

Friday, December 16, 1955

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Part I—Questions and Answers)

VOLUME VII, 1955

(21st November to 23rd December, 1955)



ELEVENTH SESSION, 1955

(Vol. VII contains Nos. 1 to 26)

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

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LOK SABHA DEBATES
(Part I—Questions and Answers)

BLOCK U
App. No. 25509
Dated 11.02.20

1057

LOK SABHA

Friday, 16th December, 1955

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[Mr. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Labour Legislation in Andamans

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

(a) whether it is a fact that all Labour Legislations obtaining in India are not enforced in the Andamans; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know whether any official of the Ministry of Labour visited these islands during the year and, if so, whether he has submitted any report or made any recommendations?

Shri Abid Ali: No, Sir, I do not think any official of the Labour Ministry visited the Andamans during the last year. But these Acts are administered by the staff of the Chief Commissioner in the Andamans.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Do the Chief Commissioner's staff ever send any reports regarding the implementation of the various Acts or violations of them just as it is done here in the mainland by the various officials of the Ministry of Labour?

Shri Abid Ali: So far I have not received any particular report on this subject, but there is no complaint also from the labour organisations in the Andamans, except one about the non-implementation of the provision relating to the retrenchment clauses in the Industrial Disputes Act. That complaint has been referred back to the Chief Commissioner and his report is awaited.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know how many labour organisations there are which are recognised by the Chief Commissioner there?

457LSD—1

1058

Shri Abid Ali: I do not think any organisation is recognised. In fact, there are only three factories and 1,300 workers are there according to my information.

Cattle and Crop Insurance Schemes

***893. Shri S. C. Samanta:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Cattle and Crop Insurance Schemes recommended by this Ministry have been considered by the Planning Commission; and

(b) if so, what has been the result?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) and (b). Crop and Cattle Insurance schemes were considered by the Planning Commission but they were not approved by them owing to the unwillingness of the State Governments concerned to share the expenditure mainly on financial grounds and also due to certain operational difficulties anticipated by the State Governments.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether the State Governments were offered that a portion of the expenditure would be borne by the Centre?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: Yes, in the first scheme we asked for their consent but none of them agreed. In the revised scheme we agreed to meet 50 per cent of the expenditure that would be incurred on the scheme. In spite of that they have not agreed to the scheme.

Shri S. C. Samanta: It is not a fact that in 1947 the hon. Food Minister gave an assurance in Parliament that this question would be fairly dealt with and, if so, what steps have Government taken in this regard?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: It is only on the assurance of the then Minister of Food and Agriculture, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, in 1947 that an officer by name Shri G. S. Priolkar was appointed to go into the question and submit a pilot scheme. He submitted a pilot scheme in 1948. We sent that scheme to the various Governments.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Is it not a fact that Mysore State is ready to implement the scheme if some aid is given to them?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: As far as I know, all the State Governments have shown their unwillingness in this respect, but in the case of Mysore I require notice.

Foodgrain Prices

*894. **Shri M. L. Dwivedi:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Foodgrain Price Variations Inquiry Committee has submitted its report to Government; and

(b) if so, the main recommendations thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa):

(a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी : सरकार को समय-समय पर सूचनायें मिलती रहीं हैं कि विभिन्न प्रदेशों में खाद्यान्नों के मूल्यों में भारी अन्तर है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार इस विषय में प्रादेशिक सरकारों से विचार-विनिमय कर रही है? यदि हाँ, तो खाद्यान्नों के मूल्यों में समानता लाने के लिये क्या कार्रवाई की जा रही है?

श्री एम० बी० कृष्णप्पा : सरकार को मालूम है कि विभिन्न प्रदेशों में खाद्यान्नों के मूल्यों में बहुत अन्तर है। हम जो क्वेस्चनेयर बना रहे हैं, उसमें ये सब पाइन्ड्स आ गये हैं।

टेलीफोन और तार प्रणालियाँ

*८९६. **श्री भक्त दर्शन:** क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या समस्त भूतपूर्व देशीय रियासतों की टेलीफोन तथा तार प्रणालियों का, जिन्हें केन्द्रीय डाक व तार विभाग ने ले लिया है, सुधार और विकास किया गया है;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो किन-किन राज्यों में अभी भी टेलीफोन तथा तार प्रणालियों को ठीक स्तर तक लाना शेष है; और

(ग) यह कार्य कब तक किया जायेगा?

