this. The new State coming into existence on the 1st of next October will have great difficulties in the matter of development of that area with this burden.

Shri B. S. Murthy : What is the suggestion?

Shri Mohiuddin : The Centre should take over this burden just as it is taking over the existing loans from the existing Hyderabad State and other States. Similarly, this overdraft account may be consolidated and taken over by the Centre so that the burden on the new State will be as little as possible.

The Hyderabad Legislative Assembly has passed a very long resolution suggesting various amendments to the SRC Bill. One suggestion is—and this difficulty arises from the fact that it was treated as an 'existing State'—in regard to the Hyderabad High Court and the Judges. Because the Hyderabad area or Telengana area is being merged in the Andhra State, the Hyderabad High Court is automatically abolished. But there is no provision in the Bill as to what would happen to the Judges of the High Court there. The High Court Judges have a special status.

4 P. M.

Shri Nambiar (Mayuram) : They will be well cared for. There is no worry about the Judges.

Shri Mohiuddin : There must be a provision in the Act itself. The High Court Judges have a special status accorded to them in the Constitution of India and an assurance from the Member opposite is not sufficient.

Shri B. S. Murthy : Very unreliable.

Shri Mohiuddin : Very; at least it is not sufficient.

Dr. Rama Rao (Kakinada) : Regarding a High Court at Hyderabad we support you.

Shri Mohiuddin : An amendment has been proposed by the Chief Minister of Hyderabad and accepted by the Hyderabad Legislative Assembly that a definite provision should be made to the effect that even though the High Court of Hyderabad is abolished, the present Judges of the Hyderabad High Court will automatically become the Judges of the Andhra High Court. Of course, I am sure that the Government has thought over the matter and they may provide for the Judges in some other ways, but still we regard it as important that as far as the High Court Judges are concerned, there should not be any doubt as to the continuity of the services which is guaranteed to them by the Constitution of India.

Shri B. S. Murthy : The Andhra High Court has not got the required number of Judges and, therefore, there is no difficulty about the Hyderabad Judges being taken.

Shri Mohiuddin : I hope that Shri B. S. Murthy has grasped the point. When a High Court is abolished, the Judges of that High Court have their services terminated. They may be reappointed, that is a different matter.

Swami Ramananda Tirtha : Sir, I rise on a point of clarification. When the Hyderabad High Court is abolished, according to the provisions of this Bill, the High Court Judges are not abolished. Their services will be continued. That is what I feel.

Shri Mohiuddin : I am afraid I do not agree with Swamiji's interpretation of it. When a High Court is abolished, automatically the services of the Judges are terminated, unless there is also some provision in the clause by which the High Court is abolished, that the existing Judges will be deemed to be the Judges of certain other High Courts.

A provision with regard to the general elections in 1957 and subsequent elections has been made in the proposed Bill. The provision is that the elections in Telangana will be held in 1957 along with the elections to the Parliament, and the general elections in Andhra will be held in 1960 when the election for the members of Telangana will also be held. There is no doubt that we cannot extend the period beyond five years for any Assembly or any part of the Assembly unless the Constitution is amended to that effect. Any provision in the States Reorganisation Bill will not be sufficient. But I do suggest to the Joint Committee that provision should be made in such a way that in 1960 at least or in 1961 or 1962, the general elections for the Assembly as well as for the Parliament are held simultaneously. I do not propose to make any definite suggestion about it. I am only suggesting to the members of the Joint Committee that some provision should be made so that in future simultaneous elections would be held both for the Assembly as well as for the Parliament.

The States Reorganisation Commission had made strong recommendations regarding the language of the minorities. The Constitution (Ninth Amendment) Bill has a certain clause in it with regard to the protection of the language of the minorities. It provides that President may issue directives for imparting of education in the mother-tongue of the minorities. But I am sure the Joint Committee will also consider what further measures, apart from the provisions in the Constitution (Ninth Amendment) Bill empowering the President for issuing directives could be introduced in this Bill. Swami Ramananda Tirtha had suggested some measures. There are certain other measures which have been proposed by the various amendments which have come from the State Legislatures. I am sure that the Joint Committee will give due thought to these proposals and will provide measures for the protection of the language of the minorities. One of the minority languages is Urdu and in spite of the fact that the States are being formed more or less on linguistic basis, there will be large minorities of one area living in the area of another State.

शोभती सभाना जोशी (करनाल) : सभानेत्री महोदया, पहले भी यहां पर कई दिन तक एस० पार० सी० रिपोर्ट (राज्य पुनर्गठन आयोग प्रति-

वेदन) पर बात चीत हुई और आज भी इस बिल पर बात चीत हो रही है। मैं यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि इस बिल के कुछ प्राविजनिक (उपबन्ध) ऐसे हैं जो कि बहुत रिएक्शनरी (प्रतिक्रियात्मक) हैं और बहुत कुछ देख को और हुक्मत को पीछे ले जाने वाले हैं।

मैं उन टेरिटरीज (प्रदेशों) के बारे में अर्ज करना चाहती हूँ जो कि इस बिल में बनाई जा रही हैं और सेन्टर के अन्डर (केन्द्र के अन्तर्गत) में रहेंगी। मुनासिब तो यह होता कि जो टेरिटरीज पिछली दफा बनाई गई थीं जिन को पांच सी स्टेट्स (भाग 'ग' में के राज्य) कहते थे, उन को कुछ थोड़ी सी पावर (शक्तिपात्र) और उठने की दी जायें, मुनासिब यह होता कि यह सोचा जाता कि किस तरह से उन की पावर को बढ़ाया जा सकता है कि वह मुनासिब तौर पर काम कर सकें, और उन को बढ़ाया जाता। परन्तु मुझे ताज्जुब हुआ और एक शॉक (वक्ता) सा लगा इस बात से कि हम न सिर्फ यह कि वापस चले हैं, बल्कि हम एक बक्का लगा रहे हैं उन एरियाज को जैसे कि ऐडवाइजरीज के जमाने में हुआ करता था।

मुझे याद है दिल्ली में एक ऐडवाइजरी कॉर्सिल (प्रारम्भ दावी परिषद) हुआ करती थी जिस के सदस्य हमारी पालियामेंट के मेम्बर (संसद् सदस्य) श्री कृष्ण नायर हुआ करते थे। एक दिन उन को भारपीट कर हवालात में बन्द कर दिया गया था। वह ऐडवाइजरी कमेटी क्या कर सकती थी और क्या नहीं कर सकती थी, इस बात में इस मौके पर नहीं जाना चाहती। मुझको तो आज यह अर्ज करना है कि बहुत से सभासदों की बात चीत से और यहां पर सभा में बहस के समय में ने इस चीज की महसूस किया कि बहुत कम लोगों का ध्यान इस ओर है। सब लोग अपनी अपनी स्टेट्स की मुसीबतों और कंट्रोवर्सीज (विवादों) की ओर ध्यान दिला रहे हैं, पांच सी स्टेट्स की तरफ उन का ध्यान नहीं है। और अगर कुछ ध्यान है भी तो मजाक में वह कहते हैं कि दिल्ली स्टेट नहीं रही तो बड़ा अच्छा हुआ, मानो यह एक बड़ी हंसी की बात है। मालूम ऐसा होता है कि जब हम दिल्ली की बात करते हैं या और जगहों की बात करते हैं, तो हमारे इस सभा के सभासद यह समझते हैं कि शायद हम दिल्ली के मिनिस्टर्स (मंत्रियों) और सेन्टर के मिनिस्टर्स का मुकाबला करते हैं, या यह समझते हैं कि शायद ऐसम्बली (विधान सभा) के मेम्बर्स यहां के सभासदों से मुकाबला

[श्रीमती सुभद्रा जोशी]

करने का प्रयत्न करते हैं। मैं कहना चाहती हूँ कि यह बात सही नहीं है। दिल्ली की जनता क्या, आज सारे हिन्दुस्तान में कोई भी राज्य ऐसा नहीं होगा जहाँ की जनता इस बात को अपनी खुशनसीबी न समझे कि हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर (प्रधान मंत्री) उस स्टेट के मसलों को हल करें, न आज कोई ऐसा होगा जो यह मानने को तैयार न हो कि हमारे होगे मिनिस्टर साहब अगर अपना काम काज छोड़कर उसकी स्टेट का इन्तजाम करने लगें तो वे बहुत अच्छा इन्तजाम कर सकेंगे। तो दिल्ली या कोई छोटी स्टेट अपने यहाँ के मिनिस्टरों का और अपने यहाँ के सभासदों का यहाँ के मिनिस्टरों से और सभासदों से मुकाबला नहीं कर सकती। लेकिन साथ ही यह बात भी सोचने की है कि यह बात भी जल्दी नहीं है कि जो मेम्बर यह पार्लियामेंट में आते हैं वे राज्यों के बैस्ट (सर्वोत्तम) आदमी आते हैं। हमने यह भी देखा है कि यहाँ ऐसे भी लोग आते हैं जिनसे कि राज्यों के लोग अपना पीटा छुड़ाना चाहते हैं, या कोई सताने सवाल होता है तो उसको यहाँ भेज दिया जाता है यह सोच कर कि यहाँ दोनों सदनों के सदस्यों की संख्या ७५० है और इसमें आ कर वह खो जायेगा। तो मुकाबला करने का तो कोई सवाल नहीं है। लेकिन मैं दिल्ली की जनता का उत्तर प्रदेश या किसी और राज्य की जनता से मुकाबला करना चाहती हूँ और कहना चाहती हूँ कि दिल्ली की जनता की भी वैसी ही शिकायतें और मसले हैं जैसे कि दूसरे राज्यों के हैं। और राज्यों की जनता की तरह से दिल्ली की जनता को भी रोना और हँसना आता है। यही हाल और सी० स्टेट्स में भी है।

