



Monday
30th March, 1953

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE OFFICIAL REPORT

PARLIAMENT SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

Price Six Annas (*Inland*)

Price Two Shillings (*Foreign*)

Gazette & Debates Section
Parliament Library Building
Room No. FB-025
Block 'G'
Acc. No..... 25137

Dated..... 21.11.2014

THE
PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES
(Part I—Questions and Answers)
OFFICIAL REPORT

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1540

HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE

Monday, 30th March, 1953

The House met at Two of the Clock.
[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]
ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

RAILWAY MAGISTRATES

*1066. Shri M. L. Dwivedi: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the duties of the travelling Magistrates on Railways;

(b) whether the office of such Magistrates has been decided to be made permanent; and

(c) whether there is any authority to supervise the work of these Magistrates at their headquarters and during their moving duties?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) The duties of the travelling Magistrates are to hold summary trials of cases of ticketless travelling, travelling on foot-boards, unauthorised vending, hawking or begging in trains or at railway stations, and similar offences under the purview of the Indian Railways Act.

(b) No.

(c) The judicial part of the work of these Magistrates is supervised by the District Magistrates of the district concerned. Their tour programme, however, is made in consultation with the railway authorities.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: क्या माननीय

मंत्री यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि ऐसी दिक्कापत्रों का क्या आई है कि जो ट्रेवेलिंग मैजिस्ट्रेट्स

25 PSD.

द्यूटी पर होते हैं वह अपना दौरा तो गाड़ियों पर शो करते हैं लेकिन दूसरी जगह चले जाते हैं?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : मेरे पास ऐसी कोई, इतला नहीं है अगर आनंदेबल मेम्बर के पास ऐसी कोई इतला हो और वह मुझ को दे देतो मैं मुनासिब कार्रवाई करूँगा।

श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी : क्या माननीय मंत्री महोदय यह बतलायेंगे कि जो पैसेन्जर्स टिकट ले कर नहीं चलते हैं और रास्ते में पकड़ जाते हैं तो वह पैनलटी के साथ अपना किराया देने के लिये तैयार होते हैं, लेकिन फिर भी मैजिस्ट्रेट अपने केसेज को बढ़ाने के लिये उन को पकड़ लेते हैं? इस का क्या कारण है और इस के लिये क्या कोई कार्रवाई की जा रही है?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : इस की भी मेरे पास कोई इतला नहीं है।

सरदार ए० एस० सहगल : क्या सरकार इस बात पर गौर करेगी और इस के ऊपर तहकीकात करेगी कि जो लोग टिकट ले कर नहीं चलते और पकड़ जाते हैं उन में से कितने पूरा दाम देने के लिये तैयार होते हैं, इस के फैक्ट्स एंड फिर्स मालूम करने की कृपा करेगी?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : जो लोग बगेर टिकट सफर करते हैं उन लोगों से पूरे टिकट की कीमत बसूल की जाती है, साथ ही उन के ऊपर काफी सस्त जुमाना भी किया जाता है,

और अगर आनरेबल मेम्बर को उस के आदाद व शुमार की ज़रूरत हो तो मैं दे सकता हूँ।

उत्तराध्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं, नहीं जो, उस की ज़रूरत नहीं है।

डा० सुरेश चन्द्र : क्या माननीय मंत्री महोदय यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि कितने ऐसे लोग हैं जो कि आवारागद हैं और इस तरह से घूमते हुये बहुत दफे गिरफ्तार भी हो जूके हैं?

श्री शाहनवाज खान : हिन्दुस्तान में कितने आवारागद हैं इस की तादाद कैसे बतलाई जा सकती है।

डा० सुरेश चन्द्र : हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर नदी, ऐसे अवारागद जो कि रेलवे में चलते हैं उन का सवाल है।

श्री शाहनवाज खान : रेलवे में कोई आवारागद नहीं है।

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri: May I know whether it is a part of the duty of these magistrates to prevent beggary and unauthorized hawking in running trains?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: It is part of the duty of these magistrates and very strenuous efforts have been made by these magistrates to put a stop to unauthorized vending and child begging. It is a very difficult problem and we are finding out ways in consultation with the State Governments to tackle it.

Shrimati A. Kale: May I know how much loss is sustained by the Railways as a result of this ticketless travel?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Do we want a discussion?

Shrimati A. Kale: On an average, last year.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Has the hon. Minister any estimate of the amount lost by the Railways on account of this ticketless travel?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: I do not have the figures relating to the amount that we have lost on account of ticketless travelling but I have the amount

that we have obtained through these sources.

Shri C. R. Chowdary: May I know to whom these travelling magistrates are subordinate administratively and judicially?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: To the District Magistrates.

Shri C. R. Chowdary: How is it determined?

The Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri L. B. Shastri): All are subordinate to the District Magistrate.

श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी: अभी माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने मेरे दोस्त सहगल साहब के सवाल के उत्तर में एक बयान देने की कोशिश की थी, आप कृपा कर के आज्ञा दे दें कि वह उसे फिर से बतलाएं।

उत्तराध्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं जी, काफी है।

श्री संयद अहमद : क्या माननीय मंत्री महोदय यह बतलाने की कृपा करें, दि क्या यह बात सच है कि टिकट क्लेक्टर लोग बगैर टिकट लोगों को पकड़ते हैं और उनसे कहते हैं कि हम तुम को कंसेशन दे कर छोड़ देंगे ? मान लीजिये कि चार्ज बीस रुपये हैं तो कहते हैं कि चार रुपये ले कर छोड़ देंगे।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: These are all suggestions for action. Are hon. Members interested in ticketless travel? I have allowed sufficient number of questions.

श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी: क्या माननीय मंत्री महोदय यह बतलायेंगे कि क्या वह उस बयान को टेबल पर रखने की कोशिश करेंगे?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Next question.

The Minister of Defence Organisation (Shri Tyagi): The hon. Member himself says that he was travelling without a ticket.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He is giving information and not putting the question.

Shri Syed Ahmed: I co-travelled with him without a ticket.

TICKETLESS TRAVELLING

***1067. Shri M. L. Dwivedi:** (a) Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether ticketless travellers are taken to the station, where a travelling Magistrate holds office, without any Railway ticket while under arrest and allowed to travel without a ticket again on release?

(b) What are the reasons that ticketless vendors and other persons are not taken notice of by the travelling Magistrates and checking staff and allowed free entry on platforms and moving trains?

(c) What are the steps which Government are taking to put a stop to such practices?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) Ticketless travellers while under arrest are taken without a railway ticket to the station where a Railway Magistrate holds office, but they are not allowed to travel free on release.

(b) It is not a fact that ticketless vendors and other persons are not taken notice of by the Magistrates and the ticket checking staff. Such ticketless vendors when detected without tickets, are treated as ticketless passengers.

(c) All station staff, guards and travelling ticket checking staff have instructions to prevent beggars and other unauthorised persons from entering trains and to remove them from station premises whenever detected.

श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी: क्या यह बात सच है कि जहां कहीं भी वार्षिक मेले होते हैं, धार्मिक स्थान होते हैं ऐसे मौकों पर चेहसाब लोग रेलों में चुस जाते हैं और टिकट की जांच करने वाले लोगों को अपनी कारंवाई बन्द कर देनी होती है? अगर यह सच है तो इस को बन्द करने के लिये क्या कोई उपाय नहीं किया गया?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Four questions are put together. The hon. Minister must be ready.

• रेल तका यातायात भवीं (श्री एल० शौ. शास्त्री) : जो शिकायत आप ने की है वैसी शिकायतें हो सकती हैं कि जब बहुत भीड़

होती है, बहुत बड़े बड़े मेले होते हैं, जैसे कि कुम्भ मेला, जब कि लाखों की तादाद में मुसाफिर चढ़ते हैं। अगर वह जबरदस्ती चुस जायें तो स्टेशन स्टाफ के लिये मुश्किल नहीं कि वह अपना काम कर सकें। लेकिन जितनी कारंवाई हम कर सकते हैं वह करते हैं।

श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी: मैंने यह बात पूछी थी कि चूंकि यह पहले से मालूम है कि यहां भीड़ हो जायेगी क्योंकि वहां बराबर ऐसा होता रहा है, और जाने वाले मुसाफिरों को तकलीफ होती है उन की मुविधा के लिये रेलवे विभाग जो कंसेशन दे रहा है उस को क्या रोकने की कोशिश की जायेगी?

श्री एल० शौ. शास्त्री: अगर माननीय सदस्य कोई स्वास जगह बतायेंगे तो हालांकि हम पहले से इन्हें ग्राम करते हैं लेकिन और भी इन्हें ग्राम करेंगे।

Shri Dabhi: Are the Government satisfied that instructions are properly enforced by the checking staff?

Shri L. B. Shastri: So far as we know the instructions are being followed.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: May I know how much amount has been recovered annually from these ticketless travellers by way of fare, as well as fines and also what is the expenditure involved in the employment of magistrates along with the expenses incurred in connection with the prisoners when they go to jail?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: This scheme operates mainly in U.P., Bombay, earnings were Rs. 21.28.28³ and the Orissa and part of Assam. I have facts and figures about the U.P. In the year 1950, that is, from the first of July 1950 to thirtieth of June 1951 the total earnings were Rs. 21.74.443 and the total expenditure which included the salaries of magistrates, trained staff, additional Police came to Rs. 8.16.093. In the year 1951-52 the total expenditure was Rs. 9.18.026.

Shri Nambiar: May I know whether it is a fact that the ticket examiners who do not collect their amount of money per month are being charge-sheeted for punishment?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: That is not so. It is incorrect.

Dr. Jaisoorya: What action can the Government take against ticketless travellers in stations where there are no tickets available because they are not supplied?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: As far as we are aware, there is no such station where tickets are not issued.

Dr. Jaisoorya: In the Central Railways.

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: If the hon. Member would give us a list of such stations...

Shri Jaipal Singh: We have just been told that Bombay, U.P., Orissa and Assam have been singled out for these experiments. Does it mean that other Provinces are more honest and less criminal?

Shri Sarmah: Is Government aware that the practice of withholding the issue of tickets by the staff in railway stations is still in continuance now? Till the train comes they do not open the counter, and issue tickets. People are hustled into Railway Compartments when the train arrives and they pay money to ticket-collectors and checkers.

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: I do not say that everything is perfect in our railways. There may be some isolated cases where some ticket issuing authorities are causing great inconvenience to the general public but on the whole that is not so. If there are any such cases, the hon. Member should bring those to the notice of the Railway Ministry who will take proper action.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Next question.

Shri Sarmah: On a point of order, Sir. It is this. What is the remedy for a Member if an hon. Minister is pleased to reply, on insufficient instructions for instance...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The point of order has only to be stated.

Shri Sarmah: I will elaborate it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have understood it. The House has understood the point. The Minister explains to the best of his information. What is to be done under particular circumstances, so on and so forth is a matter of administrative detail. It does not arise out of the question. In the last minute, somebody comes rushing and the Minister has no time. These are all human difficulties and according to the Minister's statement, the Government is certainly looking to it. There-

fore there is no question of a point of order.

INTERNATIONAL FARM YOUTH EXCHANGE PROGRAMME

***1068. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** (a) Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state whether the Advisory Committee of the International Farm Youth Exchange programme of the U.S.A. has approached the Government of India for sending some Indian Farm youths to the U.S.A. in 1953?

(b) If so, how many youths will be sent to the U.S.A. in the year 1953?

(c) How will they be selected?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Yes.

(b) Fifteen at the cost of the 4-H Clubs and 5 at their own expense.

(c) The preliminary selection will be made by the State Selection Committees and the final selection by a Central Selection Committee.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know whether the entire expense of these students will be borne by the 4-H Clubs or a part will also be borne by the Government of India?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Except five boys, who have to pay only their transport to and from U.S.A., the whole expenditure will be borne by the Club.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: What are the qualifications required for selection of these candidates?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: They should be between the ages of 20 and 28. They should have, if possible, some training in agriculture. They should not be such persons as are likely to take up Government service. They should, as far as possible, be such as will certainly return back to the farms and carry on better farming.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Have the Government of India to do anything in selecting their itinerary in U.S.A.?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: We have nothing to do so far as their itinerary is concerned because there are several families in the U.S.A., who are going to look after them and these families have been selected by the American Embassy.

Shri Damodara Menon: May I know whether these farm youths will get any training in any particular agricultural operation when they are in America?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Yes, Sir, but there is no stereotyped course of training. This is left to the family which will look after them and the choice of the students concerned.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: May I know whether the Selection Committees have sat and selected students already and if so, which are the States from which students have been selected?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I have not got the names of the boys or names of the States here.

Shri Dabhi: Are they selected State-wise?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: No, Sir.

Shri Jasani: Has the selection been made for the year 1953?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: It is all for 1953.

Shri T. S. A. Chettiar: It is only for 1953 or continuing for the coming year?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: This is only for 1953. It will depend upon the 4-H Club to renew it or not.

Shri Balkrishnan: May I know on what basis selections will be made and whether these farm youths will be selected from the tillers of the soil?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: That is the intention.

Shri Kelappan: May I know whether we are sending farm youths to any other country in 1953?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): There has been no other invitation. If there is any invitation from any other country, then the selection will be made.

Shri Gopala Rao: May I know how these Indian youths after gaining experience in U.S.A. are going to transfer their experience in Indian conditions?

Shri Kidwai: They have been selected from actual farmers and they are expected to use their experience in their own farms.

Shri Boovaraghavan: In selecting the youths, do the Government consider only educational qualifications or previous experience also?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: It is essentially the practical experience on the farms that is given highest priority and not merely qualifications although educa-

tional qualifications are also taken into consideration.

Shri Kelappan: In this programme, how many youths are coming from U.S.A. in 1953?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: We are likely to have between five to nine farm youths.

Shri Punnoose: May I know the type of benefit we are likely to derive by sending our youths to America in view of the fact that there is such a fundamental difference between farming in America and this country?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is an argument.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: There are many things which are common also.

DEMAND OF FERTILIZERS

*1069. **Shri M. R. Krishna:** (a) Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state what is the total value of fertilizers required by the States in India?

(b) Is the entire demand of fertilizers met from the stocks produced in the country?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) In addition to stocks of about 180,000 tons of ammonium sulphate held by States at the end of 1952, the demands for that fertiliser from State Governments and the tea and coffee industry, who get their supplies direct from the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, total 3.7 lakh tons, the value of the latter being about 11 crores of rupees. This excludes the requirements for Superphosphate which cannot be assessed as it has varied greatly depending on the price.

(b) No. The demand is growing, and efforts are being made to develop it. The production of Ammonium Sulphate from existing factories is of the order of 3.6 lakh tons only.

Shri M. R. Krishna: May I know whether it is a fact that since the fertilizer produced in Sindri Factory is more costly than the imported fertilizer from Japan, heavy stocks of fertilizer are lying unsold?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That has been asked again and again.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: We get imported fertilizer cheaper but this is due to the fact that the Governments which sell it to us subsidise it very heavily.

श्री एम् एल् द्विवेदी : क्या यह सच है कि सिद्धरी फर्टीलाइजर फैक्टरी में

फरटीलाइजर का एक बहुत बड़ा स्टाक जमा हो गया है? अगर यह सच है तो उसको बेचने या वितरित करने का क्या प्रबन्ध किया गया है?

श्री पी० एस० देशमुखः वहां बहुत बड़ा स्टाक इकट्ठा हो गया था लेकिन उसको हटाने के लिये बहुत जोरों से कर्वाई हो रही है।

Shri T. N. Singh: In addition to the 3.6 lakh tons of fertilisers produced in local factories, what is the quantity of fertilisers imported from abroad, especially under the T.C.A.?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: So far, we have imported 26,000 tons. It is likely that the total would go up to 1 lakh.

Shri T. N. Singh: What is the total demand in the country? 3.7 lakh tons: is that correct?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: That is the average demand. It varies because it depends on the rainfall and other factors. Last year, it went down considerably. We hope there will be greater consumption this year.

Shri Gopala Rao: Why are Government importing fertilisers in view of the fact that our Sindhri Fertiliser factory is accumulating large stocks?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: The hon. Member must be knowing the advantages that we get from the T.C.A., providing fertilisers.

श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी: अभी माननीय मंत्री जी ने बतलाया कि वहां जो स्टाक जमा हो गया है उसको हटाने के लिये बड़े जोरों से कर्वाई हो रही है। क्या मैं पूछ सकता हूँ कि उसमें कितनी सफलता मिली है?

स्वास्थ तथा हृषि मंत्री (श्री किवद्वई): सिद्धरी फैक्टरी में कुछ न कुछ स्टाक तो हमेशा रहेगा क्योंकि वहां रोजाना एक हजार टन कटिलाइजर तैयार होता है। लेकिन ज्यादातर जो स्टाक या वह मुकर्रर सूखों का चला गया है। जल्दी से जल्दी जल्दी से फाजिल स्टाक भी जमा

है तो आयन्दा साल उसकी जल्दी से जल्दी होगी।

Shri Gidwani: Do we pay for the fertilisers that are supplied to us by the T.C.A. or are they free?

Shri Kidwai: We do not pay. The price that we get is utilised for development programmes.

OVERSEAS COMMUNICATIONS SERVICES

*1070. Shri S. C. Samanta: (a) Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state at what stage are the preparations for setting up transmission stations in Calcutta and Madras for the Overseas Communications Service?

(b) What is the estimated cost of building each of these stations?

(c) What are the further steps, if any, taken for expanding the Overseas Communications Services?

The Deputy Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) For the Calcutta station the acquisition of sites has been completed and preliminary estimates for the construction of buildings have been prepared by the Central Public Works Department. Orders for the equipment have also been placed. Pending the construction of permanent buildings and installation of equipment, a pilot station has been established with effect from 12th March 1953 which is working a direct wireless telegraph service between Calcutta and London.

For the Madras station, suitable sites have been located and action is being initiated for their acquisition.

(b) The estimate cost of lands and buildings is Rs. 18 lakhs for each station.

(c) The 5-Year Development Plan of the Overseas Communications Service provides, in addition, for the expansion of the existing Overseas Communications Service Station at Delhi and modernization of the existing transmitting and receiving stations at Poona.

Shri S. C. Samanta: I would like to know from the hon. Minister what he means by direct connection with London. May I know whether there will be no record in the Head office at Bombay?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: For each of these stations, separate arrangements are proposed.

श्री एम० एल० डिबेदी : क्या मैं पूछ सकता हूँ कि बम्बई, दिल्ली और मद्रास के अतिरिक्त इस पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत कोई और दूसरा कार्यक्रम भी इस सिलसिले में मिनिस्ट्री के पास है ?

श्री के० डी० मालवीय : यह जो पांच साल का प्रोग्राम है औवरसीज़ कम्प्युनिकेशन्स सर्विस के बढ़ाने का इसमें एक तो कलकत्ते में है जिसके बारे में कार्यवाही की जा रही है, दूसरे दिल्ली में जो हमारा पुराना स्टेशन है, उसको और बढ़ाया जा रहा है, तीसरे बम्बई में जो बहुत से स्टेशनमें हैं उनकी मशीनें बहुत पुरानी हो गयी हैं इसलिये वहां पर नई मशीनें लगायी जा रही हैं और चौथे मद्रास में नया स्टेशन खोलने की तज़ीज़ है।

Shri S. C. Samanta: The hon. Minister said that messages will be sent direct to London. May I know whether other countries will also be connected through London or other direct arrangements will be made?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Other countries have also been connected and will be connected. Calcutta will be connected with London. As to the exact details, I require notice.

सरदार ए० एस० सहगल : क्या माननीय मंत्री यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि ओवरसीज़ कम्प्युनिकेशन्स सर्विस के लिये कौन सी नई योजनायें आप ईजाद करना चाहते हैं ?

श्री के० डी० मालवीय : कलकत्ते, बम्बई और मद्रास की मैंने बताई तो ।

श्री एम० एल० डिबेदी : मैं पूछता चाहता हूँ कि इस सम्बन्ध में कुल कितना व्यय होने की सम्भावना है ?

श्री के० डी० मालवीय : इस पांच साल की योजना में एक करोड़ रुपया खर्च करने की स्कीम है ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Next question.

Shri Velayudhan: May I ask one question, Sir?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We are taking too much time over very small questions. Next question.

RICE CULTIVATION BY JAPANESE METHOD

*1071. Shri B. N. Roy: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the areas selected for paddy cultivation by the Japanese method:

(b) whether Tarai area in U.P. (especially Nainital) where co-operative cultivation and State-farming have been going on on large scale will be suitable for the experiment of the new method; and

(c) whether Government propose to encourage the co-operative cultivation and big Government farms by introducing that method?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Areas with assured water supply where transplanted paddy is grown will be selected for this method. Precise information is still awaited from the States.

(b) No. The method will be tried in places where there is assured water supply.

(c) The method would be tried on all Government farms where rice is grown. It is proposed to utilize mass enthusiasm for co-operative field work like transplantation, weeding, etc. in villages.

Sari B. N. Roy: May I know whether this method was tried anywhere previously in India?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Yes, Sir, very extensively in the Bombay State. Only recently I saw a field cultivated according to this method.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: May I know whether Government are aware that this scheme is nothing new to Travancore-Cochin State, but that the farmers do not have sufficient money and that the Government do not allow sufficient manure and the cost of manure is high?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We are going into some other question.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: The question is partially true. There are many items of the method which were known to us. But in its totality it was hardly ever observed in any particular place. We want the scheme to be tried on a very large scale throughout India. Since there are some features

which are novel, we have called it Japanese method. If some people do not like it we are not anxious to be adamant.

Shri Velayudhan: In what methods does this particular cultivation differ from the transplantation now existing in Kerala and Tamilnad?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I cannot describe that in answer to a question. By this time, the hon. Member must have discovered them from the leaflets that we have published.

Shri Sarangadhar Das: May I know whether Government propose to have demonstration farms besides the experimental station farms, that is, on the lands of the tenants themselves?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Yes, Sir, on a very large scale. We are aiming at thousands of demonstration plots on the fields of the cultivators themselves.

Shri Jasani: Is there any arrangement to train cultivators?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Yes, Sir. We not only undertake publicity of leaflets and so on, we try to organise it in such a way that there shall be demonstrations available to a very large number of farmers.

बाबू रामनारायण सिंह : क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि जापानी तरीके में कौन सी ऐसी खास बात है जिससे यह तरीका इस देश में लागू किया जारहा है?

खाल तवा कुवि मंत्री (श्री किंदवर्द्दी) : अगर आनरेबुल मेम्बर किसी डिमान्स-ट्रूशन फार्म पर जायं तो गालिबन उनकी समझ में आ जायगा ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Next question.

Shri G. P. Sinha: One question, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am sorry: we have not even finished five questions in half an hour. Next question.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT BETWEEN KIRIHIRAPUR AND INDARA RAILWAY STATIONS

*1072. **Shri B. N. Roy:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the inquiry in connection with the accident on the North Eastern Railway last year between Kirihirapur and Indara Railway Stations has been finished;

(b) if so, what were the causes of the accident; and

(c) the compensations proposed to be paid to the relatives of the dead persons and to the passengers injured?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) Yes.

(b) The accident was caused by the track having been tampered with by some person or persons unknown.

(c) Four claims have been received by the District Magistrate of Ballia, who is the Ex-Officio Claims Commissioner under Section 82B of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 and are pending with him.

Shri B. N. Roy: May I know why the relatives of the passengers travelling by that train were not allowed to recognise the dead bodies for ascertaining whether they were their relatives?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: There were three deaths involved in this accident. All the three dead bodies were identified.

ननोताल एक्सप्रेस (दुर्घटना)

*1073. **श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :** क्या रेल मंत्री यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह तथ्य है कि १५ फरवरी १९५३ को डाउन ननोताल एक्सप्रेस दुर्घटना-प्रस्त हुई थी, और यदि हां, तो दुर्घटना के कारण क्या ये तथा रेलवे को कितनी धृति उठानी पड़ी;

(ख) क्या कोई यात्री घायल हुये थे; तथा

(ग) दुर्घटना के कितनी देर बाद सहायता पहुंचाई गई तथा लाईन साफ हुई?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) Yes. At about 4-54 hours on the 15th of February, 1953, while 8 Dn. Nainital Express was entering Bhojepura station, its engine and 3 bogies next to it derailed. The approximate cost of damage to Railway Property was Rs. 1345. A joint enquiry has been held and the finding as to the cause of the accident is awaited.

(b) No one was killed or injured in the accident.

(c) Relief train reached the site of the accident in an hour and 46 minutes and through communication was restored within 6 hours thereafter.

RURAL POST OFFICES

*1074. **Shri B. N. Roy:** Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to open new Post Offices in rural areas in the year 1953-54; and

(b) if so, how many in each State?

The Deputy Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) The hon. Member's attention is invited to a Press Note issued on 28th March 1953 a copy of which is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix VII, annexure No. 21.]

(b) The number of Post Offices to be opened in conformity with the policy announced by Government will be worked out. No indication can be given at present.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We have debated this only day before yesterday.

Shri B. N. Roy: May I know whether facilities will be given for sending telegrams in Hindi in rural areas also?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: By and by; but it has all been indicated in the statement made day before yesterday, and also in the statement issued by the Communications Ministry.

सिवनी रेलवे स्टेशन के निकट रेल दुर्घटना

*1075. **श्री आर० बी० शाह :** क्या रेल मंत्री यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या पूर्व रेलवे की नेनपूर-छिंदवाड़ा छोटी लाइन पर स्थित सिवनी और मोमां स्टेशनों के बीच १५ फरवरी १९५३ को कोई रेल दुर्घटना हुई;

(ख) यदि हाँ तो उस दुर्घटना में जन और घन की कितनी हानि हुई तथा रेलवे को कितनी हानि हुई;

(ग) क्या धायल व्यक्तियों को समय पर उचित सहायता पहुंचाई गई;

(घ) क्या दुर्घटना के कारणों की जांच की गई है यदि हाँ तो, इसे लिये कानूनी व्यक्ति उत्तरदायी हैं; तथा

(ङ) क्या दुर्घटना के उत्तरदायी व्यक्तियों का दंड दिया गया?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Sri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) Yes. At about 6-0 hours on 15th February, 1953, an Up Goods train collided with a Down Passenger train between Seoni and Bhoma stations.

(b) No one was killed, 30 passengers received minor injuries besides the Driver of the Goods train and an old woman passenger who were injured rather severely. The approximate cost of damage to Railway property was Rs. 7,000. There was no other loss.

(c) Yes; all the injured were given First Aid at the site of the accident by the Guards of the two trains immediately after the accident and also by the Assistant Surgeon of the Seoni Main Hospital, who arrived at the site of the accident at 9-30 hours. Except the Driver and the old woman referred to, who were removed to the Seoni Main Hospital by car, the rest were discharged after First Aid.

(d) Yes. A Joint Enquiry was held by a Committee of Officers. The finding of the Committee is that the Assistant Station Masters of the two stations, Bhoma and Seoni, were responsible for the accident.

(e) Necessary action is being taken against the persons held responsible.

श्री आर० बी० शाह : क्या यह स्टेशन मास्टर पद्धे भी किसी ऐंटरीडेंट में इन्वाल्प हुए थे?

श्री शहनवाज खां : इस मामले के लिये ब्रोटिस चाहिये।

Shri Jaipal Singh: May I know what exactly is meant by the expression "an old woman"?

The Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri L. B. Shastri): Older than the hon. Member.

Shri Jaipal Singh: At what stage does somebody become an old woman?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Does the hon. Member want her name? I am not able to follow.

Suri Shahnawaz Khan: Her age was 60 years. Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Next question. Seth Govind Das:

सेठ गोविन्द दास : चुकि मेरा प्रश्न हिन्दी में है इस लिये मैं उत्तर भी हिन्दी में चाहूँगा।

منسٹर اف ایجکوکेशن اینڈ
نیچرل سوسوس اینڈ سنت्रیफिक (سچ)
(مولانا آزاد) : میرے بعض ساتھी
ایسے ہیں جو ہندی نہیں جانتے تھے۔
مگر انہوں نے کوئی کی اور اب وہ
ہندی سمجھتے لگتے ہیں اور ہندی میں
سپلیمنٹری سوالوں کا جواب دیدیتے
ہیں۔ ہمہیں امید کرنی چاہیئے کہ
وہ بہت جلد اس قابل ہو جائیں
کہ ہندی بولنے بھی لگیں۔ اس لئے
سردست انہیں اس کے لئے مددوو
ز پیں کرنا چاہیئے۔

[The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): Some of my colleagues did not know Hindi. But they have tried to learn it and now they are able to follow it, and answer supplementaries in Hindi. We should hope they will soon be able to speak in Hindi also. It would not be proper to compel them to speak in Hindi just at present.]

सेठ गोविन्द दास : मैं ने तो केवल आशा व्यक्त की थी कि मुझे आशा है कि जब मेरा प्रश्न हिन्दी में है तो उस का उत्तर भी हिन्दी में होगा।

مولانا آزاد - امید ہے کہ بہت
جلد ایسا ہوگا۔

[Maulana Azad: I hope you will find it so in the near future.]

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If the question is put to persons like me, they may test our knowledge. Hon. Members are adepts in Hindi. It is not a question of enforcing Hindi at the point of the bayonet. I have been repeatedly noting this. Even the 15 years that has been given by the Constitution is not being given here, and hon. Members raise this question. And many persons come and tell me that they are not able to follow the proceedings. Are we here to follow the proceedings or not? Hon. Members are not children. They are grown up and it will take some time for them to learn. Therefore, all persons interested in Hindi should not appear that they are too hasty. Let others be given time to get in. They will surely get in. I am extremely glad the Minister has said so. Yes, in English.

चावलों का संरक्षण

*१०७६. **सेठ गोविन्द दास :** खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या भारत सरकार के विशेषज्ञों ने अमेरिकन विशेषज्ञ योनन मलिक द्वारा किये गये चावल संरक्षण के नवीन अनुसंधान का प्रयोग किया है?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): The Malekized rice processing has not been tried in India.

सेठ गोविन्द दास : क्या इस बात की अभी कोई योजना बन रही है कि इस रीति को भारतवर्ष में चलाया जाय?

डा० धी० एस० देशमुख : जी नहीं, यह मवाल जब प्लैनिंग कमिशन के सामने आया तो उन की राय यह हुई कि इस में बहुत ज्यादा खर्च होता है क्योंकि यह प्लान्ट करीब सात लाख रुपये का होता है इसलिये इस का करना मुनासिब नहीं है।

सेठ गोविन्द दास : जहां कही भी चावल बरबाद होता है यदि उन खास स्थानों पर सात लाख रुपये खर्च कर के भी एक प्लान्ट लगाया जाय तो क्या उसे अधिक खर्च समझा जायगा?

स्वास्थ तथा हृषि मंत्री (श्री किदवई) :
आप की तज्जीवीज प्लैनिंग कमीशन के पास भेज दी जायेगी ।

सेठ गोविन्द दास : आप की सिफारिश के साथ या विना किसी मिफारिश के ?

श्री किदवई : बर्गंग कोई राय दिये हुए ।

Shri Dabhi: What is this new method of rice preservation?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: It amounts to boiling the rice, and then treating it in a certain way. There are certain advantages, but there are disadvantages also.

AGRICULTURAL CATTLE BREEDING RESEARCH STATION, JUBBULPORE

*1077. **Shri Gidwani:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Agricultural Cattle Breeding Research Station at Jubbulpore which was opened in 1947, was closed down in 1951;

(b) whether it is a fact that three thousand acres of land which was acquired for the Research Station, have not been cultivated since 1947;

(c) whether it is a fact that the land could be utilised for purpose of food production by leasing it out to the displaced persons; and

(d) for what purpose the Station was opened?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Yes.

(b) No. a total of 339 acres was cultivated by the Station for producing food and fodder crops and 503 acres of land was leased out to tenants for cultivation of food crops.

(c) When the Station was closed down, the land suitable for food and fodder production was placed at the disposal of the Ministry of Rehabilitation for the settlement of displaced agriculturists.

(d) The Station was started with a view to evolving, by intensive genetical experiments, a general utility type of cattle, with a higher degree of efficiency both as regards work and milk production.

Shri Gidwani: Has the land been allotted to the displaced persons?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): That question may be put to the Rehabilitation Ministry.

सेठ गोविन्द दास : क्या माननीय मंत्री जी को यह बात मालूम है कि जिन्हीं जमीन वहां पर पड़ी हुई हैं, अर्थात् जबलपुर में, उस का बहुत कम हिस्सा खेती के काम में आ रहा है और शेष के लिये कोई प्रयत्न नहीं हो रहा है कि वह काम में आये ?

श्री किदवई : जो बात सेठ गोविन्द दास ने कही है वह सही है और मुझे अक्सरों में है कि वहां के काम करने वाले जमीन का इन्स्टेमाल नहीं जानते ।

सेठ गोविन्द दास : क्या माननीय मंत्री को यह बात मालूम है कि वहां के कुछ लोग इम जमीन को लेना चाहते थे और इस से वह आशा भी थी कि वहां की पैदावार बढ़ेगी क्योंकि वहां आबपादी हो सकती थी, लेकिन वह जमीन उन लोगों को नहीं दी गई ?