संचार उपमंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) :

(क) से (ग). जी, हाँ। यथा क्रम सुधार किया जा रहा है। जानकारी उपलब्ध की जा रही है और इसके प्राप्त होने पर, यह सामान्यतः लोक-सभा के पटल पर रखी जायेगी।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या माननीय मंत्री महोदय के ध्यान में यह बात आयी है कि यद्यपि टेहरी-गढ़वाल राज्य का विलीनीकरण हुये लगभग छः वर्ष हो चुके, लेकिन अभी तक वहाँ की टेलीफोन लाइन में कोई सुधार नहीं हुआ है और वह बड़ी बुर-बस्था में है? क्या इस विषय में कोई विशेष कार्रवाई की जा रही है?

श्री राज बहादुर : इस सम्बन्ध में इससे पूर्व कोई शिकायत मेरे पास नहीं आयी। मैं इस ओर ध्यान दूंगा।

श्रीमती कमलेश्वरी मति शाह : क्या माननीय मंत्री महोदय को याद है कि मैंने पहले इस सम्बन्ध में प्रार्थना की थी कि हमारे यहां तार और टेलीफोन की बहुत बुरी हालत है?

श्री राज बहादुर : मुझे स्मरण नहीं नहीं आता कि माननीया सदस्या ने कभी यह बात मुझ से कही हो।

Mr. Speaker : I think she had put a question on this.

Pooled Rate for Coal

*897. **Pandit D. N. Tiwary:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal of a pooled-rate for coal for all places as suggested by the Estimates Committee has been considered by Government; and

(b) if so, what is their decision?

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

(b) The decision in the matter will be taken after the receipt and examination of the recommendations of the Railway Freight Structure Enquiry Committee, who are going into this question.

पंडित डी० एन० तिवारी : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि और किन-किन वस्तुओं को पूल करने की बात चल रही है ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : यह सबाल तो सिर्फ कोयले के बारे में है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य जानना चाहते हैं कि और किन-किन वस्तुओं के पूल करने की बात चल रही है । अगर आप नोटिस चाहते हैं, तो वैसा कहिये ।

श्री शाहनवाज खां : नोटिस चाहिये ।

Shri Chattopadhyaya: May I know what the reasons are for not accepting these recommendations and whether any interim arrangement is likely to be made, pending the receipt of the report of the Freight Structure Enquiry Committee?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: I would like to inform the hon. Member that already the telescopic scales of freight operate on railways for carrying coal. For the first 200 miles the rate is .3 pic per mile per maund, and for over 200 miles it is .1 pic.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: The hon. Parliamentary Secretary said that a telescopic rate has been introduced. May I know whether telescopic rate is the same thing as pooled rate or is something different?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: It has been introduced just now. It has been in operation for quite some time. Pooled rate is obviously quite different from the telescopic rate. As I have said before, we are waiting for the recommendations of the Railway Freight Structure Enquiry Committee, and this matter about the co-ordination of rail and sea transport is also under the consideration of the Co-ordination Committee.

पटसन का उत्पादन

*८६६. **श्री बिभूति मिश्र :** क्या खाद्य और कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने पटसन का उत्पादन बढ़ाने की कोई योजना बनाई है;

(ख) क्या उस योजना में पटसन की किस्म प्रवृद्धी करने की भी कोई योजना सम्मिलित है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका स्वरूप क्या है ?

खाद्य और कृषि मन्त्री (श्री ए० पी० जैन) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) जी, हां ।

(ग) पटसन उगाने वाले राज्यों में केन्द्रीय सरकार पटसन विकास योजनाएँ चला रही है । इसके उत्पादन को बढ़ाने और गुण को सुधारने के लिये इस योजना में, और उपायों के प्रलावा, नीचे लिखे हुये प्रमुख उपाय शामिल हैं :

(१) उत्तम बीज, खाद, कीट नाशक आदि सब्सिडाईज्ड (Subsidised) दर पर देना ।

(२) नये तालाबों का निर्माण और पुराने तालाबों की मरम्मत करके रेटिंग (Retting) की सुविधायें देना ।