मैं देखती हूँ कि जिन स्टेट्स में म्यूनिसिपल कमेटीज हैं, कारपोरेशन (निगम) हैं और असेम्बलीज भी हैं, जहाँ पर कि वह दिन रात तरह तरह के सवाल करते हैं, लेकिन फिर भी उन स्टेट्स के मेम्बर पार्लियामेंट भी यहाँ उन मामलों के बारे में बराबर प्रश्न करते हैं और उनको फिर भी सन्तोष नहीं होता। यद्यपि हमारे स्पीकर (अध्यक्ष) कहते हैं कि यह सवाल इरेलेवेंट (असंगत) हैं, ये सवाल स्टेट्स से सम्बन्ध रखते हैं, फिर भी यहाँ के सभासद अपनी अपनी स्टेट्स के बारे में यहाँ सवाल करते हैं। इससे भी उनको सन्तोष नहीं होता और जब यहाँ पर बचट की या किसी और चीज की बहस होती है तो उसमें भी उन सवालों का जिक्र करते हैं।

मैं अब उनका चाहती हूँ कि पार्टी सी० स्टेट्स और दूसरी स्टेट्स में क्या अन्तर है। कुछ साल पहले हमने पार्टी सी० स्टेट्स को असेम्बलीज दी, लेकिन उनको बहुत कम पावर दी। जरूरत इस बात की थी कि हम उन पावर्स को बढ़ाते और जो उनमें कमजोरी थी उसको दूर करते। मैं यह नहीं कहती कि यहाँ के सभासद हमारे मामलों को हल नहीं कर सकते लेकिन मेरा कहना यह है कि यहाँ के सभासदों को इतना अवकाश नहीं कि वे हमारी छोटी छोटी बातों पर ध्यान दे सकें। यहाँ पर न सिर्फ सारे हिन्दुस्तान के मसले ते होते हैं बल्कि इंटरनेशनल (प्रत्तर-राष्ट्रीय) मसले भी हल किये जाते हैं। इसलिये यह सम्भव नहीं है कि यहाँ के सदस्य या मंत्री इस बात पर ध्यान दे सकें कि दिल्ली की किसी गली या कुच्चे में किसी को क्या शिकायत है। तो मेरे कहने का मतलब सिर्फ यही है कि आप यहाँ की छोटी छोटी बीजों पर ध्यान नहीं दे सकते।

मैं फिर कहना चाहती हूँ कि दिल्ली के मिनिस्टरों का यहाँ के मिनिस्टरों से मुकाबले का कोई सवाल नहीं है। लेकिन यहाँ के मिनिस्टरों के पास बहुत कहा है। अगर यह कहा जाये कि यहाँ के मिनिस्टर हमारी शिकायतों को देखेंगे तो जरूर हम इसका स्वागत करेंगे, लेकिन ऐसा नहीं हो सकता और मुझे डर है कि हमारा भी वही हाल हो जायेगा जो दूसरे सेंट्रली एड-मिनिस्टर्स एरियाज (केंद्र प्रशासित क्षेत्रों) का है जहाँ का काम अफसरों की मेहरबानी पर चलता है।

कभी-कभी दिल्ली की भी कुछ बातें, जैसे इंप्रेवर्मेंट ट्रस्ट की या हैल्प की यहाँ हमारे सामने आती है। अभी जोनेडिस (पीलिया) के बारे में यहाँ जिक्र आया था। इन चीजों में यहाँ के सभासद दिलचस्पी लेते हैं। इसी तरह से आप देखें तो आपको और महकमों की शिकायतें भी दिलचस्पी दे सकती हैं लेकिन मैं कहती हूँ कि यहाँ किसी को इतना अवकाश ही नहीं है। आप दिल्ली पुलिस के रिकांड को देखें। यहाँ यह हाल है कि जो पिटटा है और जो शिकायत करता है वह जेल में जाता है। पर किसी की तबजजह इस तरफ नहीं जाती। अभी आपने उस दिन देखा कि जब यहाँ पर मारपीट हुई हमारे यहाँ के एक सभासद ने यहाँ आ कर कहा कि आठ आदमी मारे गये। लेकिन कोई आदमी नहीं मारा गया था। इससे स्पष्ट है कि उस सभासद को इतनी दिलचस्पी नहीं थी कि वे वहाँ जा कर इस बात की तहकीकात

करते और मालूम करते कि वास्तविकता क्या है। उस सभासद की यहां पर इस गलत खबर के लिए हँसी की गयी। मैं कहती हूं कि यह हँसी करने की बात नहीं थी। मैं पृष्ठतो हूं कि यहां कितने सभासद हैं जिन्होंने कि बाद में जा कर इस चीज की जांच की हो कि यह क्या चीज थी और गो कि आठ आदमी नहीं मार गये, पर आखिर शिकायत क्या थी। किसी ने उस भासले को स्टडी (अध्ययन) करन की कोशिश नहीं की। तो मैं सिर्फ यह अर्ज करना चाहती हूं कि यहां मुकाबले का कोई सवाल नहीं है, बात यह है कि यहां के सभासदों और मिनिस्टरों को दिल्ली की शिकायतों में जाने का अवकाश ही नहीं है। इसीलिये मैं चाहती हूं कि हिन्दस्तान में सात-सात सेंट्रली एडमिनिस्टर्ड एरियाज न हों जहां कि आफिसर्स की डुकूमत हो जैसी कि पुराने जमाने में हुआ करती थी।

दूसरी बात मुझे यह अर्ज करनी है कि दिल्ली के बारे में यह डिमांड (मांग) कोई नई नहीं है। सन् १९१८ से इंडियन नेशनल कांग्रेस (भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस) की यह डिमांड चली आ रही है कि दिल्ली में इस किस्म की डुकूमत होनी चाहिये कि जिसमें दिल्ली की जनता को अधिकार हो। उसके बाद रांडडे टेबिल कान-फरेंस (गोल में सम्मेलन) में भी किसी बक्त इस चीज की मांग की गयी। सन् १९४७ में पट्टाभि कमेटी ने भी इसकी सिफारिश की। उसके बाद हमने दिल्ली को कुछ अधिकार दिये।

दूसरी चीज मुझे यह अर्ज करनी है कि एक बक्त यह आवाज उठी कि दिल्ली बढ़नी चाहिये। एक महा दिल्ली होनी चाहिये। लेकिन वह नाम ही ऐसा था जिससे लोग चौंक जाते हैं। पर मैं चाहती हूं कि सिलेक्ट कमेटी इस बात पर गोर करे कि जिस बक्त दिल्ली का प्रार्बिस (प्रान्त) बनाया गया था उस बक्त दिल्ली की आबादी २ लाख ३२ हजार के करीब थी। आज दिल्ली की आबादी २० लाख के करीब है। मझ को तो ताजुब हुआ और कुछ हँसी भी आई कि एस० आर० सी० की रिपोर्ट में देश की किस्मत का फैसला करने वालों ने जब यह कहा कि अगर दिल्ली के साथ नजदीक के कछु गांब रखने ज़रूरी समझे जाय तो वह रखे जाय और बगेर ज़रूरत के बापिस कर दिये जाय। जब दिल्ली बनी थी उस बृक्त यहां की आबादी केवल २ लाख थी जब कि आज यह बढ़ कर २० लाख हो गई है और इस हालत में भी उनका

खयाल है कि जो आसपास के गांब ज़रूरी न हों वह दिल्ली से बाहर कर दिये जाय। मुझे तो उन महान् भावों के एसा कहने पर ताज़ब मालम होता है और मैं समझती हूं कि उन्होंने इस समस्या पर काफी गोर नहीं किया और बड़ी लापरवाही से रिपोर्ट पेश कर दी है। उन्होंने यहां के मसलों को समझने की कोशिश नहीं की है और आप वह टीक से समझे होते तो वे यह कहते कि जितने ज़रूरी हों, उन्हें और ले लिये जाय और दिल्ली में ऐड (ज़ैड) कर दिये जाय और यह सवाल नहीं उठाते कि जितने ज़रूरी न हों, उन्हें वापिस कर दिये जाय।