श्री किदवई : यह जमीन बहुत दिनों से खाली थी और अभी थोड़े दिन हुए वह गवर्नमेन्ट के पास आई है । अगर उस के पहले वह लोग काश्त करना चाहते तो उस में कोई रुकावट नहीं थी ।

सेठ गोविन्द दास : क्या माननीय मंत्री जी को यह बात मालूम है कि पहले जबलपुर वालों में से कई लोगों ने उस जमीन को प्राप्त करने की कोशिश की थी, लेकिन गवर्नमेन्ट की सुस्ती की वजह से वह जमीन खाली पड़ी रही ?

श्री किदवई : मैं मध्य प्रदेश को आप की राय भेज दूंगा कि उस की गवर्नमेन्ट की सुस्ती की वजह से यह जमीन खाली पड़ी रही ।

सेठ गोविन्द दास : क्या माननीय मंत्री को मालूम है कि मध्य प्रदेश की गवर्नर्में

से इस जमीन का कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है बल्कि केन्द्रीय सरकार मे है ?

श्री किंदवर्षी : आजकल होगा, पहले नहीं था ।

Seth Govind Das rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I find the hon. Member is a little too quick for me. Can I allow him all the supplementaries?

सेठ गोविन्द दास : इस का सम्बन्ध जबलपुर से है ।

Shri T. N. Singh: Is it a fact that the work which this farm was doing was entrusted to some farm in Punjab? If that is so, may I know whether the Punjab farm is actually doing cattle breeding work or only doing dairy work?

Shri Kidwai: It is true that that work has been transferred to the farm in Punjab, a question about which was put in this House only last week and replied to. If another question is put, a reply will be given.

Shri Velayudhan: May I know, Sir, whether the officer who was responsible for starting this farm in Jubbulpore and then closing it down is now the honorary adviser to the Agricultural Ministry?

Shri Kidwai: If hon. Member gives notice, then efforts will be made to find out who originated the idea of starting a farm in Jubbulpore.

Pandit K. C. Sharma: What particular factors led to the failure of the breeding station at Jubbulpore?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: This has a long story. Originally it was intended that this station should evolve certain breeds for a double purpose. Then, due to financial stringencies, all the money necessary for these big schemes was not available, and therefore it was that the farm had to be abandoned there, and the cattle taken to Karnal.

Dr. Suresh Chandra: How much loss have the Government incurred on this station?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: The total expenditure incurred on the station up to the end of January 1951, from the beginning of 1947 amounted to Rs. 21,31,313.

सेठ गोविन्द दास : क्या माननीय मंत्री जी को यह बात मालूम है कि जबलपुर मे इस फार्म को हटाने के बाद अब जहां बह रखा गया है वहां भी इस काम मे नुकसान हो रहा है, और अगर जबलपुर मे वह फार्म रखा जाता तो यह जो नुकसान हो रहा है यह अब तक बन्द हो जाना ?

श्री किंदवर्षी : जबलपुर मे नुकसान ही नुकसान था । दूसरो जगह पर अगर एक चीज मे नुकसान है तो दूसरे काम मे कुछ फायदा भी हुआ है ।

सेठ गोविन्द दास : क्या माननीय मंत्री जी बतलायेंगे कि दूसरो जगह किस काम मे फायदा होता है और जबलपुर मे किस तरह सब चीजों मे नुकसान होता था ?

श्री किंदवर्षी : इस माल चावल बोने मे काफी फायदा हुआ है ।

Shri T. N. Singh: A year ago, the Government informed us that this farm was transferred, because it was thought fit to do that kind of thing properly elsewhere. Now it is being disclosed that this farm was running at a loss, and therefore it was that the work has actually been abandoned. Today, even the hon. Minister stated that the work was transferred elsewhere. I do not know what to believe and what not.

Shri Kidwai: Do not believe anything.

Shri Kelappan: May I know the amount realised from this farm during this period?

Shri Kidwai: From what farm? We are now talking of two different farms.

Shri Kelappan: From the Jubbulpore farm.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I have not got the figure. I would require notice.

Shri Velayudhan: May I know whether the Government are aware that a large number of cattle from the Jubbulpore farm was sold to a dairy farm owner who is related to that Adviser to the Government of India?

Shri Kidwai: I am prepared to accept the complaint from the hon. Member, and I will look into it, if any further details are supplied.

STRATEGIC RAILWAYS

*1078. **Shri K. C. Sodhia:** (a) Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state the total length of strategic Railways, zone-wise?

(b) What is the total capital invested on these Railway lines?

(c) What are the factors taken into consideration to class a railway line as strategic?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) 26.87 miles on the Northern Railway only.

(b) Rs. 3.77 crores approximately.

(c) Defence needs of the country.

Shri K. C. Sodhia: Are all these strategic lines running at a loss?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: As I have said, there is only one strategic railway. Strategic railways are meant primarily for the defence needs of the country, and not for making any profits.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: In view of the fact that the hon. Parliamentary Secretary stated that strategic railways are meant for defence purposes, are the railways which run along the border between Pakistan and India also considered as strategic railways?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: No, they are not considered as strategic railways.

Shri C. R. Narasimhan: What is the profit and loss account of this strategic railway?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: I want notice.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: If loss be incurred on this railway, will it be defrayed by the Defence Ministry or the Railway Ministry?

The Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri L. B. Shastri): This is yet to be decided.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: What actually is the railway which is regarded as strategic?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is only one railway.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: Which is that only railway?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: This railway line runs between Mukerian and Pathankot.

TRIPARTITE STANDING COMMITTEE OF PLANTATIONS

*1081. **Shri K. P. Sinha:** (a) Will the Minister of Labour be pleased to state whether a meeting was held at Shillong on the 27th February, 1953 of the tripartite Standing Committee of Plantations?

(b) If so, with what result?

(c) What were the subjects discussed in the meeting?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) to (c). A special meeting of the Standing Plantations Committee was held at Shillong on the 27th February 1953 which discussed the question of conversion of food-grain concessions in tea gardens into cash payments. There was general agreement at the meeting on the principle of conversion. But no agreement could be reached on the exact quantum of compensation to be paid in lieu of the concessions. However, the difference between industry and labour was considerably narrowed down as a result of the discussions.

Shri K. P. Sinha: What was the difference?

Shri Abid Ali: The difference was about As. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: What actually was the result finally about these cash grain concessions?

Shri Abid Ali: No decision could be reached at that conference.

Shri K. P. Sinha: Was leave with pay agreed upon?

Shri Abid Ali: This item was not included in the agenda of the conference.

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri: May I know whether it is a fact that the tea plantation owners wanted to refer the question of cash compensation to their respective principals? If so, have they submitted any reply? Are the Government aware of this?

Shri Abid Ali: Yes, Sir. The representatives of the planters wanted to consult their constituents. Subsequently they have written to us that they were not prepared even to accept As. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: What exactly were the proposals by the Government, and the counter-proposals by the employers and employees?

Shri Abid Ali: Government thought that if As. 9 were agreed to, that would be fair to both the parties.

DISPUTES IN INSURANCE CONCERN IN DELHI

*1082. **Shrimati Sushama Sen:** Will the Minister of Labour be pleased to state:

(a) how many Industrial disputes in the Insurance Concerns in Delhi have been referred to the conciliation office since January, 1951;

(b) the dates when the Conciliation Officer submitted his reports and when the reports were received by the Ministry of Labour;

(c) whether any interim relief has been given to the employees concerned; and

(d) if not, what arrangements have been made for an early settlement of the disputes?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) 32.

(b) Of the 32 cases, 14 were disposed of by the Conciliation Officer (Central), Delhi; 4 are pending in the Conciliation Officer's Office, and 8 are being considered in the Chief Labour Commissioner's Office. In the remaining six cases, the dates on which the reports were submitted by the Conciliation Officer to the Chief Labour Commissioner and those on which they were received in the Ministry are given in the Statement placed on the Table. [See Appendix VII, annexure No. 22.]

(c) No. There is no statutory provision in regard to the grant of interim relief.

(d) Every effort is being made to expedite settlement of the disputes.

Shrimati Sushama Sen: May I know why any interim relief is not given to those who have been victimised, while there is delay in the Government machinery in disposing of the conciliation cases?

Shri Abid Ali: Of course, we will be happy if the employers would give relief, interim and otherwise also. But they are not willing to give.

STRIKE IN SOUTH BULLIAREE KENDWADH COLLIERY

*1083. **Shri N. P. Sinha:** (a) Will the Minister of Labour be pleased to state whether it is a fact that about 2,400 miners of the South Bulliaree Kendwadih Colliery have struck work?

(b) If so, since when and what is the total number of strikers?

(c) What are the demands of the strikers?

(d) Are they getting rice etc. at concessional rates?

(e) Is prospect of a settlement in view and if so, what are the difficulties which are delaying a settlement?

(f) What steps have been taken by Government so far in bringing about a settlement?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) and (b). Yes; out of 2,400 about 2,200 workers went on strike on the 23rd February 1953.

(c) A statement giving the demands of the workers is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix VII, annexure No. 23.]

(d) The management had issued a notice to the workers that the strikers would not be entitled to rations at concessional rates during the period of the strike.

(e) and (f). Every effort was made by the officers of the Government Conciliation Department to bring about a settlement but without any tangible result. In the course of the Conciliation proceedings, the Union, however, dropped seven of its demands. Of the remaining nine demands, there were not considered fit for adjudication, three raised matters of common interest to all coal-miners which are receiving attention separately and the remaining three demands, namely, Nos. 3, 4 and 11 have been referred for adjudication. An order prohibiting continuance of the strike has also been issued.

Shri N. P. Sinha: May I know, Sir, on what date has it been referred for adjudication?

Shri Abid Ali: Reference was made on 17th March 1953.

Shri Ramananda Das: May I know, Sir, whether the dismissal of Nokhatri Sardar who joined the INTUC Union is the main cause of the strike?

Shri Abid Ali: No, Sir. According to our information, that was not the main reason.

Shri Nambiar: May I know, Sir, whether the workers on strike are going to be given rice at concessional rates atleast on Government cost?

Shri Abid Ali: But the strike has now been withdrawn.

DAIRY COMMITTEE

*1085. **Shri K. P. Sinha:** (a) Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Dairy Committee convened by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research met on the 12th March, 1953 at Poona?

(b) What are the recommendations of this Committee?

(c) Has this Committee or Government formulated any scheme whereby pure milk could be made available for at least the sickly, disabled and infant population of this country?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Yes.

(b) A copy of the recommendations made by this Committee has been placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix VII, annexure No. 24.]

(c) No.

Shri K. P. Sinha: Has the Government under contemplation any scheme for the production and supply of pure milk?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: That is not our concern. It is the concern of the States. We do it only by way of experiment.

CUDDALORE NEW TOWN RAILWAY STATION

*1086. **Shri Muniswamy:** (a) Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether the Deputy Minister of Railways has recently visited Cuddalore New Town railway station, in Madras State?

(b) What is the progress of the remodelling work on the said railway station?

(c) When will it be completed?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The work has been completed except for the provision of petty fittings. The supply and fixture of these fittings is expected to be completed by April 1953.

Shri Muniswamy: May I know, Sir, when the estimates were sanctioned

and what is the reason for this inordinate delay?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: As I stated, the whole thing will be completed by April 1953.

Shri Nambiar: What was the sanctioned amount and was the full amount utilised? My information is that 8 lakhs.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member need not give information. What is the amount spent?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: In 1947, the amount sanctioned was Rs. 7,69,500. Later on in 1949, the estimates were revised and in view of the economy effected in the country, they were Rs. 3,73,500.

Shri Nambiar: May I know what is the reason for such a large difference? An amount of 4 lakhs of rupees.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He said it was due to economy.

Shri Nambiar: May I know, Sir, whether by this economy the station will be a proper one or whether it will be cut?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: As I said, Sir, in view of the economy drive, we had to cut it down. But in March 1950, in addition to Rs. 3,73,000 another sum of Rs. 1,84,000 was sanctioned and it has been taken up in the year 1950-51.

Shri Nambiar: One question more, Sir. This is a very serious thing.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member knows that other hon. Members also come from such places.

तेल वाहक जहाज़

*१०८८. श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : क्या यातायात मरींगी यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत को कितने तेल वाहक जहाजों की आवश्यकता है ; और

(ख) इस समय भारत के पास कितने तेल वाहक जहाज़ हैं ?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) It is estimated that about 25 oil tankers will be required to carry the whole of our imports of petroleum products.

(b) There is no oil tanker on the Indian Registry at present.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : कितने दिन के अन्दर हमारे पास ये सब टैकर हो जावेंगे? पच्चीस टैकर की हम को ज़रूर है, तो कितने दिनों में ये सब हमारे पास हो जावेंगे?

श्री शाहनवाज खान : अभी तक तो हमारे पास कोई भी नहीं है और यह मसला मिनिस्ट्री के जेरे गौर है।

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: May we know if any negotiations are being carried on in order to obtain tankers at the moment?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: Sir, the steering and management of tankers is a very technical job because they have to be carried in ballast and therefore, we have not thought of having our own tankers. But very recently the Cabinet has taken up this question and I hope something will be done about it soon.

Shri Sarangadhar Das: May I know, Sir, if the oil companies that are putting up refineries in Bombay and elsewhere will have their own tankers or the Government will supply the tankers?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: Sir, as it is, they have their own tankers or they hire tankers. That, I presume, will continue to be the arrangement.

मद्रास तथा मलाया के बीच चलने वाले यात्री जहाज

*१०८९. **श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :** क्या यातायात मत्री यह बतलाने की कृपा

(क) मद्रास तथा मलाया के बीच चलने वाले यात्री जहाजों की मंख्या कितनी है;

(ख) जहाजों की कमी के कारण क्या यात्रियों को तीन तीन मास तक रुकना पड़ता है; तथा

(ग) यात्रियों को सुविधा पहुंचाने तथा अत्यधिक भीड़ कम करने के लिए क्या सरकार इस समुद्री मार्ग पर यात्री-पोतों की मंख्या बढ़ाने का प्रयत्न कर रही है?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) The number of passenger ships regularly plying now between Madras and Malaya is two.

(b) Yes, it is reported that passengers at present have to wait for appreciable periods at Madras and Nagapattinam before they can sail for Malaya.

(c) Yes. The question of provision of more ships on this route has been taken up with the shipping companies concerned.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : यह जो दो जहाज चलते हैं क्या ये हिन्दुस्तानी जहाज हैं? ये जहाज किस कम्पनी के जहाज हैं?

श्री शाहनवाज खान : ये दोनों हिन्दुस्तानी जहाज हैं।

Shri Nambiar: May I know, Sir, whether the passengers who want to go to Malaya from Madras and Nagapattinam are given conveniences or accommodation by the Government at these ports?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: Of course, they are given.

Shri Nambiar: May I know, Sir, whether the Government have got complaints against the want of accommodation in these two places in view of the fact that there is inordinate delay in the ships coming?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: Sir, Government are aware of the fact that lots of passengers who want to go to Malaya have not been able to go due to shortage of accommodation in the ships and the Government have called upon these companies to make arrangements to clear up the rush.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Are Government aware that very large numbers of people from Travancore-Cochin State go to Madras for going to Malaya? May I know whether Government are also aware that they are detained there because of lack of facilities?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is what was said. There are not sufficient ships for the passengers.

Shri V. P. Nayar: That is not the point. There are difficulties in booking tickets also at Madras.

The Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri L. B. Shastri): We will look into that matter. We are not aware of it.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: May I know, Sir, whether Government have received any representations to open ticket booking stations in Travancore-Cochin State to suit the convenience of thousands of people who want to go from that State to Malaya and Singapore?

Shri L. B. Shastri: I have no information I have not received any such representation. If any representation has come or if the Member will send it, I shall certainly look into it.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: May I know, Sir, what stands in the way of fixing up regular schedules and giving notice to passengers as to the dates they have to go so that they may not come to Madras and stay there for several days?

Shri L. B. Shastri: We can advise the shipping companies. It is not Government's concern, but if the Members wish we shall certainly advise the shipping companies.

Sardar A. S. Saigal: May I know for how many days actually the passengers are detained on account of shortage of the ships?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: We do not have statistics about every single individual passenger. But as I said before, the passengers have to wait quite a considerable time.

Sardar A. S. Saigal: Will the Government try to get this information and lay it on the Table—as regards actually how many days the passengers are detained there?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Another question may be put.

Shri Nambiar: May I know, Sir, whether there are cases of corruption reported in these clearance offices at Madras from passengers?

Shri L. B. Shastri: We have no information, but if the hon. Member can bring any specific cases to notice, we will look into them.

Shri V. P. Nayar rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question hour is over.

Shri V. P. Nayar: It is not yet over.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am not able to see. Anyhow there is no possible time for putting the question and giving the answer.

25 PSD.

Short Notice Question and Answer

PRICE OF RAW JUTE

Shri S. C. Samanta: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state: (a) whether it is a fact that the price of raw jute in India has fallen to Rs. 15 per maund at present;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the recent joint agreed Communiqué issued by India and Pakistan about jute import from Pakistan has agitated the minds of jute growers in India and they may be forced to leave jute cultivation and take to cereal and other food-stuffs production;

(c) whether it is a fact that in spite of trade agreements, import of raw jute from Pakistan was neither regular nor continuous;

(d) whether Government have calculated the minimum cost of jute cultivation;

(e) if so, whether Government propose to fix minimum and maximum prices of jute in the near future;

(f) what steps Government propose to take to fill up the deficiency of jute target of seven lacs bales and to avert the decrease of jute production as apprehended; and

(g) what steps Government propose to take to see that the jute growers get reasonable and fair price for their jute that will be grown in future?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Yes, in some and mofussil centres.

(b) Government have no information.

(c) Yes, but in certain periods only.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Distribution of seeds at subsidised rates, grant of loans for purchase of seed, distribution of fertilisers, construction of retting tanks, setting up of seed multiplication farms, conducting sub-vention trials to impress upon the farmer the desirability of sowing seeds of improved strain, demonstrating the method of line-sowing to the cultivator, growing of an earlier crop of jute in addition to rice on winter paddy lands, adopting approved cultural and manurial practices which have been found to increase the yield considerably. Besides, an expert committee has been set up to suggest necessary measures for improving the quality of the jute

now grown in India and to concentrate the production in areas which are most suitable for growing high quality jute.

(g) Steps stated in reply to part (f) of the question are expected to result in higher yield per acre and lower cost of cultivation thereby increasing the remunerativeness of jute to the cultivator. Besides, Government will continue to watch the position carefully and such further action as appears feasible will be taken.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Sir, may I request the hon. Minister to read the answer to part (b) again?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Government have no information.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know, Sir, whether the hon. Minister is aware that the Central Jute Committee has suggested any remedy about the current yields of jute industry and jute production?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I am afraid I have not got the information here, Sir.

Shri B. K. Das: May I know, Sir, whether the Government have seen a report in the newspapers to the effect that Mr. Baghirat Kanoria, President of the Raw Jute Interests Committee has stated that Government should waste no time to consider the possibility of exporting the country's surplus production in order to allow for the recent Indo-Pak agreement and whether Government is also aware that the Central Jute Committee has recommended that the thinnest possible concentration of jute cultivation should at once be taken?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Sir, I cannot say if the alleged suggestion made by a certain Chairman was before the Government but it is a fact that the point has been duly considered. It was decided that it would not be in the interests of the country to export any raw jute.

Shri L. N. Mishra: May I know whether it is a fact that some time ago the Ministry of Food and Agriculture recommended the fixation of minimum price for jute and also purchase of jute goods on States' own account?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: There were several proposals made by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. Sir, they have to take other factors into consideration. I am afraid this could not be accepted by them.

Shri L. N. Mishra: May I know, Sir, whether there is some proposal to provide facilities for agricultural finance to the cultivators?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Yes, Sir, certain hon. Members of this House have brought to my notice the exorbitant interest charged from the cultivators for small advances. We will see what can be done in the matter although the matter rests with the States.

सेठ गोविन्द दास : क्या माननीय मंत्री जी को यह बात मालूम है कि बस्तर और सरगुजा में भी अच्छा जूट हो सकता है? क्या इस बाबत मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार को लिखा था और यदि यह बात सही है तो क्या इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ किया जा रहा है?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I do not know how it arises out of the question, Sir. It is only the price of jute, and cultivation does not come in.

Shri Barman: Sir, may I ask the hon. Minister whether the Five Year Plan of producing 67 lakhs of bales of jute in India stands or has it been modified by the present agreement with Pakistan to import 25 lakh bales every year up to 3 years from now?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Sir, according to the calculations of the Planning Commission, our requirements for the year 1955-56 will be of the order of 72 lakh bales and at the present rate we are attaining a target of about 47 lakhs of bales. So, there is sufficient room for the proposed import of jute.

Shri B. K. Das: May I know, Sir, whether the hon. Minister has got any recommendations from the West Bengal Government regarding the present low prices of raw jute in West Bengal?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I have not got the information here, Sir.

Shri B. K. Das: May I know whether the Government is going to restrict the cultivation of 'bimli' and 'masta' jute?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Sir, we have appointed a Committee for this purpose and Government would be guided by the advice they give.

Shri B. K. Das: Is it a term of reference of the Committee just now mentioned by the hon. Minister that

they will look into the restrictions on low quality jute?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Yes, Sir. I think this would be one of the points on which they will give their opinion.

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri: May I know what proportion of these 40 lakh bales of jute produced at present will be regarded as quality jute?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I am afraid I would have to ask for notice.

Shri L. N. Mishra: May I know, Sir, in view of the fact that Government have goaded the growers to grow more jute, is it not obligatory on the part of Government to guarantee economic price to the growers?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Government do feel concerned that adequate prices should be given. But circumstances arise where Government could not achieve the objective of giving the best possible prices.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

CATTLE EPIDEMICS

***1079. Shri Dasaratha Deb:** (a) Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state whether Government are aware that a great number of domestic animals, specially cows and buffaloes are lost every year due to epidemics?

(b) What is the average of cow death per year during the last five years?

(c) What steps are being taken by Government to protect domestic animals from epidemics?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): (a) Yes.

(b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House when available.

(c) The State Veterinary Departments, who are primarily responsible for combating epidemics amongst domestic animals are running a large number of Veterinary Hospitals and carrying out vaccinations. The Government of India are formulating a comprehensive programme for eradication of rinderpest which takes the heaviest toll amongst bovine cattle. As a precursor to this, the Indian Council of Agricultural Research have sanctioned a five-year scheme for the

vaccination of cattle, sheep and goats under field conditions with larinised vaccine and testing the nature and duration of the immunity produced by it under a variety of conditions met in the country.

IMPORT OF CHEESE

***1084. Shri Balwant Sinha Mehta:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that cheese is manufactured mostly from sheep milk;

(b) the quantity and value of cheese annually imported and from which countries; and

(c) what steps are being taken to meet the total demand of the country for the same?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): (a) No. Sheep milk is not used for the manufacture of cheese in India.

(b) The quantity and value of cheese imported into India during the last four years was as under:—

	Quantity (Cwts.)	Value (Rs.)
1949-50	12,250	19,27,960
1950-51	6,210	15,65,160
1951-52	9,770	21,17,720
1952-53 9 mths.	4,230	9,18,120

About 88 per cent. of the imports come from Australia and the rest mostly from European countries and New Zealand.

(c) Private enterprise has not so far come forward in this field as the conditions for competitive manufacture of cheese are unfavourable and Government also have found it unsafe to risk starting a Government venture for this purpose. There may be better prospects for this industry when dairy-ing gets better established.

CENTRAL TRACTOR ORGANISATION

***1087. Shrimati Shakuntala:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the acreage reclaimed by the Central Tractor Organisation in Uttar Pradesh in the year 1952;

(b) whether any jungle clearance work has been undertaken by this Organisation in the Kumaon Hills; and

(c) if so, what progress, if any, has so far been made in the work of jungle clearance?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): (a) The total area reclaimed of 'Kans' weed in Uttar Pradesh by the Central Tractor Organisation during the reclamation season ending June, 1952, is 39,152 acres. In addition, an area of 20,265 acres of jungle land in the Naini Tal Tarai was cleared and made ready for plowing. Out of the area cleared 18,344 acres were plowed and harrowed during this period.

(b) and (c). Jungle clearance work has not been undertaken by the Central Tractor Organisation in the Kumaon Hills. However, in the Naini Tal Tarai the progress made up to 12th March, 1953 since the beginning of operations in 1950 is as shown below:—

- (i) Area tree felled 38,582 acres.
- (ii) Area made ready for plowing. 32,346 acres.
- (iii) Area plowed and harrowed. 24,879 acres.

रेलवे इंडिया ट्रेनिंग सेन्टर में प्रशिक्षा।

७८६. श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : क्या संचरण मंत्री यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आज तक कितने युवकों ने रेलवे इंडिया ट्रेनिंग सेन्टर में प्रशिक्षा प्राप्त की है; और

(ख) इस प्रकार को प्रशिक्षा प्राप्त किये हुये कितने युवक पायलट ट्रेनिंग कालिज में प्रविष्ट हुये हैं?

The Deputy Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) 42 'A' and 'B', 36 'C' and 14 'CC' Glider pilots and 4 Glider Instructors were trained at the Indian Gliding Association, Poona, and at the Delhi Gliding Club, New Delhi.

(b) None. The hon. Member is no doubt referring to the Flying School of the Civil Aviation Training Centre, Allahabad.

RAILWAY LANDS

७८७. श्री B. B. Varma: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the total income received on account of the sale of grass and fishing rights of the Railway side-lands in the Bihar area of the ex-O.T. Railway since 1945 (year-wise); and

(b) the total income received by leasing out such strips of land under the "Grow More Food Scheme" during the same period (year-wise)?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) and (b). The total income received on account of sale of grass, fishing rights of the Railway side lands and by leasing out such strips of land under the Grow More Food Scheme since 1945 to date is shown in the statement placed on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT Income on account of sale of

	Grass.	Fishing rights	Leasing out land in Grow More Food Campaigna.		
			(b)		
	(a)				
1945-46	47,627	0 0	15,841	0 0	2,471 0 0
1946-47	*92,997	0 0	...		3,069 0 0
1947-48	*141,835	0 0	...		4,250 0 0
1948-49	100,320	0 0	37,186	0 0	5,349 0 0
1949-50	129,713	0 0	44,711	0 0	80,506 0 0
1950-51	118,612	0 0	64,013	0 0	123,865 0 0
1951-52	111,080	0 0	44,213	0 0	148,445 0 0
1952-53	69,653	0 0	29,003	0 0	116,185 0 0

*Combined figures for grass and fishing rights.

Separate figures not available.

TICKETLESS TRAVELLING

788. Shri Bheekha Bhai: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of ticketless travellers detected in the year 1952 on the Western Railway;

(b) the amount realised as fines or otherwise; and

(c) whether the number has exceeded or diminished in comparison with the years 1950 and 1951?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) 11,01,611.

(b) The amount realised as fines is Rs. 1,23,155. The amounts realised as fares and penalty are Rs. 24,36,925 and Rs. 4,17,133 respectively.

(c) There has been a steady increase in the number of passengers detected travelling without tickets over that in 1950 and 1951.

I.C.A.R. (RESEARCHES)

789. Shri B. K. Das: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether any large-scale effort was made during the year 1952 to put into extensive operation the results of researches carried out under the auspices of the I.C.A.R.;

(b) if so, what are the details of such activities; and

(c) whether any special grant was made for the purpose?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): (a) The I.C.A.R. finances research schemes in conjunction with State Governments who share the expenditure. It is the responsibility of the State Governments to exploit the results of research schemes of practical application. The extent to which the State Governments made efforts in this direction during 1952 has not yet been reported to the Council

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No.

GRANTS TO MADHYA PRADESH GOVERNMENT

790. Shri Jasani: (a) Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state what money was allocated to Madhya Pradesh Government by way of loan or otherwise for the period of three years ending with 31st March, 1952 for various schemes of 'Grow More Food' campaign?

(b) What amount was actually drawn by the Madhya Pradesh Government during the same period and for what purposes?

(c) What amount was spent by the Madhya Pradesh Government from the amount drawn and how much unspent money was surrendered to the Central Government?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): (a)—

(Rs. in lakhs)

	Loan		Grant	
	G.M.F.	Food Bonus Fund	Grant Fund	
1949-50	125.00	31.86	5.31	
1950-51	241.92	0.68	63.36	
1951-52	78.15	10.72	..	

(b) The entire amount of loan sanctioned was drawn in connection with the schemes detailed in the statement placed on the Table. As regards grants, these are adjustable by the respective Accountant General/Comptroller on the basis of actual expenditure incurred.

(c) Amount spent against the loans drawn and grants sanctioned, is given below:—

	(Rs. in lakhs)	
	Loan	Grant
1949-50	73.88	11.53
1950-51	84.62	21.81
1951-52	69.36	10.58

The unspent balances out of loans were not surrendered to the Government of India but were carried forward by the State and utilised in subsequent years. Instructions have been issued during 1952-53 that all such unutilised amounts should be refunded to the Government of India immediately and the Madhya Pradesh Government are observing this procedure from the current year. In the case of grants, unutilised amounts automatically lapse to the Central Government.

STATEMENT

The schemes for which the Madhya Pradesh Government drew loans during 1949-50 to 1951-52.

Name of the scheme	(Rupees in lakhs)		
	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52
(1) Irrigation.	64.46	72.71	23.15
(2) Land Improvement.	59.87	105.41	28.76
(3) Manure & Fertilisers.		1.00	14.04
(4) Seeds.	...	50.00	7.55
(5) Miscellaneous.	0.67	12.80	4.65
TOTAL :	125.00	241.92	78.15

IMPORT OF CAPITAL GOODS

791. Dr. Amin: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state how much amount respectively Government propose to spend on the import of capital goods, other goods and on technical aid from foreign countries out of the sum of Rs. 400 crores provided for in the First Five Year Plan?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): It is roughly estimated that a sum of Rs. 30 crores on the import of capital goods and about Rs. 13 lakhs on technical aid from foreign countries, will be spent out of the amount referred to.

SERVICE BOOKS OF ARTISANS AND GANGMEN ON ex-S. I. RAILWAY

792. Shri Nambiar: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on the ex-S.I. Railway System, the procedure was to maintain the Service Books of all Artisans and Gangmen in the respective P.W.I.'s Offices; and

(b) if so, why this procedure is changed since the merger with ex-M. and S. M. Railway?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) On the ex-S.I. Railway system the Service Books of all the Gangmen were maintained in the respective Permanent Way Inspectors' offices while those of the Artisans in the District Engineers' Offices.

(b) The procedure has not been changed after integration.

COMPLAINT FROM CARRIAGE STAFF, HOWRAH

793. Shri Damodara Menon: (a) Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether it is a fact that on

24th October, 1952 carriage staff at Howrah station entrusted with the duty of oiling and packing axle boxes of 17 UP Delhi Express detected that the quality of the axle oil supplied on that particular day was of inferior variety?

(b) Is it also a fact that the train examiner on duty on that day replaced defective oil after complaint from the carriage staff and also made some remarks on the incident in his Diary No. 39 dated the 24th October, 1952?

(c) Is it a fact that the train examiner stated in his diary that it was a clear case of sabotage?

(d) Is it a fact that attempts have been subsequently made to tamper with the diary and how far they have been successful?

(e) Has the attention of Government been drawn to the reports of this incident which appeared in the Calcutta edition of the "Hindustan Standard" on the 25th October, 1952 and in the 'Ananda Bazar Patrika' on the 26th October, 1952?

(f) Will the Minister enlighten the House with the full details of the incident and state what action has been taken against the foreman alleged to be responsible for it?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). Yes.

(c) and (d) No.

(e) Yes.

(f) On 24th October, 1952, while the Carriage staff at Howrah were oiling the axle boxes of train No. 17 UP, Delhi Express some of them detected that the lubricating oil issued to them was smelling strongly of kerosene oil. The suspected oil was not used.

A thorough enquiry was ordered in the matter and it was found that the adulteration was inadvertently caused due to negligence of staff handling axle oil and kerosene oil for transit either at the Main Stores Depot or in the Stores of the Carriage Foreman, Howrah. The enquiries could not locate specifically the place where adulteration actually took place. The small amount of the kerosene oil that was found mixed with the axle oil would not have materially affected the lubricating properties.

The Assistant Carriage Foreman, Howrah has been held responsible for not detecting the presence of kerosene oil before the axle oil was actually issued for use. Disciplinary action against him will be taken immediately he resumes duty from the sick list.