(३) लाइन में बोने के लिये सीड ड्रिल (seed drill) और इन्टरकल्चरल (intercultural) प्रयोजनों के लिये पहिये वाली कुदाली का प्रयोग करना ।

(४) पटसन की उत्तम किस्मों का जनन, पटसन उगाने वाले राज्यों में इंडियन सेंट्रल जूट कमेटी (Indian Central Jute Committee) के अधीन में एक न्यूक्लस जट सीड फार्म (Nucleus Jute Seed Farm) बनाने का और आठ जूट सीड मलटिप्लीकेशन फार्मस (Jute Seed Multiplication Farms) खोलने का प्रस्ताव है ।

(५) प्रति एकड़ उपज बढ़ाने के विचार से कृषि और खाद के सुधरे हुये प्रयोगों पर कृषि शास्त्रीय अनुसन्धान करना ।

(६) विविध फ़ंगी और कीट पेस्ट्स (fungi and insect pests) की बायो-साजी (Biology) पर अनुसन्धान तथा उनके नियन्त्रण के उपाय करना।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिन सूबों में यह पटसन होता है, उनमें १९५४-५५ में कितने तालाब खोदे गये जिससे कि पटुए को सड़ाया जा सके ?

श्री ए० पी० जैन : पश्चिमी बंगाल में १३५३ नये तालाब जून सन् ५५ तक खोदे गये और १३६७ पुराने तालाबों की मरम्मत की गई। आसाम में १६७ नये तालाब खोदे गये और ६४ पुराने तालाबों की मरम्मत की गई। उड़ीसा में २३० नये तालाब खोदे गये और १२० पुराने तालाबों की मरम्मत की गई। उत्तर प्रदेश में १७० नये तालाब खोदे गये और बिहार में ११४ नये तालाब खोदे गये।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : जिन क्षेत्रों में पटसन होता है और जिनके बारे में अभी मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया कि इतने तालाब खोदे गये, तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इतने तालाब उसके लिए यथेष्ट हैं या अभी और अधिक तालाब खोदे जायेंगे और मौजूदा तालाबों की मरम्मत की जायेगी ?

श्री ए० पी० जैन : जूट एक्सपोर्ट कमेटी ने कुछ सिफ़ारिश की थी और उसके मुताबिक पश्चिमी बंगाल में ३ हजार नये तालाब खोदने हैं और ३ हजार पुराने तालाबों की मरम्मत करनी है। बिहार में ४ हजार नये तालाब खोदने हैं और ५०० पुराने तालाबों की मरम्मत करनी है। आसाम में १८० नये तालाब खोदने हैं और ३६० पुराने तालाबों की मरम्मत करनी है। उड़ीसा में ७०० नये तालाब खोदने हैं और ३६० पुराने तालाबों की मरम्मत करनी है। उत्तर प्रदेश में ३२० नये तालाब खोदने हैं। जो बंने पहले धाँकड़े दिये थे और जो धाँकड़े अब

दिये हैं, इनके बीच का जो फ़र्क है, उतने तालाब खोदे जायेंगे या उनकी मरम्मत की जायेगी।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : जूट की क्वालिटी बढ़े, इसके लिये सरकार ने क्या किया है ?

श्री ए० पी० जैन : अभी वह सब तो मैंने पढ़ कर सुनाया, अगर कहिये तो फिर उसको दुहरा दूँ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्वालिटी कहीं महज तालाब खोदने से थोड़े ही बढ़ती है। जब तक उसको यथेष्ट पानी नहीं मिलेगा और वह सड़ेगा नहीं तब तक उसकी क्वालिटी नहीं बढ़ती है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप तो बहस करते हैं।

Shri L. N. Mishra : I want to know whether Government have fixed targets for quality jute and, if so, what is the target and what is the time by which Government expect to attain those targets ?

Shri A. P. Jain : In the Second Five Year Plan the main emphasis will be laid on the improvement of quality.

Shri L. N. Mishra : May I know the requirement of quality jute.

Mr. Speaker : Order, order.

Shri N. B. Chowdhury : May I know whether the question of a reasonable price as an incentive to increase production has been adequately considered by Government ?