आज हमारे सामने दिल्ली को बड़ा बनाने का सवाल नहीं है। आज मालम होता है कि दिल्ली छोटी हो गई है। दिल्ली हम बड़ी बनाने नहीं जा रहे हैं बल्कि हकीकत यह है कि दिल्ली २० लाख निवासियों को बसाने के लिये छोटी पड़ गई है और आज की ज़रूरत के लिहाज से उसको एक्सपैंड (विस्तार) करने के लिये और उसकी तरक्की और डेवलपमेंट (विकास) करने के लिये जितना एरिया उसमें और मिलाना ज़रूरी मालूम पड़े, उसके मिलाने के लिये हमको गोर करना चाहिये।

दिल्ली के मौजूदा प्रजातंत्री ढांचे को क्रायम रखने के विरुद्ध यह कहा गया है कि दिल्ली एक छोटी सी स्टेट है और वहां का डेमोक्रेटिक सेट अप (प्रजातांत्रिक व्यवस्था) बहुत मंहगा पड़ता है और यह भी कहा गया कि उन चार स्टेट्स को जिनको कि सेंटर को ज्यादा से ज्यादा रुपये की मदद देनी पड़ती है और वह मदद १० रुपये पर कैपिटा (प्रति व्यक्ति) पड़ती है और दिल्ली उनमें से एक स्टेट है जिसको कि यह मदद स्टेट से मिलती है। मैं फ़ीगर्स (आंकड़ों) के मालम में अपने को बहुत एक्सपैट (विदेशी) तो नहीं मानती हूं लेकिन डरते डरते थोड़ा कोट करना चाहती हूं और बतलाना चाहती हूं कि १० रुपये पर कैपिटा की मदद दिल्ली स्टेट के बारे में ठीक नहीं है। मैं आपको बतलाना चाहती हूं कि सन् १९५२-५३ में दिल्ली की ५ लाख २५ हजार रुपये की ग्राट (अनुदान) दी गई, ५३-५४ में १४ लाख ४० हजार की मदद की गई और यह जो मदद है, यह ५ आने पर कैपिटा पर ईयर (प्रति वर्ष) से भी कम मालम पड़ती है। मैं समझती हूं कि जिस तरह ऐ० और बी० क्लास की स्टेट्स को इनकमटैक्स (आयकर) और एक्साइज डिप्टी (चुंगी शुल्क) मिलती है अगर दिल्ली को उसी तरीके से मिल जाया

[श्रीमती सुभद्रा जोशी]

करे तो दिल्ली की इनकम इतनी होती है कि वह अच्छी तरह से अपना इंतजाम कर सकती है। दिल्ली के खारी बावली के बाजार में इतना बिज़नेस (व्यापार) होता है कि बहुत बड़ी बड़ी स्टेट्स से वह मुकाबला कर सकते हैं और अगर दिल्ली को कहीं वह हिस्सा दिया जाये जिस तरीके का कि इनकम टैक्स और एक्साइज़ ड्यूटी दूसरी ए.० और वी० स्टेट्स को दी जाती हैं तो वह मज़े से खुद अपना काम चला सकती है।

एक बात यह भी कही गई कि छोटी सी स्टेट है जहाँ इतने बड़े बड़े लोग दिल्ली में रहते हैं, कभी किसी की तस्वीर नहीं आती है, फोटो नहीं आता है, फिर दिल्ली के मिनिस्टर किस गिनती में आते हैं तो उसके बारे में मझे कुछ खास नहीं कहना है। वैसे मैं यह बतला दूँ कि करोब रुरोब रोज दिल्ली के मिनिस्टर्स का नाम आता है और उनके कायदों का जिक्र रहता है।

यह कहा जाता है कि इतनी जरां सी दिल्ली के लिये इतनी बड़ी असम्भवी हो और जहाँ कि मिनिस्टर्स लोग १-१ हजार रुपये की तनखाह ल तो कि नहीं है और दिल्ली के लोगों को डेमोक्रेटी बहुत महंगी पड़ती है। मैं अदब से अर्ज करना चाहती हूँ कि मुझ को पालियामेंट का मुकाबला असम्भवी से नहीं करता है लेकिन इतना ज़रूर कहांगी कि देश के लिये हमने पालियामेंटरी डेमोक्रेटी (संसदीय प्रजातंत्र) को माना है और यहाँ सेंटर में हमने दो हाउस (सदन) बनाये और भेज्वरों के लिये काफ़ी हमने भत्ता भी निश्चित किया और एक दका हाउस के मिलने पर यहाँ पर काफ़ी पैसा खर्च होता है और इसके अलावा सेलेक्ट कमेटीज़ की मीटिंग्स होती रहती हैं और भेज्वर उसमें भाग लेते हैं और एक दिन की मीटिंग एटेंड करने के लिये तीन, चार रोज़ का भत्ता लेते हैं। जाहिर बात है कि डेमोक्रेटी काफ़ी मेहंगी पड़ती है लेकिन हमने जान बदलकर पालियामेंटरी डेमोक्रेटी को अपने देश के बास्ते चुना है और मैं समझती हूँ कि मुझ को और हममें से ज्यादातर लोगों को ज्यादातर बक्त सेंट्रल हाल में काफ़ी पी कर गुजारना होता है....

एक माननीय सदस्य : काफ़ी मुफ़्त नहीं भिलती है।

श्रीमती सुभद्रा जोशी : मुझे अर्ज करना है कि अगर हम कोशिश भी करें कि जितने टॉपिक्स (विषयों) में हमारी दिलचस्पी है

उनके बारे में अगर हम अपने विचारों को रखना चाहें तो हम नहीं रख सकते हैं, इतना बक्त ही नहीं मिल सकता है। पांच साल में अगर हर एक मेम्बर कोशिश करे कि मैं इतने सबजैक्ट्स (विषयों) पर बोल और अपने विचार रखूँ तो नहीं रख सकता है यह चीज़ बिलकूल साफ़ है कि डेमोक्रेटी काफ़ी महंगी होती है लैंकिन हम डिक्टटरिशिप (तानाशाही) के तरीके को युलत समझते हैं। यह जो आप दिल्ली को सेंट्रली एडमिनिस्ट्रेटर करने की बात कहते हैं तो वह तो ब्यूरोक्रेटी (नौकर शाही) के ज़रिये रूल करना हूँगा और मैं अदब से अर्ज करनी कि अगर हमने ऐसा महसूस किया हो कि डेमोक्रेटी हमारे यहाँ फेल (असफल) हो गयी है तो अकेले दिल्ली में ही क्यों आप और स्टेट्स में भी इसको लागू कर सकतें हैं और उन पर भी इस डेमोक्रेटी के लूच के भार को क्यों डालते हैं? उत्तर प्रदेश में आटे पर टैक्स लिया गया और हम देश रखे हैं कई जगहों पर कॉर्प्रेस निरंतर हारती जा रही है और आपस में लड़ाई जगड़े भी होते हैं, दिल्ली में भी होते थे और आज बाहर भी होते हैं, लेकिन इसका मतलब यह नहीं कि वहाँ डेमोक्रेटी के सिस्टम (प्रणाली) को खत्म कर दिया जाये। मैं समझती हूँ कि इस बिल में कोई प्रोपर्शन (अनुपात) नहीं है क्योंकि इसके मूलाधिक छोटी टैटिरी नहीं रह सकती है लेकिन य० पी० डैमोक्रेटी टैटिरी रह सकती है। इसके अलावा मेरा निवेदन है कि इस तरह के मामलों में आगे बढ़ने से पहले जनता की राय लेनी चाहिये और जनता को अपनी स्वतंत्र राय को प्रकट करने का अवसर देना चाहिये और मैं समझती हूँ कि इस तरह का डेमोक्रेटिक राइट (प्रजातांत्रिक अधिकार) जो दूसरी स्टेट्स को दिया गया है वह दिल्ली की जनता को भी प्राप्त होना चाहिये था। अगर हमारी केंद्रीय सरकार का यह लक्ष्याल है कि डेमोक्रेटी यहाँ फेल हो रही है तो मैं कहूँगी कि उसको बाकी हिन्दुस्तान के दूसरे हिस्सों से भी हटा देना चाहिये और मैं समझती हूँ कि यहाँ केन्द्र में ऐसे बड़े बड़े बज़ीर हैं जो कि बहुत योग्य हैं और उन पर ही सारे देश भर पर हुक्मत करने का भार सौंप दिया जाये।

श्री नंद लाल शर्मा :

नमोऽस्तु रामाय सलक्षणमणाम

देव्ये चतस्यै जनकात्मजायै ।

नमोऽस्तु रुद्रेन्द्रयमानिलेभ्यो
नमोऽस्तु चन्द्राकंमरुदण्णेभ्यः ॥

सभानेत्री महोदया, इस राज्य पुनःसंघटन विधेयक में एक नया अर्थ प्रतिपादक शब्द राज्य पुनर्विगठन विधेयक भी देखने में आ रहा है।