रेल डिव्हिंगों की बांट

714. श्री जांगड़े: क्या रेल मंत्री यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार के विभिन्न विभागों, राज्य सरकारों तथा जनता द्वारा भेजी जाने वाली किन किन वस्तुओं को प्रथम, द्वितीय तथा तृतीय प्रधानतादी जाती है, जिस के आधार पर उन्हें मालगाड़ी या पार्सल गाड़ी के फिल्डे दिये जाते हैं; और

(ख) रेल डिव्हिंगों के दिये जाने में प्रथम, द्वितीय तथा तृतीय प्रधानतायें किन किन आधारों और विचारों के अनुसार दी जाती हैं?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) In the Schedule of preferential traffic, the first, second and third preference for the movement of traffic has been accorded as follows:—

- (1) All moves of immediate and operational nature ordered by the Quarter Master General's Branch, which will be marked IMMEDIATE in respect of Personnel, Vehicles and Stores, Military Special Trains and immediate operational demands.
- (2) (a) Foodgrains including "fines" of wheat viz. Atta, Suji and Rawa on Government Account.

(b) Wheat including "fines" of wheat viz. Atta, Suji and Rawa, Paddy/Rice, Millets, Barley, Maize, and Atta or flour of these grains other than wheat, on trade account within areas where free movement is permitted. These areas will be notified to the Railways by the State Governments concerned from time to time.

(c) Movement of Cattle fodder to the States of Punjab, Bombay, Rajasthan, Ajmer and Sauashtra when sponsored by the Union Ministry of Food and Agriculture or any of the State Governments concerned.

(3) Railway Coal and other Railway Stores and materials.

(b) The standing order of preference is determined according to the comparative importance and urgency of the various kinds of traffic which has to share the overall capacity of Railways in suitable proportions to meet the essential needs.

REPLACEMENT OF LOCOMOTIVES ON EX-O. T. RAILWAY

795. **Shri H. S. Prasad:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of locomotives on the ex-O.T. Railway that were declared unserviceable during the period from 1943 to 1945;

(b) the number out of these locomotives replaced so far; and

(c) when the required number of new locomotives will be provided?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) to (c). The information has been called for and will be placed on the Table of the House as soon as received.

PATNA-GAYA ROAD

796. **Shri K. P. Sinha:** Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a metalled road is under contemplation under the National Highways Scheme to connect Patna with Gaya (Bihar);

(b) what is the total estimated cost of the Road and what action has so far been taken in the matter;

(c) what amount Government propose to contribute in this regard out of the quota of the Bihar Government from the Central Road Fund;

(d) the route through which the road will pass; and

(e) whether it is a fact that a road runs parallel to the Railway line half of which is metalled and is the shortest route which can connect Patna with Gaya (Bihar)?

The Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri L. B. Shastri): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No such proposal has so far been received from the Bihar Government.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) There is a direct road between Patna and Gaya which runs parallel to the railway line but it is under the control of the State Government.

Per Capita CONSUMPTION OF MILK

797. Shri Balwant Sinha Mehta: (a) Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the *per capita* consumption of milk in each State of India?

(b) What are the States where the consumption is high, and the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(b) The consumption of milk is high in the States of Saurashtra, Punjab and Rajasthan, which is due to better quality of milch cattle such as Gir cows and Jaffarabadi buffaloes in Saurashtra, Hariana cows and Murrah buffaloes in Punjab (I) and Sanchore cows in Rajasthan, and larger milk production from such animals in relation to human population.

STATEMENT

Per capita Consumption of milk in each State of India.

According to the latest statistics available, the information required is as follows:—

State	Daily <i>per capita</i> consumption (oz.)
Saurashtra.	19.78
Punjab (I)	16.89
Rajasthan.	15.72
Madhya Bharat.	7.34
U.P.	7.16

Delhi.	5.53
Kashmir.	4.54
Bihar.	4.37
Mysore.	4.33
Madras.	4.18
PEPSU	3.97
Hyderabad	3.64
Vindhya Pradesh.	3.26
Bombay.	3.02
West Bengal.	2.77
Orissa.	2.64
Madhya Pradesh.	2.00
Assam.	1.23
Other areas.	5.87

RAILWAY SERVICE COMMISSIONS

798. Shri Nanadas: (a) Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state how many members there are on the Railway Public Service Commissions and who they are?

(b) When will their term of office expire?

(c) Do Government propose to appoint as members of the Commissions persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (z) — Railway Service Commission, Bombay

Three Members including the Chairman.

(1) Shri K. Durai Chairman
 (2) Shri Bhuni Lal Sahney Member
 (3) Shri N. K. Misra "

Railway Service Commission, Calcutta.

One Chairman and one Member.

(1) Shri S. N. Gupta Chairman
 (2) Dewan Siri Ram Puri Member.

(b) Their present term of office will expire on the following dates:—

(1) Shri K. Durai 11-5-54
 (2) Shri C. L. Sahney 18-9-53
 (3) Shri N. K. Misra 4-11-54
 (4) Shri S. N. Gupta 4-11-54
 (5) Dewan Siri Ram Puri 13-2-54

(c) As stated during the debate on the Railway Budget, the feasibility of appointing persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes will be examined when an opportunity arises.

LABOUR WELFARE IN PUNJAB

799. Prof. D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Labour be pleased to state:

(a) the annual amount of expenditure that the Central Government incur on labour welfare in the Punjab; and

(b) the items on which the amount is spent?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) The Central Government does not incur any expenditure on labour welfare in Punjab.

(b) Does not arise.

"GROW MORE FOOD" SCHEMES IN U.P.

800. Shrimati Shakuntala: (a) Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state what amounts of grant and loan (separately) from the "Grow More Food" Scheme Fund were sanctioned during the year 1952-53 to Uttar Pradesh for increasing food production?

(b) What is the estimated additional production of foodgrains from the schemes so sanctioned?

(c) Has the expected increase in foodgrains been realised?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): (a) Loan Rs. 263.23 lakhs.

Grant Rs. 136.70 lakhs including outstanding claims in respect of 1951-52 and 1952-53.

(b) 155.054 tons.

(c) This information can become available only sometime after the close of the agricultural year ending the 30th June 1953.

WOMEN OPERATORS FOR DELHI TRUNK EXCHANGE

801. Shri B. N. Misra: (a) Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state how many women operators are working at present in the Trunk Telephone Exchange, New Delhi?

(b) What is the total number of incoming and outgoing trunk calls attended to by the operators each day during the day time when the lady operators are on duty and how many trunk calls have been attended to by the male operators during the night time each day so far from the 1st March, 1953?

The Deputy Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) 76.

(b) Daily statistics of only the total number of trunk calls are maintained in the Department and not of calls handled by girl operators and men operators respectively. However, special statistics were kept for four days from the 21st to the 24th March, 1953 for the purpose of answering this Question. The result was as follows:

Date	Trunk Calls during day (i.e. from 6 to 20 hrs.)	Trunk Calls during night (i.e. from 0 to 6 hrs. and 20 to 0 hrs.)
21-3-1953	3037	617
22-3-1953	1565	399
(Sunday)		
23-3-1953	2246	515
24-3-1953	3108	719

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Monday

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to
21st April 19

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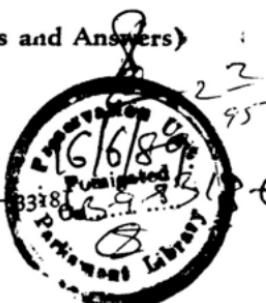
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HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE

Monday, 30th March, 1953

The House met at Two of the Clock

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(See Part I)

3-8 P.M.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—contd.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, the House will take up the Demands for Grants of the Home Ministry. Two days have been set apart for the Home Ministry and the States. Is it the desire of the House that we take up the Home Ministry today and the States Ministry tomorrow?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Kidwai): That would be better.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That would be better instead of dovetailing.

Shri N. Sreekanan Nair (Quilon cum Mavelikkara): Both may be taken together.

Shri Sarangadhar Das (Dhenkanal—West Cuttack): They have been bracketed together.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What about the hon. Minister?

The Minister of Home Affairs and States (Dr. Katju): So far as I am concerned, I am entirely in the hands of the House. You had better try to ascertain the views of the hon. Members. I am entirely in their hands. I can answer both, separately or I can answer none.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Hon. Members have not decided. They feel partly this way and partly that way. Shall I take them up together or separately?

Some Hon. Members: Together.

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Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Very well. Both of them will be taken together, in which case, the hon. Minister will have to make only one reply, and that will be tomorrow.

Now I shall place the Demands of both the Home and States Ministries together. The Demands under the Home Ministry are Nos. 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58 and 127. Those relating to the States Ministry are Nos. 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95 and 135.

I shall now place the Demands before the House.

DEMAND NO. 52—MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,17,43,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Ministry of Home Affairs'."

DEMAND NO. 53—CABINET

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 21,88,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Cabinet'."

DEMAND NO. 54—DELHI

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,38,58,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Delhi'."

DEMAND NO. 55—POLICE

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 63,37,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Police'."

DEMAND NO. 56—CENSUS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,62,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Census'."

DEMAND NO. 57—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,15,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Home Affairs'."

DEMAND NO. 58—ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,61,29,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Andaman and Nicobar Islands'."

DEMAND NO. 127—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 26,28,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Home Affairs'."

DEMAND NO. 88—MINISTRY OF STATES

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,63,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Ministry of States'."

DEMAND NO. 89—PRIVY PURSES AND ALLOWANCES OF INDIAN RULERS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,92,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Privy Purses and Allowances of Indian Rulers'."

DEMAND NO. 90—KUTCH

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,01,83,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Kutch'."

DEMAND NO. 91—BILASPUR

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 23,43,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Bilaspur'."

DEMAND NO. 92—MANIPUR

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 58,19,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Manipur'."

DEMAND NO. 93—TRIPURA

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,11,22,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment

during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Tripura'."

DEMAND NO. 94—RELATIONS WITH STATES

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 56,95,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Relations with States'."

DEMAND NO. 95—MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF STATES

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 54,66,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Expenditure under the Ministry of States'."

DEMAND NO. 135—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF STATES

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,67,35,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1954, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of States'."

Hon. Members will each have fifteen minutes, and if any group wants any of their speakers to have more time than is allowed, they will regulate the time amongst themselves. I am willing to call them for ten minutes, eight minutes and so on, as they like.

Efficiency and economy in administration

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy (Mysore): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

Efficiency in general administration

Kumari Annie Mascarene (Trivandrum): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

Upliftment of Harijans, Scheduled Castes, etc.

Shri Sivamurthi Swami (Kushtagi): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

Scheduled Castes' economic conditions in Rajasthan and Madhya Bharat

Dr. Jatav-vir (Bharatpur—Sawai Madhopur—Reserved—Sch. Castes): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

Scheduled Castes in the Central Services

Dr. Jatav-vir: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

Training of Central Secretariat officers

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Chittor): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

Handling of the Preventive Detention Act

Shri Madhao Reddi (Adilabad): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

Reorganisation of the civil services

Shri Madhao Reddi: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

Grievances of the Central Government III division clerks

Shri Madhao Reddi: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

Transfer of the Oriya speaking tracts of Srikakulam and Vishakhapatnam Districts to Orissa State

Shri R. N. S. Deo (Kalahandi-Bolangir): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

Reducing the number of Ministers and Deputy Ministers

Shri N. P. Damodaran (Tellicherry): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Cabinet be reduced by Rs. 100."

Transfer of the contiguous Oriya speaking tracts of Madras to Orissa

Shri R. N. S. Deo: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Cabinet be reduced by Rs. 100."

Police excesses and repression in Delhi

Shri R. N. S. Deo: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Delhi be reduced by Rs. 100."

Irregularities in connection with the detention of three M.Ps.

Shri R. N. S. Deo: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Delhi be reduced by Rs. 100."

Low scales of pay of the police staff

Shri Veeraswamy (Mayuram—Reserved—Sch. Castes): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Police be reduced by Rs. 100."

Efficiency and discipline in the Police administration

Shri Ramachandra Reddi (Nellore): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Police be reduced by Rs. 100."

Lack of provision of special police for Rajasthan

Shri U. M. Trivedi: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Police be reduced by Rs. 100."

Careless administration of the Indian Partnership Act, 1932

Shri U. M. Trivedi: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

Receipts under the head forest

Shri U. M. Trivedi: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Andaman and Nicobar Islands be reduced by Rs. 100."

Fall in land revenue

Shri U. M. Trivedi: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Andaman and Nicobar Islands be reduced by Rs. 100."

✓ Disintegration of Hyderabad State into three linguistic parts

Shri Sivamurthi Swami: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of States be reduced by Rs. 100."

Problem of Integration of Part 'C' States into their adjoining Part 'A' or Part 'B' States

Shri Siuamesthi Swami: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of States be reduced by Rs. 100."

Formation of Kerala State after the formation of Andhra

Shri N. P. Damodaran: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of States be reduced by Rs. 100."

✓ Disintegration of Hyderabad into its linguistic components and the formation of Karnataka, Maharashtra and Visalia Andhra States

Shri N. P. Damodaran: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of States be reduced by Rs. 100."

Abolition of Part C States

Shri N. P. Damodaran: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of States be reduced by Rs. 100."

Redrawing the administrative map of India on the basis of linguistic, economic and administrative considerations

Shri Kelappan (Ponnani): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of States be reduced by Rs. 100."

Use of the Central Reserve Police during the agitation in Kashmir and Jammu

Shri U. M. Trivedi: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of States be reduced by Rs. 100."

Policy with regard to the formation of linguistic States

Shri Madhao Reddi: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of States be reduced by Rs. 100."

Policy of discrimination between the Part A, B and C States

Shri Madhao Reddi: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of States be reduced by Rs. 100."

Intervention by the States Ministry in the internal affairs of the Part B States

Shri Madhao Reddi: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of States be reduced by Rs. 100."

Implementation of July Agreement between the Governments of India and Jammu and Kashmir

Shri R. N. S. Deo: I beg to move

"That the demand under the head Ministry of States be reduced by Rs. 100."

Immediate abolition of the State of Kutch

Shri U. M. Trivedi: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Kutch be reduced by Rs. 100."

Integration of Bilaspur with Himachal Pradesh

Shri P. Subba Rao: (Nowrangpur:) I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Bilaspur be reduced by Rs. 100."

Integration of the State with any 'A' State

Shri U. M. Trivedi: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Bilaspur be reduced by Rs. 100."

Immediate democratisation of the State of Manipur

Shri Rishang Keishing (Outer Manipur—Reserved—Sch. Tribes): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Manipur be reduced by Rs. 100."

Correct nature of autonomy and its integration with Assam

Shri U. M. Trivedi: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Manipur be reduced by Rs. 100."

Economy—Abolition of the post of District Magistrate

Shri Biren Dutt (Tripura West): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 1,21,00,000."

Failure to resettle refugees in Tripura

Shri Biren Dutt: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100."

Fare charges of Airways

Shri Biren Dutt: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100."

Requisitioning of the peasant's land for refugee

Shri Biren Dutt: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100."

Demands of primary and secondary school teachers

Shri Biren Dutt: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100."

Municipal Laws for the Agartala Municipality and to introduce new municipalities in Tripura

Shri Biren Dutt: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100."

Training centres for Nurses and Midwives

Shri Biren Dutt: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100."

Compensatory allowance to the State employees in Tripura

Shri Biren Dutt: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100."

Legislative Assembly in the State
Shri Biren Dutt: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100."

Commercial road linking Tripura with the rest of India

Shri Biren Dutt: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100."

Tea industry in Tripura

Shri Biren Dutt: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100."

Permanent Judicial Commissioner for Tripura

Shri Biren Dutt: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100."

Labour Exchange in Tripura

Shri Biren Dutt: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100."

A fire brigade in the town of Agartala

Shri Biren Dutt: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100."

Drinking water in towns and villages

Shri Biren Dutt: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100."

Anti-malaria mobile unit in Tripura

Shri Biren Dutt: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100."

Adequate help to the non-governmental schools

Shri Biren Dutt: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100."

Legal position of the people in relation to courts

Shri Biren Dutt: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100."

Economy—Policy with regard to Kashmir

Shri P. Subba Rao: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Relations with States be reduced by Rs. 6,18,000."

Interference of the Centre with the various States

Kumari Annie Mascarene: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Relations with States be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to make the States more autonomous than at present

Shri N. P. Damodaran: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Relations with States be reduced by Rs. 100."

Unsatisfactory refugee rehabilitation policy of Jammu and Kashmir State

Shri R. N. S. Deo: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Miscellaneous Expenditure under the Ministry of States be reduced by Rs. 100."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The cut motions moved are placed before the House.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty (Basirhat): Today we are going to debate the Home Ministry and States Ministry Demands for Grants. The policy of the Home Ministry shows up most glaringly the entire complexion of the type of *Ramrajya* that we have. *Ramrajya*—yes, for the Rajpramukhs and ex-Rulers who have been saved by our Government from the wrath of their people whom they had crushed and mutilated for generations. They have been pampered, and sustained by us at the colossal cost of Rs. 5,38,28,000—money which has been taken from our poor people to feed the already floated parasites of society. On the other hand, what do we see is the fate of the toiling masses of our people? For them, there is the lash of the Safeguarding of National Security Rules; for the toiling middle classes about whom we talk so much—the intelligentsia, the teachers, the Government employees and the workers—you have insecurity of service, retrenchment and overwork. Above all, every attempt is made to rob them of the fundamental rights of trade union activity. They are subjected to confidential police reports and the *Ordinance raj*.

Only the other day, we heard in regard to Kashmir how a sum of Rs. 9 lakhs was given to the *Maharaja* by the

Central Government and Rs. 6 lakhs by the State Government. The State Government stopped giving the Rs. 6 lakhs but the Central Government rushed to help of the *Maharaja* and gave him an extra lakh. The *Maharaja's* allowance is divided up between the *Maharani*, himself and his son and on top of it, as *Sadr-i-Riyasat* he is drawing an allowance equivalent to the salary of a State Governor. The Nizam, of course, gets Rs. 4.8 lakhs and odd.

Only the other day, in the Upper House the hon. Minister in the course of the debate on the PEPSU Budget stated that it was necessary for the Rajpramukh of Patiala to be given Rs. 5 lakhs by way of salary as Rajpramukh and Rs. 9 lakhs for his relatives and pseudo-relatives. Also, a sum of Rs. 31 lakhs are provided for the other ex-rulers in order that they may keep up their dignity.

As far as the dignity of the Rajpramukhs goes we are very solicitous about it, but when it comes to a question of accepting the demands of the people and their right to self-government and their right to have their own elected representatives who will have the reins of government, the question of lawlessness comes up; the question of the States being too small to maintain themselves comes up; and all sorts of excuses are put forward. I refer here to Part C States, particularly Manipur and Tripura. They have been demanding responsible self-government for some time. As you know, in the State of Manipur, Mr. Nanjappa has been made the Chief Commissioner. Last time when we were discussing this question, we were told, "Do not quarrel with that man" and the Home Minister said "I do hope there will be no quarrel." But what is the record of this Mr. Nanjappa who has been sent there in order to teach us lawfulness? That same Mr. Nanjappa, almost a few days after his going there, caned a student in the municipal polling booth. A few days later he kicked a businessman, one Mr. Saha.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

This question was raised on the floor of the House, and the hon. Minister was advised by his advisers in the State Ministry that this man was a black-marketeer, and he was jailed. I would appeal to the Home Minister to find out the facts of the case and not present such a thing on the floor of the House.

Again, about teachers, this Mr. Nanjappa behaved in a most abominable way. The arrogance of it was almost unparalleled. He shouted at

them when they went to him to present their demands. He called them Communists. They were far from being Communists. Actually, he threw them into the arms of the Communists by his behaviour. I would only say this: you tell us not to be quarrelsome with such a man; we may tell you that we will not touch him with a pair of tongs, and until such time as the people of Manipur and Tripura are given self-government, I do not think they will take rest.

It is a different proposition with Tripura, because there the Communists have been returned in overwhelming numbers. What is the type of Advisory Counsellors you are proposing? Shri Jiten Dev Varma, an ex-police officer, notorious for various crimes for which he has been hauled up in courts; Shri Sochindra Lall Sinha, President of the Congress Committee, who was defeated by my hon. friend Shri Dasaratha Deb, and lost his deposit; another Congress member who had not the courage to stand for election. This is the type of Advisory Councillors you are going to have.

As far as Manipur is concerned, you have your Congress people in the majority. We read in the papers yesterday that the setting up of Advisory Council has had to be postponed due to the unwillingness of the State Congress to accept the basis of the nomination. There must be something rotten in the State of Denmark, and I am afraid you will have to change your tactics.

Coming to the other side of the picture, I am sorry I have very little at my disposal. Otherwise, I would like to dwell at length upon the policies which are being carried out in respect of Government employees. We find retrenchment and overwork going side by side with lack of confirmation and lack of security of service. The bulk of the work in Government offices is being carried on by temporary and quasi-permanent staff. Let me first take up the question of the quasi-permanent staff. Obviously, this is a very clever way of depriving the staff of pension, old age benefits and security of service. After they have put in the same work as other permanent staff, and after you have subjected them to all similar types of discipline to which permanent staff is subjected, you rob them of equal chances of promotion and betterment and security in old age. Justice demands that this quasi-permanent staff should be given permanency of service.

As for the temporary staff, I would like to say that the position is scandalous. That a civilised government, which is holding up before the country

[Shrimati Renu Chakravarty.]

a panacea in the shape of a Five Year Plan which is expected to bring prosperity for all, should continue to carry on the citadel of the Government machinery on the shoulders of overwhelmingly large numbers of temporary staff is, in short, scandalous.

Since I have not much time, I would give you only a few instances. In the Stationery Office at Calcutta, before the war the permanent staff was 355 and temporary staff 25. In June 1952 the permanent staff was 380—a slight increase—and the temporary and quasi-permanent staff was 510. After June 1952, the permanent staff remained 380, but the temporary and quasi-permanent staff, after some retrenchment was 435. This shows that the bulk of the work is being done by the quasi-permanent and temporary staff. If this kind of thing goes on, how can the Government as a model employer turn to the private sector and say that it should treat its employees better? You have no face to say such a thing. There is no planning and no integration. There is no uniform policy of confirmation for staff in the same Ministry. Take the Works, Housing and Supply Ministry in the Supply and Disposal Wings. There are categories of staff pending confirmation since 1941. In the C.P.W.D., under the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply, there are categories of staff pending confirmation since 1947. The same is the case in some of the offices under the Finance Ministry—in the Income-tax Department, staff is pending confirmation since 1951. Come to Communications. In the Post and Telegraph Department, 75 per cent. of the temporary staff is being confirmed. In the Eastern Higher Technical Institute of the Education Ministry, persons who have put in one year's service have been made permanent. The employees are demanding that this kind of conflicting policy should be terminated. In the Iron and Steel Controller's Office not a single man has been made quasi-permanent since 1941—all have remained temporary.

Recruitment and retrenchment go side by side. I have got the figures pertaining to five or six offices in Calcutta. In 1951-52 the number of employees retrenched was 277, while those directly recruited was 276. Again in 1952-53, 253 employees were retrenched, while 113 were taken in. In the same office retrenchment and recruitment take place side by side. In the Iron and Steel Controller's Office, for instance 30 employees were retrenched in 1951, while 9 were recruited. In 1952 in the Central Stationery Office against

75 employees retrenched, 35 were directly recruited. It is very necessary today when there is large recruitment going on in some departments, there should be some sort of a pool or employment exchange inter-departmentally, so that Upper and Lower Division Clerks and class IV servants retrenched from one department may be absorbed in another.

These are two of the demands which are most crying: first, that all employees who have completed three years of service must be declared confirmed; secondly, if necessary, alternative employment without break of service should be given to Central Government employees through a "Pool" exchange.

I will not touch on the question of demotion or on the question of permanent vacancies, because I feel I may not have the time. But I would like to deal with the question of insecurity of service. The same policy as obtained during the British regime continues. There is the system of confidential reports. I would ask you: If you think that an employee has done something which you do not like, is it not much more honest to call him up and tell him this is what we do not like, you should improve. But these confidential reports are kept hanging and suddenly one fine morning you come down upon him. This type of espionage is something which we learnt from the British. We demand such things should terminate.

Another astounding practice is that Government employees cannot approach M.P.s. There is something very interesting in this. When the British were here Mr. Mudie, on the 25th August 1937 sent a circular in which these words occur:

"Certain recognised associations of government servants have addressed appeals to members of the Central Legislature asking them to agitate for improvement in their conditions of service by putting questions and moving resolutions in the legislature and by other means. This practice is detrimental to discipline."

This was said by Mr. Mudie years ago and this is what we see our Home Ministry says:

"Some Government servants are in the habit of sending copies of their representations also to outside authorities, i.e., authorities who are not directly concerned with the consideration thereof (e.g., hon. Ministers, Secretaries, Members of Parliament, etc.) This is a most objectionable practice, contrary to

official propriety and subversive of good discipline and all Government servants are expected scrupulously to eschew it."

What right have we to say that anybody cannot approach any Member of Parliament? That is a Fundamental Right. It is a right which you have given and what right have you to take it away? These are things that are going on and we demand an end to this.

Then we come to the National Safeguarding Rules. Under the plea of subversive activity all legitimate trade union activities are penalised. On the 14th April 1949 a Ministry of Home Affairs memo said:

"To avoid the elaborate enquiry, the quality of evidence and degree of proof needed to remove a permanent employee—the memo calls it impractical—"ad hoc" rules are framed to make them compulsorily retire without elaborate procedure" laid down by Rule 55. Membership of any of the following will be good ground for the issue of such instructions:

Communist Party of India;
Revolutionary Communist Party of India;
Revolutionary Socialist Party of India;
Rashtria Swayamsevak Sangh;
Muslim National Guards;
Khaksars.

Later the Forward Bloc (Marxists) Party was also added. I am glad to say that the Hindu Mahasabha has been omitted from this list. It is a good fortune for them—I wish them well. Nothing has changed in the mentality, except the tanned colour of the skin.

We demand firstly that Government employees have the right to be guaranteed trade union rights. All registered trade unions with 5 per cent. membership must be recognised. If you do not agree to that there should be secret ballot to find out or ascertain the will and desires of the workers.

I have no time to go into the question of the Preventive Detention Act. I will just say a few words about the case of the Kakdwip peasants. About thirty peasants in my district of Twenty-four Parganas have been charged and for the last three years they have been in jail. There was a strong movement in this area against the zamindari system. But what happened? Law after law, ordinance after ordinance was passed by the West Bengal Government. They have all been declared unlawful and *ultra vires* by the Calcutta High Court and then by the Supreme

Court. But another ordinance was promulgated and the trial was shifted to the Tribunal of Criminal Jurisdiction Act and then it was adjourned *sine die*. The peasants have been in jail for three years. Sir I put it to you. The situation has changed. The elections have been held. Release them. Let there be a general amnesty. Democracy demands their release, since the position has completely changed from what it was three years ago.

In the end I would like to say a few words about passports. On this the question of civil liberties, it has taken a new turn on this question of passports. Who can rob me of the right of wandering the free world provided I am not declared a criminal? What right have you to imprison me within India when foreigners—many of them with the guilt of colonial blood on their hands—wander over our land? I have a right to go wherever I like, as long as you do not declare me a criminal. I demand that as citizens of India we have the right to be given passports anywhere, for any country in the world, as long as we get visas. We are a free people and this novel way of robbing us of this right of free association we do not want and we shall fight it.

The entire policy that guides the Home Ministry is one continuation of the imperialist policies of Mudie and Maxwell that shackle us and which continues to shackle us—the same anti-working class bias, the same curtailment of civil liberties, the same ordinance raj. Only Sir, there is one little change—we do it with a cry on our lips of the Five Year Plan of building up *Ram Raj* and a classless society. Nothing else has changed.

Shri P. T. Chacko (Meenachil): I am very glad to support the demands under discussion and if a Back Bencher of the Government Party may do so, I congratulate the hon. Minister for the remarkable success he has achieved in the administration of these Ministries for the past one year.

In spite of several threats in some parts of the country, such as PEPSU, Rajasthan and Saurashtra, against law and order and in spite of the fact that the Communist Party, if I may say so, was going about advocating an open revolt against the Government in PEPSU, as mentioned in the report of the States Ministry supplied to us...

Shri Nambiar (Mayuram): Question.

Shri P. T. Chacko: ...I must say that the law and order position was very satisfactory during the last one

n [Shri P. T. Chacko]

year. The Preventive Detention Act was administered with great caution and care and it was mainly used for liquidating the dacoits and outlaws in some States where dacoities were taking place frequently.

In Part C States more responsibility is now given to the Ministries which were constituted after the General Elections. Under Articles 270, 272 and 275 grants to the States have been increased very much to the benefit of the States and under Article 278 in the present Budget a lump sum provision of about Rs. 54 crores is set apart for the States to be given as grants-in-aid.

In the administration of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands a very good scheme of colonisation has been inaugurated and I hope that it will be implemented successfully during the course of next year, giving of course due representation to the people of the South where the population is very dense and allowing them to go and settle down there.

Within the few minutes at my disposal I want to point out certain problems relating to my State, that is Travancore-Cochin. The report of the Ministry of States opens with a reference to the State of Travancore-Cochin and the Coalition Ministry there. It is stated that the Coalition Ministry was functioning smoothly. Without going into details, I wish to point out, that it was not so and I wish that the States Minister would do well to study the situation there. He will find that the Coalition Ministry in Travancore-Cochin has actually failed. Even at the time when the coalition was under consideration many of the veteran politicians in the State were against it but we, the rank and file, were supporting the coalition because we thought a stable government was possible only in that manner. Now I shall point out only one or two instances to show how the Coalition Ministry was a failure. In the report it is said that shortly a Bill for the bifurcation of the High Court of Travancore-Cochin will be introduced in this House. It has already been introduced in the Upper House. I do not know why in such a small State like Travancore-Cochin there should be a bench of the High Court sitting in the extreme south and another sitting in the extreme north. I do not propose to go into any arguments now because when the Bill comes up I hope I will get an opportunity. But I would

like to say one thing. I have no objection to moving the High Court from Ernakulam to Trivandrum or to any other place. But I do not see any reason why in such a small State there should be two or three benches of the High Court sitting in two or three different places. I am objecting to this mainly because the constitution of the High Court was subjected to party feuds and party politics; and this Bill is the result of subjecting even the constitution of the High Court which should necessarily be above any politics to party feuds.

I do not wish to make any other reference. I would only invite the attention of the hon. Minister of States to one very wonderful scheme, the Vandammettu Reclamation Scheme for which, I think, the Central Government has granted a fairly huge amount. The scheme was inaugurated, people were invited to Vandammettu and they were asked to cultivate the lands. This happened about three years back. It was said that 32,000 acres of land were being brought under the plough under the new scheme. Now, as a result of this Coalition Ministry and as a result of pulling of wires within the Ministry all those people who on the invitation by the Government settled down there are being ejected as unlawful occupants. I have not got any time to go into the details of this.

I have a word to say about the assistance given to the States. At the outset I wish to say that the assistance to the States has been increased to the benefit of the States, but not so in the case of the State which I am representing. I have gone through the report of the Finance Commission. I may submit that the recommendations of the Finance Commission are adverse to the interests of the State which I am representing. I wish to point out only one matter. The food subsidy has been stopped. Probably it was inevitable to do so. But the financial integration of the State of Travancore-Cochin took place on certain definite understanding. Before the integration the Indian States Finances Enquiry Committee which is popularly known as the Krishnamachari Committee went into the financial matters, and the integration took place on the basis of the recommendations of this Committee. In the Second Report on Travancore-Cochin this is what the Indian States

Finances Enquiry Committee have stated in paragraph 10(4):

"With effect from the prescribed date, the Travancore-Cochin Union should, as a direct consequence of federal financial integration, be entitled to receive food subsidies, at the enhanced rate of 75 per cent. of the loss on the sale of imported food grains. *** These subsidies, and all grants-in-aid, and other forms of financial and technical assistance from the Centre, whether in cash or kind, whether on revenue or capital account, and whether by way of loans or outright grants, should be payable to the Travancore-Cochin Union by the Government of India quite independently of the above scheme of transitional adjustments, i.e., in addition to the amounts guaranteed under sub-para (2) above and computed on the same basis and principles as applicable to Provinces."

At that time the revenue gap was calculated, and under the agreement the Centre had to pay the revenue gap to the State until the Finance Commission makes its recommendations, and thereafter if the amount recommended is less than the amount of the revenue gap, it was stated that the amount of the revenue gap should be paid to the State for a period of ten years. This question of subsidising food in that State was not considered by the Finance Commission in making a grant to that State. For Travancore-Cochin the food allotted is 3 lakh tons. The price at which we purchase is Rs. 32 a maund—for imported food. It is impracticable for that State to take food from anywhere else in India, because if we purchase from anywhere else in India one train will have to be sent every day to Trivandrum carrying this food grains. So the one possibility is to purchase imported food. The food is now being sold at Rs. 17 a maund, involving a loss of Rs. 15 a maund. The purchasing capacity of the people has gone down and it is impossible for the Government of Travancore-Cochin to raise the price of the food now. The total revenues of the State is between Rs. 12 and Rs. 14 crores. For 3 lakh tons of food sold at this subsidised rate the total loss will be about Rs. 12 crores. Unless the Government respects the basis on which the integration was made—and the basis was the recommendations of the Krishnamachari Committee—and something is done, it is very clear that the State can never carry on its ad-

ministration. A State with a revenue of Rs. 12 to Rs. 14 crores cannot give Rs. 12 crores for food subsidy! This was not considered by the Finance Commission. Of course at page 100 of the Finance Commission report they have stated that this was a question on the merits of which they refrain from saying anything and that this could be considered by the Government of India.