Shri A. P. Jain : The question of a reasonable return to the jute grower is always before Government and that is regulated by regulation of the export duty.

Passenger Guides on Northern Railway

*900. **Shri D. C. Sharma :** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state :

(a) the number of stations on the Northern Railway where passenger guides have been appointed so far;

(b) the number of stations where these guides have yet to be appointed; and

(c) the minimum educational qualifications prescribed for them ?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shah nawaz Khan): (a) 13.

(b) 2.

(c) Matriculation or its equivalent.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know how this number compares with the number obtainable in other railway zones? Is it not a fact that the number of passenger guides on the Northern Railway is a little less than on other railways?

Shri Shah nawaz Khan: I do not think so; but for a precise reply, I shall require notice.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know how many of these passenger guides are ladies and how many are gentlemen?

Shri Shah nawaz Khan: They are all males.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Is it not a fact that ladies at railway stations need more assistance than gentlemen and, if so, why are lady passenger guides not appointed?

Shri Shah nawaz Khan: I think the hon. Member can depend on gentlemen social guides who are there always to help the ladies.

The Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri L. B. Shastri): I am sorry there has been some mistake in the reply given. There are lady passenger guides. They are a few in number and we do want to increase their number at various stations.

जनता गाड़ी

*१०१. श्री बीरस्वामी : क्या रेलवे मंत्री २० अगस्त, १९६६ को दिये गये अतारकिन प्रश्न संख्या ४८४ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उसके बाद दिल्ली और हावड़ा के बीच कोई नई प्रकार की जनता गाड़ी चालू की गई है; और

(ख) यदि हां तो उस गाड़ी की विशेषतायें क्या हैं ?

रेलवे तथा परिवहन मंत्री के सभासद्विद्वा श्री साहूनाबाब खां : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) एक बयान सभा पटल पर रखा दिया गया है [देखिये परिशिष्ट ५ अनुबन्ध नं० ४४]

Shri Veeraswamy: I want to know the answer in English.

Shri T. S. A. Chettiar: May I know the answer to clause (b)?

Mr. Speaker: A statement is laid on the Table.

National Saving Certificates

*902. **Shrimati Maydeo :** Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the investments made through National Savings and National Plan Certificates during the half year beginning from January, 1955; and

(b) the additional steps that are being taken to increase such investments?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). A statement is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix V, Annexure No. 45].

Shrimati Maydeo : May I know what investments from these are in certificates worth Rs. 100 or less and how much in Rs. 500 and above so that I may know how much money has come from the lower income groups and villages and how much from rich people ?

Shri Raj Bahadur : I cannot give the break-up according to the value of the certificates purchased because the denominations in which they are sold are many ranging from Rs. 5, Rs. 10, Rs. 50, Rs. 100, Rs. 500 up to Rs. 5000 and for National Plan Certificates from Rs. 5 to Rs. 10, Rs. 25 upto Rs. 500.

Shrimati Maydeo: May I know how much money has been spent by Government for propaganda of these National Savings Certificates.

Shri Raj Bahadur: I do not have that information; it will be available with the Finance Ministry.

Shrimati Maydeo: May I know what amount was collected through Women's Committees ?

Shri Raj Bahadur : That break-up also will be available only with the Finance Ministry.

Shri Kaaliwal : Have Government any targets for 1956 for the scheme ?

Shri Raj Bahadur : Targets are fixed.

Air India International

*903. **Shrimati Ila Palchoudhury :** Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the West German Airline 'Lufthansa' has been appointed as Chief Agent of Air India International Corporation in West Germany; and

(b) if so, the date from which they have been appointed?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 1-10-1955.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhury : May I know on what terms and for what period has this German Airline been appointed our agent for Air India International?

Shri Raj Bahadur : It is usual for the international Airlines to appoint corresponding Airlines in other countries as their booking agents. In many cases, Air India International is the booking agent for other international airlines. It is on mutual and reciprocal terms that these agencies are given to one another.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhury : May I know whether it is cheaper to have our own offices, in view of what the Prime Minister said that we should deal directly?

The Minister of Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram) : In our country it may be possible to have our own offices but in other countries where we touch only one or two points it is not feasible or cheaper to start our own agencies or offices all over that Country. If we appoint one internal airline of that country as our agent we get the advantage of the network of their branches throughout that country.