अभी मम से पहले एक माननीय सदस्या दिल्ली के लिये जो उनके मन में भाव थे उनको रखते हुए वे रो पड़ी और मैं समझता हूँ कि दिल्ली के बारे में जो केन्द्रीय सरकार क्रदम उठाने जा रही है उससे उनके दिल को बहुत सदमा पहुँचा है। मैं यह समझता हूँ कि जिन प्रदेशों से वक्ता अभी बोले नहीं हैं, चाहे वह विन्ध्य प्रदेश के हों, मध्य भारत के हों, चाहे वे बम्बई के क्षेत्र के हों, उनके दिलों में वेदना छिपी पड़ी है क्योंकि उनका घर बिगड़ रहा है, अलबत्ता जिनका कि घर बद रहा है उनको प्रसन्नता है। जिनका कि घर बिगड़ रहा हो, उनको अपने घर के टटने का दर्द न हो, ऐसा हम नहीं कह सकते। वैसे, तो सभानेत्री महोदया, सारा हिन्दुस्तान मेरा है और “वसुर्वेष कुट्टम्बकम्” सारी पृथ्वी हमारी है, अन्तरोगता सारा ब्रह्मांड हमारा है और अनगिनत कोटि ब्राह्मांड मेरे हैं, लेकिन यह कह कर अपने तत्व को खो देना यह भी मुख्यता का लक्षण है, इसलिये अपने घर को भी पहचानना चाहिये केवल कास्मो-पोलिटियन (सर्व देशीय) बनने के जोम में अपनी लिमिट्स (सीमाओं) को खो देना, यह हमारे भारतीय नेताओं में एक बीमारी आ गई है और उसका फल यह भोग रहे हैं। जैसा कि हमारे गृह मंत्री महोदय ने आज संकेत दिया कि शत्रु बाहर से जिहाद की आवाज लगा रहा है और आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि हमको संगठित हो कर राष्ट्र के निर्माण के लिये आगे बढ़ना चाहिये मैं उस धारा का स्वागत करता हूँ और भारत की सुरक्षा और उसकी स्वतंत्रता की रक्षा के लिए यदि भारत का एक एक बच्चा भी बलिदान कर दिया जाय तो मुझे उसके लिये ज़रा भी कष्ट नहीं होगा और अगर हम लोगों का जीवन अपने राष्ट्र की रक्षा के लिये काम नहीं आयेगा तो फिर किस काम आयेगा।

मुझे एक बात का खेद है कि हमारे प्रधान मंत्री महोदय के मुख से काश्मीर के उस भाग के लिए जिसके कि ऊपर शत्रु ने अनविकृत रूप से कँड़ा किया हुआ है और जिस काश्मीर के भाग की ओर एक एक चप्पा भूमि में से शत्रु

को खुदेड़ कर स्वतंत्र कराने के लिये प्रतिज्ञाबद्ध थ उसके सम्बन्ध में आज बिना पार्लियार्मेंट से परामर्श किये हुए उन्होंने उस भाग को शत्रु के हाथ में सरंडर (समर्पण) कर देने की बात कही है और जिसका कि फल उनको यह भोगना पड़ रहा कि वह शत्रु उनका और विरोध करता चला जा रहा है। चाहिये तो यह या कि यदि हम राज्य पुनर्गठन करते हैं तो हम पहले देश का पुनर्गठन करें, राष्ट्र का पुनर्गठन करें। राष्ट्र का पुनर्गठन करने के लिये उन सारी विधित शक्तियों को जो कि देश और राष्ट्र को कमज़ोर बनाने वाली हैं पहले हटावें। लेकिन आज हम उस के बदले उन को बना कर और पनपाने का प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं।

मैं पंजाब की ओर जरा ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। मैं ने प्रातः काल भी “नो” शब्द कहा था। लेकिन उस “नो” में ऐसी भावना नहीं थी कि मुझे गृह मंत्री महोदय की भावनाओं से मतभेद है। बल्कि सारे के सारे बिल के बारे में जो कि आप ने सदन में रखा है, उस के दृष्टिकोण में भेद है। केवल एक नियम बांध कर कि किसी भी प्रकार से हम साम्राज्यिक शक्तियों को पनपने नहीं देंगे, आज कांग्रेस दल ने कुछ साम्राज्यिक संस्थाओं के साथ मिल कर के पंजाब के ७५ फी सदी नहीं तो कम से कम ७२ या ७३ प्रतिशत व्यक्तियों पर उन की इच्छा के विरुद्ध एक भावना लादने का प्रयत्न किया है। इस को स्वयम् हमारे गृह मंत्री अनुभव करते हैं और मैं भी अनुभव करता हूँ कि जो एक मात्र दल महा पंजाब की मांग करता था उन को हम ने कार्मिकेन्स (विवास) में नहीं लिया, उन से किसी प्रकार का विचार विमर्श नहीं किया गया, उन से कोई बात चीत नहीं की गई। मेरा महा पंजाब दल के साथ कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है, परन्तु मैं कहूँगा कि मेरा कहना उस जनता के लिये है जिस ने हिन्दी भाषा को अपनी भाषा बनाया है और जिस ने हिन्दी भाषा को हिन्दी भाषा का राष्ट्र-भाषा के रूप में सम्मान दिया। उस जनता के उपर जिसने जीवन भर में कभी गुरुमुखी लिखी नहीं, जबर्दस्ती गुरुमुखी अक्षरों के लादने का प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है। यद्यपि इस विधेयक के अन्दर वह अंश नहीं है, लेकिन जोन के बारे में पंजाब के जो विभाग किये जाने वाले हैं यदि उन का रूप आप के सामने या प्रवर समिति के सामने उपस्थित हो तो मैं निवेदन करूँगा कि आप और वह इस और ध्यान दें। पंजाब का बटवारा और आगे नहीं होना चाहिये, पंजाब

[श्री नंद लाल शर्मा]

और जोन्स में नहीं बांटना चाहिये। वहां पंजाबी भाषा को अवश्य उन्नत बनाया जाये, पंजाबी भाषा को पूर्ण सुरक्षा हो। इस की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये परन्तु साथ में उस स्तरों के ऊपर गुरुमुखी लिपि न लादी जाये जो स्वयं उस को अपनी लिपि नहीं मानते।

साथ ही साथ मुझे हिमाचल प्रदेश के सम्बन्ध में दो शब्द कहने हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश विधान सभा की कारबाई को देखते हुए मुझे कितने ही सदस्यों द्वारा ऐसे संशोधन मिले जिन में कहा गया था कि हिमाचल प्रदेश को उत्तर प्रदेश में मिला देना चाहिये। देहरादून, टेहरो गढ़वाल और हिमाचल प्रदेश को एक कर दिया जाये। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह एक बड़ा स्वतन्त्रक मूल है। हिमाचल प्रदेश शिमला से ले कर कुल्लू तक, सारे का सारा क्षेत्र पंजाब का अंग है और पंजाब के साथ मिलता है। उस की भौगोलिक स्थिति भी उस को पंजाब के साथ ही रखती है, इस लिये उस को कभी भी पंजाब से विलग न किया जाये और उस का पंजाब में मिलना आवश्यक है।

राजस्थान के सम्बन्ध से मुझे इस विधेयक का स्वागत करना है। मैं अपने अजमेर के बन्धुओं का स्वागत करता हूँ क्योंकि अजमेर के बन्धुओं ने भी इस का स्वागत किया।

श्री बी० डी० पांडे (जिला अल्मोड़ा उत्तर-पूर्व) : कृच्छ तो अकल आर्हा।

श्री नंद लाल शर्मा : मैं आप का धन्यवाद करता हूँ कि आप ने यह स्वीकार तो किया, कृच्छ अकल मुझे आई और मैं समझता हूँ कि आप के मन में भी यह भावना कही है कि विरोधी को भी कृच्छ अकल होनी चाहिये। राजस्थान में मन्दसोर का एक छोटा सा इलाका मिलाया गया है, वाकी का सारे का सारा हिस्सा वहां से हटा दिया गया हालांकि मन्दसोर, क्षेत्र के निवासी श्री त्रिवेदी स्वयं कहते रहे कि वह सारे का सारा राजस्थान से मिला ही दिया गया है। मुझे मध्य भारत के विघ्नन का खेद है। मैं अपने सामने मानतीय श्री काटज़ को देखता हूँ, उन को अधिक खेद होना चाहिये या किन्तु शायद उन्होंने जनता की ओर से कछ कहना अभी उचित नहीं समझा। और अगर उचित समझा तो ही तो ही सकता है कि वह अनुवासन के कारण यहां कछ न कछ कह सकते हों। मैं मध्य भारत क्षेत्र में धूमा हूँ और वहां की जनता का असन्तोष में ने स्वयं अपने कानों से सुना है तथा अपने