I hope the Government of India will consider this question before making any decision.

Then there is another question which should have been considered. When Travancore and Cochin were integrated, Travancore was having land customs. And the income from land customs amounted to nearly a crore of rupees. Because there was no land customs in Cochin State we were advised to abolish the land customs. In respect of other Part B States when they were integrated and when they came into the Indian Union, those States were allowed to continue land customs. But my State was not allowed to continue land customs. This loss of Rs. 1 crore was not considered, I am sorry to say, by the Finance Commission in making any grant. The grant made under article 275 is only Rs. 45 lakhs. Under article 273 I know that States like Assam, West Bengal and Bihar are given a portion of the export duty obtained from jute. I know that clause came in the Constitution because it occurred in the Government of India Act, 1935 in section 140. But at the time when this small State of Travancore-Cochin came into the Indian Union we had no occasion to say that we should be given a part of the export duty which the State gets from pepper, a commodity which is practically its monopoly.

In 1951 the export duty from pepper alone amounted to about Rs. 5½ crores. Pepper is produced in certain districts in Malabar, Mysore, Coorg and Travancore-Cochin. A provision parallel to article 273 is not made, unfortunately, in the Constitution. We acceded to the Union at a time when the Durbar and the Dewan were advocating independence for Travancore. They were saying that Travancore will not go into the Union. They would stand apart from the Union. They actually appointed an Ambassador to Pakistan: another they wanted to send to Hyderabad. All these States could according to them work as a united front against the Indian Union.

An Hon. Member: Was not Cochin a party?

Shri P. T. Chacko: No. At that time we were all over-enthusiastic in coming in to the Union. We never bargained on anything. We came into the Union and now looking at the economy of the country and the *per capita* incidence of taxation, etc. I wish to point out that the assistance given to this State is practically meagre. The *per capita* taxation is Rs. 19. It is the highest *per capita* taxation in the whole Union. The Finance Commission themselves concede that there are practically no resources left for the State to tap more revenue. The standard of administration was high. That has to be maintained. I do not want to dwell on these points. I want to refer to another important question.

One or two minutes more. Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Two minutes.

Shri P. T. Chacko: As a result of the integration of the departments which were previously performing federal functions, some problems have cropped up. To a short notice question of mine it was stated in the House that a large number of clerks of the Income-tax Department whose salary is Rs. 55 are being now transferred from Travancore-Cochin to Madhya Bharat, Madhya Pradesh and probably, some to Saurashtra. Now they have to go leaving their families in the South. It is practically impossible for these clerks with a meagre pay to go to Saurashtra and serve the Government. The reason given was that there was a surplus of staff in the Income-tax Department. How did this surplus come about? I know how it happened. At the time of integration the Government of India took the responsibility of taking the entire staff in the Income-tax Department in the State. The Income-tax Department consisted of three sections, income-tax, sales-tax and agricultural income-tax. Instead of proportionately allotting the staff, the Government of India took all the members of the staff and consequently there is a surplus. I do not know whose fault it was, whether it was the fault of the Central Government or that of the State Government. The fault may be anybody's but the people who suffer are those poor clerks, who served the State Government, performing federal functions probably for the last several years. They are now asked to go to Saurashtra if they wanted a job; otherwise they are surplus and as such, they will have to go out. Same is the case in the case of the Communications Department. All the postmasters and employees of the Communications Departments were

getting a meagre pay in Travancore-Cochin Government. At the time of integration, all those people who were getting only below Rs. 60 were brought upto to Rs. 60 grade and categorisation was not made on the basis of, the functions they were performing. So, persons who were serving in the Government for the last 25 years are now juniors to those who were recruited directly as clerks in 1950. For the next so many years, all the employees of the Communications Department taken from the Travancore-Cochin Government, who were getting only a salary of less than Rs. 60, will not get any promotion as they are junior to all other employees in the Madras area. I want the States Minister to go into these questions. These are very important from our stand point.

As regards those ex-State Government employees who are suffering very much as a result of integration which took place, which should have been, on the basis of equal partners coming together, I request the hon. Minister to see that they do not suffer.

Shri Kakkan (Madurai—Reserved—Sch. Castes): I am very glad to speak in your presence today.

Mr. Speaker: He may come forward

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

Shri Kakkan: At the very outset, I congratulate the hon. Minister for Home Affairs for having done his best for the Harijans' uplift. Harijans, I would submit to the House, are very thankful to the Congress Government and they hope and trust that the Congress alone can bring the measure of happiness to them. Harijans are not forgetting the help given by the Congress. The Congress Government have made so many changes. They have done their best for the uplift of Harijans not only in regard to education but also to improve their economic conditions. I would like to say that the Congress Government should also take the necessary steps very quickly because there are anti-social elements who are trying to spoil the Harijans. So it is our duty to help the Harijans in time. The Provincial Governments have done their best, especially the Madras Government have done their best for the uplift of Harijans but for 4 or 5 years we cannot expect better results from the Harijans.

As you know, Harijans are very very backward, economically and educationally. The Government can escape from responsibility by saying untouchability is a deep rooted one and

it is a long standing custom. So we must try to help the Harijans in every manner possible. Unless and until we take serious steps against those who are doing harm to the Harijans, we will not be able to improve their conditions. I beg to submit that after the death of the Father of the Nation, proper propaganda is not made. During the Prayers, Mahatma Gandhi was not only asking the people of the country to eradicate untouchability, but he also collected funds for the Harijans, who are downtrodden and oppressed and suppressed by the caste Hindus. Today, proper propaganda is not being made. Not only the non-official bodies, but the Government and Government servants must do proper propaganda. Not only the Prime Minister, but also other Ministers, and Ministers in the Provincial Governments must, while addressing public meetings, ask the people to eradicate untouchability in the nook and corner of the villages. In the villages, Harijans are controlled by the social boycott system. If they want to derive the benefit of the Removal of Disability Acts, the same day, the social boycott is applied and they will not get the things in the shops. In this way, they are being controlled. I request the hon. Minister to instruct the provincial Governments to put an end to such social boycott system. Unless we root out this boycott system, we cannot eradicate untouchability. Action must be taken against those who apply this social boycott.

Of course, we Harijans have come forward to some extent. But, that is not enough. Yet we have to solve so many Harijan problems. Within 3 or 4 years, you have done more miraculous things for the Harijans; that is an undeniable fact. We accept that and we are grateful to the Congress and the Congress Government. As a Congress worker, I say that is not enough. We must come forward and do more things, not only in the field of education, but also to improve their economic conditions. As you know, most of the Harijans are landless and poor. There are vast areas of Government land lying in each province. I request the hon. Minister to instruct the provincial Governments especially, Madras Government, to assign paramboke lands to the Harijans. Then only we can improve the economic conditions of the Harijans.

In the Madras State, in Lower Palani hills in the Madura district, there are Adivasis. I understand that their names are not included in the list of Hill tribes. I request the hon. Minister to include the names of these

Adivasis in the list and also help them in all ways, not only by giving money for their children, for their education, but by assigning them lands. In the Lower Palani hills there are hundreds of acres of land. You may enquire into the matter through the Provincial Government and take the necessary steps to improve their conditions also.

In my constituency, there are ex-criminal tribes, especially in Tirumangalam taluk. Previously they were governed by the Criminal Tribes Act. They are very very backward; also, they have no means of livelihood. In the Tirumangalam taluk, most of the lands are dry lands. In order to improve the condition of the backward community, the Kallar race, the Madras Government wanted to take up the Periyar Electric scheme because then only will it be possible to divert their energies and attention to cultivation. The Madras Government recommended the Periyar scheme as a supplementary to the Five Year Plan. I do not know whether it has been taken up or not. My humble submission is, please take up this scheme and give water to this backward area. By giving water to this backward area, we can irrigate nearly 13,000 acres and help these backward people, ex-criminal tribes. I request the Government to take this question seriously and arrange for helping this backward community.

During the last elections, a number of Harijan names were not found in the votes' list: I cannot say whose fault it was. But, I request the Government to instruct the provincial Governments and the Collectors to keep correct lists in each and every village and help the people to exercise their right.

Lastly I request the Government to make miraculous efforts for the uplift of the Harijans. Unless and until we do this, there are other people who are exploiting the Harijans. As you know now the Communists are trying to exploit the Harijans. It is a well known fact that as long as the Congress is in power, Harijans would get all the facilities. In future, we cannot get all these facilities. This is known to Harijans. But, now the Communists are trying to give false hopes. I request the Government to help the Harijans and prevent them from falling into the hands of the Communists or other anti-social elements. As you know, Sir, the population of Harijans is one-sixth of the total population of India. But, the Government have allotted here in the Budget only one crore for them. That is not at all enough. At least we must allot 4 or 5 crores and create a separate depart-

[Shri Kakkan.]

ment as is done in the Madras Government. Unless that is done, we cannot solve this problem. I request the Government to allot more money for the Harijan cause and help the Harijans.

Kumari Annie Mascarene: I move my cut motion No. 141 to discuss the efficiency of administration.

At the outset I must confess my inability to congratulate the Minister as my predecessors have done, for, I am seeing the other side of the picture.

Dr. Katju: See the picture as a whole.

Kumari Annie Mascarene: I am seeing the picture as a whole and I am unable to paint it in bright colours as you want.

An Hon. Member: Depict it as it is.

4 P.M.

Kumari Annie Mascarene: The civil administration has been during the last 5 years, the most expensive, incompetent and the least efficient. A comparative study of the expenditure and efficiency during the last few years will reveal that the two are poles apart, the former rising to heights of extravagance, and the latter sinking and deteriorating every year to break the neck of the taxpayer, and drive him to despair by the corruption and sycophancy of a bureaucratic officialdom. The common man was waiting with pleasing dreams for a millennium when the sons of the soil at the helm of the administration will relieve him of the burden of heavy taxation and bestow on him that security and self-government—pre-eminent conditions to peaceful life. But today we find him entangled and trapped by the intricate knots of tax complexity, while a silken noose, of further taxation is about to fall on his neck like a garland to strangle him out of life altogether. He feels that the cost of freedom and self-government is heavier than the weight of a foreign domination. Formerly, he had to pay only one anna to post a letter, but today he has to pay two annas for every letter, and two more annas for every phone call. He has to pay besides this at every turn...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This is the Ministry of Home Affairs and not Communications.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram (Viskhapatnam): She is communicating to the Home Ministry.

Kumari Annie Mascarene: I am speaking about the result of the administration that the common man is feeling.

And he has to pay several other taxes at every turn of life to maintain a top-heavy administration of expenditure beyond the income and the heavy load of a national debt with capital and interest moving in a vicious circle. An examination of the accounts given in the Explanatory Memorandum to the budget on Page 121 clearly shows that the expenditure on civil administration had increased during the last 10 years. Almost on every page you see an increase of expenditure, and the expenditure during the last five years has increased from Rs. 14 crores to Rs. 71 crores. The British bureaucrat had one characteristic. He maintained the dignity and morale of administration by a standard of civil service, by character, by strict discipline and punctuality which oiled the administrative machinery to work smoothly and effectively. But today, administrative work is delayed and distorted to suit the whims and fancies of Secretaries and Deputy Secretaries who lead the Ministers by the nose.

Babu Rammayyan Singh (Hazari-bagh West): Hear, hear.

Kumari Annie Mascarene: Files are shelved. The Ministry of Industry and Commerce—I am sorry the Minister is not here—is the worst sinner in this direction. The Controller of Industries plays havoc with the permit system.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi (Hamirpur Distt.): May I know if this is a discussion on the General Budget?

Kumari Annie Mascarene: On general administration.

Party Members are seen loitering with this Secretary and that. Castor seeds are suddenly transferred from the port of Calcutta from where they are exported to the port of Madras for obvious reasons. Then there is the jeep scandal, the ammunition scandal, the tractor scandal...

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: Is it in the Home Ministry?

Kumari Annie Mascarene: ... the Venkataraman scandal and the latest Railway scandal.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Order, order. There must be a limit to such kind of digression.

Kumari Annie Mascarene: I am sorry, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All that I would say is that hon. Members are aware that there are various Departments in charge of various Ministries.

Scales of pay, dearness allowance and things like that come under general administration, as I am able to follow. General corruption and the steps that are taken etc., can be discussed. Now, if each Ministry is gone into, it would be like a general discussion on the Budget or the Finance Bill. Now we are concerned with Home Affairs and States.

Dr. Katju: I am supposed to be the villain of the piece, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member may, at least now, come to the subject.

Kumari Annie Mascarene: When we speak of the general administration, all these subjects touch us. We people in the States are touched by every Ministry here. Therefore how can I help referring to them. Where is the other place in the world where I can go and tell them?

Well, Sir, I will stick to my point. As far as these administrative measures are concerned, I must say that the Secretariat has become a forum for speculation rather than the *sanctum sanctorum* where the destiny of a nation has to be moulded and the sacred duty of meting out justice between man and man is discharged.

Then with regard to corruption much cannot be said because there is so much. What I wish to point out to the Home Minister is that hitherto I have not seen a corrupt officer brought to book so as to be made an example to the rest. Retaining these officers in service is synonymous with harbouring offenders which is an indictable offence under the Penal Code. (interruption).

We have no control over the officials. Officials take shelter behind the Minister. They are not responsible to this House or the electorate, and when the public finds a crafty official committing extravagant raids on their hen roosts, then they let loose their hounds, and the crafty official takes shelter by evading the hot pursuit, like the cuttle fish, by an offensive discharge of ink. Then he takes to his stronghold and sends out a wretched Deputy Secretary or Under-Secretary to lead away the hounds.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: Why do you not scuttle the fish?

Kumari Annie Mascarene: I wish to point to the Minister that measures should be taken to reform the administration. That is my point.

Then there is the Detention Act now coming into prominence. We had the

assurance on the floor of this House from the hon. Minister that this will not be applied to political movements. I am not here to discuss the merits or demerits of any movement. If there is law breaking and subversive activity, I am with the Minister to bring them under control, but there is a limitation. The custodians of law and order ought not to take the law into their own hands in the way they are doing now.

I have got reports from my women friends in Delhi that Police get into their houses at dead of night, break open their bed rooms, uncover the women, torture them, drag their husbands from the bed, beat them in their presence, and violate every other bed room and uncover the ladies. Is this the way to carry out the law and maintain public order, when the police demands a sum of Rs. 1.48 crores from this House?

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: On a point of order, Sir? May I know whether the hon. Member is talking out of her personal knowledge or out of reports got from elsewhere?

Kumari Annie Mascarene: I have information from my friends. (Interruptions).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. I would say, the hon. Member is making serious charges.

Kumari Annie Mascarene: I am asking whether they are true.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is no question of making such statements merely on the floor of the House and asking whether they are true. With respect to these matters, I always expect of every hon. Member here, that before he or she wants to make such allegations, the hon. Minister should be informed of them that, 'these are the points that I am going to refer to, so that he may be able to reply to them on the floor of the House. Otherwise, it creates an impression here. It may be true or it may be false. The hon. Member proceeds on the basis of some information, while the Government have some other information. Therefore, let not allegations be made, which may not have a foundation. I do not say that the hon. Member has not got that, but for the hon. Minister to be able to reply, he should be informed beforehand, saying 'these are the points, one, two, three, that I am going to raise', not with respect to the general points, but with respect to charges against individuals or with respect to the manner in which officials have conducted themselves. I always expect

[Mr. Deputy Speaker.]

that the Minister may be given some notice regarding these points, so that he may be able to find out and say whether the information is wrong or not, and we need not have in the proceedings information which is exaggerated or wrong.

Babu Ramnarayan Singh: Will it not be a new procedure?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: True. I am here to see that the procedure adopted in this House is fair and proper. We are watched not only here in this House but outside in the whole country as well. There need be no hesitation to make any representation or any allegation against Government, which is true. After all, the hon. Members are here to correct the Government, and expose whatever weaknesses there are, but any exaggeration would prove dangerous. Under these circumstances, I would like, so far as facts are concerned, whatever be the inferences with respect to those facts, that the other side also may have an opportunity. There are precedents for this, and if the hon. Member wants to see them, I will show them.

Kumari Annie Mascarene: Yes, Sir. If the hon. Minister...

Shri Punnoose (Alleppey): On a point of order, Sir. The hon. Member stated that the police go into the houses, break open the bedrooms and uncover the ladies.

Kumari Annie Mascarene: I am awaiting for information from the hon. Minister. If he convinces me that I am wrong, I am prepared to withdraw it. But is it not just in a democratic State to set up an impartial enquiry to find out the truth of these things?

Shri Feroze Gandhi (Pratapgarh Distt.—West cum Rae Bareli Distt.—East): About what?

* * *

Kumari Annie Mascarene: About what I have stated. (*Interruptions*).

Shri Feroze Gandhi: Sir, I would like to raise a point of order. Members say all manner of things, and seem to get away with that; when they are pulled up by other hon. Members or by the Chair, they get away by saying 'all those things.' Since the hon. Member has mentioned these things, and they have become part of the proceedings, I would request you to compel her to give the facts and to bring the instances to the notice of the hon. Minister, so that he can find out who is right and who is wrong.

Dr. S. P. Mookerjee (Calcutta South-East): I have got the names here. I

* * * Expunjab as ordered by the Chair.

will give the hon. Minister the names, and the details of how the police did it, how the bedrooms were opened etc. First, Shri Senapati in Paharganj...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He can give the names later on.

All that I can say is that the point that has been raised is one of very serious consequences. Therefore I would earnestly request hon. Members to give the facts saying such and such persons etc., either from personal knowledge—it is very difficult to have personal knowledge with respect to these matters—or reliable information that they get, and as far as possible to give the details to the hon. Minister—I am not asking for anything new here—so that the hon. Minister may say it is wrong; if it is wrong, or if it is wholly unfounded or exaggerated, he can explain the whole thing. If it is true, he can start an investigation. That is the object of any discussion here, in order, that it might be fruitful. That is my point.

Kumari Annie Mascarene: Coming to the third rank clerks in the Secretariat, I wish to put one point before the hon. Minister. Their pay and salary are not a living wage, they are so little that they find it impossible to make both ends meet, whereas the pay and salary of the pyramidal structure of officialdom is so high that they can afford to live like princes. In a democratic state, I suggest that there should be a certain levelling of salaries and wages, so as to give every one an equitable income in life.

Then with regard to the integration of the States' departments with the Centre, there is no finality reached so far. The service conditions and scales of pay as well as the ranks of the officers still remain undecided, because certain nominees are not inserted in the ranks. Qualifications, seniority, terms of Agreement at the integration, are all ignored, and to speak the truth, in Travancore-Cochin State, in the Excise and Communications Departments, during the last five years, not one promotion was given to these State officers. They have been reverted after having put in long years of service, and now as the previous speaker said, they have been transferred to Kashmir. The hon. Communications Minister had transferred clerks to Kashmir from Travancore-Cochin, and when I brought it to his notice, he said that either they must go to Kashmir or be discharged from service. I

would like to know whether these departments are anybody's monopoly, so that Travancoreans should be either discharged or transferred to Kashmir or Rajasthan. Have we not the right to stay in our State and serve the Government? We had stood by this Government very strongly when the independence question of Travancore Cochin was floating. But we are reaping today. I have heard several officials and common men saying "Are! British raj achha tha".

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member must conclude.

Kumari Annie Mascarene: With these few words, I wish to add that special notice should be taken by the hon. Minister, to improve the purity of administration and rid it of the scandalous and nauseating odour from which it suffers now.

Babu Ramnarayan Singh: He will not.

Swami Ramananda Tirtha (Gulberga): I rise to speak because I feel it necessary to voice the sentiments of the states' people, when the grants of the States Ministry are being voted. It is common experience that the people of the erstwhile Indian States have been suffering from certain disabilities. Leaving aside the question of the distinction between the 'A' and 'B' States, there are certain aspects that have crept into the life of the people as a result of the integration of the States with the Indian Union. While there are unquestionable advantages that have accrued from the integration and the fullness of life that the people of the States have come to enjoy, there are certain other aspects, particularly the financial aspect, under which the part 'B' States have suffered. I do not want to plead any special case for the State of Hyderabad because I know that other Part 'B' and Part 'C' States also have suffered the same way. But the nation-building activities—the Five Year Plan and other ameliorative measures—could not be undertaken by the States Governments because of the financial stringency which was, to a great extent, due to the integration of various departments of the part 'B' States. The financial aid given to Hyderabad or any other State for the matter of that, is very meagre and I would plead with the Minister for States to be more sympathetic towards the financial aid given to the Part 'B' States. I am not here to plead that the distinction between Part 'A' and Part 'B' States should be removed immediately or otherwise. As far as my experience of Part 'B' States goes, I am rather not very enthusiastic to say that immediately the distinction

should be snapped. Excuse me. Sir, the Part 'B' States have to some extent a sort of immaturity of democratic functioning and, therefore, if the Government of India or the Ministry of States is there to counsel them, I for one would not object to it. I am also not opposed fundamentally or basically to the appointment of Counsellors as some of my friends have objected to. When I say this I am quite conscious of the responsibility of my statement, and with that sense of responsibility I am making this statement. My experience—rather our experience—in Hyderabad has been that the State Government and the State Counsellor have carried on very amicably and the State Counsellor, Mr. M. K. Vellodi, has been of the utmost use to the administration of the State. While he is laying down the reins of office as the Counsellor, I take this opportunity of paying him my tributes and offering him my thankfulness for the service he has rendered to the State of Hyderabad.

It is not mere sentiment, it is not merely what we feel that counts in the day to day administration of the country, but the problems are intricate and in Hyderabad particularly, the problems are very intricate. Therefore whatever we say or whatever we comment upon should be from the realistic point of view. But there are certain other aspects which may be said to be rather sentimental: but I feel that sentiments also have a place in the life of the nation. It is a unanimous demand from 8 crores of the people of the erstwhile Indian States that the institution of the Rajpramukhs should be dispensed with. I once again reiterate that demand. It is not merely based on sentimental grounds. But, as I said before, sentiments also do count in the life of a nation. It is difficult for us, the people of the Indian States, to accept as the Rajpramukh the same person against whom we fought for our fundamental rights and freedom...

Babu Ramnarayan Singh: Hear, hear.

Swami Ramananda Tirtha:...and it is very embarrassing to the people of the Indian States to see the same person donning as the Rajpramukh against the wishes of millions.

Here I would like to allude to my neighbourly friends, the people of Kashmir. Well, Maharaja Hari Singh was removed. Why not the Nizam of Hyderabad? Why should he continue to be the Rajpramukh? If sentiments count, I think the people of

[Swami Ramananda Tirtha]

Hyderabad are the most hardened in their sentiment against the present Rajpramukh.

Well, Sir, take the instance of the State flag of Kashmir. I had the opportunity of discussing this problem with my esteemed friend, Sheikh Mohd. Abdullah. I quite appreciate the stand which he has taken in having a different State flag. The people of Kashmir fought their freedom battle under that banner and it is that sentiment—of having achieved freedom under a particular flag—that makes them today to hoist that flag in their own State as the State flag. I can quite understand that. It is a sentiment, and sentiment has to be respected to some extent. Well, if that is true, then the sentiment of the people of the Indian States to dispense with the Rajpramukhs is more decisive and I would demand with all the strength at my command that the institution of the Rajpramukhs—five or seven: whatever the number may be—should be dispensed with. They are an anachronism in a democratic set-up and the sooner they are persuaded to vacate, the better.

There is another problem which faces us. There has been a demand for the formation of linguistic provinces. Well, so far as Hyderabad is concerned, we have made our stand very clear, and in the fullness of time when the States of India are reorganised on linguistic, administrative and economic basis, I have no doubt that the boundaries of Hyderabad will have to be changed. It is a natural consequence of events and we, as realists, have made our stand very clear. In Hyderabad, I think, all the political parties, irrespective of their ideologies, have demanded that the linguistic parts of Hyderabad should be aligned with their parent provinces, if and when they are formed. I am not in haste about it as my friends on the other side may be. I know that they want a movement here and now that Hyderabad should be disintegrated.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: That is what you said two years ago.

Swami Ramananda Tirtha: I have not said that, because when there is a change in the boundaries of a State, so many considerations weigh with us and this problem of the disintegration of Hyderabad is to be thought of in a more cautious and cool manner. My friend, Dr. Lanka Sundaram will not perhaps like the manner in which I am putting forth this proposition. He is a free lancer and I do not object to his being so.

Shri Gidwani (Thana): That is the thing.

Swami Ramananda Tirtha: I would say that the things which affect the life of millions cannot be rushed through. A time has to come and the natural boundaries of Hyderabad State will be re-aligned; I have no doubt about that. I have expressed this on many occasions.

There is only one point which I would like to make out and that is the hardships which the people of Hyderabad, particularly the educated young men have come to suffer due to the integration of the Hyderabad State with the Indian Union. It was an irony of fate that various wrong attitudes were adopted by the then Nizam and the police action was to be effected. Naturally, there was chaos and many of the officers from other parts of India were imported. We are thankful to them for the services they rendered. But, there was a sort of dissatisfaction amongst the people of Hyderabad that these were outsiders and the claims of the people of Hyderabad were not respected. Naturally, there was an agitation that these non-mulkis should be repatriated. I do not consider, even for a moment, that the officers from other Indian States should be regarded as non-mulkis. They are as much Indians as the people of Hyderabad are. I do not differentiate between them and the officers of Hyderabad, but the claims of the people of Hyderabad were set aside and when the people of Hyderabad felt that their legitimate aspirations were not respected, there was a non-mulki agitation and it has resulted in much heart-burning. Almost all the officers have been repatriated and today the administration of Hyderabad is standing on the strength of its own official cadre. However, I feel that so far as Part B States are concerned, I repeat again, that the care and the help of the States Ministry will be necessary for some time to come, until the democratic life in those States is fully evolved and the people of the States feel confident of carrying on their own administration.

Lastly the question of the demonetisation of the Hyderabad currency has come up. On some other occasion, one of my friends will voice the sentiments of the people of Hyderabad. I am thankful to the Finance Minister for having effected the necessary changes so as to minimise the hardships as a result of the removal of the Hali Sicca. The poor man would have been hit and perhaps the hardships would have been more than the advantages. I am really grateful to

the Home Minister and the Finance Minister for having effected the changes and removed the hardship.

Shri C. R. Iyyunni (Trichur): While I have not the slightest hesitation in congratulating the Minister of States and Home Affairs for the effective work that he has done in so many directions, there are certain matters which I have to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister and this august Assembly. I am coming from a small state called by the name of Cochin. Now, about 3½ years ago, that small State was integrated with a bigger State, known by the name of Travancore. Now, the State is known as Travancore-Cochin.

At the time of the integration, there were many subjects which came up for discussion. It has to be said that the wishes of the State's people were not taken into consideration at the time of integration. At the time, the people were made to believe that the Home Minister was an 'Iron Man' and there was absolutely no use of resisting the integration. The integration took place. At the time of integration, there were two controversial subjects that came up. What were the subjects? One was where the High Court is to be located and the other was where the capital is to be located. After heated controversy, for a number of hours, it was finally decided that the High Court should be located at Ernakulam and the capital at Trivandrum. And that was the basis of integration. There were other matters also which came up for discussion but those matters were finally settled. Now what is the result of the integration? I would say that Cochin is like Niobe, all in tears. Probably many of you know the mythological figure Niobe. She had as many as 14 intelligent and healthy children, and all of them were murdered by Apollo. Ever since that time, she has been in tears. This is the condition of Cochin. She is in tears. What are the reasons; why is she in tears?

There were three or four points which I want to bring before the House. One is, if anybody from Cochin or Travancore puts in a petition before the Secretariat, what is it that you find? No reply for any number of months, probably for years is given to him. It does not find a place in the inward register. If a paper is presented that paper remains on the table of that clerk for any number of days. There is none to look into the papers.

The people who are very near to Trivandrum, which is the capital of the State, probably might go there, enquire after the file and find out

what is going on. Probably, they might get their replies. But, what about the people living in the north of Travancore-Cochin, about 200 miles away? If a man is to go from there to Trivandrum, it will at least take Rs. 25 for travelling alone; let alone the bakshish and other things which he has to pay. That is the state of affairs. The grievance is common to both Travancore and Cochin but it hits hard on the Cochin.

With regard to other matters. It is more than 3½ years since integration has taken place. Now, here is a report of the Ministry, and I will read it, Sir. This is the report of 1951-52. It says that practically instructions have been issued from the States Ministry re. the integration of services and they have been accepted by the Ministry in Travancore-Cochin, but even today the integration has not been completed. Recently, there was a convention held by the N.G.O.s. of the Cochin State, which was presided over by no less a person than Shri V. P. Menon, who said that within six months the integration could have taken place. Yet, even today we have not got it done.

[**PANDIT THAKUR DAS BHARGAVA** in the Chair]

What are we to do? Last year, when I welcomed the appointment of a Counsellor for Travancore-Cochin, the whole of Trivandrum was in flames. But I say it even now. There is absolutely no mention of this in the present report which was supplied to us the day before yesterday. The previous report said that a Counsellor was going to be appointed for Travancore-Cochin and it was the policy of the Central Government.

Shri P. T. Chacko: What for a Counsellor?

Shri C. R. Iyyunni: I will tell you. We are a small minority. Only with the majority, you can do things as you like. We are not going to tolerate it. That is the point. In regard to this integration of the services, we are suffering terribly.

Then there is another matter. Suppose there is a law or practice favourable to the Cochinites and there is a corresponding rule or law in Travancore, which is not quite favourable to them it is immediately adopted for the whole State without any difference. On the other hand, if there is a law or practice obtaining in Travancore which is advantageous to Travancoreans and the corresponding one is not advantageous to the Cochinites it is not extended to Cochin. This

[Shri C. R. Iyyunni]

is what I call discrimination. Then there are so many other things which I can mention. Unless there is a responsible officer who will see that the administration of the Travancore-Cochin State is carried on properly, the present Ministry is not going to do it. The officer who will go there as a Counsellor will have no particular like or dislike towards any party and will take a dispassionate view. He will be there to observe and exercise a check upon the vagaries, whims, fancies and caprices of the Ministers there—who are improperly interested in their own affairs.

That is what is happening there. The report for the First Five Year Plan shows that there is corruption, inefficiency and want of, integrity in the affairs and the plan can succeed if corruption is rooted out and administration is improved. You find so many other things, but what has the Government done? Nothing. Every day corruption is on the increase. Crimes are going up. Even murder cases are being hushed up in our state. If necessary, I will give one instance, but I do not want to give it.

An Hon. Member: Why not?

Shri C. R. Iyyunni: I have got possession of the floor, and I shall decide what to say.

What I request the Minister concerned is that as soon as possible Government should appoint a Counsellor. If that is done, I feel there will be some relief. For about thirty two years Cochin had a Legislative Council. Cochin's administration was as efficient as, if not better than that of any other State in the whole of India. In education, no State could come anywhere near Cochin. In regard to communication, no other State in India could compare favourably with Cochin. The same was the case in regard to medical relief. We were a happy lot of people. Now, conditions have become hopeless. Therefore, I suggest that unless a Counsellor is appointed, there is no chance for us to have a comparatively easy and quiet time. I would request the Minister to look into the matter carefully. Regarding these matters I have written letters both to the Minister of States and to the Prime Minister, but I could not get proper reply for the same.

Regarding the question of bifurcation of the High Court, I will have my say when that Bill comes up for discussion.