Ghat At Patna

***904. Babu Ramnarayan Singh :** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether Government have received any recommendations from the Bihar Government for the provision of a permanent ghat at Patna in N.E. Railway?

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

बाबू रामनारायण सिंह : उस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही हो रही है?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : फिलहाल तो कोई पक्का घाट बनाने का इरादा रेलवे का नहीं है।

बाबू रामनारायण सिंह : जब उसकी जरूरत है तो उसके लिये क्यों नहीं प्रबन्ध किया जा रहा है?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : पहले यह सवाल सन् ४७ में उठाया गया था। उस वक्त गंगा पटना की तरफ बहुत करीब से जाती

थी, बाद में दरिया ने अपना रुख थोड़ा बदल लिया और इसलिये घाट के लिये जो पहली जगह छांटो गई थी, अब वह मुनासिब नहीं रही है।

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : क्या मंत्री जी को पता है कि पटना साइंस कालिज के सामने से यह गंगा नदी कभी नहीं हटी है तो क्या वहां पर एक पक्का घाट नहीं बनाया जा सकता है जिससे नार्थ बिहार से आने वाले मुसाफिरों को सुविधा हो?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : फिलहाल तो रेलवे मिनिस्ट्री कोई पक्का घाट बनाने का इरादा नहीं रखती है क्योंकि दरिया मुस्तलिफ वक्त पर अपना रुख बदलती रहती है।

Rehabilitation of the Handicapped

***905. Sardar Hukam Singh :** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether any U. N. Experts have been assigned to a demonstration project for the rehabilitation of the handicapped; and

(b) if so, the names of such experts and of the countries they come from?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur) : (a) Yes.

(b) Names of experts Nationality

1. Mr. Sidney Robbins Admini- U. S. A.
nistrator Vocational Expert.
2. Mile. Francoise Lamote, Belgium.
Occupational Therapist.
3. Mr Robert McAdam, Pyhsi- Norwe-
gian.
cal Therapist.

Sardar Hukam Singh : Are they required for any particular period for which the assignment is made or would they continue as long as they are needed?

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur : These experts have been allotted in the first instance for one year. This is a training centre and we are hoping to have our own people trained under them.

Sardar Hukam Singh : How many persons have been taken on for training by these experts for the present?

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur : That will depend on the States' response and how many they are willing to send.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhury : May I know if these experts deal with mental handicaps or just physical handicaps?

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur : This centre is purely for the orthopaedically handicapped.

रेलों में भर्ती

*६११. **श्री अनिरुद्ध सिंह :** क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रेलवे प्रशासन स्थानीय काम दिलाऊ दफ्तरों से चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों के स्थानों पर काम करने के लिये व्यक्तियों के नाम मांगते हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि केवल उसी प्रशासकीय जिले के काम दिलाऊ दफ्तरों से नाम मांगे जाते हैं जहां किसी रेलवे के जिले के मुख्यालय हैं ;

(ग) क्या सरकार को इस बात का पता है कि किसी जिले के काम दिलाऊ दफ्तरों से नाम मांगने के कारण स्थानीय व्यक्तियों को उनके अधिकार नहीं मिल पाते; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या इस सम्बन्ध में कोई कार्यवाही की जाने वाली है ?

रेलवे तथा परिवहन मंत्री के सभासचिव (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) से (घ). चौथे दर्जे में जब कभी किसी दफ्तर में जगहें खाली होती हैं, तो उस दफ्तर के नोटिस बोर्ड और रेलवे स्टेशनों पर नोटिस लगाकर अर्जी मांगी जाती है। स्थानीय काम दिलाऊ दफ्तर (Employment Exchange) को भी इसकी सूचना दी जाती है और नाम मांगे जाते हैं।

अन्तिम चुनाव करते समय सीधी आयी हुई अर्जियों और काम दिलाऊ दफ्तरों से आये हुये नामों पर विचार किया जाता है।