नेत्रों से देखा है। इसी प्रकार मैं विद्यु प्रदेश में भी धूमा हूँ, वहां की जनता का असन्तोष भी मैं ने देखा और हमारे गह मंत्री महोदय को भी उस कांगड़ी तरह अनुभव है। उस का प्रदर्शन भी मैं ने एक भव्यकर रूप में देखा है। बम्बई के सम्बन्ध में बहुत कुछ कहा जा चुका परन्तु मेरा स्पष्ट कहना है कि सिवा इस के कि महाराष्ट्र के निवासी गरीब हैं, उन के पास अधिक धन नहीं है, वह अधिक प्रलोभन नहीं दे सकते हैं, और कोई कारण नहीं है कि बम्बई सेवा से उस को वंचित रखा जाये। इस के सम्बन्ध में तर्क दिये जा चुके हैं, और इन्होंने समय नहीं है कि उन को और बढ़ा कर कहूँ, लेकिन मेरा यह विश्वास है कि बम्बई किसी न किसी समय, जब तक मराठे वहां रहते हैं, और थोड़ी संस्था में नहीं रहते हैं, अधिक से अधिक संस्था में रहते हैं, महाराष्ट्र में मिल कर रहेगा। कोई बम्बई को उस से छीन नहीं सकता। आप को उसे महाराष्ट्र में मिलाना ही पड़ेगा।

एक दो शब्द में आप की जोनल कौसिल्स (प्रादेशक परिषदों) अधिवा जोनल सिस्टम (प्रादेशिक प्रणाली) के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता है और वह यह है कि जोनल कौसिल को जो जगह दी जा रही है उस में मुझे पार्लियामेंट या केन्द्र का कोई सम्बन्ध उस से नहीं दीखता। एक जगह पर केवल धारा २० के दूसरे भाग में दिया दुआ है :

"The administrative expenses of the said office, including the salaries and allowances payable to or in respect of members of the secretarial staff of the Council other than the Secretary, shall be borne by the Central Government out of monies provided by Parliament for the purpose."

इस के अतिरिक्त कहीं भी नहीं है कि उस की कोई भी प्रोसीडिंग्स (कार्यवाही का विवरण) पार्लियामेंट के सामने आयेगी या नहीं, या पार्लियामेंट का उस से क्या सम्बन्ध होगा या पार्लियामेंट का कोई सदस्य उस में होगा या नहीं। अर्थात् जोनल कौसिल में कहीं पर भी डिमाक्रेसी का कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है। ऐसी परिस्थिति में जब कि आप की बनाई द्वाई डिमाक्रेसी और प्रजातंत्र के सिद्धांतों पर बनी हुई विधान सभायें और उन के ऊपर बनने वाली यह कौसिल और वह कौसिल जिन में डिमाक्रेसी का नाम तक नहीं, वह किस प्रकार

मे एक दूसरे के साथ मेल खा सकेगी और किस प्रकार की गवर्नेंट खड़ी करेंगी। जेसा मेरे मिस्र श्री देशपांडे जी ने कहा, हो सकता है यह छोटी छोटी गवर्नमेंट्स फिर खड़ी कर दें। इस लिये मेरा फिर निवेदन है कि प्रवर समिति और हमारे मंत्री महोदय इस बात पर भी ध्यान दें।

इतना निवेदन अन्त में मैं अवश्य करूंगा कि जम्मू और काश्मीर की समस्या पर विशेष ध्यान दिया जाय। न केवल जम्मू और कश्मीर के सम्बन्ध में बेल्कि बंगाल, आसाम और उड़ीसा के सम्बन्ध मे भी यह विशेषक सर्वथा मूक सा ही है और उन के अन्तर्गत जो क्षेत्र हैं उन के बढ़वारे के सम्बन्ध में भी यह विशेषक बहुत ध्रांशों में मूक हो है। हो सकता है कि हमारे गृह मंत्री का पुनः उस के सम्बन्ध में संशोधन लाने का प्रोप्राप हो, परन्तु चाहिये तो यह था कि इस विशेषक को जितना पूर्ण बनाया जा सके, उतना बनाया जाये।

Shri A. K. Dutt (Calcutta South-West): I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on this States Re-organisation Bill.

In the draft copy of the States Re-organisation Bill, I do not find any provision for implementing the suggestions made in the S.R.C. report which has been accepted by the Cabinet with certain modifications. In the Statement of Objects and Reasons annexed to S. R. Bill, it is stated :

"In view of the proposal for the amalgamation of Bihar and West Bengal which is under consideration, no provision has been made in this Bill for any territorial adjustments between these two States."

I do not agree with that view. Whether there is amalgamation or union of the two States or not, there will be necessity for demarcation of the boundary line between these two States. The formation of the union or amalgamation is in the negotiation stage. Some of the terms of the said negotiation are that there will be a right of secession, and that there will be regional councils. Unless the boundaries of the two States are demarcated, it will be difficult to implement those provisions. Under these circumstances, whether there is union of the two States or not, it will be necessary to implement the suggestion of the

SRC with the modification that has been made by the Cabinet. If that is not done, then the anti-union party will create difficulties for us. Those who are against the union or merger are already making propaganda that this union is a mere subterfuge to avoid meeting out the small justice to West Bengal shown in S.R.C. Report. I would therefore suggest that unless the SRC recommendations are implemented with the modification made by the Cabinet, in the present mood of the people of the West Bengal, it will be difficult for us to support the union of Bihar and Bengal and to convince the people of the utility of such union.

The Indian National Congress had declared year after year that after the achievement of Independence, all the provinces of India will be divided on a linguistic basis. They had also conceded that the then existing divisions had not been made on that basis, but that the foreigners had made such divisions for their own political purposes and for their own administrative reasons. Therefore, they had said that it would be necessary to divide India on the linguistic basis and to bring the people speaking the same language together, after the attainment of Independence.

After Independence, there was an agitation for this division. Then, the SRC was appointed. The State of West Bengal also put its claim before the SRC, claiming the territories of Manbhum, Dalbhum and various adjacent areas along the border of West Bengal. The SRC after going into the matter deeply did not, however, allow the claim of Bengal on the linguistic basis. They suggested that Bengal may have about 4,000 square miles of land from Manbhum and Purnea district for other reasons. But West Bengal did not consider that satisfactory enough. So there were Statewide hartals, and there was a lot of agitation. Ultimately, the Matter was taken up by a high-powered committee consisting of important members of the Cabinet. After going into the matter deeply, that committee decided that West Bengal should get the land suggested by the SRC report, less about 500 square miles situated near-about the Tata Iron and Steel Works. This was very much resented to by the people of West Bengal. They were in an agitated and resentful mood.

It was at this stage that the proposal for the merger of Bihar and Bengal came in, and the Roy-Sinha statement

[Shri A. K. Dutt]

was made. The proposal was for the advantage of the two States, but the people in their agitated and resentful mood refused to consider it; particularly when they found that in the Bill, no provision had been made for transferring land from Bihar to West Bengal, they got very much frustrated. In this mood, it is very difficult for people of West Bengal to understand the implications of the proposed union. Unless the SRC report as modified by the Cabinet is implemented, it would be difficult for us to clear the atmosphere there. I would appeal to the Home Minister to implement the SRC's suggestion as modified by the Cabinet and thus create a calmer atmosphere so that we could convince the people of both the States that it would be beneficial for both the States to accept the union.

Shri Pocker Saheb (Mallapuram): I thank you very much for giving me this opportunity. It is too late in the day to spend any time in discussing the wisdom or otherwise of this great enterprise upon which we have launched. Anyhow, having begun the game, we have to play it out in such a manner that at least no harm is done to the country in playing this great game.

First of all, I have to point out one matter on which I had expected some clarification from the Home Minister, when he initiated the debate on this motion, and that relates to my own district, namely Malabar.

Under the Bill as it stands, Malabar becomes separated from Madras from 1st October, the appointed day; and it is to become part of the new Kerala State along with the Travancore-Cochin State. The scheme of the Bill is that the Malabar members who represent that district in the present Madras State Legislature shall join the Travancore-Cochin State and become members of the Kerala State Legislature.

But what has happened subsequent to the introduction of the Bill or rather the circulation of the draft Bill is that the Travancore-Cochin State has been taken over by the President and the legislature has been dissolved. So, now, Travancore-Cochin State is being ruled by the President. From 1st October, I would like to know what would happen to Malabar? What will be the administrative structure of Malabar from 1st October? No doubt, when the Bill was framed, such a contingency did not exist.

But having regard to the subsequent events, I had expected that Government would clarify the position as to what Malabar's position would be, what would be the machinery which will govern Malabar, and what will be the status of the legislators representing Malabar in the Madras State.

If it is to be imagined that it will go along with the Travancore-Cochin State under the President's rule, I do not think it will be proper; I do not think that Government would seriously consider such a thing because there is no justification, so far as Malabar is concerned, to take it over under President's rule. The other alternative is that Malabar should remain with the present Madras State, and the appointed day, so far as Malabar is concerned, should be postponed to some other day. In that case, the district of Malabar will have to suffer under the rule of the present Madras State, under which it has been suffering ever since the talk of separation of Malabar started. Before then, there was not so much complaint. But ever since the talk of separation came, Malabar is being treated in a very callous manner by the Madras Government, and therefore, it will have to suffer further. Anyhow, if that is to be the fate of Malabar for sometime more, the Madras Government has to be warned that it has to treat Malabar fairly and squarely at least for this temporary period. I am anxious to know what is the policy of Government as regards this question.