Shri Bhagwan Reddy: जनाव चेयरमैन साहब, होम मिनिस्ट्री और स्टेट्स मिनिस्ट्री के बारे में बहुत सी बातें थीं जिन के बारे में कहा जा सकता है। मगर योड़ा सा समय जो मुझे मिला है उस में शायद मैं वह सब नहीं कह सकूँगा। इसलिये मैं कुछ चन्द बातों के ऊपर ही, जिन के बारे में मैं ने कट मोशनस दिये हैं, कहूँगा। कल इसके कि मैं अने विचार रखूँ, मैं चाहता हूँ कि मैं अपनी खुशी का इच्छाहर करूँ इस बात पर कि हैदराबाद के एक जिम्मेदार आनरेविल मैम्बर ने विलालिर इस हाउस में आज इंस्टीट्यूशन आफ राजप्रमुखस के खिलाफ अपनी आवाज उठाई।

स्वामी रामानन्द तीर्थ: वह बहुत दिन के पहले उठाई थी।

Shri Bhagwan Reddy: इस हाउस में नहीं उठाई थी। मुझे आशा है कि यह आवाज़ प्राइम मिनिस्टर के कान तक पहुँचेगी।

पिछले बजट की डिबेट के मौके पर मैं ने पार्टी बी स्टेट्स के साथ स्टेट्स मिनिस्ट्री के सलूक के बारे में कुछ शिकायत की थी। मुझे दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि उस सलूक में अभी तक कोई तबदीली नहीं हुई। अभी हालांकि एक पार्टी बी स्टेट्स के आनरेविल मैम्बर ने फरमाया कि जो पार्टी बी स्टेट्स में काउन्सिलर्स हैं ठीक काम कर रहे हैं और गवर्नरमेंट के साथ अच्छा कोआपरेशन है, मगर मैं समझता हूँ कि जहां तक मेरा अनुभव है, जहां तक मुझे मालूम हुआ है यह एक आम शिकायत है कि काउन्सिलर्स स्टेट्स के अन्दरूनी मामलात में मदाललत करते हैं, सलाह और मशाविरे के नाम पर डे टु डे एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के मामले में मदाललत करते हैं। स्टेट्स मिनिस्टर का कहना है कि उन की मिनिस्ट्री का स्टेट्स पर एडवाइजरी

ज्युरिसडिक्शन है और काउन्सिलर्स तो स्टेट्स में सिर्फ़ मशविरा देने के लिये हैं। जब तक स्टेट्स को उन की ज़रूरत होगी, रहेंगे, जब स्टेट्स को ज़रूरत नहीं होगी तो वहाँ से वे हट जायेंगे। मगर मैं बड़े अद्वितीय से अर्ज़ करना चाहता हूँ कि यह हकीकत नहीं है। मैं कोई स्ट्रांग वर्ड इस्तेमाल नहीं करना चाहता, मगर मैं यह कहूँ तो बेजा नहीं होगा कि यह काउन्सिलर्स हम की पुराने पोलीटिकल रैजीडेंट्स की याद दिलाते हैं। मैं महसूस करता हूँ कि स्टेट्स मिनिस्ट्री ने आटिकल ३७१ का गलत इंटरप्रिटेशन किया है और प्रैसीडेंट को गलत मशविरा दिया है, क्योंकि आटिकल ३७१ कभी यह नहीं कहता, उस का कभी यह मंशा नहीं है कि स्टेट्स मिनिस्ट्री के एजेंट्स स्टेट्स के अन्दरूनी मामलात में मदावलत करें, स्टेट्स में इयूल एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन हो, स्टेट्स की सारी सरविसेस को कंट्रोल करें, क्योंकि इस से कोई इन्कार नहीं कर सकता कि स्टेट्स की सरविसेज की लायलटी काउन्सिलर्स के प्रति है, न कि वहाँ की कैबिनेट तथा वहाँ के चीफ मिनिस्टर के प्रति। फिर आनरेबिल स्टेट्स मिनिस्टर ने कहा कि वहाँ के काउन्सिलर्स सिर्फ़ एडवाइज देने के लिये हैं, और जब 'स्टेट्स' को ज़रूरत नहीं होगी तो वे वहाँ से हट जायेंगे। मगर मैं उन से दरवापत करना चाहता हूँ कि क्या हैदराबाद गवर्नरमेंट ने उन से यह नहीं कहा कि उन को काउन्सिलर की ज़रूरत नहीं है। मिस्टर वैलोडी के टर्म को एक्सटेंड किया गया और अब मुझ मालूम हुआ कि उनके बजाय एक दूसरा काउन्सिलर वहाँ भेजा जाने वाला है।

दूसरा सवाल जो मैं यहाँ उठाऊंगा वह श्रीवी परसेज़ के बारे में है। जब कभी यह सवाल उठाया जाता है तो यही जवाब दिया जाता है कि हिन्दू सरकार ने कुछ एग्रीमेंट किया हुआ है, कुछ कावनेट्स हैं जिन को

कांस्टीट्यूशन ने मैंडेट किया है और हूँतूमत पर कुछ आबलिगेशन्स हैं, मारल आबलिगेशन्स हैं कि उन की पावन्दी बर्गरह करे।

तो मैं इन तफसीलित में न जाते हुए अर्ज़ करना चाहता हूँ कि आज वक्त आ गया है कि हम उन कावनेट्स से और उन एग्रीमेंट्स से बंधे हुए नहीं रह सकते, फ़ाइव इयर प्लान हमारे सामने हैं। फ़ाइव इयर प्लान के इम्प्लीमेंटेशन के लिये तो हमारे पास पैसा नहीं है और उसके लिये आस्ट्रेरिटी डिमांड करते हैं, आप कहते हैं कि सिम्प्ल लाइफ लीड कीजिये और पैसा सेव कीजिये ताकि फ़ाइव इयर प्लान के लिये पैसा मिल सके। कोमन पीपुल से तो आस्ट्रेरिटी डिमांड की जाती है और इन प्रिन्सेप्स से जो पांच करोड़ रुपया सालाना पाते हैं और ऐश करते हैं उससे कोई आस्ट्रेरिटी डिमांड नहीं की जाती। इसलिए मैं इस मौके पर यह सुझाव रखना चाहता हूँ कि श्रीवी परसेज़ कम से कम पांच साल के लिये स्टेंड की जायें, अगर और ज्यादा सम्भव न हो, जब तक कि प्लानिंग की डेट खत्म न हो एग्रीमेंट्स सारे रिवाइज़ हों। अभी तीन दिन पहले मेरे एक सवाल के जवाब में स्टेट मिनिस्टर ने कहा कि काश्मीर गवर्नरमेंट ने कंट्रीब्यूशन देने से इन्कार कर दिया है, प्रिवी पर्सन के सेप्टेंबर फ़ंड में ६ लाख का कंट्रीब्यूशन देना था, उसने देने से इन्कार कर दिया मैं समझता हूँ कि उसने बड़ा अच्छा काम किया और बड़ी अकलमंदी का काम किया। सेंट्रल गवर्नरमेंट ने महाराजा हरीसिंह के साथ जो एग्रीमेंट किया है उसको रिवाइज़ किया और ९ लाख से १० लाख कर दिया, ९ लाख से दस लाख करने के लिये तो एग्रीमेंट रिवाइज़ हों सकता है, तो मैं नहीं समझता कि ५० लाख से २५ लाख या १० लाख करने के लिये क्यों नहीं रिवाइज़ हो सकता।

[श्री माधव रेड्डी]

मैं तो चाहूंगा कि सारे एग्रीमेंट्स रिवाइज़ करने के लिये नेगोशियेसन्स जल्दी स्टार्ट किये जायं और प्रिन्सेज़ को मजबूर किया जाय कि आज के हालात को देखते हुए जितना उनको मिल रहा है, उससे कम क़बूल करें। और अगर आप कुछ देना ही चाहते हैं तो रिहैबिलिटेशन पर्सं के नाम से दीजिये।

इस के बाद एक दूसरा सवाल प्रिन्सेज़ की प्राइवेट प्रापर्टी के बारे में उठाना चाहता हूं कि उन की प्राइवेट प्रापर्टी के सिलसिले में जो कुछ मुआहिदे और अग्रीमेंट्स स्टेट्स मिनिस्ट्री के साथ हुए उसमें स्टेट्स के साथ बड़ी नाइंसाफ़ी की गयी। प्रिन्सेज़ ने कुछ इनवेन्टरीज़ और फ़ोहरिस्तें दीं कि इतनी हम़री जायदाद है और स्टेट्स मिनिस्ट्री ने उसको मान लिया। यह ठीक है कि इससे पहले वहां की स्टेट गवर्नर्मेंट्स से पूछ लिया गया था, भगवर जिन दिनों यह एग्रीमेंट्स हो रहे थे उन दिनों किसी भी स्टेट में रिप्रेजेन्टेटिव गवर्नर्मेंट नहीं थी, इसलिये यह मुआहिदे एक टेब्ल के अंतराफ़ पर बैठ कर गिर एन्ड टेक की स्प्रिट में किये गये जैसा कि छहाइट पेपर कहता है। अगर प्रिन्सेज़ ने कहा कि हमारे १०० मकानात हैं, तो यह कहा गया ठीक है, आप नव्वे ले लीजिये और इस गवर्नर्मेंट को दे दीजिये। इस स्प्रिट में वह सब मुआहिदे हुए। मैं महसूस करता हूं कि इन मुआहिदों के जरिये काफ़ी स्टेट्स की प्रापर्टी प्रिन्सेज़ के हाथ चली गयी यह सारा झगड़ा स्टेट गवर्नर्मेंट के सुरुदं करना चाहिये था, मुझे कई ऐसे इंस्टान्सेज़ याद हैं जिन में झगड़ा होने का अन्देशा है। अगर आज झगड़ा है तो कोई स्टेट गवर्नर्मेंट स्टेट्स मिनिस्ट्री के पास आने की हिम्मत नहीं करती, अगर स्टेट गवर्नर्मेंट्स को इस दात की आजादी हो कि वह कोर्ट्स में जा सकें तब ॥

मैं समझता हूं कि यह झगड़ा दूर हो जायेगा, बजाय इसके कि स्टेट्स मिनिस्ट्री उनके झगड़े में आरविट्रेट करे या किसी आरविट्रेटर को भेजे, मैं चाहूंगा कि बेहतर यह होगा कि ऐसे केसेज़ हाईकोर्ट्स में ले जायें।

इसके बाद कुछ प्रिन्सेज़ के प्रिवलेजेज़ के बारे में भी अर्जं करना है। कोई नहीं जानता कि उनके क्या प्रिवलेजेज़ हैं, कहीं कोई लिखा हुआ नहीं है कि किस के क्या प्रिवलेज हैं। मुझे मालूम है कि कितने ही प्रिन्सेज़ अपने मकानात का टैक्स म्युनिसिपल्टी को नहीं देते क्या यह भी उन का प्रिवलेज है? और मुना तो यहां तक जाता है कि हैदराबाद के निजाम को १२ खून तक माफ़ है, तो क्या आज भी वह १२ खून माफ़ है? मैं समझता हूं कि स्टेट्स मिनिस्ट्री ने प्रिन्सेज़ के यह सब प्रिवलेजेज़ मान कर जम्हरियत पर बड़ी भारी चोट लगायी है और जितनी जल्दी यह प्रिवलिजेज़ खत्म हों उतना अच्छा है।

इसके बाद मैं कुछ सेंट्रल सेक्रेटेरियेट के घर्ड डिवीजन क्लार्क्स के बारे में अर्जं करना चाहता हूं, क्योंकि मैं महसूस करता हूं कि इस कमीशन ने उनके साथ बड़ी नाइंसाफ़ी की है। १९४७ के पहले उन की तनख्वाह (बेसिक पे) ६० रुपये मासिक थी। सन ४७ के बाद से सेंट्रल पे कमीशन की सिफारिशात के मुताबिक उन की तनख्वाह घटा कर ५५ रुपये की गयी है, मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि जब सेंट्रल पे कमीशन ने सार मुलाजमीन की तनख्वाह बढ़ाने के बारे में निर्णय किया तो इन की तनख्वाह क्यों घटायी जिनके बारे में मैं कहूंगा कि यह तो सेक्रेटेरियट की इमारत के सितून हैं। उन की तनख्वाह क्यों घटाई जाय? सन, १९३१ से पहिले उनकी बेसिक पे ९० रुपये थी, १९३१ के

बाद उनकी तनख्वाह घटकर ६० रुपये दुई, जंग के जमाने में ६० रुपये रही और अब सन् १९४७ के बाद से उन की तनख्वाह घटकर ५५ रुपये हो गयी। समझ में नहीं आता कि पे कमीशन ने स्टैनोग्राफर्स की तनख्वाह २८ प्रतिशत बढ़ायी, अतिस्टेन्ट्स की करीब ६० फीसदी तनख्वाह बढ़ी, लेकिन इन ग्राही वाबू लोगों की तनख्वाह आठ फीसदी कम कर दी। मुझे ऐसा मालूम होता है कि पे कमीशन ने सिफारिश करते समय इन की बुनियादी जरूरत का ख्याल नहीं किया। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि दिल्ली जैसे शहर में ५५ रुपये में एक एक्वेरेज मिडिल क्लास कलर्क अपनी जिन्दगी कैसे गुजार सकता है? अगर बुनियादी जरूरत का ख्याल किया जाय तब भी एक कलर्क का फॉनिली बजट इक्सी तरह से २०० रुपये मासिक से कम नहीं हो सकता है। इसलिये एक कलर्क की बेसिक पे कम से कम १०० रुपये माहवार अवश्य होनी चाहिये।

सेंट्रल पे कमीशन की फ्राइनिंग्स के मुताबिक आज गवर्नमेंट के हाईपेड और लोपेड आफिशल्स की तनख्वाहों का तनामुब करीब एक और ६६ का है और यह बहुत बड़ा फॉर्क है और जितनी जल्दी यह घटाया जाय उतना अच्छा है। अगर मैं बड़े अफसरों की तनख्वाह घटाने की बाबत कहूँगा तो होम मिनिस्टर साहब नाराज होंगे और कहेंगे कि मुँह से कह देना बड़ा आसान है, कलम ले कर बैठना और वर्क आउट करना दूसरी बात है। लेकिन मैं उन से कहूँगा कि बड़े अफसरों की तनख्वाह में कटौती करना और कलर्क्स की तनख्वाह बढ़ाना यह कोई मुश्किल काम नहीं है, सिर्फ उसको करने की नियत होनी चाहिये। मेरी समझ में छोटे और बड़े अफसरों की तनख्वाहों में अनुपात एक और दस से ज्यादा न होना

चाहिये, कम से कम तनख्वाह १०० रुपया हो और ज्यादा से ज्यादा १००० हो, १००० से ज्यादा किसी की तनख्वाह नहीं होनी चाहिये। अगर यह तनामुब मान लिया जाय और मेरे मुझाव पर अमल किया जाय तो इन अभागे कलर्कों की जो शिकायतें हैं वे दूर हो सकती हैं। मझे यह जान कर दुःख हुआ कि आनंदेबल मिनिस्टर साहब के पास यह डिवीजन क्लर्क्स के कई रिप्रेजेन्टेशन्स गये, मगर अभी तक उन विचारों की शिकायतें दूर नहीं हो पाईं। मुझे मालूम हुआ है कि एक नई स्कीम चालू होने वाली है और उस स्कीम के मातहत कलेक्टरल सर्विस में एक नया ग्रेड खोला जा रहा है ८० से १२० रुपये का। इसका मतलब यह हुआ कि ५५ का जो ग्रेड है वह बाकी रहेगा, मैं समझता हूँ कि ऐसा करना बड़ी नाइन्साली की बात होगी। अन्त में मैं होम मिनिस्टर साहब से दरखास्त करता हूँ कि मैं ने जितने यहां पर सवाल उठाये हैं और मुझाव दिये हैं, उन पर मिनिस्टर साहब ध्यान देंगे और तक्सील से जवाब देंगे।

Shri N. P. Sinha (Hazaribagh East): While supporting the demands of the Ministry of Home Affairs, I must, at the very outset, say that if the Government of India, prior to independence, erred for having confused the past with the present, our Government today is erring and confusing the present with the future. In other words, we are forcing ourselves to build up a future without properly taking into account all that we have in the Administrative machinery at the present moment.

5 P.M.

I am not going into the details of the matter. Nor do I like to say many things which hon. Members opposite have said or might say. But I must stress and lay special emphasis on one point and that is that we cannot succeed in our Five Year Plan until we get sufficient co-operation from the administration at the lower rungs of the ladder. The people judge the

[Shri N. P. Sinha]

Government not by what we are doing here at the top, but by what the officials do and how the administrative machinery is working at the lowest rungs of the ladder. It is from that that the people will say what the Government is like. If we give a certificate here that it is all right, or if somebody else says that it is very bad, I think both are of no use and not worth while saying.

In the present moment the picture that I can place before this House of the situation in the country can best be illustrated by a very short description that I have before me. Let us take that this country is a two-wheeled chariot. At the present moment Peace and Planning are the two wheels of it. Number three, and the most important one, namely Administration, is the pivot on which the whole chariot runs. Number four the Public, and number five the Press, these two, according to my illustration are the two horses that are yoked to this chariot. And I am sure our able and veteran lawyer and a seasoned politician, Dr. Kailash Nath Katju, is leading the chariot of the Nation from progress to progress. Let me also say that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the Prime Minister is sitting in the chariot and guiding everything. Home Affairs and Foreign Affairs, both.

The illustration will be incomplete and I will be accused of not having completed the whole picture if I do not say that there are two forces in the Country, namely, Communism and Communalism which are trying to drag this chariot back. But let me say that they will fail and instead of dragging it back they themselves will be dragged forward from progress to progress and the country as a whole will progress.

As I have said, this is the picture and I would repeat that the administrative machinery is the pivot of it. We must first of all see that this pivot does not break. We must take all care, examine the whole matter in its broad outlines, adjust ourselves and try to devise ways so that it does not break. How? Are we supposed to say that our administration is fully efficient? It is efficient, no doubt, it had to bear a great strain, and really what we have achieved during these five years of independence would not have been achieved if their mentality had been otherwise. There is no doubt about it. But the one thing, and the most important thing that is wanting

is, that there has been no change in their outlook. This is very important. If you go into the villages you will see that officials are officials and the public are public. The common man has got nobody to whom to say something from his heart or to make complaints against. After all, I should say that the time for this arm-chair officialism is now over. It must go. The officials must shed all their official complex or officialdom-complex. They must shed it at once and now they should try to inspire confidence among the public and have their co-operation, if at all we want or anybody wants the well-being of the country and wants that the planning which we have adopted should succeed. That is so far as public co-operation is concerned.

I will cite one instance so far as inefficiency is concerned. I was reading a book cal'd "Bureaucracy in Democracy" by Charles S. Hyneman, an American writer. And in page 334 of that book he writes:

"As inefficiency mounts, the size of bureaucracy and the cost of Government increase. As the size of bureaucracy increases, the difficulties in controlling it become greater. As the cost of Government goes up, the possibility of undertaking additional desirable programmes is diminished."

Can we draw any other picture from the sort of administration that we are having today than what has been stated here by an American writer in respect of his own country? Have we changed?

Now, let Americans say whatever they like. But let us think over what our own Planning Commission Report says. It is on page 113: I quote.

"The decline in the standards of administration which took place during the past few years points to the urgent need for carrying out administrative reforms. Important achievements stand to the credit of the Central and State Governments, and the administration has taken large responsibilities. Nevertheless it is true that numerous functions are now performed less efficiently than before."

This is from the latest report of the Planning Commission, the voluminous report which we got the other day from the Notice Office. It is not my view. It is not the view of so many others. It is the general view. It is the country's view that there is still enough to be done towards the

achievement of efficiency. I must say that the emphasis with respect to the Home Ministry, that is public services and public security, has now changed to the question of obtaining public co-operation, co-operation from the common people. The millions of people who are looking everyday to us and who ask us everyday what we are doing for them and how we are doing them.

I do not expect that the Central administration should shoulder the entire burden, nor it is possible or desirable, as a matter of policy to do so. But I would request the Home Ministry to lay down standards, to lay down ideals, so that the States may follow them and try to inculcate them in the lower rungs of their own officials, so that the common man who comes in contact with these officials might know 'this is our Government, this officer is our officer'. A public servant is not a public master. I will cite one instance here. An ex-I.C.S. officer of India, Mr. Blunt, writes in his book; entitled "I.C.S.", in page 262:

"The Civilian who used to serve by ruling must learn now to rule by serving".

This is very important and pregnant with meaning. The book was written in 1937, or sometime later, after we had adopted the Government of India Act, 1935 and had been having the tastes of provincial autonomies. It is just after that time that he wrote the book. These words are important and I emphasise that this should be followed.

The last point I would like to make is that much of our ill's today come from the delay in separating the executive from the judiciary. I would request the hon. Home Minister to do this as early as possible. In some places it has been done, but in most places it has not been done. Until it is done throughout the country uniformly the ill's will continue and most of the officials will go on confusing their executive and judicial functions. Let the judiciary do its work separately and let the executive do its work separately. In view of the fact that we have adopted this Five Year Plan, this separation has become an urgent necessity, and it should be done.

There is one more matter about which I need not say much because that is a subject by itself. The Home Ministry has already introduced an amendment to the Press Laws and the Press Laws are going to be amended to a certain

extent on the strength of the recommendations of the Press Laws Enquiry Committee, 1947, but I would say that is not enough. The whole range of the subject has got to be gone through. The whole thing has to be judged afresh. Then in view of the concept that has been adopted today by the words "freedom of press", "freedom of expression". I would think that the matter cannot be done so hastily. The whole thing has to be changed and the concept has to be interpreted properly so that we may find that the newspapers and the press also help us, and help us march from progress to progress in this country.

श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी : सभापति महोदय।

श्री नम्बियार (मूरम्) : अंग्रेजी में बोलिये।

श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी : सभापति महोदय, आज गृह मंत्री महोदय, और राज्य मंत्री महोदय के विवर की चर्चा यहां हो रही है। मैं अपने बाद विवाद को केवल राज्य मंत्रालय से सम्बन्धित रखना चाहता हूँ। लेकिन चूंकि अभी उस तरफ बैठे हुए सदस्यों की तरफ से कुछ आपत्ति की गई थीं इसलिये मैं दो शब्द गृह मंत्रालय के सम्बन्ध में भी कहूँगा और वे यह हैं कि मैं विरोधी सदस्यों से यह प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह बात कम महत्व की है कि इस देश में अंग्रेजी साम्राज्य की शक्तिशाली सत्ता की समाप्ति के बाद एक नई सत्ता का जन्म हुआ। और जो परिवर्तन हुआ वह कितना शान्तिपूर्ण हुआ। यहां कोई झगड़ा फिसाद नहीं हो पाया। जबकि दूसरे देशों में ऐसे समय वर्षों तक अशान्ति रही।

दूसरी बात जो मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ वह यह है कि इस देश में जो चुनाव हुआ वह कितना बड़ा चुनाव था, इतना बड़ा चुनाव किसी और देश में कभी नहीं हुआ था। यह चुनाव कितने शान्तिपूर्ण ढंग से हुआ इस का प्रभाण यह है कि हमारे विरोधी सदस्यगण यहां बैठे हुए हैं और तभाम तरह के भाषण करते हैं

[बी एम ० एल० द्विवेदी]

अगर ज्ञान दे होते हैं, अगर गृह मंत्रालय की ओर से प्रबन्ध ठोक नहीं होता, तो क्या वह चुनाव इस तरह से हो सकता था ? क्या यह कम महत्व की बात है ? तीसरी बात में यह पूछूँगा कि क्या वे भूल गये कि हैदराबाद एक्शन में किस सावधानी से हमारे गृह मंत्रालय ने और पुलिस ने काम किया । यह भारतवर्ष में ही नहीं बल्कि संसार भर का एक गृह प्रबन्ध की दृढ़ता और साहसपूर्ण चैतन्यता का ज्वलन्त उदाहरण है । अंत में, में सदस्यों का ध्यान उस आन्दोलन की ओर दिलाऊंगा जो यहां चल रहा है और जिस को जम्मू और काश्मीर प्रजा परिषद् के तवाकियत आन्दोलन के नाम से पुकारा जाता है । जम्मू और काश्मीर में जो आन्दोलन या उस का यहां भारतवर्ष में प्रचार किया गया, और यहां उसका सांप्रदायिक विषय फैलाने की कोशिश की गई । लेकिन किस कामयाबी के साथ हमारे गृह मंत्रालय ने उस को संभाला, यह आप के सामने है, इत्यादि । प्रबन्ध के सामर्थ्य के ऐसे अनेकों प्रमाण हैं ।

हाँ ! नुक्ताचीनी और टिप्पणी करना बड़ा आसान होता है । लेकिन किसी कार्य में लग कर उस को ठीक तरह से चलाना बड़ी मुश्किल चीज़ है । यह हम सब जानते हैं कि कमज़ोरियां हैं और कम-ज़ोरियां रहेंगी । लेकिन हमारी उन कमज़ोरियों को दूर करने की इच्छा है । आप इस बात पर गौर कीजिये कि जब अंग्रेज इस देश से गये, तो उस समय जो उनकी शासन चलाने की भवित्व थी, उसी से तो हम काम चला रहे हैं, उसी से काम करना था । काम करने के दो ही तरीके थे । एक तो रूस का तरीका था और दूसरा वह तरीका था जो कि अभी यहां भारतवर्ष ने अपनाया । रूस का तरीका यह है कि खन के ज़रिये, पाश्विक बल के ज़रिये, शक्तियों को नष्ट करो और उन को खत्म

करो । राज्य तमाम ताकत को अपने हाथ में ले ले और तमाम कानूनों को भला दे । यह रूस का न्याय है और यही रूप का तरीका है । हमारा जो भारतवर्ष का तरीका है वह शान्तिपूर्ण ढंग का तरीका है और इस देश के लिये यही ढंग उचित पाया गया है ।

इन शब्दों के बाद में अब राज्य मंत्रालय की ओर आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करेंगा । राज्यमंत्रालय के सम्बन्ध में भी जो मुझे कहना है उस को मैं दो भागों में बांटूँगा इसमें एक वह है, जिसको कि एकीकरण और विलीनीकरण कह सकते हैं, और दूसरा वह जिस को पुर्निमाण कह सकते हैं । जहां तक एकीकरण और विलीनीकरण का सवाल है मैं राज्य मंत्रालय को फिर से बवाई देना चाहता हूँ, क्योंकि वह महत्वपूर्ण कार्य जिसका सूत्रपात किया गया था अब समाप्त होने वाला है जैसा कि उन्होंने राज्य मंत्रालय ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में के बड़े बड़े कामों के बारे में लिखा है ।

“These have for the most part been disposed of.”

यानी जो बड़ा कार्य राज्य मंत्रालय का है वह समाप्त हो गया है । अब थोड़ा सा काम बाकी रह गया है । तो मैं राज्य मंत्रालय को इस कार्य की समाप्ति करने पर बधाई देता हूँ । मैं कम्युनिस्ट लोगों का इस बात की ओर खास तौर पर ध्यान आकर्षित करेंगा कि आप विचार रखिये कि काम्युनिज्म में यह बात है कि यहां के लोगों को शक्ति द्वारा समान स्तर पर लाया जाय । तो हमारी हुक्मत ने अपने भारतीय ढंग पर इस दिशा में क्या कदम उठाये हैं, आप ज़रा इस पर गौर कीजिये । सब से बड़ा जो प्रश्न था वह राजाओं का था पूँजी बादी और सामन्तशाही को ठीक

तरह से काट छांट करने का काम था । वह सरकार ने किया—शान्तिपूर्ण उपायों से ।

बाबू रामनारायण सिंह : और फिर आप राजा बन गये ।

श्री एम० एल० द्विवेशी : राजा तो कोई न कोई रहेगा । प्रजातन्त्र में जो चुनाव में आवेगा वह राज्य करेगा । आप इन्हें बढ़ महाश्य हैं, आप जानते हैं कि प्रजातन्त्र में जो चुनाव जीतेगा वह राज्य करेगा । इसलिये यह बात कहना आप को शोमा नहीं देता । जहां प्रजातन्त्र होगा वहां पर जिस दल का बहुमत होगा वही शासन संभालेगा ।

बाबू रामनारायण सिंह : सेवक होगा राजा या शासक नहीं ।

श्री फोरेज गांधी : यह सिनेमा नहीं है ।

श्री एम० एल० द्विवेशी : फिर एकीकरण या विलीनीकरण का काम कोई छोटा काम नहीं था । करीब करीब ६०० रियासतें थीं । वहां का अलग अलग शासन था । वहां किस ब्राह्मण का अत्याचार और एकतन्त्र-वादित थीं । इस पर आप जारा विचार कीजिये । इसलिये यह काम बहुत बड़ा काम था । मेरी समझ में शायद इस तरह का काम जर्मनी में विसमार्क ने किया था । लेकिन हमारे राज्य मंत्रालय ने यहां विसमार्क से कहीं ऊंचा काम किया है और यह ज्वलन्त उदाहरण है इस मंत्रालय के कार्य करने का ।

इस के बाद फ़ायदैनिक्यल इंटेप्रेशन हुआ । तमाम राज्यों में बराबर बराबर धन का वितरण किया गया और आमदनी का ठीक ठीक हिसाब लगाया गया । पार्ट सी०

स्टेट्स के सम्बन्ध में मैं कहूंगा कि यहां भी डिमाक्रैटाइजेशन, प्रजातन्त्र का सूत्रपात किया गया । जो स्वतन्त्रता के समय पर आदव-वासन दिया गया था कि हमारा काम एकीकरण का है, उसका उद्देश्य प्रजातान्त्रिक शासन स्थापित करने का है तो जो प्रजातान्त्रिक शासन स्थापित करने का बादा या उस को पूरा किया गया । उस का सब से बड़ा प्रमाण यह है कि भाग 'ग' के राज्यों में आज मंत्रालय मौजूद है, धारा सभाएं हैं और वे अपने यहां कार्य कर रही हैं । यही नहीं अभी हाल ही में मालूम हुआ है कि इन राज्यों में वहां कुछ और सुधार किये जा रहे हैं और वहां के मंत्रालयों को और वहां की सरकारों को और अधिकार दिये जा रहे हैं । तो क्या यह काम कोई छोटा काम है? यह बहुत बड़ा काम है । जो सलाहकारों (काउन्सिलर्स) के बारे में टिप्पणी की जा रही है तो उन सलाहकारों को भी धीरे धीरे हटाया जा रहा है और प्रजा के हाथ में अधिक से अधिक ताकत देने की कोशिश की जा रही है ।

इस के बाद पांचवां काम जो मंत्रालय का है वह डैवलैपमेंट का है । छोटी छोटी रियासतों को ऊंचा उठाने के लिये और वहां पर ज्यादा निर्माण करने के लिये काफ़ी धन दिया जा रहा है । इस पंच वर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत मेरे रूपाल में कार्य हो जाने पर पांच साल के बाद आप इन गजयों का ढांचा देखेंगे तो आप कहेंगे कि इस पंच वर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत जो काम किया गया है वह महान काम है और रूप में जो काम किया गया है उस के मुकाबले यहां का निर्माण बहुत ऊंचे दर्जे का है । आम क्षेत्रों में जो काम हो रहा है, जो नये बड़े बड़े बांधों की योजनाओं का काम हो रहा है, इन सब

[श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी]

योजनाओं में जो काम हो रहा है उस को आप देखेंगे तो आप को पता चलेगा कि कितना बड़ा काम किया जा रहा है। यहां पर बैठ कर नुकाचीनी करने में, टिप्पणी करने में और सचमुच देख कर बात कहने में बड़ा अन्तर पड़ जाता है। नुकाचीनी करने के लिये तो सरकार आप को आवंशित करती है कि आप नुकाचीनी करिये, ताकि हम गुलतियों को दुरुस्त कर सकें। लेकिन इन सब बड़ी चीजों की दिशा में, जहां पुनर्निर्माण का सवाल है वहां में कुछ सुझाव भी आपको देना चाहता हूँ। मैं उन सुझावों को बहुत संक्षेप में कहना चाहता हूँ। उन सुझावों के पहले मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान भूतपूर्व राज्यों के पुनर्निर्माण के विषय में है, मैं आप का ध्यान एक गवर्नरमेंट पब्लिकेशन, "इंडियन स्टेट्स ट्रूडे" की तरफ आकर्षित करूँगा। इस में लिखा हुआ है :

"The Indian States cover an area of 645,000 sq. miles as against the 631,000 sq. miles of the Provinces. It is generally estimated that the States enjoying full powers and the non-jurisdictional talukas and thanas together number 584. They vary widely in size, population, revenue and level of internal administration. Their population is about 91 million while the population of the Indian Dominion is roughly 318 million."

अब की मर्दुमशुमारी में यह जनसंख्या कुछ बढ़ गयी है।

"Thus whereas the States occupy 50.5 per cent. of Indian territory, their people comprise 23.8 per cent of the Indian population."

तो क्षेत्रफल के विचार से, विस्तार और प्राकृतिक साधनों के विचार से और आवादी के लिहाज से, हर तरह से, हमारे राज्यों में जो पुरान देशी राज्य थे उन का सर्व-

प्रथम हक्क था। इस लिहाज से पंच वर्षीय योजना में इन के पुनर्निर्माण के लिये जो बत खर्च करना चाहिये वह अधिक संहरा में खर्च करना चाहिये था।

पंच वर्षीय योजना के देखने से मालूम होता है कि भाग 'ख' और 'ग' राज्यों के पुनर्निर्माण के लिये लागभग दो सौ करोड़ रुपया दिया गया है जब कि भाग "क" राज्यों के लिये ६०० करोड़ रुपया दिया गया है। मैं कहता हूँ कि आप के ब्लूइट पेपर में जगह २ पर यह आश्वासन दिया गया था कि ये 'ग' राज्य अधिकतर पिछड़े हुए राज्य हैं और यहां पर तरबकी की जानी चाहिये और मिसाल के लिये गर्नन्मेंट आफ़ इंडिया की मिनिस्ट्री आफ़ स्टेट्स ने जो ब्लूइट पेपर निकाला उस के पेज ८८ में इस प्रकार लिखा हुआ है तिस की ओर मैं आप का ध्यान आकर्षित करता हूँ :

"Government of India must, therefore, undertake a systematic enquiry into this problem with a view to rendering financial and technical assistance at the earliest opportunity; it will not be enough merely to say that as a result of federal financial integration, they will be treated in the matter of grants and other forms of assistance in exactly the same way as Provinces."