श्री अनिरुद्ध सिंह : क्या सरकार इस बात का आश्वासन दे सकती है कि भविष्य में जब चतुर्थ श्रेणी के मुलाजिमों की बहाली की जायेगी तो उन के नाम उन तमाम जिलों के काम दिलाऊ दफ्तरों से मांगे जायेंगे जहां पर कि बहाली हो रही है ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : यही तरीका अब भी है कि उस इलाके में जितने एम्प्लायमेंट एक्स्चेन्ज हैं उन सब को इतला दी जाती है और अपने यहां से नाम भेजते हैं।

पंडित डी० एन० तिवारी : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि अगर एक रेलवे जोन में बहुत से भर्ती के दफ्तर हों तो उन सबको सूचना दी जाती है या खास उसी डिस्ट्रिक्ट को सूचना दी जाती है जिस में की भर्ती होनी है ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : उस जगह के करीब के यानी उसी रीजन में या उसी इलाके में जो दफ्तर होते हैं उन्हीं को खबर दी जाती है।

पंडित डी० एन० तिवारी : क्या सरकार को मालूम है कि सोनपुर डिस्ट्रिक्ट में गत दो महीने पहले जो बहाली हुई थी १०० एंजिन क्लीनर्स की, तो छपरा से भेजे हुये नामों में से आदमी नहीं लिये बल्कि दूसरे एक्स्चेन्जेज से भेजे हुए नामों में से लिये गये ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : जैसा मैं ने पहले अर्ज किया है कि जितने एम्प्लायमेंट एक्स्चेन्जेज हैं उन से भी नाम आते हैं और रेलवे दफ्तर में सीधी भी बराह्रास्त दर्खास्ते आती हैं। अगर किसी की दर्खास्त किसी भी एम्प्लायमेंट एक्स्चेन्ज के जरिये न आ कर सीधी रेलवे दफ्तर में आ जाये तो उस पर भी विचार किया जाता है।

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : The reply to part (b) of the question is not clear. The question was whether it is also a fact that names are invited only from

the employment exchange of that administrative district where headquarters of a particular Railways district are located, and the reply was:

“स्थानीय एम्प्लायमेन्ट एक्स्चेंज से नाम मांगे जाते हैं” तो क्या सारे के माने उस डिस्ट्रिक्ट हेडक्वार्टर्स से हैं ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : उसी हेडक्वार्टर्स से ।

श्री अमिच्छ सिंह : सोनपुर का जो रेलवे का इलाका है उस में मुजफ्फरपुर, दरभंगा, भागलपुर और छपरा यह चार जिले पड़ते हैं । मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि सोनपुर इलाके में जो चतुर्थ श्रेणी के मुलाजिमों की बहाली होती है तो उस के लिये केवल छपरा जिले के एम्प्लायमेन्ट एक्स्चेंज से नाम मांगे जाते हैं या और जिलों से भी ।

रेलवे तथा परिवहन मंत्री (श्री एल० बी० शास्त्री) : ठीक तो मालूम नहीं है की उसी लोकल एम्प्लायमेन्ट एक्स्चेंज से नाम लिये जाते हैं या सब जिलों से जो कि उस रीजन के आस पास होते हैं । लेकिन अगर माननीय सदस्य यह चाहते हैं कि और एम्प्लायमेन्ट एक्स्चेंज से भी मांगे जायें तो हम उस पर विचार करेंगे ।

विश्वकानन्द अग्रवाल संस्था

*६१२. श्री को० सी० सोबिया : क्या साध और कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार का विचार घलसोड़ा की विश्वकानन्द अनुसन्धान संस्था को अपने नियंत्रण में लेने का है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी क्या शर्तें होंगी; और

(ग) अनुसन्धान संस्था में किस प्रकार का अनुसन्धान किया जाता है, और उस पर वार्षिक खर्च कितना होता है ?

साध और कृषि मंत्री (श्री ए० पी० जैन) : (क) जी हां, यदि संस्था के मालिक इसे सरकार को दें ।

(ख) (१) एक त्यागपत्र के द्वारा प्रयोगशाला सरकार को दे दी जाये ।

(२) यदि वर्तमान मालिक प्रयोगशाला में अनुसन्धान कार्य जारी रखना चाहें तो उसे उचित सुविधायें दी जायेंगी ।

(ग) जहां तक हमें मालूम है अनुसन्धान कार्य प्लान्ट फिज़ियोलोजी (Plant Physiology), सैटोलोजी (Cytology) हाइब्रिड मेज और प्लान्ट इंट्रोडक्शन (Hybrid maize and Plant introduction) पर हो रहा है । आवश्यक आवश्यक सभी मालूम नहीं है ।

श्री को० सी० सोबिया : इस के मालिक कौन हैं ?