I have to refer to one or two other aspects so far as the Bill is concerned. One is that about Gudalur which forms part of Nilgiri district now. The SRC is entirely silent about it, I do not know with what justification, when so much representation has been made to it about the necessity of its being included in Kerala. A very large majority of the population of that area speak Malayalam, and they have made very strong representations that they should be included in Kerala. But that was entirely ignored by the Commission. I do submit that Government should have included Gudalur in Kerala State in this Bill.

The other matter is the much-talked of question of the southern districts of Travancore-Cochin. I do not want to take the time of the House by dwelling on the merits of that question, because it is well known that it has been part

of T.C. State all along and the Tamil movement was only a creation of very recent years when Dr. C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer was the Diwan of Travancore. It is all a political game and nothing else. If at all that question is to be decided, it can easily be decided by having a plebiscite in that particular area. It will then be found that they really are anxious to remain in Kerala State.

One other matter which I would like to refer to in this connection is the question of the islands—Laccadive, Minicoy and Aminidive islands. These islands are isolated and are a few hundred miles away from the mainland. A peculiar feature of these islands is that no law of the mainland applies to them except Regulation I of 1912. They have no facilities for education, medical relief or anything. They are cut-off. They have been looking to the mainland always for help. It is very rarely they get the needed help whenever they require it. Somehow, under the Constitution, as it stands, they have got the right of being represented by their elected representatives. They are being deprived of that and they are to be put directly under the Centre. I submit that this is not quite just to the people of those islands. Of course, if they are governed better by the Centre, it should be their luck and I shall be very glad. But, at the same time, that they should be deprived of the privileges they possess now, is really a grave injustice.

During the short time that I have, I will refer to a few other points. One is about the necessity for a common High Court. If High Courts are created separately for each of the small States, they will command much lesser respect than the High Courts now command. I find that the people of Malabar will have to come under the jurisdiction of a High Court which is lesser in status than the present High Court of Madras. According to the constitution of the High Courts under this Bill, the High Court for Kerala will be of a lower status (*Interruption*). It is not a question of raising the salaries. The salaries determine the status. It is a question how far you can afford to raise the salaries. You can easily say that they can be raised. In order to keep united the contiguous States and in order to keep up the dignity of these High Courts, it is necessary and advisable that a common High Court should be maintained both for Kerala and Madras States. I think the Travancore-Cochin State will have no

objection. In this connection, I would like Government to take the opinion of the High Courts concerned rather than depend on the opinion of laymen.

One other matter which I would like to refer to is about the constitution of Zonal Councils. Of course, that is an experiment and I welcome it very much. But, even at this experimental stage, we should see that they consist of some elected representatives also from the Legislatures of the States composing the zone.

श्री हेम राज (कांगडा) : सभानेत्री महोदया, मैं आपको बन्धवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि आपने मुझे बोलने का भोका दिया ।

जिस समय स्टेट्स रिआर्गेनाइजेशन कर्मीशन (राज्य पुनर्गठन आयोग) की रिपोर्ट देश में आयी इसमें शक नहीं कि उस समय देश का बायुमंडल बहुत उत्तेजित हुआ और देश में बहुत जोश पैदा हुआ और उसकी वजह से कुछ ऐसे वाक्यात्मा भी हैं ये जिनकी वजह से हमारे देश को शमासार होना पड़ा और बाहर के देशों में भी हमें बदनामी की टीका लगने का स्तर पैदा हो गया। लेकिन हमारे देश के नेताओं ने पुरावश्वन तरीके से सारी उलझनों को सुलझाया जिसका नतीजा यह है कि आज वह जोश व खरोश नहीं रहा और देश के दुश्मन जो यह चाह रहे थे कि देश में एक जबरदस्त खानाज़ंगी (गृह युद्ध) शुरू हो जायेगी उनको मायूसी उठानी पड़ी ।

5 P.M.

इसमें कोई शक नहीं है कि हमारे गृह मंत्री पंडित गोविंद वल्लभ पंत ने बहुत ही योग्यता से अपने कर्तव्य का पालन किया है और देश के लोगों में यह विश्वास जम गया है कि उनके रहते देशवासियों और इस देश का कोई आहत नहीं होगा। लोगों को उनमें इतना भरोसा है कि वे समझते हैं कि उनकी मौजदगी में देश में किसी क्रिस्म की भी खराबी नहीं हो सकती और उनकी योग्यता का इस बात से अंदराजा लगाया जा सकता है कि पेचीदा से पेचीदा मसले को वह बड़ी खूबसूरती से हल कर लेते हैं। काश्मीर के मुताल्लिक उन्होंने जो स्टेट्सेट (वक्तव्य) निकाला उसका देश भर की जनता ने स्वागत किया और देशवासियों के दिलों में एक जोश की लहर उठ खड़ी हुई। यह जो स्टेट्स रिआर्गेनाइजेशन का बिल उन्होंने हमारे सामने पेश किया है, वह उनके तदन्त्र, बुद्धिमत्ता और क्रांतिकारी

[श्री हेम राज]

का नतीजा है। यह बिल जो उन्होंने आज पेश किया है यह जनता की जो आवाज है उसको सामने रख कर बनाया गया है और उसके साथ ही जो उस्तूर स्टेट्स रिगियरेनाइजेशन कमीशन ने अपने सामने रखे थे, उनको महेनजर रख कर एक बहुत ही अच्छा और माकूल हल इस पेचीदा मसले का उन्होंने देश के सामने पेश किया है।

इस बिल में जो जोनल कौसिलों की स्थापना का सुझाव है वह बहुत ही माकूल है और स्वागत योग्य चीज है। विशेष कर जैसा कि हमारे माननीय नेता पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने भी बतलाया था कि ऐसी स्टेट्स जो कि सरहद पर स्थित हों और जो कि १५०० मील से लम्बी हों वहां पर इस तरह की जोनल कौसिल का होना बहुत ही मुश्तिसिब है, जैसे पंजाब, पेस्ट, हिमाचल प्रदेश, दिल्ली तथा जम्मू और काश्मीर प्रदेशों की एक जोनल कौसिल बनाना निःवायत जहरी है क्योंकि जो बांडर स्टेट्स (सीमान्त राज्य) हैं, वह लाजिमी तौर पर बहुत अच्छी हालत में और काफी मजबूत होने चाहिये।

जोनल कौसिलों की स्थापना के साथ ही साथ हम इस हाउस में एक इंटर स्टेट रिवर डिसप्यट्स बिल (अन्तः राज्य नदी विवाद विधेयक) और एक रिवर बोर्ड बिल (नदी बोर्ड विधेयक) लारहे हैं जिसका कि ताल्लुक उन सारी स्टेट्स और इंडस्ट्री बैट्स (सिन्धु घाटी) से पड़ेगा जहां कि यह तीनों चारों नदियां मसलन, सतलूज, व्यास, रावी और चेनाब हो कर बहती हैं और फायदा पहुंचाती है, मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस किस्म के मामलात में जोनल कौसिल के सुपर्द होने चाहिये और वे जो भी इन के सम्बन्ध में फँसला करेंगे, वह सारी जीजों की छानबीन करने के बाद करेंगे, इसलिये उनका जो फँसला होगा वह माकूल होगा और सबको मान्य होने की आशा है।

इस राज्य पुनर्गठन बिल के जरिये काफी धन की बचत होने वाली है और जो नई स्टेट्स बनने वाली हैं उनके बजें में आने से पांच गवर्नर कम हो जायेंगे, तीन ज़िलेशल कमिशनर्स हट जायेंगे और चार हाईकोर्ट्स एवं बलिश (समाप्त) हो जायेंगे। इसके अतिरिक्त राज्यप्रमुख का पद समाप्त करने के लिये जो जनता तीव्र आन्दोलन कर रही थी, उस राज्यप्रमुख के सिस्टम को भी

आपने खत्म कर दिया है और इस तरह भी काफी धन की बचत की है। ६ पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन (लोक सेवा आयोग) कम हो जायेंगे।