मेरे कहने का आशय यह है कि प्राविन्देश के मुकाबले मैं उनके साथ वरावरी का व्यवहार तो क्या उपेक्षा का व्यवहार करते हैं, लेकिन हमें वस्तुस्थिति को देखना है। हमें ऐसे राज्यों की दिशा को सुधारना है जहां पर सड़कें नहीं हैं, जहां पर यातायात के साधन उपलब्ध नहीं और जहां पर रेलों का विस्तार नहीं है और जहां पर अभी तक राजाओं का एकतन्त्रात्मक शासन होने के कारण कोई उन्नति होना सम्भव नहीं था, हमें इसके अलावा वहां जो प्राकृतिक साधन

प्राप्त हैं उनसे हम अधिक से अधिक लाभ उठाना चाहते हैं, उनका हम विकास करना चाहते हैं। लेकिन मैं यह देखता हूँ कि आज जो अधिक विकसित राज्य हैं जहां पर साधन पहले से उपलब्ध हैं, वहां तो विकास के लिये तिगनी से भी ज्यादा रकम दी गयी हैं, लेकिन जो राज्य कम विकसित हैं और जिनका कि विकास करना अत्यन्त आवश्यक है, वहां के लिये पर्याप्त रकम नहीं दी गयी है और जो दी गई है वह प्रायः उपेक्षित सी है। इनकम टैक्स और अन्य करों को लगाने के सम्बन्ध में, मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान उसी ब्हाइट पेपर के १३ वें पेज की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूँ जिसमें यह लिखा था कि :

"The Committee's Recommendations (This is regarding the Financial Integration Committee) concerning the introduction of Income-tax in 1950-51 in Madhya Bharat, Rajasthan and Vidhaya Pradesh at the rates now in force in Saurashtra, and the gradual raising of all State rates to the Indian level over a period of two or six years depending upon their present level of rates have been accepted by all States."

लेकिन मैं आप को बतलाऊं कि एस्चुएली हुआ क्या। जिस समय रियासतों का विलीनीकरण और एकीकरण हुआ और हमारा विन्ध्यप्रदेश भाग 'ग' राज्य बना दिया गया तो रातों रात मैं वहां पर इनकम टैक्स का भार लद गया। जो समय दिया गया था उसका खाल नहीं रखा गया। जहां तक टैक्सेशन का सवाल है, और कर लगाने का सशाल है, हमने इन राज्यों का स्तर समान कर दिया है, लेकिन जहां पर इन राज्यों में विकास कार्य करने का प्रश्न आता है वहां केन्द्र की ओर से जो उन राज्यों को विशेष सुविधायें दी जानी चाहिये, उनकी ओर हमने विशेष रूप से ध्यान ही नहीं दिया है। मैं आप से निवेदन करूँगा कि जहां

आपने रियासतों का विलीनीकरण और एकीकरण का कार्य सम्पन्न कर लिया है, तो अब आपको केवल उनमें पुनर्निर्माण का कार्य करना है और यह पुनर्निर्माण का कार्य अत्यन्त महत्वपूर्ण है और इसलिये यह अत्यन्त आवश्यक हो जाता है कि इस मंत्रालय का ध्यान उन रचनात्मक कार्यों की ओर अधिक आकृष्ट होना चाहिये ताकि हम वहां की अवस्था सुधार सकें। विलीनीकरण के द्वारा हमने उन रियासतों को बहुत लाभ पहुँचाया है, इस से इन्कार नहीं किया जा सकता। लेकिन साथ ही वहां की अवस्था में सुधार जिसकी लोग हमसे आशा करते थे, वह नहीं हो पाया है। इसके अलावा मैं एक और चीज़ की तरफ आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। कुछ राज्यों में जुड़ीशरी में अर्थात् न्याय विभाग में वहां सब जगह हिन्दी प्रचलित थी, लेकिन संविधान में हिन्दी राज्य भाषा स्वीकार हो जाने के बाद भी वहां अंग्रेजी अब थोपी गई जिसके फलस्वरूप वहां के लोगों को बड़ी कठिनाई का सामना पड़ रहा है। आप हाईकोर्ट बनाइये, चीफ कोर्ट बनाइये, अन्य और कोर्ट बनाइए। लेकिन मैं तो समझता हूँ कि जब आपने हिन्दी को राष्ट्र भाषा और राज्य भाषा स्वीकार कर लिया है तो कम से कम जहां पहले से हिन्दी प्रचलित थी वहां तो हिन्दी को बन्द न किया जाय और यदि बन्द कर दी हो तो चालू कर दी जाये। और वहां के निवासियों को हिन्दी के प्रयोग के कारण जो सुविधा थी उससे बंचित न किया जाय।

तीसरी बात जो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ वह यह है कि जो राज्य क्षेत्र 'क' और 'ख' राज्यों में मिला दिये गये हैं वहां की दशा विलीनीकरण (मर्जर) होने के पश्चात् बड़ी शोचनीय हो गयी है। कारण यह है कि आपने यह सोच कर कि अमुक़-

[श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी]

राज्य चूंकि भाग 'क' में चला गया, इसलिये आप वहां की दशा को सुचारने की तरफ ध्यान नहीं करते, और कोई जांच या इनक्वारी नहीं करते, इसलिये ऐसे राज्यों की दशा बिगड़ गयी है।

आमतौर से कर्मचारी लोग अपनी पूर्व जगहों पर नहीं रह पाये हैं। अधिकतर तो निकाल दिये गये हैं, वहां पर तरक्की करने के हेतु कोई नये काम नहीं खोले गये हैं, इसलिये मैं आपसे यह प्रार्थना करूँगा कि जो विलीन क्षेत्र (मर्ज़ एरियाज़) हैं उनके बारे में आप जांच करायें ताकि जो वहां पर प्रगति सम्भव हो, वह करा सकें और उन विलीन क्षेत्रों (मर्ज़ एरियाज़) की हालत की तरफ हमें 'क' श्रेणी के राज्यों का ध्यान आकर्षित करा देना चाहिये।

जहां तक राजाओं द्वारा अपनी सम्पत्ति की सूची देने का सवाल हैं वह उन्होंने अपने हितों में तो ठीक दी है लेकिन यह सत्य है कि बहुत सी सम्पत्ति उन्होंने गलत तरीके से अपने नाम छढ़वा ली है और मर्जर के पश्चात् बहुधा ऐसा हुआ है कि राजाओं ने गलत तरीके से बहुत सारी सम्पत्ति जो उनकी नहीं थी न हो सकती थी वह अपने नाम, या अपने साथियों और रिसेदारों के नाम लिखवा लं। इसलिये यह बहुत ज़रूरी है कि एक बार फिर इस सम्पत्ति के प्रश्न पर पुनर्विचार किया जाय और इस कारण जो वहां की प्रजा में असंतोष का भाव फैला हुआ है उसको दूर किया जाय। इस के लिये आप एक कानून बनावें जिस के द्वारा उन तमाम राज्यों की जो सम्पत्तियां हैं उनके बारे में फिर से विचार किया जाय। और जो वाकई उनकी सही और जायज़ सम्पत्ति समझी जाये वही उनके पास रहने

दी जाय और शेष जनता और सरकार के पास आ जाय।

अन्त में मैं यह कहना चाहूँगा कि राज्य मंत्रालय का कार्य जब अब समाप्त हो गया है तो यह ज्यादा उचित और अच्छा होगा यदि यह गृह मंत्रालय में मिला दिया जाय और हमारे गृहमंत्री महोदय पूरा दोनों मंत्रालयों का भार एक साथ सम्हाल ले।

Shri Shankargauda Patil (Belgaum South): It happens to be my maiden speech; I must thank the Chair for giving me this opportunity to speak.

Looking to the activities of the Home Ministry during the year under review, I think the Home Ministry deserves congratulations. I had an opportunity of going through the report of the Home Ministry. The first point that I want to refer to is the colonization of the Andaman islands. This is a point which in my opinion may not be touched by other hon. Members as of little importance. But, from one point of view, I think it is a matter of great importance. The report shows that in the year 1952, about 51 refugee families from East Bengal were settled there. Moreover, the report says that the Ministry has got a scheme for five years in which about 20,000 acres of land will be cleared of forests and made available for cultivation, and about 4000 families would be settled, who would have enough land. Moreover, the Ministry has made arrangements to give advance loans of Rs. 2,000/- to each family to meet their charges of establishment and also cover their journey expenses. After a period of five years, there will be an addition in the food production to the extent of 2 lakh maunds of rice every year.

We have to look to this scheme from two points. One is, if this scheme succeeds, it will solve to a certain extent the food problem of our country. Secondly, the more important point is that of our increasing population. This House has

shown a concern over the refugee problem; but even more important is the problem of our increasing population. Nobody seems to have taken note of this increase in population by the coming in of these refugees. Daily there is an addition of 15,000 people into our population. These refugees are coming in large numbers every day; nobody has cared to tackle this problem of increasing population. The Five-Year Plan no doubt promises to make an increase in the food production. But the increase in food production is likely to be outstripped by this increase in our population. Therefore, if this scheme of colonization is pushed through, it will be a strong remedy for meeting this problem of increasing population.

We are also told in the report that the Conservator of Forests of Andamans was asked to explore other islands in the Nicobar group. His report is submitted and is being considered. I urge upon the hon. Home Minister that that report must be implemented as soon as possible, and further exploration may be made and room may be found for the settlement of other refugee families. Therefore, in that respect, the activity of the Home Ministry deserves congratulation.

Secondly I want to refer to the point of jail reforms. This same report shows that our Ministry had requisitioned the services of Dr Reckless from the United States, who is an expert on criminology and probation, and so many conferences were arranged and our Inspectors-General and other jail officers had the opportunity of meeting him and discussing with him in what way the reforms could be brought about in our jails. No doubt there is a section of public in our country who believe that the life in the jails, as now found, is sub-human, looking to the diet, the clothes and the shelter and want of education etc. All these things combined, the life is sub-human, and therefore, some efforts should be made to humanize the life and make these jails good habitations for the persons who reside there. This move of the Home Ministry is, no doubt, in keeping with the spirit of a democratic age and these efforts which are being made by the Home Ministry are no doubt in the right direction, but these experiments which are also made in foreign countries, are all made on the basis of a new sociological outlook and therefore, there should be really no objection for our Government to try these experiments. But, at the same time, looking to the social con-

ditions and environments in which our criminals find themselves and the illiteracy prevailing in our country, we have to go very guardedly in this direction. We have to make efforts, but we have to move forward with caution, because there is a likelihood that our criminals who go to the jails, instead of treating or living at the jails as places of education, are likely to mistake them as resting places from where to come out with redoubled energy to commit more crimes. Therefore, we have to go very guardedly and see that these measures are not misconstrued by our criminals.

Side by side, I want to suggest another thing, i.e., all these measures relate to the education of the criminal after he goes to the jail. Instead of that, we have to find out a remedy how to stop the crimes in the first instance. Therefore, our emphasis should be more on the other side of the criminal's life, i.e., before he goes to jail, and in that direction, only when sincere efforts are made is there any chance of crimes being reduced. I find on a perusal of the report of the Home Ministry that no efforts are made in this direction, viz., how to stop crimes, how to reduce them. All the remedies shown in the report relate to the life of the criminal after he goes to jail. We have got to reduce the number of crimes in the first instance, and for that we have to change our social conditions. Our social conditions and environments, the backward economic condition of the people, their illiteracy are the main reasons for crimes being committed, and therefore, the economic condition of the people should be improved. Their standard of life should be raised. They should be made to make both ends meet in life. Though this is not a subject which will come within the purview of the Home Ministry, but still, side by side with the improvement of the condition of the people, the first thing that I would urge upon the Home Ministry is that proper education should be given to the illiterate masses, to that section of the public from which the criminals come. That can be done by the Home Ministry. They should be taught made to know, that there are better ways of earning their livelihood than committing crimes; that there is a more honourable way of leading their lives than to commit crimes and meet their ends in life. So, this sort of education must be given, and propaganda should be made vigorously in this direction. I would even go to the extent that a propaganda machinery should be started by the Home Ministry. No doubt it would entail some additional expense on behalf of

[Shri Shankargauda Patil]

the Home Ministry, but still this expense would be counterbalanced by the saving which would be made in the expenses of the Police Department if, as a result of this propaganda the number of offences or the number of criminals in our society comes to be reduced. Therefore in this way some steps should be immediately taken up by the Home Ministry.

Then I will come to the question of our services. We also find from the report that the Home Ministry is taking keen interest to improve the efficiency and the standard of work of our services. So many training centres are organized and officers are made to take particular types of training before they go on duty, and efforts are also being made for the reorganization of the services. These are no doubt important steps for which the Home Ministry deserves to be congratulated, because the services are the backbone of our administration. The Ministers are responsible, and their main duty is the laying down of policies, and handing them over for execution to the services. It is the services who will come in direct contact with the masses. It is they who have to understand the difficulties of the masses, and try to find out how to remove those difficulties. and much of the success of the policies laid down by the Ministers would depend upon the measure of sincerity and hard work that the services are prepared to put in.

I have got still five minutes.

Mr. Chairman: No, no. The second bell has rung.

Shri Shankargauda Patil: Therefore, our services should be improved. But we find that apart from the other academical qualifications and the knowledge of the routine and procedural work, the Ministry has not done anything to improve, has not taken any definite steps to improve or to change the psychology or attitude of the services. That is the main thing. Our public services must be made to know, to realize that they are welfare workers in a welfare State, that they are co-workers with the Ministers in the business of serving the people. They must have faith also in the Government's schemes. Many a time we find that the Ministers are very sincere, and the Government are very sincere, and they place before the House and the public very well-considered and well-thought out policies. They are acceptable to all of us, but

when they come down for execution, we find that the services have no faith in them, they criticise the schemes and pooh-pooh them, with the result that it creates a very bad impression on the people, so that they also begin to lose confidence in the Government as well as their schemes. Therefore, our services must be made to realise that they are welfare servants, that they have to work along with the Ministers, and that their main duty is to serve the people. They must also be taught to have faith in the Government's schemes. As part of the improvement of the services, the Home Ministry should give this kind of education, so that they should become the servants of the people, in the real sense of the term. Then only, the Government schemes would succeed, and some benefit would be done to the country.

Lastly, I come to the question of public security. Nobody has referred to the Preventive Detention Act, so far in this debate. I would not refer to it in detail, but I would only say that within a year and a half, this Act, will go out of the Statutebook. But if any contingency arises in the meanwhile, when the *goonda* element raises its head, then we should be prepared to deal with them, quickly, without coming to this House again and asking for its passage, and in the process inviting unfounded allegations from the Opposition. For that, my suggestion would be that the Government should take keen interest in organising civil defence by utilising the best elements in the society and bringing about their co-operation with the Government officers, so that they could pull with their combined strength against the bad elements in society. This is the only way to curb the *goonda* element and the unruly elements in society. This should be done speedily so that, before the Act goes out of the Statutebook, the people would be in a position to defend themselves against any subversive activities raising their head in society.

Shri Rishang Keishing: I do not know whether the House is aware of the fact that there are in this country some Centrally Administered Part C States, namely Manipur, Tripura and Kutch, where the people have been completely denied the democratic right to rule themselves, through their own elected representatives. Our representatives have been sitting with you in this hon. House, for more than a year now, and we have not heard

even a single Member from the Treasury Benches speaking about the democratisation of these Part C States. It is really deplorable. This House cannot forget that these small States also are part and parcel of this Republic, and so they cannot be deprived of any right that is being enjoyed by other States. In our States, the condition is such that democracy has been suppressed and autocracy is allowed to flourish in a full fledged manner. The way the people of the Part C States have been treated is something worse than that in which the people of the colonies are treated by the imperialist powers.

Dr. Katju: Which is the imperialist power?

Shri Rishang Keishing: Remember, the Central Government, however good it might be, cannot be a substitute for responsible Government. Only under responsible Government we can safeguard our local interests and mould our local destiny. The aim of the Central Government is said to be to establish a welfare state. But things that are happening in India in these Part C States are factually contrary to that aim. Why we decry communalism and caste-ism? Because in as much as they want to divide the citizens of India into this or that group, or religion or community, or into high class and low class, or into touchables and untouchables, they are the great enemies of a welfare state. But remember, the Government have created certain conditions politically and administratively in the same image of caste-ism. By making Manipur, Tripura and Kutch as second grade Part C States, they have been made the Shudras among the States of India, and by denying us the right to rule ourselves, we have been made the untouchables among the citizens of India.

The political and administrative set-up of these Part C States has been so made that today, the people have no say whatever in the administration. The Chief Commissioner, the trusted man of the Central Government, aided by a handful of officials is manning the whole show of administration in our State.

In order to give a vivid picture of the situation in the Part C States, I may be permitted to cite a few instances from my State. In Manipur, as soon as the Central Government took over the administration of Manipur, the democratically constituted Legislative Assembly was dissolved and the autocratic rule of the Chief

Commissioner was established, in spite of the strong opposition of the people. The local officers who had been holding responsible jobs were removed, and certain persons from outside were appointed. Several people have been evicted from Sugnoo and Saitol areas, their lands were requisitioned and distributed to the relatives and the people of the Community of these officers. When there were unprecedented students' strikes, these were suppressed ruthlessly, resulting in injuries to many students as well as the public. Fundamental rights have been drastically curtailed, and ban on meetings, processions and the use of microphones, has been made the standing law of the State. The expenses and the number of police have been increasing tremendously. The expense on police in Manipur State, during 1953-54 will be over Rs. 8 lakhs, and that of Tripura over Rs. 24 lakhs. In the hill areas, the chieftains are extracting from and oppressing the public, by imposing some sort of taxes in the form of payments of paddy and forced labour. That has not been checked. Grants-in-aid to high schools amount only to Rs. 100 p.m., while for a middle school, it is Rs. 50 p.m., and for an elementary school, Rs. 25 p.m. The people have been forced to clear the roads, at the rate of Rs. 7 to 25 per mile, which comes to about As. 3 per head per day. When these are the conditions, we have been hearing the hon. Ministers preaching sermons on equal partnership and the sharing of the benefits and obligations alike. But they have evidently denied us partnership, and denied us the right to enjoy the benefits of freedom. The Government and the hon. Minister have given us two reasons why we have been denied the democratic and responsible form of Government. Firstly, it is said that these States are very important, being strategically placed. Yes, they are; nobody denies that. But are our States the only ones occupying a very important strategic position in the country? So, there is no justification in what has been done. It is also for this very reason that grant of responsible Government is all the more urgent and necessary.

Shri Nambiar: No, majority for Congress. That is the difficulty.

Shri Rishang Keishing: The demand for responsible Government has become so popular that it has captured the mind of the entire population, and the voice that you hear now is the voice of the entire population of that State.

[Shri Rishang Keishing]

The second point is ignorance and incompetence of the people in the administration. The Ministers, and the Government talk as if these States were created by them after independence. These States are as old as this country itself and the people had been ruling the States till the establishment of the Chief Commissioner's rule by this Government. They are specialised in the art of administration, though it may not so appear to our Ministers and our Government. So by delaying to concede the demand of the people you are trying to make each one of us go against the interest of this country. The policy of replacing local people by non-local men is viewed upon with great concern by the people as amounting to the denial of their legitimate rights and trying to do away with everything that is indigenous.

Much has been said and published about the formation of the Advisory Councils. The hon. Home Minister and the Government call it a progressive and democratic reform. In this mid-twentieth century even the imperialist powers would not dare to offer such reactionary and undemocratic reform to their colonial peoples. The hon. Minister perhaps will be able to tell us how many black-marketeers, reactionaries and job-hunters have applied for appointment in these Advisory Councils and whether they are fighting among themselves or not. The hon. Prime Minister the other day announced that the inauguration of Advisory Councils had been postponed. Why? Those people, those job-hunters, are fighting among themselves! That is why it has been postponed again.

Now one good thing that this formation of Advisory Councils has done is demarcation of a clear line—between the reactionary and democratic forces. The reactionaries are rallying under the Chief Commissioner and the progressive people under the democracy-loving people. Victory is bound to come to the people and that will usher a new era in India, of freedom, secularism and Welfare State. Just one minute, Sir.

I would conclude with making an appeal to this House and to people outside this House to lend their wholehearted support to the people in their movement for responsible government. I would also request this hon. House to send a Parliamentary Commission to see the real situation of the people in these States. Though

Ministers—of high and low ranks—have visited those places, their visits have done no good to the people. We have no faith in them as they are prisoners—mentally and physically—in the hands of the Secretaries and officers. Even their movements are controlled by them. That is why they cannot see the real picture of the situation. Therefore, a Parliamentary Commission which will be free from the influence of the Secretaries and officers will alone be able to see the real situation and will be able to render real service to the people, and the people not only of our State but the people of India as a whole will be grateful to this House.

श्री ज्ञानदे (बिलासपुर—रक्षित—
अनुसूचित जातियां) : सभापति महोदय, मेरा सौभाग्य है कि गत दो वर्षों के बजट सत्र के बाद मुझे आज बोलने का मौका मिला है। हमारे माननीय गृह मंत्री के कार्यों के सम्बन्ध में बधाई तो सभी देते हैं, पर बधाई देने से काम निकलता नहीं। जब तक मुश्वाव नहीं दिये जाते तब तक मंत्री महोदय के कान खड़े नहीं होते।

भाग 'ग' राज्यों का कानून यहां आया तो भाग 'ग' राज्य वाले सदस्यों का ही बोलबाला था और दूसरे लोगों को बोलने का अवसर नहीं मिला। नतीजा यह निकला कि भाग 'क' राज्यों की तरह वहां भी विवाद सभाएं बनाई गईं, वहां भी मुख्य मंत्री बनाए गये और आज हालत यह है कि प्रधान मंत्री और मुख्य मंत्री में तुलना होती है कि किस की कार अच्छी है, किस की खराब है। मैं समझता हूँ कि आज जो हमारे भाग 'ग' राज्य हैं, वे हमारे हिन्दुस्तान के लिये लायबैलिटी हैं, असैट नहीं। वे हमारे लिये एक तरह से कर्ज के बराबर हैं, क्योंकि जब आप एक बार अधिकार दे दें तो उसे वापस करना नहीं जानते। आज आप पार्टी सी स्टेट्स की हालत को देखिये। सब जगहों में वहां पर टाप हैं वी एक्सपैंडीचर है, जैसे कि लैफिटनेट गवनर या राज्यपाल, उपराज्यपाल इत्यादि बड़े बड़े पद रखे जाते हैं जो काम

कुछ नहीं करते, न कुछ काम आते हैं, बल्कि उन में सरकार का पैसा बरबाद जाता है। मैं समझता हूँ कि पार्टी सी स्टेट्स को पड़ोस के राज्यों में बिलीन कर दिया जाय, जैसे कि दिल्ली राज्य, हिमाचल प्रदेश और कुर्ग हैं। कुर्ग की जनसंख्या ३ लाख है जब कि मद्रास के मलाबार ज़िले की जनसंख्या ४८ लाख है। तो ४८ लाख आबादी वाले उस ज़िले के बासबार कई पार्टी वी स्टेट्स भी नहीं हैं। अब इन पार्टी वी स्टेट्स को लीजिये। वहां लैफिनेंट गवर्नर होना चाहिये, चीफ मिनिस्टर होना चाहिये और एडवाइजर चाहिये। तो हमारे लिये यह बड़े दुःख की बात है कि हिमाचल प्रदेश, कुर्ग और अजमेर में हम इन ओहदों पर करोड़ों रुपये खर्च करते हैं। अगर हम यह रुपया इस पर खर्च न करके दूसरे कार्यों में खर्च करते, दूसरे कामों में वितरित करते तो ज्यादा फायदा हो सकता था। हम मानते हैं कि पार्टी सी० स्टेट्स की उन्नति के लिये रिआयतें दी जानी चाहिये। लेकिन बड़े बड़े ओहदों की रिआयत नहीं देनी चाहिये, जनता को रिआयत देनी चाहिये। लेकिन होता क्या है कि सरकार में बड़े बड़े मंत्री बन जाते हैं। जो राजनीतिक दल के लोग मंत्री बनने की स्वाहित करते हैं उन्हीं को फायदा होता है, उन्हीं को फायदा दिया जाता है, लेकिन वहां की जनता को फायदा नहीं दिया जाता।

पार्टी वी स्टेट्स के सम्बन्ध में भी मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि कई ऐसी पार्टी वी स्टेट्स हैं जहां कि राजनीतिक हलचलें दिन दिन बिगड़ती जा रही हैं। पैम्पू की हालत आप जानते ही हैं। और भी स्टेट्स में वही हालत है। मैं तो कहूँगा कि जनसंख्या के आधार पर, कम से कम एक करोड़ की जनसंख्या से कम का कोई राज्य बनाया ही न जाय। आप के सामने पैम्पू का उदाहरण

है ही यह क्या है? ३६ लाख की एक पार्टी वी स्टेट हो गयी। वहां पर राजप्रमुख बन गये। मैं समझता हूँ कि ऐसा दिन क्रमशः आना चाहिये कि जो छोटी छोटी यह पार्टी वी स्टेट्स हैं, इन को पड़ोस के राज्यों में मिला दिया जाय।

इस के बाद मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि एस्टिमेट कमेटी ने यह तय किया था कि उप सचिव, सहायक सचिव और अतिरिक्त सचिव इत्यादि जो हमारे सचिवालयों में हैं, उन को रखने की कोई ज़रूरत नहीं है। हमारा एक सैकेटरी होना चाहिये। अंडर सैकेटरी, असिस्टेंट सैकेटरी, एडीशनल सैकेटरी, डिप्टी सैकेटरी, इत्यादि सैकेटरियों की हम को कोई ज़रूरत नहीं है। हम चाहते हैं कि इस तरफ ध्यान दिया जाय। हम अपनी आंखों से देखते हैं कि पहले कल्कि होता है, फिर असिस्टेंट, उस के बाद असिस्टेंट सुपरिटेंट होता है। सुपरवाइजरी पोस्ट में सुपरिटेंट होता है और उस के उपरान्त असिस्टेंट सैकेटरी, अंडर सैकेटरी, फिर डिप्टी सैकेटरी और फिर एडवाइजर, न जाने क्या क्या होता है। मैं समझता हूँ कि जो बड़े बड़े ओहदे हैं, इन को निकाल दिया जाय, और सैकेटरी को पूरा काम दिया जाय, क्योंकि लाल फोता-शाही जो इन के कारण होती है उस से हम लोगों की बहुत दिनों के बाद सूचना मिलती है या जबाब मिलता है।

इस के उपरान्त मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे मंत्री महोदय कहा करते हैं कि बड़े बड़े पदाधिकारियों की तनख्वाहों की बातें आप करते हैं परन्तु फायदा कितना होगा। जब लाखों की तादाद में सेंट्रल गवर्नरेंट के एम्पलाइंज हैं, तो उन में एक एक रुपया भी बंटवारे में नहीं आवेगा। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि सवाल बंटवारे का नहीं है, सवाल सिद्धान्त का है। आप देखिये कि उसके

[बी जांगड़े]

पीछे क्या बैकप्राउंड है। आप देखिये कि सैक्रेटरी की तनस्वाह क्या है। जब हमारे मंत्री महोदय २२५० रुपये में काम चला सकते हैं, जब हमारे स्टेट्स में मंत्री १५०० रुपये में काम चलाते हैं, तो कोई कारण नहीं है कि हमारे सैक्रेटरियों को तीन तीन या चार चार हजार रुपये तनस्वाह दी जाय। आप देखते होंगे कि करपान का जब सवाल आता है तो करपान के मामले में कल्कि धूस नहीं खाता, बड़े बड़े सैक्रेटरियों के धूस खाने की शिकायतें होती हैं। आप कहते हैं कि ज्यादा तनस्वाह देने से उन में करपान कम होगा। परन्तु हम देखते हैं कि वह ज्यादा होता है और धूस एक दो हजार की नहीं बल्कि लाखों की ली जाती है। तो मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर वे स्वेच्छा से करें तो ठीक है अपनी तनस्वाहों को कम कर दें, नहीं तो आप कह दें कि किसी को भी १५०० रुपये से ज्यादा बेतन नहीं दिया जायेगा। इस से एक यह भी फायदा होगा कि जिन कल्की को उन का एक फैडरेशन बना कर, यूनियन बना कर, हमारे कम्युनिस्ट भाई सरकार के विशद करते हैं, उन्हें भड़काते हैं, प्रचार करते हैं, उस प्रचार करने का उन को मौका नहीं मिलेगा। वे किर पूरी तरह से देखा देवा करेंगे।

मण्टाचार और धूसखोरी के सम्बन्ध में जो कहा जाता है वह कांग्रेस की देन नहीं है। यह तो १५० साल से राज्य करने वाली अंग्रेज सरकार की देन है। इस बात को हम जानते हैं। फिर भी हमारी जनता में अभी भी इस बात का विश्वास नहीं आया है कि धूसखोरी और मण्टाचार इस देश से दूर हो गया है।

6 P.M.

वासकर मी० पी० डब्लू० डी० डिपार्टमेंट कामसे एन्ड इंडस्ट्री डिपार्टमेंट और रेलवे

मिनिस्ट्री इत्यादि में इतनी धूसखोरी और करपान है कि कहा नहीं जाता। जहां देखिये वहां धूसखोरी की शिकायत है। आपका कहना है कि धूस देने वाला और लेने वाला दोनों ही समान अपराधी हैं, यह किसी हद तक ठीक भी है, लेकिन आप एक आदमी को कहां तक पकड़ नहीं पाते तब हजारों आदमियों को कहां तक पकड़ेंगे? यह तो आपका ठीक इसी प्रकार कहना हुआ कि दिल्ली में करीब सौ वेश्यालय हैं जब कि दिल्ली की आवादी लगभग बीस लाख की है, और आप यह कहें कि बीस लाख को हटा दिया जाय या उनको चरित्रवान बनाने को कहा जाये और उन वेश्याओं को रहने दिया जाय तो क्या इस से सुधार होगा? आप आक्रिसरों के करपान केंद्रों को तो पकड़ नहीं सकते और हजारों आदमियों से आप कहते हैं कि तुम चूंकि धूस देते हो इसलिये अपराधी हो और इसलिये ऐसे लोगों का सोशल या जातीय बाइकाट किया जाय। लेकिन आज जब सम्प्रदायवादिता नहीं रह गयी है तो जातीय बाइकाट कैसे हो सकता है? मैं तो समझता हूँ कि आज जो सरकारी कर्मचारियों में धूसखोरी और करपान मौजूद है उसके लिये यदि हमें संविधान में संशोधन करना पड़े तो वह भी करना चाहिये। इस सम्बन्ध में भेरा अनुभव है और धूसखोरी के सम्बन्ध में मैं कई एक अफसरों के मामलों की पकड़ चुका हूँ और नोटों के नम्बर भी दे चुका हूँ, परन्तु तो भी कोई कार्यवाही नहीं होती है। ब्लैक मार्केटिंग के मामले, जिसमें करोड़ पति लोग इनवॉल्ड थे, उस सम्बन्ध में मैंने फैब्रिस एन्ड फिगर्स भी मिनिस्टर साहब को दिये। लेकिन साल भर तक कोई उत्तर नहीं मिलता और मैं यह कहने पर विवश हूँ कि हमारी सरकार धूसखोरी, कालेवाजार और मण्टाचार को दवाने में

असफल रही है। इस के अलावा हमें हर क्षेत्र में सफलता मिली है। और यही कारण है कि इस के रहने से आज जनता कांग्रेस से भी चिढ़ी हुई है और हमें इसके लिये एक घूसखोरी दूर करने का सहृद कानून बनाना चाहिये। हमारे मिनिस्टर महोदय कहते हैं कि घूस देने वाले भी तो अपराध करते हैं उनको सजा दी जानी चाहिये। आप एक आदमी को तो जो रिश्वत लेता है उसको तो पकड़ नहीं पाते और दंड नहीं देते उसको आप मुफ्त में लेट आफ करना चाहते हैं। लेकिन आप हजारों आदमियों को पकड़ना चाहते हैं? यह कहां का न्याय है?