श्री ए० पी० जैन : श्री बाशी सेन हैं ।

श्री को० सी० सोबिया : क्या संस्था पर कोई आर्थिक संकट आ गया है ?

Mr. Speaker : Order, order.

श्री बी० डी० पांडे : क्या सरकार ने यह त्यागपत्र स्वीकार कर लिया है ?

श्री ए० पी० जैन : अभी उन्होंने त्यागपत्र नहीं दिया है ।

Gaunavarum Aerodrome

*११३. श्री B. S. Murthy : Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation has been received for making the Gaunavarum (Vijayawada) aerodrome, a regular halting place, for planes from and to Calcutta and Madras;

(b) if so, the action taken in this regard; and

(c) the arrangements made to run shuttle air service between Vijayawada, Madras, Kurnool and Hyderabad?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The traffic potential at Vijayawada does not justify its being included as a regular halting place for planes from and to Calcutta and Madras, but the India Airlines Corporation are considering the question of operating a feeder service—Madras-Vijayawada-Hyderabad.

Shri B. S. Murthy : May I know the reasons for thinking that Vijayawada has not got the transport potentiality for providing such a connection like this?

Mr. Speaker : I think he explained that there is not sufficient traffic.

Shri B. S. Murthy : He did not say that.

Shri Raj Bahadur : I said that.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao : What is the approximate estimate made on which this conclusion was arrived at about the density obtaining at Bezawada?

Shri Raj Bahadur : It is estimated that every halt of an air service costs as much as Rs. 500 and we should have traffic emanating for a place or a halt to such an extent that the service pays its way.

Telephone Connections (Almora District)

*915. **Shri B. D. Pande :** Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to have telephone connections extended to Pithoragarh town in the Almora District; and

(b) whether there are proposals to have telegraph lines extended to Kausani, Garur, Bageswar and Kapkote in this District?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur) : (a) Yes.

(b) Telegraph Offices have been sanctioned for Bageswar, Kausani and Garur, on the basis of guarantee furnished by the State Government; there is no proposal for Kapkote.

Shri B. D. Pande : Do Government know that these areas are on the Tibetan border and that telephone and telegraph facilities are a necessity there and not a luxury?

Shri Raj Bahadur : I think the hon. Member has nothing to desire now because these have been all sanctioned except for Kapkote.

Shri B. D. Pande : Will these be carried out within the next Five Year Plan period?

Shri Raj Bahadur : Much earlier than the completion of the next Five Year Plan period.

श्री भक्त खन्ना : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि इन तार-बर्तों के बन्दे-बंदे भारतीय सरकार से जो गारन्टी ली जा रही है उस में कितनी रकम मुकर्रर की गई है?

श्री राज बहादुर : बिना सैटिफिक आप को रकम तो नहीं बता सकूंगा।

श्री बी० डी० पंडे : अगर कोई घाटा होता है तो क्या वह सब घाटा प्रांतीय सरकार को पूरा करना पड़ेगा?

श्री राज बहादुर : जी, हाँ।

Porbilla Colliery

*917. **Shri P. C. Bose :** Will the Minister of Labour be pleased to state:

(a) whether Porbilla colliery which was sealed off last year due to under-ground fire, has been re-opened;

(b) if so, whether it is fit for resumption of mining operation; and

(c) whether the workers retrenched have been or will be re-employed?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali) : (a) No.

(b) It is not yet fit for resumption and there is little chance of resuming normal work at the Mine for another 6 to 8 months.

(c) According to the information available, out of about 3200 workers employed at the time of closure of the mine, about 1900 have been absorbed at other collieries owned by the Company and about 300 on the surface in connection with operations for re-opening of the mine. About 750 persons who have gone to their homes are expected to be absorbed in the various mines of the Company when they return to work. About 250 workers may have no prospect of re-employment under the company in the near future. They may be absorbed when the colliery is re-opened.

Shri P. C. Bose : May I know, when the mine was not opened how was it ascertained that it would take six months to re-open it?