मैं पंजाब की पेचीदा समस्या को सफलतापूर्वक और योग्यतापूर्वक सुलझाने के लिये आपको विशेष तौर पर बधाई देना चाहता हूँ। पंजाब का मसला बहुत ही उलझन में पड़ा हुआ था और बांडर स्टेट होने की वजह से पंजाब का सवाल काफी अहमियत रखता था और उसको जिस खूबसूरती के साथ हमारे होम मिनिस्टर साहब ने सुलझाया है, उसके लिये सारा देश उनका आभारी रहेगा। अभी हमारे रामराज्य परिषद के एक भाई कहर हरहे थे कि पंजाब में इससे बायुमंडल खराब हो गया है, मैं कहता हूँ कि यह बिलकुल गलत बात है। पंजाब में जितनी पार्टीज हैं, कांग्रेस, सोशलिस्ट पार्टी, अकाली पार्टी और आर्यसमाज आदि जितनी भी पार्टियां हैं, वे समझती हैं कि पंजाब की समस्या को ठीक तरीके से हल किया गया है और वह पंजाब के निवासियों और देश के हित में है। इसके साथ ही मैं यह भी समझता हूँ कि इसके द्वारा जो दो हिस्सों में एक दूसरे के खिलाफ मतभेद चला आ रहा था, वह खत्म हो गया है और आज सारे पंजाब के लोगों में एक आपसी मतभिलाप और भाईचारे करतार सिंह जो कि अभी तक यह समझते थे कि यह मामला हल नहीं हो सकता और यह जुदा जुदा हो कर रहेगा, वह इसको ठीक और माकूल हल कह रहे हैं और आज फ़िज़ा यह हो गई है कि मास्टर तारा सिंह जगह जगह इस बात का प्रचार करते फिर रहे हैं कि सिल और हिन्दू भाई हैं और दोनों को मिल कर पंजाब में रहना है और उनमें आपस में भाई भाई का रिश्ता है और आज वे उनके दरमियान किसी किस्म की लड़ाई जगड़े को बर्दाशत नहीं कर सकते। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह आपको कांग्रेसियत का नतीजा था कि आपने इस तरीके से पंजाब के पेचीदा मसले को हल कर दिया।

इसके साथ ही आपने अपनी तजीजों में रीजनल कमेटीज (प्राविशक समितियां) सेट अप (स्थापित) करने की बात कही है और आपने उसका नाम पंजाब रीजनल कमेटीज रखा है, मैं चाहता हूँ कि इसके मतालिक जानी करतार सिंह ने पंजाब लेजिस्लैटिव कौसिल में जो आपने विचार प्रकट किये हैं, उनके अनुसार इनका नाम रीजनल डेवलपमेंट कमेटी रख देना चाहिये। इनका नाम

ईस्टनंगौर वैस्टर्न डेवलपमेंट कमेटी होना चाहिये। जानी करतार सिंह ने इसके मुतालिक यह कहा है :

"The suggestion that the Regional Committees should be termed as Regional Councils; I wish to submit that the names of these Committees should not connote any spirit of separatism. However, when these Regional Committees are constituted they should give the right to propose the name of the region. In the meantime our Hindu and Sikh brethren should try to find out a suitable name, which may be acceptable to one and all."

यह बड़ी खुशकिसमती की बात है कि वे हिन्दुओं और सिखों के दरभियान भ्रातृभाव पैदा कर रहे हैं और मैं समझता हूँ कि रीजनल डेवलपमेंट कमेटियों के पीछे यही भावना काम कर रही है कि हिन्दुओं और सिखों में मेलमिलाप कायम किया जाय और जो कोई भी उनके बीच मतभेद विद्यमान हो, इनके जरिये मिटाया जाये और हिन्दुओं और सिखों में भाई भाई का सा रिश्ता कायम हो जाये। लेकिन इस के साथ ही मैं एक बात आप के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ कि वह जो पहाड़ी एरियाज हैं उन से ताल्लुक रखती हैं। जो हमारे पहाड़ी एरियाज हैं जिन में कांगड़ा डिस्ट्रिक्ट है, पठानकोट तहसील है, होश्यारपुर की मुकरियां सबतनहसील हैं, उम्रा और पंसू का कड़ा घाट हैं उन के जो भी मामलात हैं, चाहे खेती के, चाहे इरियोशन (सिंचाइ) के या जंगलात के, वह सब प्लेन (मैदानों क्षेत्र) के मामलात से मुक्तलिफ़ हैं। अगर आप हकीकी तौर पर हिल रीजन्स (पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों) को डेवलप (विकासित) करना चाहते हैं, जैसा कि आप को चाहिये, पंजाब की जो लेजिस्लेटिव एसेम्बली है, उस ने भी कहा है कि वह हकीकी तौर पर हिल रीजन्स को डेवलप करना चाही है, तो आप को इस के लिये एक तीसरी रीजनल कमेटी कायम करनी चाहिये। हिल्स को डेवलप करने का यही एक बाजेह तरीका हो सकता है।

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

इस बास्ते में यह चीज आप के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। जो हमारी पंजाब की विधान सभा के मम्बरान उन इलाकों से हैं उन्होंने भी गृह मंत्री महोदय को एक मेमोरैन्डम (ज्ञापन) दिया है। हमारे इलाके की जो पब्लिक हैं,

उस की भी यही डिमान्ड है। इस लिये मुझे उम्मीद है कि हमारे गृह मंत्री जी इस डिमान्ड पर लाजिमी तौर पर ध्यान देंगे और पंजाब के लिये एक तीसरी रीजनल कमेटी भी रखेंगे।

इस के अलावा मैं आप से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप ने जो पहले बिल भेजा था हमारे यहां की विधान सभा को उस में आप ने लिखा था :

"Ultimately Himachal Pradesh will be integrated with Punjab."

जानी किसी न किसी समय हिमाचल प्रदेश पंजाब के साथ शामिल हो जायेगा। हिमाचल प्रदेश की जनता में जो भय काम कर रहा है वह यह है कि अगर वह पंजाब के साथ शामिल हो गये तो जो उन के हक्कू हैं पंजाब के लोग गासिब हो जायेंगे और उन को हडप कर जायेंगे। उन के दिलों के अन्दर आज यह डर काफी समाया हुआ है। लेकिन अगर पहाड़ी रीजन बना दी जाये तो उन लोगों का डर कम हो जायेगा और मैं नहीं समझता कि जो हिमाचल प्रदेश के लोग हैं वे बहुत दिनों तक अपने को पंजाब से अलग रखते रहेंगे। जो तीसरी रीजनल कमेटी होगी उस में वह शामिल हो जायेंगे। मैं कई दफा उन भाइयों से बातचीत करने की कोशिश की है, उन का यह ख्याल है कि तीसरी रीजनल कमेटी बन जाने पर वह उस में शामिल हो जायेंगे तो कोई असर उन के हक्कू पर नहीं पड़ेगा।

एक और चीज जो इस बिल के अन्दर रखती गई है वह यह है कि दो या तीन स्टेट्स के लिये एक हाई कोर्ट हो सकेगा। जहां तक पंजाब और पंसू के हाई कोर्ट्स का ताल्लुक है, वहां पर आप ने यह चीज नहीं रखती कि जो पंसू हाई कोर्ट के जजेज होंगे उन को पंजाब के हाई-कोर्ट में जज कर लिया जायेगा। मैं चाहता हूँ कि पेस्ट जो कि अब तक एक अलग स्टेट रही है, और जिसने इतनी कृबानी की है कि वह पंजाब में शामिल हो रही है तो उस के जजेज को मौका देना चाहिये कि वह पंजाब हाई कोर्ट के अन्दर जजब किये जा सकें। जैसे आप ने पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन के बारे में एक प्राविजन (उपचान्च) किया है धारा ११० में कि जो पंसू पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन के मेम्बर होंगे वह पंजाब पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन के मेम्बर बन जायेंगे, इसी तरह से इस मामले

[श्री. हेम राज]

में भी आप्यु को करना चाहिये था । लेकिन आप ने हाई कोर्ट्स के मामल म कोई इस किस्म का विजय नहीं रखा है । म चाहता हूं कि इस तरह का प्राविजन इस में अभी से कर दिया जाये ।

आपने जो जोनल कॉसिल रखती है उस में यह प्राविजन किया जाये कि आल इंडिया सर्विस के कम्पनियां जोनल कॉसिल की स्टेट्स में कहीं पर भी लगाये जा सकें ताकि हमारे दम्यान जो करप्यान (भ्रष्टचार) आज चलता है या फेरवरिटिज चलता है, वह खत्म हो सके । मैं समझता हूं कि आप के ऐसा करने से हमारे ऐमिनिस्ट्रेशन (प्रशासन) में जो क्षुरावियां आज पैदा हो गई हैं वह दूर हो जायेगी ।