न्याय के सम्बन्ध में मुझे यही कहना है कि यह अति खर्चीला और देर बाला है। दीवानी मामले तो दसों वर्ष तक चलते रहते हैं, पर अब कोजदारी मामले भी दो दो और तीन तीन साल तक चलते रहते हैं और कोई फैसला नहीं होता। और दोनों मुल्लिम और कम्पलेन्ट बेचारे अदालत में दोड़ते २ परेशान हो जाते हैं और उनको न्याय नहीं मिल पाता। इसके अतिरिक्त उनका हजारों रुपया जाने जाने और घूस देने में बर्बाद हो जाता है। मैं आज कल वकील महाशयों को तो दलाल कहूँगा, ये भी हर पेशी में और फीस में रुपये कमाते हैं, इसलिये मैं चाहता हूँ आज का जो न्याय का सिस्टम है, इस पर रीकंसिडेशन और रिकान्स्टीट्यूशन होना चाहिये। और इसको कम्प्लीटली ओवरहाल करना चाहिए। जितना लाखों रुपया यह गरीब प्रजा अदालतों में बर्बाद करती है अगर यही रुपया वह अपने देहातों में खर्च करती और अपने बाल बच्चों के पालने में लगाती तो आज सरकार जो किसी को बैकवैंड कहती है और किसी को कावैंड कहती है, यह कहने की नीवत नहीं आती।

बव में हरिजनों के सम्बन्ध में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। केन्द्रीय सरकार ने हरिजनों के लिये बहुत कुछ किया है और कर रखी है। मैं उसी सम्बन्ध में सरकार को एक आच मुकाव देना चाहूँगा। संविधान में तो सरकार ने इस देश के अन्दर से पिछले तीन वर्ष से छुआँहूत के भेदभाव को दूर कर दिया है परन्तु उसको कार्यालय में लाने के लिये, अपराधी को दण्ड देने के लिये, कोई उपयुक्त प्रणाली प्रोसीड्योर और कानून नहीं बनाया है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि जल्दी से जल्दी एक सेंट्रल लेजिस्लेशन छुआँहूत को दूर करने के लिये बनाया जाना चाहिये। आप इस बारे में जो हरएक प्रान्तीय सरकार से सलाह कर रहे हैं कि केन्द्रीय सरकार छुआँहूत दूर करने के हेतु कोई ऐसा कानून बनायें या न बनायें, मेरी समझ में इस में आप को सलाह करने की कोई ज़फरत नहीं है। आज इस कानून की नितान्त आवश्यकता है। आज भी आपको मालूम होना चाहिये कि कई राज्यों में जैसे मध्यप्रदेश, मध्य भारत और राजस्थान में इस छुआँहूत के कारण मर्डर्स (कत्ल) हो रहे हैं और अवस्था यहां तक पहुँच चुकी है कि लोग कई जगह डर के मारे अपने घर से भी मामूली काम काज के लिये नहीं निकल सकते। आप को मैं बताऊँ कि मध्यप्रदेश के महाकोशल में करीब बीस लाख हरिजन रहते हैं। वहां पर एक बोडिंग हाउस भी हम लोगों के लिये सरकार ने नहीं बनाया है, जो वहां पर जनरल हास्टल्स हैं वहां भी हरिजनों को दाविल नहीं किया जाता। उनकी फीसें माफ नहीं की जातीं, और उनके उत्थान के लिये मध्यप्रदेश सरकार ने कोई दो हजार या पांच हजार की रकम निर्धारित तक नहीं की है। पिछड़े वर्ष के नाम पर रकम का गोल मोल होता है और हमें पता नहीं चलता कि हरिजनों के लिये प्रति वर्ष कितना मध्यप्रदेश

[श्री जांगड़े]

मैं प्रान्त या केन्द्र द्वारा खचं किया जा रहा है और पंचवर्षीय योजना में कितना खचं किया जायेगा? उनको प्रोत्साहन और आर्थिक और सक्रिय सहायता देनी ही चाहिये, नहीं तो दस वर्ष के बाद तो यह संरक्षण जो विद्यान के अन्दर दिया गया है उठ जाने वाला है। आज कल भी मध्यप्रदेश में कुछ नहीं किया जा रहा है तो संरक्षण के बाद हम पिछड़ेपन रूपी टी० बी० के मरीज के सुडौड में बराबरी कर सकेंगे?

مسٹر آف ایجوکیشن ایडلٹ نیچرل

(دوسروں और एक साथिलेटक द्वारा) (مولانا آزاد): وہل بڑنی एस्कूलों में जो हरीजन बैचे प्रूफ हीन कहा जान की नीस معاف नहीं है?

Maulana Azad: Are not the Harijan students of those primary schools getting free education there?

श्री जांगड़े: वह तो सिर्फ चार आने का सबाल है। मैं आप को आंकड़े दे सकता हूँ और यह सिद्ध कर सकता हूँ कि रिजरवेशन होते हुए भी हमारी कितनी कम संस्था है। हरिजनों के मामलों को अफिसर टेढ़ी नजर से भी देखना नहीं चाहते। लोकल सेल्स गवर्नरमेंट के जनपद लोकलबोर्ड में या म्यूनिसिपलिटियों में हरिजनों की जनसंस्था जब कि पचास या ४० प्रतिशत तक है परन्तु हमें सौ में से एक दो सीटें दी जाती हैं। छोटा सा टुकड़ा दे कर हम पर बड़ा उपकार किया गया है ऐसा माना जाता है। प्रान्तों में जैसे मध्य प्रदेश में रिजरवेशन नौकरियों में नहीं है, उम्र के कस्तेशन से हरिजनों को खास कायदा नहीं, मिलता अब आवश्यकता है कि प्रान्तीय सरकार को नौकरियों का ब्रेकअप इस सदन के सामने रखना चाहिये। हरएक मिनिस्ट्री में शेड्यूल कास्ट और शेड्यूल ट्राइब का कितना रिप्रेजेंटेशन है, उस का ट्रेकअप देना चाहिये; ब्रेकअप ले कर बताना

चाहिये, तब हमें मालूम हो सकता है कि हमने कितनी उन्नति की है और कितनी कर सकेंगे।

Shri M. R. Krishna (Karimnagar—Reserved—Sch. Castes): Before I could speak anything in general, I would like to deal first with the problem with which I am intimately connected, that is, the problem of the Scheduled castes, tribes and backward classes. The Scheduled Castes have secured certain constitutional safeguards. By Article 17, untouchability is abolished; by Article 335 they have claims in appointments to services and by Article 46 the State Governments are to promote with special care, the educational and economic interests, of these communities. There are also many more provisions in the Constitution for which we are indebted to Father of the Nation, to his followers in the Government and to the Constitution-makers. But, however grand may be the laws framed in their favour, unless they are implemented by a strong, powerful and well-meaning Government with practical knowledge these beautiful laws would remain a mere dead-letter on the Statute Book. Even the Harijan Ministers in the States do not enjoy the Protection of the provisions made for Harijans in the Constitution. For instance, the Minister for Social Services in the Hyderabad Government, perhaps having nothing more useful to do, on one fine morning tried to enter a sacred temple situated in the heart of Hyderabad city with some of his friends. But the temple authorities, finding them to be untouchables, perhaps far worse than people suffering from the most obnoxious disease, prevented them from entering the temple. It was then that the Minister told the temple authorities that he was not one like the hundreds of thousands of human beings rotting in the streets of Hyderabad State without employment, but he was one of the demi-gods of the Hyderabad Cabinet. This happened very recently before the session started. The name of the Minister is Shri Shankar Deo.

Shri Nambiar: He is a real demi-god.

Shri M. R. Krishna: The Minister was advised to purify himself by taking a bath in the holy tank, and the Minister without understanding the cunningness of the Brahmins in the temple, had to bathe himself in the nature's garb. Even then, he was

not allowed entry. When he tried to enter by force, he was chased out with lathis. This is the fate of a Minister belonging to the Harijan community in a State. Even the God who is said to be good for the plebs has deserted this young Minister. Is not this insult to a Minister in a State an insult to the Ministers at the Centre, when the provisions of the Constitution are flouted in this manner? Is it not the duty of the Central Government to find out effective ways and means of implementing the constitutional provisions?

While there is a separate full-fledged Ministry to look after 85 lakhs of displaced persons, I do not understand the policy of Government in not having a separate Ministry at the Centre with a skeleton staff to look after the welfare of nearly 1400 lakhs of scheduled castes, tribes and other communities. It is essential that a separate Department for the welfare of these communities should be immediately established in the Centre, so that the Harijan Ministers in the States may get encouragement and help, and the Centre also may give directions to the States whenever necessary. This Department, if it cannot be an independent one, can conveniently be assigned to one of the Ministries, preferably the Relief and Rehabilitation Ministry.

The problems of the scheduled castes are of vast dimensions and I believe the Government cannot alone solve them without the sincere and active co-operation of the entire Hindu community. The purely religious organisations like the Ram Rajya Parishad; the pseudo-religious organisations like the Hindu Mahasabha; and the religio-political associations like the Jan Sangh, if they have any sense of justice and shame they must see, before their trying to realise their cherished dream of a Hindu raj that the mischief of untouchability which is their own creation is put to an end.

The people belonging to the backward classes, whose development has been arrested as a result of social inequalities and economic injustices, should have a larger claim in the resources of the community than those who are more favourably placed. By force of others the Harijan has lost his self-respect to such an extent that he regards his work to which his caste is condemned, not as a curse from which he should extricate himself, but as a privilege which he must protect and preserve. The Harijans have thus become lazy in mind and callous to their own condition. Government are fully aware of their disadvantages, but

yet they have no plan; they have no definite policy to make the Harijans change from unpalatable professions to better vocations like business and industry. Even if the Five Year Plan is successfully implemented, these communities will remain where they are and even in the community projects, about which so much is being said not only in this House but in every nook and corner of this country, these communities are expected to do the work of cobblers, scavengers, sweepers, dhabis etc. There is absolutely no change for them. The only avenue kept open for them is to flay the dead animals, and even there they cannot do business independently, since their economic power is nil. The rules and regulations of Government for fresh people to enter into commercial line are so rigid and restricted that these communities cannot easily derive the benefit out of them. The displaced persons are given several concessions. They have not got to pay any earnest money. They are provided with funds on liberal terms and the terms of contracts in their cases have been liberalised. Even the rich mercantile class is being further enriched through the Industrial Finance Corporation. But Government have so far done nothing to encourage the Harijans and other backward communities to enter industrial life.

The other day the Finance Minister expressed his deep sympathy with the lot of the scheduled castes, tribes and backward classes. If that sympathy is not merely to mean crocodile tears, he must set apart a substantial amount to encourage these communities to change their profession to better calling. A certain amount of the contracts and works should also be reserved for these communities.

I do not like to deal with the reservation in services at any length because it is crystal clear from the reports furnished to us by the various Ministries including the Home Ministry itself that Government are not sincere and serious to encourage the scheduled castes and tribes in gazetted ranks. I would like to bring one specific case to the attention of the Home Minister. The Home Ministry has fixed one year's service as a condition for eligibility for the regular temporary establishment of Assistants and this has given a lift to nearly forty scheduled castes, but the Home Ministry has not relaxed the period of service for appointment to Assistant Superintendents' posts which is gazetted rank. Even though forty non-Scheduled caste employees who

[Shri M. R. Krishna]

have been considered unfit by the U.P.S.C. have been included in the regular temporary establishment, no concession has been shown to the Scheduled Castes. I, therefore, request the hon. the Home Minister to relax the period of service, so that many of the Scheduled Castes who are well-qualified can get promotion to the Gazetted ranks.

श्री बलभूत सिंह मेहता (उदयपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो रिपोर्ट हम को होम मिनिस्ट्री और स्टेट्स मिनिस्ट्री की ओर से मिली है उन में हम बहुत कुछ सुवार पाते हैं। उस के लिये मैं अपने माननीय मंत्री जी को बध्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ। लेकिन हमने यह अपेक्षा की थी कि जिस तरह आज केन्द्रीय सरकार के व्यापार पंचवर्षीय योजना पर लगा हुआ है जिस से भारतवर्ष के बहुत आगे बढ़ जाने की आशा की जाती है उसी प्रकार हम को रियासती विभाग के बारे में कोई तत्वांतर नहीं मिली कि हमारी रियासतें जिन में अधिकांश पछड़ी हुई रियासतें कही जाती हैं उन की तस्वीर क्या होगी। जो रियासतें पीछे पड़ गयी हैं और जिन को प्रांडर डिवेल्पमेंट कहा जाता है और जो बैंकवर्ड हैं उनका कोई अच्छा चित्र नहीं खींचा गया है। होना यह चाहिये था कि उन की भी एक ऐसी योजना जनता के सामने आती ताकि वहां की जनता को उस से उत्साह और प्रेरणा मिलती और उन में एक उत्साह पैदा होता जिस की कि आज हम को बहुत जरूरत है।

इसी तरह से होम डिपार्टमेंट की ओर से जो रिपोर्ट हम को मिली है उस में भी हम यह अपेक्षा करते थे कि भ्रष्टाचार को कम करने की बात कही गई होयी। आज देश में सरकार के प्रति लोगों की बहुत ऊँची भावना है। लेकिन जैसा कि अभी हमारे मित्रों ने कहा कि भ्रष्टाचार इतना फैला हुआ है कि आज उस के लिये जनता में काफ़ी रोष है इसलिये मैं समझता हूँ कि इस के लिये भी

कोई कानूनिकारी कदम उठाया जाना चाहिये था। वास्तव में जैसा कि हमारे एक विवर ने कहा कि अगर इस के लिये आपको विषान को तबदील करना पड़े तो वैसा भी कीजिये। आप के विज्ञानेस के रूल्स बहुत निकाम्मे बने हुए हैं। उन में तबदीली कीजिये और जनता के सामने ऐसा उदाहरण रखिये कि जिस से जनता यह महसूस करे कि वास्तव में सरकार ने कोई कदम उठाया है। भासूली यामीण जनता की गहरी समझ में नहीं आता है कि जब हमारी सरकार आ गयी है फिर भी यह भ्रष्टाचार क्यों फैला हुआ है।

मैं एक खास बात की ओर आप का व्यापार दिलाना चाहता हूँ। आपने आदिवासियों और हरिजनों के लिये काफ़ी अच्छा कदम उठाया है। आपने एक कमीशन भी कायाम किया है, और आप अपनी ग्रांट को भी वरावर बढ़ाते रहे हैं। लेकिन एक अन्याय जो राजस्थान में हुआ है उस की ओर मैं आप का व्यापार आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। राजस्थान के दक्षिण में एक कम्पनी एरिया चला गया है जिस में लगभग २० लाख आदिवासी रहते हैं उस एरिया में आप ने आदिवासियों के लिये सीट्स तो रिजर्व कर दी हैं लेकिन वहां के लोगों को अपने आप को छड़ा करने का मौका नहीं दिया गया है। इस का नतीजा यह हुआ है कि जो दूसरे डिस्ट्रिक्ट के लोग थे—जहां पर यह सीट्स रिजर्व की गयीं उस से इतर डिस्ट्रिक्ट के, वह खड़े हुए। आप अन्दाजा लगा सकते हैं कि ऐसी हालत में उन लोगों में कितना रोष और असन्तोष हो सकता है। या तो आप उसको भी शिड्यूल एरिया घोषित कर देते या वहां पर सीट रिजर्व नहीं करना चाहिये था। क्योंकि उन्हीं लोगों की बहुसंख्यक आवादी है। जहां पर आप ने सीट्स रिजर्व की है वे लोग और दूसरे लोग एक ही हैं उन-

में कोई आपस में फर्क नहीं है। वे एक ही जाति के लोग हैं। उन के आपस में सम्बन्ध होते हैं, उन की एक बोली है। फिर भी न जाने आपने क्यों एक जगह शिद्धूल्ड एरिया बना दिया और दूसरी जगह नहीं बनाया? मैं आप को बताना चाहता हूँ कि इससे वहाँ काफ़ी असंतोष फैला हुआ है। शायद आप कहेंगे कि कमीशन मुकर्रर हो चुका है। लेकिन मैं आप से प्रार्थना करूँगा कि इस में काफ़ी देर लगेगी। इस लिये अगर इस गलती का जल्दी सुधार कर दिया जायगा तो लोगों को काफ़ी राहत मिल सकती है।

दूसरी चीज़ जिस की ओर मैं सरकार का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ वह राजस्थान की अकाल की समस्या है। आदिवासी लोगों में और बीकानेर ज़िले में अकाल की तीव्रता काफ़ी बढ़ रही है और लोग बहुत परेशान हैं। वहाँ हम को जितना करना चाहिये था उतना हमने नहीं किया है। इस लिये भी काफ़ी लोगों में असंतोष है। मैं समझता हूँ कि उस ओर विशेष रूप से ध्यान दिया जायेगा।

तीसरी बात जो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ वह यह है कि आज राजस्थान में राजा से लेकर एक मामूली यामीण तक मैं आबू के प्रश्न पर बहुत असंतोष हूँ। आज जनता को आबू का प्रश्न बहुत ही परेशान किये हुए है। जनता में बड़ा असंतोष है। मैं समझता हूँ कि जो अन्याय राजस्थान के साथ हुआ है वह किसी से छिपा हुआ नहीं है। आबू राजस्थान का एक अभिन्न अंग है। राजस्थान की संस्कृति में और आबू की संस्कृति में कोई फर्क नहीं है। वहाँ भाषा एक, रीति रिवाज एक, संस्कृति एक, भौगोलिक स्थिति एक, आर्थिक दृष्टि से एक, सांस्कृतिक दृष्टि से एक और एतिहासिक दृष्टि से भी एक है। राजस्थान अरावली पहाड़ का प्रदेश माना जाता है और उस का उद्गम वहीं से याने आबू से होता है।

राजस्थान की बहुत सी जातियों की उत्पत्ति आबू में हुई है। वहाँ पर जब से सिरोही की उत्पत्ति सन् १३०० में हुई उस समय से वह बराबर राजस्थान का अभिन्न अंग रहा है और वहाँ राजस्थान का अमल रहा है। अब उस को बम्बई में मिला दिया गया है। शायद हाउस के बहुत से लोगों को यह नहीं मालूम होगा कि वह उस रोज़ बम्बई में मिलाया गया कि जिसके दूसरे रोज़ हमारा नया संविधान लागू होने वाला था। लोग बड़े उत्साह से नये संविधान की ओर देख रहे थे। उस के ठीक एक रोज़ पहले आबू को राजस्थान से अलग करके बम्बई में मिला दिया गया जिस से लोगों में काफ़ी असंतोष फैला। लोगों ने जगह जगह विरोध सभायें कीं। काफ़ी उपद्रव हुए। बम्बई लोगों ने उन पर काफ़ी अस्थाचार भी किये। उस को भी लोगों ने सहन किया लेकिन अपने आन्दोलन को नहीं छोड़ा। आबू को किसी दूसरे प्रान्त में मिलाने की कोई वजह नहीं है। यह ज़हर है और इस के लिये सरकार के हम आभारी भी हैं कि उस ने आखिर हमारी बात सुनी। देर आयद दुरुस्त आयद। सन् ५० में उस को मिलाया गया और सन् ५१ के अक्टूबर में हमारे स्वर्गीय मंत्री श्री गोपालस्वामी आयंगर ने इसी हाउस में एलान किया था कि वास्तव में इस सबल को रिओपन किया जायेगा और यह ठीक है कि अन्याय हुआ है। और हमें बड़ी सुशील है कि हमारे वर्तमान माननीय मंत्री जी ने भी उस का ज़िक्र अपनी रिपोर्ट में किया है। लेकिन उस के लिये काफ़ी देर हो रही है। पहले यह कहा गया था कि चुनाव होने के बाद यह प्रश्न जल्दी ही लिया जायेगा। वह आम चुनाव भी हो गये। उस के बाद राजस्थान की असेम्बली ने भी अपना सर्वसमत प्रस्ताव पास कर दिया कि जल्दी से जल्दी आबू को राजस्थान में मिलाया जाये। उस के बाद हमारी केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उस को राय जानने के लिये बम्बई सरकार

[श्री बलबन्त सिंह मेहता]

के पास भेजा लेकिन बड़े दुःख की बात है कि वहां से अब तक कोई जवाब नहीं आया है। वह जानते हैं कि बम्बई के लोग न्यायिक व्यवस्था में इस लिये इस मामले को असेम्बली में अब तक नहीं लाये। वह यह भी जानते हैं कि बम्बई के लोग राजस्थान वालों की भावना को कुचलना नहीं चाहेंगे। इसी लिये वह वहां की असेम्बली में अब तक नहीं आया यद्यपि वहां से बार बार लिखा जा रहा है। मेरी आप से प्रार्थना है कि आप उन को एक अवधि दे दें ताकि वह जल्दी से जल्दी अपना निर्णय दे। और अगर वह अपना निर्णय न दे तो मेरी आप से प्रार्थना है कि आप एक ड्राफ्ट बिल लाइए और उस को उन के पास भेज दीजिये और राजस्थान की जो एक बहुत दिनों की अपने विचारे हुए अमंको अपने में मिलाने की अभिलाषा है उसकी पूर्ति कीजिये। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस से वहां पर जो असंतोष है वह जल्दी समाप्त हो जायेगा।

इस के अतिरिक्त मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि एरिया में राजस्थान सबसे बड़ा प्रान्त है। वहां पर एक हाईकोर्ट है। वहां पर ऐसे एसे हिस्से हैं कि जहां डेंड डेंड और दो दो सौ मील तक कोई यातायात के साथन नहीं हैं। वहां न रेल है, न सड़कें हैं और जो बेचारे आदमी आते हैं उन को आने के लिये कितना खर्ची करना पड़ता है और कितने दिनों में वे वहां पहुँच पाते हैं। इस लिये अच्छा हो कि जिस प्रकार से यहां हाई कोर्ट की एक शास्त्र सर्किट कोर्ट बनायी हुई है, उसी तरह राजस्थान के लिये भी एक सर्किट हाई कोर्ट बनाया जाये। इस तरह मैं समझता हूँ कि लोगों को बहुत राहत मिलेगी।

एक बात मैं और अर्ज़ करना चाहता हूँ। यूनीवर्सिटीजों का जो सवाल चला हुआ

है उस सम्बन्ध में हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने भी अपनी राय जाहिर की कि यूनीवर्सिटी ऐसे स्थान में हो कि जहां ग्रन्टकूल बातावरण हो। यह जारी नहीं है कि राजधानी में ही वह स्थापित की जायें। उस के लिये संस्कृतिक और मुन्द्र बातावरण होना चाहिये। आज इसके लिये प्रायः सब ही रियासतों में बड़ा क्षण चल रहा है। मध्य भारत में यूनीवर्सिटी के लिये काफ़ी संघर्ष चल रहा है। उसी प्रकार राजस्थान में भी यूनीवर्सिटी की स्थापना ठीक स्थान पर नहीं हो पाई है। इस से लोगों में असंतोष है। इसी प्रकार से जहां जहां नयी यूनीवर्सिटी होने वाली हैं वहां उन को स्थापित करिये जहां कि इन के लिये मुन्द्र बातावरण हो। बहुत सी पहले रियासतें थीं जहां सुख सुविधा की सब चीजें मौजूद थीं। वहां से राजधानी भी उठ गई, इस से भी लोगों में काफ़ी असंतोष फैल गया क्योंकि वहां न तो कोई बड़ी इंडस्ट्री ही सुख पायी और न कोई बड़ी अन्य चीज़ ही आयी। ऐसे उपयुक्त स्थानों पर यूनीवर्सिटीयां स्थापित करने से भी लोगों का असंतोष दूर हो सकेगा।

अन्त में मैं आप को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आप ने मुझे बोलने का समय दिया।

श्री मोतीलाल भालबीय (छत्तेरपुर दिया-टीकमगढ़—रक्षित —अनुसूचित जातियां) : समाप्ति महोदय, आज जो आप ने मुझे इस सदन में बोलने का अवसर दिया, इस के लिये मैं आप को धन्यवाद देता हूँ। सब से पहले मैं सदन का ध्यान पार्ट 'सी' स्टेट्स की तरफ आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। अभी, योड़ी देर पहले, एक आनंदेल मैम्बर ने यह कहा था कि, इन 'ग' श्रेणी के राज्यों को पास के राज्यों में मिला दिया जाये। लेकिन इन में कुछ ऐसे

बड़े बड़े 'ग' श्रेणी के राज्य हैं जिन को मिलाने से कोई लाभ नहीं होगा । क्योंकि अगर वह मिला दिये जायें तो उन की उन्नति नहीं हो सकती । इस का प्रमाण यह है कि विन्ध्य प्रदेश के कुछ हिस्से काट कर के यू० पी० में मिला दिये गये हैं जिन में चरखारी रियासत भी और समयर, बावनी और कंदोरा के कुछ हिस्से थे । कुछ हिस्सा उस का काट कर मध्य भारत में मिला दिया गया है । लेकिन हालत रहीम के शब्दों में यह है:—

"कौन बड़ाई जलधि मिलि,
गंग नाम भयो धीम ।

"केहि की प्रभुता नहिं धटी,
पर धर गये रहीम ॥"

समुद्र में गंगा मिल गयी, तो गंगा का कोई अस्तित्व नहीं रहा और उस का जल समुद्र का खारी पानी बन गया, जिसे पीने के लिये कोई भी तैयार नहीं । इसी प्रकार इन हिस्सों को, जैसे हमारे विन्ध्य प्रदेश के हिस्सों को मिलादिया गया, तो इन की हालत आज भी वैसी ही अनुभव है, जैसी कि पहले, गदर के समय में थी । यह भी हुआ कि गवर्नरमेंट की सरकार में जो लोग थे, उन को कई जगह डिप्रेड भी किया गया । मेरे पास ऐसी कुछ खबरें आई हैं । उन की उन्नति की हालत इस तरह की है, गोया बड़ी बड़ी मछलियां हों, जैसे यह बड़े बड़े राज्य, वे छोटे छोटे राज्यों को छोटी मछलियों की तरह हड्डप जाना चाहते हैं । इसलिये हमारा तो कहना यह है कि हम को हमारे भाग्य पर ही छोड़ दिया जाये । केन्द्र जैसे हम को सहायता दे रहा है और वह हमारी उन्नति चाहता है, उसी प्रकार हम को धीरे धीरे उन्नति करने दिया जाये । यह प्रदेश बहुत पिछड़े हुए है । प्रार्थिक दृष्टि से, शिक्षा की दृष्टि से और सामाजिक दृष्टि से बहुत पिछड़े हुए रहे हैं । मैं विन्ध्य प्रदेश की ही

हालत आप को बतलाना चाहता हूँ । विन्ध्य प्रदेश छोटी बड़ी ३४ रियासतों को मिला कर बनाया गया है । आजादी मिलने के बाद हम जो इस रियासत वाले थे वे दोहरी गुलामी से मुक्त हुए और हम ने स्वतन्त्र भारत में पहली बार आजादी की सांस ली । उस के बाद धीरे धीरे हम तरक्की के रास्ते पर चलते रहे । साथ ही, मैं गृह-मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित करूँ कि जो विन्ध्य प्रदेश है बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ है । वहां के कुछ हिस्सों में आज भी लोग बहुत सी ऐसी जंगली घासों को खा कर जीवित रह रहे हैं, जैसे कोदों, लटारा और बसारा हैं । बसारा को खाने से बाद मैं तो अक्सर टट्टी के साथ खून भी आ जाता है । जंगली बेरों को कूट पीस कर 'बिरचुन' नाम की वस्तु बनाई जाती है । उस में नमक मिला कर साल में कई महीने लोगों को उसे खाना पड़ता है । आजादी मिलने के बाद हमारे प्रान्त का निर्माण हुआ । लेकिन हमारी आर्थिक स्थिति प्रायः वैसी की वैसी ही रही । आजादी मिलने के बाद जो गरीब जनता के स्वप्न थे वे पूरे नहीं हो रहे हैं । जनता यह अनुभव करती है कि हम बहुत अच्छी हालत में नहीं हो पाये । इसी लिये कभी कभी वह सरकार की कुछ बुराई भी कर बैठती है ।

मैं विन्ध्य प्रदेश की बाबत एक बात आप को और बता दूँ, वहां पर बहुत सारे प्राकृतिक साधन मौजूद हैं । उन प्राकृतिक साधनों का उचित रूप से प्रयोग किया जाये तो वह प्रदेश बहुत जल्दी समृद्ध हो सकता है और 'क' श्रेणी के राज्यों के समान स्तर पर आ सकता है । वहां पर हीरा, लोहा, ताम्बा और, और भी इसी प्रकार के अन्य खनिज पदार्थ पाये जाते हैं । वहां बहुमूल्य इमारती लकड़ी भी काफ़ी मिलती है । लेकिन आवागमन की ठीक स्थिति न होने के कारण और यातायात का कोई प्रबन्ध न होने से

[श्री भेतीलाल मालवीय]

वह हिस्सा अभी भी पिछड़ी हुई स्थिति में है। यदि रेल निकालने की वहां पर प्राथमिकता दी जाये तो वह हिस्सा बहुत जल्दी तरक्की कर सकता है। हमारे यहां पर ऐसे साधन नहीं हैं, कि जिन की बजह से हम अपनी आवाज बुलन्द कर सकें, दूसरे राज्यों के समान हम अपना प्रचार कर सकें, और अपनी मांगों को केन्द्रीय सरकार से शीघ्रतांशीघ्र मंजूर करवा सकें। यदि वहां रेल निकाली जाये, तो इन चीजों की बहुलता होने के कारण वहां देश के उद्योगपति आसानी से कई उद्योग खोल सकते हैं। इन उद्योगों के खुल जाने से एक तो वहां की गरीब जनता की बेकारी दूर हो सकती है और दूसरे देश का बहुत बड़ा बहुत साधन हो सकता है।

एक बात की ओर में सरकार का ध्यान और दिलाना चाहता हूँ। वह यह है कि विन्ध्य प्रदेश में बहुत सी नदियां हैं और मुन्दर मुन्दर प्रपात हैं, जिन से मेरा स्थाल है कि बिजली भी पैदा की जा सकती है जिस से प्रदेश को बहुत उन्नत बनाया जा सकता है।

मैं एक चीज और आप के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। विन्ध्य प्रदेश के लोगों की यह आंग रही है कि जो हिस्से उनके प्रदेश के काट कर दूसरे राज्यों में मिला दिये गये हैं, उन को वापस कर दिया जाये; बल्कि साथ ही, जांसी कमिशनरी के हमीरपुर, बांदा, जालौन और जांसी, इन चार जिलों को जिन की संस्कृति, बोली, रहन सहन, सब कुछ बुन्देलखंडी ही है, विन्ध्य प्रदेश के साथ मिला दिया जाये और इस प्रकार “बृहत्तर विन्ध्य प्रदेश” बना दिया जाये, और शीघ्र से शीघ्र उस को ‘क’ श्रेणी में लाने का प्रयत्न किया जाये। वहां की बारा सभा भी स प्रकार का प्ररताव पास कर चुकी

है कि उसे शीघ्र से शीघ्र ‘क’ श्रेणी के राज्यों में कर दिया जाये।

अब मैं आपका ध्यान कुछ उन बातों की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ जिन की बजह से जो ‘ग’ श्रेणी की राज्य सरकारें हैं उन को कुछ कठिनाइयां होती हैं। पहली बात तो यह है कि जो ग्रान्ट केन्द्र से पार्टी सी स्टेट्स को दी जाती है उस में काफ़ी छानबीन की जाती है। उस छानबीन के अन्दर कभी ऐसा होता है कि रुपया इतने अधिक समय के बाद मिलता है कि साल की समाप्ति ही हो जाती है और उन को ग्रान्ट ठीक समय पर न मिलने से वह रुपया खर्च नहीं हो पाता। इस प्रकार वह रुपया ढूब जाता है, या लैप्स हो जाता है।

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

इस लिये मेरा सुझाव है कि जितना रुपया समय पर खर्च न किया जा सका हो [या तो वह उन्हें समय से पहले दिया जाये या वह रुपया लैप्स न किया जाये और अगले साल उन को देने के लिये रक्खा जाये।

मुझे कहना है कि हर एक राज्य के लिये संविधान के अनुसार अलग २ पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन नहीं हो सकता। इस लिये केन्द्रीय पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन की यह अधिकार दिया जाये कि वह पार्टी सी स्टेट्स के लिये उम्मीदवारों को चुनने के लिये एक अपना अलग सेलेक्शन बोर्ड नियुक्त कर दे। इस तरह काम में सहायत होगी और जल्दी भी होगी।

इस के इलावा पार्टी सी स्टेट्स और विशेषकर जहां तक विन्ध्य प्रदेश का सम्बन्ध है, यह मालूम हुआ है कि जीशोलाजी-कल सर्वे आफ़ इंडिया द्वारा जो सर्वे वहां पर हुआ उस से वहां बहुत सी ऐसी वस्तुएं मिली

हैं जिन का उपयोग कर यह प्रदेश बहुत जल्दी तरक्की कर सकता है और आगे बढ़ सकता है। इस के इल.वा सर्वे करने पर वहां बहुत सा ऐसा मैट्रिसिल भी उपलब्ध हुआ है, जिन से पेपर, प्लायीवुड, सीमेंट आदि के उस राज्य में कारखाने भी खोले जा सकते हैं।

अंत में मैं वहां के हरिजनों की दशा के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं। जहां तक हरिजनों का सम्बन्ध है, विन्ध्य प्रदेश बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ है और वहां के हरिजन तो बहुत ही पिछड़े हुए हैं। हरिजनों की दशा तो लगभग सारे ही भारतवर्ष में एक समान है। यह तो सर्वविदित है ही कि इतरजन यानी सर्वण्ह हिन्दू हरिजनों के साथ अच्छा व्यवहार नहीं करते हैं। यह ठीक है कि भारतीय संविधान के अन्तर्गत १७वें अनुच्छेद में छुश्चाल्क को वर्जित कर दिया है और उस का अन्त कर दिया है। लेकिन संविधान में लिख देने भर से काम नहीं चलने वाला है। इस कार्य को सम्पन्न कराने की सब से बड़ी जिम्मेदारी गृह-विभाग पर है। उसे यह देखना चाहिये कि १७वें आर्टिकल को अभल में लाने के लिये सही तौर पर कुछ काम हो रहा है या नहीं। इस दृष्टि से उसे एक ऐसा कानून पास कराना चाहिये, जिस से कि अपराधों में पुलिस सीधा हस्तक्षेप कर सके, जो कागनि-जेबल हो। इस बात के लिये सन् १६५१ की कमिशनर फार शेड्यूल कास्ट एन्ड शेड्यूल ट्राइब की रिपोर्ट में भी स्पष्ट रूप से इस चीज का उल्लेख आया है कि होम मिनिस्ट्री इस बात के लिये प्रयत्नशील है और १७वें आर्टिकल के मुताबिक वह एक ऐसा कानून जल्द-से-जल्द ला रही है जिस से कि सामाजिक अधिकारों को शीघ्र से शीघ्र दूर हो सकें। इस सिलसिले में मैं आल इंडिया हरिजन सेवक संघ का जिक

करना चाहता हूं। उस ने भी १० दिसम्बर, १६५२ के अपने निवेदन पत्र में सरकार से इस प्रकार का अनुरोध किया था कि :

“भारतीय संविधान के अनुसार जो भौतिक अधिकार हरिजनों को दिये गये हैं और उन को कार्यान्वित करने के लिये विभिन्न राज्यों में जो कानून बनाये गये हैं, वह एक सरीख नहीं हैं और उन में अनेक त्रुटियां भी हैं, इस लिये केन्द्रीय बोर्ड भारतीय संसद से अनुरोध करता है कि वह भारतीय संविधान में दिये अधिकारों को कार्यान्वित करने के लिये जैसा केन्द्रीय कानून बनाये जिस से कानून का उल्लंघन करने वालों को शीघ्र दंड दिया जा सके।”

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member has taken so much time.

श्री मोतीलाल मालवीय : बस एक मिनट के अन्दर खत्म किये देता हूं। हरिजन सेवक संघ इस प्रकार के कानून का मस्तिश्वार बनाने में अपना सहयोग देने का विश्वास दिलाता है। प्लानिंग कमीशन ने भी अपनी पंचवर्षीय योजना में यह बात स्पष्ट रूप से मान ली है कि सारे भारत भर में हरिजन-उत्थान के लिये देश भर में व्यापक रूप से काम करने वाली हरिजन सेवक संघ एकमात्र तंत्रस्था है। इस संस्था को गोपीं जी का आशीर्वाद प्राप्त है और पूज्य ठाकर बाग जैसे समाज सेवियों का भी आशीर्वाद प्राप्त है। सरकार को चाहिये कि वह हरिजन सेवक संघ जैसी गैर-सरकारी संस्थाओं को, जो सहयोग देने को तैयार हों, उन से सहयोग ले कर और अपना सहयोग दे। र सामाजिक नियोग्यताओं का निवारण करे जिस से हरिजनों का उत्थान जल्द से जल्द हो सके।

Shri Biren Dutt: As I come from Tripura, I should first associate with the feelings expressed in this House.

[Shri Biren Dutt]

by the hon. Member from Manipur. In the beginning of the debate, we have heard how the Chief Commissioner of Tripura deals with the public in odd ways. He kicks the students, kicks the merchants and insults the teachers. I have given a memorandum to the hon. Minister. In Tripura he has ruled over us till January 1943 by section 144. I wanted to raise this issue in this House, but I was not allowed. Why is such a type of rule maintained in Tripura? We have heard many calumnies against the people of Tripura. The fact is, in Tripura the Chief Commissioner, the District Magistrate and the Police Superintendent are a team who are not worth being named as men. Thousands of people are thrown into the prison; they are not even sent to courts for trial. After hundreds of people are put in prison, they begin to ask the people for money and please the people by taking bribes. In the long period of the Chief Commissioner's rule in Tripura, only one case was sent to the court. In that case the learned Judge has given a verdict acquitting all of them who were charged with murder, arson, loot and setting up parallel courts. Not only were they acquitted, but the Sessions Judge has given his verdict that an enquiry should be made against the police officer and the SDO. Such are the happenings going on in Tripura in our life.

When we ask that the people of Tripura should have responsible Government we are refused that on the ground that the State has a small population and that it has got very small income. But, what are the facts? There was only one Chief Commissioner, one proposed Deputy Chief Commissioner and District Magistrate in our State. Now that post has been expanded to one Chief Commissioner, one proposed Deputy Chief Commissioner, and three Advisers. There were only two Secretaries; now there are 10 Secretaries in the establishment of the Chief Commissioner. There is another District Magistrate; he has staff and other paraphernalia. There was only one Superintendent of Police; there are two now. There was no Deputy Superintendent of Police. There are now 7 Deputy-Superintendents of Police, and 13 Assistant Superintendents of Police. There are 79 Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors and about 79 Assistant Police Inspectors. For a small number of people they could

not give responsible Government; but in the world I think you will never find so many officers for such a small number of people.

Not only this. The Government of India is generous enough to pay Rs. 3.30,000 to the minor Maharaja of Tripura. There is a history behind that. Our hon. Prime Minister as President of the All India States Peoples Conference in the Gwalior session told us that, if the Maharaja of Tripura can be made to join the Indian Union by the peoples' pressure, he will certainly grant us responsible Government. The Maharaja was afraid. He had a big zamindari in Bengal and he was conspiring not to join the Indian Union. After so long a period, the hon. Prime Minister has appointed a Council. Tripura will have only Advisers. Why all these Advisers? From whom are these Advisers going to be taken? They are to be taken from people who have forfeited their security in the last general elections. Here we hear that the Government of India is wedded 100 per cent. to democracy. But, this type of democracy is practised in our life. Sir, I can refer to the incident. When the Part "C" States Act was discussed here, probably you yourself suggested that the electoral college of Tripura should be allowed to function as a Legislative Assembly, and it was supported by Shri Arun Chandra Guha, now made Deputy Minister. It is not the feeling only of the people of Tripura and Manipur that they should be given responsible Government, as the hon. Member from Manipur has said. When our Prime Minister went there, what happened? Almost all the peoples of India sent their representatives along with the Prime Minister. They met every section of the people including the Congress. All sections of the people demanded responsible Government. They wrote feature articles in the "Statesman", "Hindustan Times", "Hindustan Standard", "Times of India", in every paper. There was a call that this State should be allowed responsible Government, for two reasons. They said that in the light of the present Constitution and in the light of the expression of the democratic desire of the people in the last General Elections, there is no ground that the people shou'd be debarred from forming their own Government. Not only this. I will read out one portion of what was said by one Member of the majority itself. Shri Radha Raman. He said in the last General Budget:

"Another matter which I want to place before the House is that in some of Part 'C' States no reforms that are acceptable to the people of those States and which they like and as such want to be introduced, or which otherwise can be considered as satisfactory, have yet been granted. I am thereby referring to Tripura and Manipur States. The hon. friends coming from these States, if they are given an opportunity to speak, will place their views before the House. I, however, support them inasmuch as the handicaps and drawbacks still being experienced in these States should be removed at the earliest."

No Member opposed this. Against all this background, how is our Minister of States proposing to appoint some Adviser, and oppose the people of Tripura and Manipur being treated at once on a par with the rest of India? After the partition of India, what has happened? In Tripura, we have lost all link with the other parts of India. Now, there is only air link. The price of the produce of the peasantry has fallen to such a level that they cannot even maintain their living. The Chief Commissioner has issued thousands of notices of eviction of the peasants from their lands, auctioning and realizing the land revenue. The Chief Commissioner is very renowned because he is known in some parts of India as Mr. Manjappa, the Telengana Hero.

Shri Nambiar: Is he there?

Shri Biren Dutt: And at his instance, at his advice, our Minister of States is giving us the Adviser. He is the choosing man. Our Minister has said that he is going to give Advisers. He has said categorically that the Advisers should not be in any way quarrelling with the Chief Commissioner. And these Advisers are to cover all the crimes done by this Chief Commissioner. That is why our Minister of States is granting us some Advisers.

Shri Nambiar: He must be withdrawn immediately.

Shri Biren Dutt: I earnestly appeal that this appointment of Advisers be stopped, and let there be electoral college empowered to form their Legislative Assembly and function till the next general election comes. This is only democratic, I think.

Dr. Katju: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I ask your ruling on one point. Is it

in order to attack officers by name who are not here to defend themselves? You may attack the Ministers. I think it is not fair, nor proper, nor consistent with the dignity of the House that officers should be singled out and their names mentioned, and all sorts of baseless charges made against them.

Shri Biren Dutt: There are reports in the papers that he kicked a merchant in Agartala.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Again and again such matters come up before the House, with respect to the public conduct of an officer in his public capacity. The House, has no doubt, the supreme right to go into that matter, but before doing so, the usual practice is to write to the hon. Minister in charge before hand, because he cannot be expected to know everything. An officer may be generally good, but in a particular matter may be bad. But all these matters must be brought to the notice of the Minister first, and if even then redress is not obtainable, then, of course, this is the last forum for it, and all such things can be brought in.

Dr. Katju: May I suggest that questions, starred, unstarred or short notice questions might be put on this.

Shri Biren Dutt: I have put questions. I had put a question regarding a big hartal, but the hon. Minister replied in this House saying that there was nothing of that kind which had happened there.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Another thing also I would suggest. If any hon. Member wants to raise under any particular motion, or any particular demand, any particular topic or resolution, the question of the public conduct of any particular individual, if he has exhausted all other remedies, then he may kindly inform the hon. Minister sometime in advance so that the hon. Minister may come prepared to answer it.

Shri Punnoose: In this particular case, he is referring to the conduct of an Adviser to the Chief Commissioner, who is almost at the very level of a minister there.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is very difficult for the hon. Minister to be knowing this and that, or this man kicking or that man kicking. A small incident with respect to a big man, the Chief Commissioner, is a very serious affair. Therefore, due notice

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

has to be given, so that the Government would be able to find out the truth. I would urge for future guidance, hon. Members would kindly take note of this. Individual cases might be brought to the notice of the hon. Minister. If redress is not obtained, then questions can be put; if even then no redress is got, then there can be a formal resolution or motion on that particular matter, but I would say that hon. Members will kindly inform the hon. Minister in advance that they are going to raise such and such points, so that he might come ready. That will facilitate a full discussion, so far as this matter is concerned.

I shall call one more hon. Member now. Shri Raghubar Dayal Mishra. He is making his maiden speech here.

श्री आर० डॉ० मिश्र (जिला बुलन्दशहर):

उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैं आप का कृतज्ञ हूँ कि आप ने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया। लेकिन मुझे यह नहीं मालूम कि मुझ को आप आज कितना समय देंगे।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Will he carry on till 7 P.M. and resume tomorrow or start tomorrow once and for all?

श्री आर० डॉ० मिश्र : उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैं इस पार्लियमेन्ट का एक नया मेम्बर हूँ। सब से पहले मेरा कर्तव्य यह है कि मैं पूर्णपाद महात्मा गांधी को जिन के नेतृत्व में यह देश आजाद हुआ और देश की यह स्वतंत्र पार्लियमेन्ट बनी जिस पार्लियमेन्ट का सदस्य होने के नाते मुझे आज बोलने का मौका आप दे रहे हैं, अपनी श्रद्धांजलि अपित करूँ।

उसके बाद मैं अपने देश की उस कानिंटटूएन्ट असेम्बली को मुवारकबाद देता हूँ जिस ने इस देश के लिये एक प्रजातंत्रीय शासन का विधान बनाया और इस बात का मौका दिया कि इस देश के तमाम नर नारी अमीर गरीब हिन्दू, मुलमान, पारसी, सिख, ईसाई सभी भाई मिल कर इस राज्य के भागी हों और सत्र नियंत्रक के इस देश को तरकी के रास्ते

पर आगे ले जायें। उसने ऐसा संविधान बनाया जो कि तमाम दुक्तियों के प्रजातंत्रीय संविधानों में बढ़िया से बढ़िया संविधान है।

7 P. M.

• तीसरे नम्बर पर मैं अपने प्रधान मंत्री को मुवारकबाद देता हूँ कि उन्होंने इस देश की बांगड़ोर अपने हाथ में लेने के बाद इस देश को आगे बढ़ाने में बहुत कुछ कार्य किया है। उन के नेतृत्व में हम ने अपने देश की आजादी की लड़ाई लड़ी। हम को आशा थी, और अब भी है कि पंडित जवाहरलाल जी नहरू के नेतृत्व में हमारा देश बहुत आगे बढ़ेगा। मैं इस पार्लियमेन्ट में मुन् रहा हूँ कि हमारे जो मुख्यालिक भाई हैं वह कुछ बातें करते हैं, कुछ कांग्रेस पार्टी के आदमी हैं वह भी अक्सर कहते हैं। बाहर भी लोग कुछ हमारे मोहतरिम लीडर को बदनाम करते की कोशिश करते हैं लेकिन आइन्डा की तवारीख बतलायेगी कि पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने इस देश के लिये क्या क्या काम किया है और इस देश की बदकिस्मत जनता ने उन से उतना फायदा नहीं उठाया जितना उठाना चाहिये था।

इस के बाद मैं अपनी होम मिनिस्ट्री को मुवारकबाद देना चाहता हूँ कि जिस के विषय पर मैं बोल रहा हूँ। जिस बक्त मुल्क आजाद हुआ

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member may continue his speech tomorrow.

HYDERABAD COINAGE AND PAPER CURRENCY (MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS) BILL

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri M. C. Shah): I beg to move:

"That the Bill to extend the period during which Hyderabad coins and notes of the denominational value of one rupee may continue to be legal tender, to repeal the Hyderabad Paper Currency Act No. II of 1927F and to make certain other inci-

dental provisions, as passed by the Council of States, be taken into consideration."

As the House is aware, Hyderabad was among the former Indian States which had a currency and coinage of its own. As a result of financial integration, currency and coinage became Central subjects and the Government of India took over the assets and liabilities of the Hyderabad coinage and currency system. After the integration of the former Indian States, it has been the policy of the Government of India to withdraw the local currencies in circulation in some of the States and replace them by Indian currency. It is not necessary for me to dilate at length on the undesirability of continuing these local currencies indefinitely as they hamper banking and commerce and are inconsistent with an economically integrated State.

Immediately prior to the integration, the then Hyderabad Government made a law making Indian currency legal tender in that State, and also fixing the rate of exchange between the Hali Sicca currency and the Indian currency at 7 Hali Sicca rupees for 6 rupees Indian currency. As I just mentioned after integration, currency and coinage became a central subject and the Hyderabad laws relating to coinage and currency continued to operate in the State as Central laws. In 1951 Parliament passed the Part B States Laws Act, 1951, extending a number of central Acts to them and among those were the Indian Coinage Act, 1906 and the Currency Ordinance, 1940. This Act repealed the various Hyderabad State laws relating to the coinage and the issue of one rupee notes. But, provision was made for the Hyderabad coins and one rupee notes remaining legal tender for a period of two years from 1st April, 1951. The law relating to the issue of currency notes of denominations exceeding one rupee was left untouched. The position, at the moment, therefore, is that Hyderabad coins and one rupee notes cease to be legal tender on the 1st April, 1953, while the Hyderabad currency notes continue to be legal tender. The whole position regarding the Hyderabad currency and coinage has been reviewed by the Government of India who have come to the conclusion that the Hyderabad law relating to the issue of currency notes should be repealed with effect from 1st April, 1953, so that the whole of the coinage and currency of Hyderabad are demonetized from that date. But, considering the volume of currency in

circulation, Government consider it desirable to retain for a further short period of two years the legal tender character of both the coinage and currency. The Bill before the House therefore provides for a further period of two years for this purpose, while repealing the law relating to the Hyderabad paper currency. During this period, the outstanding State currency will be gradually withdrawn and no further rupee coin or currency notes in the State currency will be issued. After consultation with the State Government, Government have also decided that for a period of one year, not only will small coins of the State currency, that is to say, coins of the nominal value of annas eight and less, not be withdrawn but reasonable and adequate supplies of such coins will be made available so as to provide adequate supplies facilities for the poorer classes during transition period when the prices will have to be re-adjusted. Government have no doubt that this concession will secure that no hardship is caused to the poorer sections of the community by the demonetization and the period of two years will provide adequate time for the withdrawal of the State currency from circulation.

With this legislation, another step will have been taken in the removal of one more vestige of feudal rule in Hyderabad and in bringing the Hyderabad State in line with the country's economic life.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to extend the period during which Hyderabad coins and notes of the denominational value of one rupee may continue to be legal tender, to repeal the Hyderabad Paper Currency Act No. II of 1927 F and to make certain other incidental provisions, as passed by the Council of States, be taken into consideration".

Dr. Suresh Chandra (Aurangabad): I rise to congratulate the Finance Minister for having withdrawn the previous Bill and for having brought the present Bill in an amended form. The effect of the present Bill will be that one rupee coins, eight anna coins and four anna coins will continue to be legal tender in the State, and this Bill will be very much welcomed by the majority of the people. A large number of Osmanai currency notes are still in circulation in the State. The Hali currency notes still in circulation are of the value of Rs. 27 crores and one rupee coins and currency

[Dr. Suresh Chandra]

notes are of the value of Rs. 8 crores. The total currency coins and notes are of the value of Rs. 36 crores. So, the decision taken by Government is very wise, considering the large volume of currency still in circulation in the Hyderabad State.

In welcoming this Bill, I have only one or two requests to make. After this Bill is passed and one rupee notes continue to be legal tender, full conversion and exchange facilities from Hali Sicca to Indian currency should be provided, especially in the rural areas. Otherwise, the people will be put to great inconvenience and the poorer classes will be hit hard and will be exploited by the moneylenders and others. The other request is that the Finance Minister should also notify to the Hyderabad Government that they should make these facilities available for exchange particularly in the bazars, market places and the rural areas. With these words, I congratulate the Finance Minister again for having brought this Bill.

Dr. Jaisoorya (Medak): I also wish to thank the Finance Minister for having withdrawn the first Bill and for having brought this new Bill in a modified form, because if they had taken up demonetisation, as they had proposed, on the 1st April, there would have been chaotic conditions. People were not properly prepared by the Government in time for it. Therefore, having thanked the Government for the present Bill, I only want to say that by the abolition of our currency which we had up till now, the Hyderabad State stands to lose a lot. It used to make approximately a profit of one point four crore per annum on the minting of silver coins. That will now go. We have lost our railways without any compensation. Our post offices are gone. Communications and telephones meant for extending our services have been taken away from us to Bombay without any compensation. Then our Military Hospital which was most up to date was taken to Lucknow and after a terrific fight by us again brought back. Crores worth of military stores were taken away without compensation. I only wanted to say, as once Sardar Patel said about Goa when Goa was being claimed by Hyderabad, "Bapa Cha Mal". Anyway, that is not the point.

The point is, how are we to begin the demonetisation? Should it be from above or from below? From

the Deputy Finance Minister's statement, I gather that one rupee coins and the lower fractions are going to be demonetised at one date—am I right?

Shri M. C. Shah: From 1st April 1953 they will remain legal tender for two years more. All these coins and currency notes will remain legal tender, and in the meanwhile, all will have to be withdrawn and exchanged for the Indian currency.

Dr. Jaisoorya: I quite agree. I assume that no further notes of Hyderabad are going to be printed, and no further coins of Hyderabad will be minted. Perfectly correct. But I have one thing to suggest, and that is, the demonetisation should begin with the higher denominations first. Get them off circulation. The one rupee coins and the fractions should be taken out last, because in the rural areas, great confusion will be caused if these smaller denominations especially the fractions which are mostly the medium of daily exchange, are withdrawn too early. So in the first six months you should remove the hundred rupee notes then in another few months the ten rupee notes and then the five rupee notes. Otherwise, a very peculiar situation would arise. Suppose, I have to pay my mason Rs. 2.8/-, I cannot find it. I will have to give two people a five rupee note and ask them to divide it between themselves. During the transition, payments will have to take place in Osmania Sicca. Hoarding of smaller change has already begun and speculators have hoarded plenty of it. They will exploit the poorer sections very badly which will lead to a lot of confusion. I am glad that you have given us two years' time for this transition.

Shri Mohiuddin (Hyderabad City): I am very glad that the Government of India have now at last decided to withdraw the Hyderabad currency during the course of two years. That will give time for the people, especially in the rural areas, to acquaint themselves with what is Indian currency, because the people of Hyderabad who have been using Hyderabad currency specially in the rural areas are not at all acquainted with the rate of exchange or even the face of the Indian currency notes. The method of withdrawal of Hyderabad currency and injecting Indian currency into circulation requires thorough co-ordination between the Central Government and the Hyderabad Government.

In regard to this co-ordination I would like to refer to one point which may be of only temporary interest, but which is of importance and that is that the Hyderabad Government has introduced a Bill called the Hyderabad Currency Demonetization (Consequential and Miscellaneous) Provisions Act. The Statement of Objects and Reasons for that Bill says:

"The intention of this Bill is to meet the situation which would arise in respect of the various laws and contractual obligations when the O.S. currency ceases to be legal tender after the 31st March 1953 and Indian currency becomes the sole legal tender in Hyderabad State."

That Bill was published on the 11th March 1953.

Swami Ramananda Tirtha: I may inform the hon. Member that the Hyderabad Government also is amending the original Act.

Shri Mohiuddin: Thanks for the information, but what I want to point out is this. It requires very close co-ordination between the Central Government and the Hyderabad Government in order to complete the operation of withdrawing the currency without any hitch or without any loss to the poor people of Hyderabad.

Now the total Hyderabad currency in circulation in Hyderabad at the present moment, seems to be about Rs. 35 crores in currency notes and about Rs. 12 crores or 12 crores 66 lakhs in one rupee notes and coins and subsidiary coins. That makes a total of about Rs. 48 crores. That is the information I have, but I am subject to correction. The volume of currency in circulation in 1948 was about Rs. 54 crores and if the coins and subsidiary coins and one rupees were about the same size as at present, about Rs. 12 crores, the total currency at that time would have been about Rs. 60 to 64 crores. Now, one very important point arises. After the completion of the operation, say in about three or four years or five years, there will be a considerable amount of Hyderabad currency, which may not be returned to the treasuries, or to the State Bank for conversion into Indian currency. There will thus be, so to say a residuary profit arising from the operation and as the currency is now a Central subject, that profit which I calculate to be about Rs. 4 to 6 crores, will go to the Central Government.

I suggest that the Finance Minister may consider that in view of the special circumstances prevailing in Hyderabad, the residuary profit that may be left over after the operation has been completed—which according to my calculation would be about Rs. 5 to Rs. 6 crores out of the Rs. 64 crores in circulation in 1948—may be given to Hyderabad for development purposes

The other important point that I would like to suggest is that, as in the rural areas the public is not acquainted with Indian currencies, the conversion facilities may be provided on as wide a scale as possible. There are about 140 treasuries in Hyderabad State and about 25 to 30 branches of the Hyderabad State Bank. These places will not be sufficient for the whole of the State for conversion purposes. We know what difficulties the ordinary man faces when he goes to the treasury to convert his small savings of O.S. currency into Indian currency. He is bound to exchange his money with the *sowcar* or the local money-changer and there he will suffer considerable loss. I suggest that the Government of India might provide necessary funds to the Hyderabad Government to make arrangements for conversion facilities to be provided at market places and at weekly market *bazars* so that there is confidence among the public that the Government is always there available to convert their O.S. currency into Indian currency at the standard rate. Similarly, conversion facilities may be provided at Post Offices and Co-operative Banks. A sufficient amount of Indian currency of different denominations may be provided with the Co-operative Banks and the Post Offices, or the Post Office Savings Banks, so that they can take the O.S. currency and convert it into Indian currency at the standard rate. These facilities will effectively counteract the *sowcar* and the money-changer from exploiting the occasion and depriving the poor man of his hard-earned savings.

These facilities, as far as I can see, are necessary and it will require no doubt a certain amount of expenditure. For example, expenditure will be necessary for providing mobile vans which will go round the district on the *bazar* days in different places with the shroffs and a small guard and with the Indian currency for conversion purposes. Then vans will have to be provided for by the Government of India.

[Shri Mohiuddin]

Now there is another thing on which I would like the Finance Minister to make some clarification. The Krishnamachari Committee Report said:

"Reference must be made here to the local Osmania Sicca Currency and Coinage of Hyderabad. Federal financial integration will involve the assumption by the Central Government of the responsibility for the entire currency administration in Hyderabad; accordingly the entire stock of unissued currency notes and coinage on hand together with all the connected assets in the Paper Currency Reserve and in the mint, must be taken over by the Central Government on the date of financial integration."

Starting with the recommendation of the Krishnamachari Committee Report, all connected assets in the paper currency reserve have been taken over by the Central Government. These assets consisted of not only Indian currency, Hyderabad coins but also of the Government of India securities and Hyderabad Government securities. I am not aware whether the Hyderabad Government securities have also been taken over by the Central Government for redemption. If, on that particular date, when financial integration took place Hyderabad Government securities were included in the reserve in the backing of the paper currency, then I suggest that the Finance Department may consider that the liability for redeeming those Hyderabad Government securities should be taken over by the Government of India on the redemption date.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will call Mr. Nanadas first and then Mr. Sivamurthi Swami. If hon. Members want to go through this Bill, they should constitute the quorum. Otherwise, I am afraid I will have to adjourn. It is the duty of the Government to keep all the Members here.

Shri Vittal Rao (Khammam): Mr. Deputy Speaker, we are considering this Bill. No doubt it is a welcome measure. What is happening in the City of Hyderabad should also be taken into consideration. There, the workers have been lathi-charged and Section 144 has been promulgated. That is on this very issue of demonetisation. Their demands have been very simple, i.e. those lower income groups should be paid their salaries and wages not in the equivalent of

the Hali Sicca currency but with a change in the nomenclature of the currency.

Last year, in the month of June, in reply to a question, the Finance Minister replied that the Hyderabad currency would be demonetised from 1st April, 1953. I wrote to him the peculiar conditions obtaining in Hyderabad. I explained the difficulties that the lower income groups will be subjected to, especially the wage earners and requested him to see that at least these lower denomination coins be legal tender for some time to come but he replied that it was not possible and Hyderabad could not be given a special facility like that, and that if the last denomination coin was to be continued it had to be looked into on an all-India scale. At last he has thought it wise to continue the character of legal tender for two years to come. This is the position. But, one thing is certain. The lower income groups are definitely going to suffer. I have had a discussion with the Finance Minister Hyderabad State and I explained to him the difficulties of the workers. Until this day, the Hyderabad State Government have not made any definite scientific analysis of their pay structure. They say vaguely that it is not going to affect the lower income groups. I said, you give us an assurance that it is not going to affect the lower income groups and that prices will not rise. They do not give any such assurance. But, they say, if the prices rise, we will see and then we will put that down. If you say that the lower income groups and wage earners are not going to be affected, then, it is your duty to have analysed wages scientifically so much for food, so much for fuel, so much for house rent, etc. There are certain arrangements for food. It is a controlled commodity in Hyderabad and Secunderabad. There the prices will not increase. Food constitutes 67 per cent. or whatever the percentage may be, of the wages. Then fuel, then other expenses. I was told—and it is a rumour that they are going to pass an Ordinance regarding house rent. That is, the house owner should not charge the same old rent; if it was 14 Hali Sicca rupees before, he should charge only 12 and not 14. That Ordinance has not yet been passed.

There is one more thing that should be taken note of by the Government of India, especially the Finance Minister. The Finance Minister should see that all the lower income groups

are paid the same wages with the change in the nomenclature and not its equivalent. I would like to have this assurance from the Minister.

There are employees who have been working in the mint where coins are minted. These workers are very apprehensive that they would be thrown out of employment. That should not be done. They should be given some alternative employment, without detriment to their service conditions. There is also the Currency printing press where currency is printed. They are likely to be thrown out. We should see that they are provided with alternate employment.

While withdrawal has been ordered, if some notes or coins do not come to the treasury that amount should be given back to Hyderabad for its development plans. Of course, this currency was very helpful and we were able to finance some of the development plans. For the last four years, after the Police action, when the Government of India came into the picture, not a single development plan was taken up. Even the small factories which were being run by the Government are being given to Birla Brothers. Even the Glass factory and other things are closing down. Not a single development plan they have taken up. Whether it is the original regime, the Razakar regime or the previous regime—that was reactionary; the Razakars frittered away the State's moneys.....

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): Is all this relevant?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He wants the balance to be paid to Hyderabad for development plans. Incidentally he wants to say this.

Shri Vittal Rao: This is relevant.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: But, the development tail is too big. After all, incidentally he was referring to development plans.

Shri Vittal Rao: We want that money to be given...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Money can be used for several purposes.

Shri Vittal Rao: We are going to demonetize a currency which was in vogue for so many years. There are so many difficulties; so many other things have come into the picture. That money which is not coming back to the Treasury for exchange, should be given back to the Hyderabad Government.

श्री शिवमूर्ति स्वामी : उपायक्रम महोदय, मूझे इस बिल का स्वागत करने में बड़ी खुशी होती है कि हैदराबाद में जिस चीज को हम निजाम शाही का निशान समझते थे वह खत्म हो रही है। इस में कोई शक नहीं है कि जिस बक्त कहीं पर परिवर्तन हुआ करते हैं तो लोगों को कुछ न कुछ कष्ट अवश्य हुआ करते हैं लेकिन उस को सहन करना ही पड़ता है।

आधिक स्थिति से हैदराबाद में जो गरीब लोग हैं या देहातों में रहते हैं, उन पर इस चीज का कुछ बुरा असर पड़ेगा। इसी लिये हमारी केन्द्रीय सरकार ने इसे दो साल और बढ़ाने का निर्णय किया है। यह भी एक स्वागत की बात है।

मैं इस बिल पर ज्यादा न बोलते हुए सिर्फ इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस का जो आधिक परिणाम होगा और उस से जो परिस्थिति हैदराबाद में पैदा होगी उस के लिये आप को कुछ गौर करना होगा, और उस पर 'गौर करना हमारी केन्द्रीय सरकार का कर्ज भी है। लिहाजा जब आप हैदराबाद के लोगों की स्थिति करते हैं तो मैं इस मुकाबल की तार्द करता हूँ। साथ ही कहता हूँ कि करेन्सी को नीचे से ऊपर तक एक साथ खत्म करने के बजाय उपर से धीरे धीरे नीचे तक आना बेहतर होगा। पहले जो 100 रुपये का नोट है और दस रुपये का नोट है उस को खत्म करना होगा। उस के बाद साल या छ: महीने बाद फिर नीचे के दर्जे के जो नोट्स हैं या क्वायन्स हैं उन को खत्म करना चाहिये। इस को करने से इस के इच्छ में सरकार को कुछ कायदा ज़रूर होता है। क्योंकि हाली सिक्के में मेटल परसेटेज ज्यादा है। इस लिये हैदराबाद सरकार को भी देखना होगा कि इस को कैसे किया जाय। क्योंकि हैदराबाद स्टेट में एक मूवमेन्ट चल रहा है। जो छोटे कर्मचारी हैं अगर उन की तम्बाह में तब्दीली नहीं हुई तो उन को खाटा होगा। लिहाजा उन को जमाने के लिहाज़।

[श्री ग्राम्य स्वामी]

तम्भाह देनी पड़ेगी। इस लिये मेरा कहना है कि जो रेजिस्ट्रारी कायदा बच जाता है वह स्टेट गवर्नरेन्ट को ही दिया जाय।

इतना कहते हुए मैं इस बिल का स्वागत करता हूँ और पुरजोर ताइद करता हूँ।

Shri Pataskar (Jalgaon): I move for closure, Sir, because everybody is welcoming the Bill.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty (Basirhat): There is no quorum.

Sardar A. S. Saigal (Bilaspur): There is quorum: Count it.

Shri M. C. Shah: I am grateful to the Members for welcoming this Bill. Certain suggestions have been made which will be taken into consideration. One of the most important suggestions was with regard to the exchange facilities to be given to the poorer classes of people. We have taken that into consideration.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Hon. Members must bring in some more hon. Members. I am bound to take notice of want of quorum here. I think 50 people must be here. Let us count. I am counting.

Sardar A. S. Saigal: There is quorum.

Shri Pataskar: We can ring the bell so that people in the lobbies may come in.

An Hon. Member: The House is adjourned.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House is not adjourned.

An Hon. Member: Adjourned temporarily.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Unless we finish today, this will be.....

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri A. C. Guha): I think now we have got quorum.

Shri Pataskar: Yes, I think there is quorum now.

Sardar A. S. Saigal: Fiftyone.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is no quorum. I will adjourn now. Whoever is sponsoring a Bill must take care to see that all the Members supporting him must be here.

Shri Vittal Rao: If we go out there will be no quorum, but we do not want to.

Sardar A. S. Saigal: They welcome the Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Evidently, the House is tired. I will ask the hon. Minister to continue tomorrow. The House will now stand adjourned and meet at 2 P.M. tomorrow.

The House then adjourned till Two of the Clock on Tuesday the 31st March, 1953.