मैं अब एक और बात आप के सामने रखना चाहता हूं, और वह यह है कि पंजाबी रीजन में भाषा के सम्बन्ध में एक विषयमता चलती रही है । इस हृद तक तो दीगर किंवद्दि भी लड़का जो दसवीं पास करेगा, उस को लाजिमी तौर पर दसवीं जगत में दो भाषाओं में इम्हाहान देना पड़ेगा । एक पंजाबी में और दूसरा हिन्दी में । इस तरह से मैं समझता हूं कि पहले भाषा के सम्बन्ध में जो विषयमता थी वह दूर हो जायेगी, लेकिन एक बात का झगड़ा जैसे हिन्दुप्रांत के दम्यान चल रहा है और जिसकी वजह से पंजाबी रीजन में एक नाराजगी पाई जाती है वह यह है कि हर आदमी को मजबूर किया जाये कि अगर कोई पंजाबी रीजन में रहता है और वह वह हिन्दी जानते हुए हिन्दी में दलवास्त देना चाहता है किसी अदालत में, तो वह गूरुमुखी में दे । अगर उन को इस हृद तक छठ दे दी जाये कि अदालतों में वह हिन्दी में दलवास्त देना चाहें तो उन को मजबूर न किया जायेगा कि वह गूरुमुखी में दें, तो मैं समझता हूं कि जो बहुत सारी विषयायें हैं और हिन्दुप्रांत के दिल में यह ख्याल पैदा हो गया है कि उन के ऊपर कोई चीज लूंगी जा रही है, वह खत्म हो जायेगा और प्रेम का बायमंडल जो आज पैदा हो गया है, वह बढ़ता जायेगा । जितनी भी मुस्लिम पाटियां हैं, सब ने इस का समर्थन किया है ।

इन शब्दों के साथ जो बिल यहां पेश हुआ है उस के लिये मैं श्री पंत जी को मुबारकबाद देता हूं और इस को सपोर्ट करता हूं ।

Shri Mathew (Kottayam): Till sometime ago this afternoon I had no idea of participating in the debate today, but

when I listened to the speech of my friend Shri Vallatharas I thought I should make a few comments. He was refreshingly frank on one point. He referred to what was once in the air—the proposal of a merger between the proposed Kerala State and the Madras State. Now, it has been left in the background and there is no reference to it in the present Bill. Yet he thought it worth-while and necessary to refer to that proposal and to object to it very forcibly. Once again let me say I am very much appreciative of the frankness with which he spoke.

What was his main ground of objection? Generally, the minority is apprehensive of the possibility of unfair treatment at the hands of the majority. But in this case it is not so. The people of Kerala will remain in a minority always in the big State, if the merger comes into existence at any time. But Shri Vallatharas said, frankly enough, that even in the present Madras State there are far too many Malayalees in the services and it will be far worse in a Kerala-Madras State. I do not know the facts, I have not got the statistics. But I fail to see why there should be this apprehension on the part of the big majority i.e. on the part of the citizens of the Madras State. Why should there be any scope for—if I may frankly say—this inferiority complex? I for my part have no corresponding consciousness of any superior talents and intelligence of the people of Kerala. We are just on the same footing as our Tamil friends.

So I do not think there is any need for apprehension, at any rate on the part of the majority community. Leaving aside this fear as unnecessary, unfounded and baseless, I wish to say that the main positive reason in favour of such a merger, though it is not now before the House, is the obvious advantage of an economic character. I need not go into details, but it will be fairly obvious to everyone that a merger between the proposed Kerala State and the Madras State at some time in the future will be to the economic advantage of both and in the light of this, every other consideration should be allowed to lapse into the background.

I do not want to dwell upon the political advantage of such a merger, but I only want to refer to that in passing and say that a bigger State than either the Madras State or the Kerala State by itself would certainly be to the political

advantage of the two States that are merged together. I need not adduce arguments. In certain matters we can safely go by the verdict of our ablest statesmen. One of the ablest statesmen in the whole of India is Shri Rajagopalachari and in the most unmistakable way he has pleaded for this merger, deeply convinced of its advantages. As the Finance Minister of the Madras State put it very recently, though the proposal is now not before the country, it is to be hoped that at a time not in the distant future this idea will be revived, and freed of all suspicion the people in both the States will view it in the proper light and perspective and realise the obvious advantages for all concerned. I am in entire agreement with him in entertaining these hopes.

Incidentally, my friend Shri Vallatharas referred to the question of Devicolam and Peermede. I thought that the question had been once for all taken as decided. The Commission itself went into the matter very fully and if that was not enough, in the discussion in December last on the floor of this House, that question was thrashed out fully. I thought it was taken as settled once for all, but my friend thought it worthwhile or necessary once again to refer to that. Here again I do not want to enter into details. As was said by a friend here, the removal of the southern taluks is something like cutting off the feet of the Travancore-Cochin or Kerala State. If Devicolam and Peermede were to be taken away, economically it will be chopping off the head of that State as it were. Anyhow, no one seriously entertains such an idea at present. There are things for which we, the people of Kerala, pleaded before passionately, hardly any of them has been conceded; yet, we have to take certain things as settled facts as it were. Therefore, for my part I do not think it useful again to raise the question of the southern taluks of our State. As I said, certain things decided on after thorough arguments have been adduced on either side have to be taken as accomplished facts with all their limitations. Therefore, the proposals in the Bill on the whole, in the context of the present situation are fairly reasonable and satisfactory and I would heartily support the motion for referring the Bill to a Joint Committee.

Shri Ramachandra Reddi (Nellore): Mr. Speaker, while welcoming this Bill, let me pay my sincere tribute to the Government, more especially to the hon.

Home Minister and the Prime Minister, for having conducted the affairs in regard to this States reorganisation with admirable statesmanship and also with courage. They had to wade through difficult times and amidst situations created by linguistic passions and prejudices which blinded some of the statesmen in several parts of the country. I am sure they have proceeded at times very boldly though they receded very adroitly at some other times. Of course, they conceded generously and later on, they succeeded very admirably. Having created zonal bodies, they have solved to a great extent the possibility of constant squabbles between State and State. There will be every possibility hereafter, when these zonal bodies are constituted, for the several States to come together and agree upon certain things on which there have been longstanding differences of opinion. I do not want to mention anything about the other States as I do not want to tread upon others toes. I would concentrate on certain aspects of the Andhra State as it has been constituted.

While the Andhra State appreciates the final settlement of the disputes between Telangana and Andhra, they have been showing restlessness with regard to the three taluks in Bellary district, namely, Bellary, Siruguppa and Hospet. You may remember that the hon. Prime Minister, in the month of January or so, made a statement that the future of Bellary and the other two taluks will be settled by mutual agreement between the Andhra and Mysore States. Unfortunately, agreement has not been arrived at and the Chief Minister of the Andhra State seems to have said openly in the Andhra Assembly that no such agreement has been possible. About 75 members of Telangana in the Hyderabad Assembly have signed and issued a statement commanding the conclusion that was come to by the States Reorganisation Commission, namely, that Bellary and the two other taluks should be taken over by Andhra. The hon. Prime Minister has been very carefully suggesting to this House that the method of reorganisation of States would be more to satisfy administrative convenience rather linguistic adjustments. When that is so, Bellary and the other two taluks have been recommended by the S.R.C. to be placed in the Andhra State. If the linguistic principle is commended to a larger extent, Kolar must go to Andhra, if Bellary and other places are ceded to Mysore. In these circumstances, I

[Shri Ramachandra Reddi]

would request the hon. Home Minister and the entire Government to see that this matter is reconsidered and Bellary and the two other taluks, are given to the Andhra State for the purpose of good administration and for the convenience of Rayalaseema which is sought to be improved and developed and helped by the Tungabhadra project. It might be said, as has already been pointed out by the Home Minister this morning, that sufficient arrangements are made for the development of the Tungabhadra project. The Andhra State does not seem to have been satisfied with these arrangements, because they have passed a resolution recently. We find in page 73 of the resume of the discussions of the Andhra Assembly this resolution :

"This House strongly urges on the Government of India and the Parliament to reconsider the case of the areas of Bellary district proposed by the States Reorganisation Commission to be transferred from the Mysore State to the State of Andhra and to add the said territories to the State of Andhra as

from the appointed date under clause 3 of the States Reorganisation Bill."

I need not point out that there is a background behind this resolution which is vastly convincing. As early as 1953, about 86 members of the Madras Assembly who were Andhras had issued a statement categorically stating the need for keeping Bellary under Andhra and not under Mysore. I have no personal quarrel with Mysore at all, if they think of having linguistic contiguity.....

Shri K. K. Basu: It is 5-30 P.M. now. Can the hon. Member not continue his speech tomorrow morning?

Mr. Speaker: All right. The hon. Member may continue his speech tomorrow.

5.31 P.M.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Half Past Ten of the Clock on Tuesday the 24th April 1956.

[Monday, 23rd April, 1956]

COLUMNS

REPORT OF BUSINESS
ADVISORY COMMITTEE ADOPTED . . . 6049-51

Thirty-third report was adopted.

MOTION *RE* SUSPENSION OF FIRST PROVISO TO RULE 92 . . . 6051-78

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant) moved that first Proviso to Rule 92 of the Rules of Procedure in its application to the motion for references of the States Reorganisation Bill to a Joint Committee may be suspended. The motion was adopted.

MOTION TO REFER BILL TO JOINT COMMITTEE.. . . 6078-6172

The motion to refer the States Reorganisation Bill to a Joint Committee was moved by the Minister of Home Affairs, Pandit G. B. Pant. The discussion was not concluded.

AGENDA FOR TUESDAY 24th APRIL, 1956 —

Further consideration on the motion to refer the States Reorganisation Bill to a Joint Committee.