Shri Abid Ali : That is the opinion of the Chief Inspector of Mines.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao : When the mines were originally inspected after the fire the Chief Inspector said that the mines could be opened after six months. Now, it is again said that from now on it will take six months. Could I know the reasons?

Shri Abid Ali: So long as the fire continues and it is risky for the workers to go into them, certainly they should not be opened, whatever may be the period. He may change his opinion from time to time according to the requirements of the existing situation.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know the reason for this fire? What was the cause of fire?

Shri Abid Ali: Natural causes.

Recruitment of Doctors in Manipur

*919. **Shri Rishang Keishing :** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the number of doctors recruited by the Government of Manipur during the years 1954-55 and 1955-56 so far; and

(b) the scale of pay paid to them?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): (a) Two (Class III) in 1954-55 and six in 1955-56 so far.

(b) Rs. 100-10-130 (EB) -6-190 (EB) —10-250.

Shri Rishang Keishing : May I know the number of LMP's and MBB's among the recruited doctors and how their pay scales compare with the existing scales of pay in the neighbouring States?

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur : They compare favourably with the existing scales. The trouble is that a sufficient number of local men with the requisite qualifications are not available and unfortunately there is a poor response from outside. But recently we have improved the pay scales and we hope that we shall get a more favourable response.

Shri Rishang Keishing : Is it not a fact that the pay that is given to the doctor in Manipur is the lowest in the whole of India and if so, do the Government propose to take any action to give them a reasonable pay?

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur : I have already said that we have increased the scales of pay for doctors in Manipur with a view to getting men to apply for the posts.

Railway Accidents

*921. **Shri Sanganna:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1100 on the 24th August, 1955 in respect of Train accident regarding 141 down Madras Puri passenger on 5th August, 1955 and state:

(a) whether any applications for compensation have since been received from the dependants of the victims; and

(b) if so, how many applications have been considered and with what results?

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

(b) Two applications have so far been received, both of which are under consideration by the *ex-officio* Claims Commissioner.

Shri Sanganna: May I know the lives of how many victims have been insured and will the compensation payable by the insurance companies be set off against the compensation paid by the Railway Administration?

Shri Shah nawaz Khan: We have no information about their insurance policies.

Shri Sanganna: May I know whether the award given by the Claims Commissioner will be final or an appeal will lie against that?

Shri Shah nawaz Khan: It is final as far as the railways are concerned. If the claimant is not satisfied with the award of the Claims Commissioner, he can go to the High Court.

Shri Sanganna: May I know whether the hon. Deputy Minister has made any enquiries during his visit?

Shri Shah nawaz Khan: The hon. Deputy Minister is not here.

All-India Service of Medical College Teachers

*922. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to create an All-India Service of Medical College Teachers; and

(b) if so, whether any plan has been prepared in this regard?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): (a) and (b). The matter is under consideration in consultation with the State Governments.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know whether there is any proposal to have recruitment to this service made through the Public Service Commission just like the IAS, etc.?

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: The whole matter is under consideration but I believe that all these appointments do come under the Public Service Commission.

Madras Rangoon Steamer Service

*923. **Shri C. R. Narasimhan:** Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a report in the "Mail" dated the 2nd December, 1955 that the steamer service between Madras and Rangoon has been interrupted and that representations are being made for restoration of a satisfactory service between the two places; and

(b) what consideration the matter is receiving?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix V, Annexure No. 46].

Shri C. R. Narasimhan: Are the Government aware that the absence of a regular service at certain fixed intervals between Madras and Rangoon is causing great hardship and that the small boat Sonavati now plying rolls and pitches far too much for passenger comfort?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: We are fully aware of that and every endeavour is being made by the Ministry of Transport to procure a suitable ship.

Shri C. R. Narasimhan: I was asking about the necessity of fixed interval services.

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: Of course the necessity is there. We are trying to secure a suitable ship.

Shri C. R. Narasimhan: There might be a service once in a way. It is considered better by the passengers to have the dates known before hand.

Mr. Speaker: In reply to that he has said there are not sufficient number of ships.

Shri C. R. Narasimhan: Whatever they have, they can run at fixed intervals. Are arrangements being made for that?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: The ship that was plying on this route—Sonavati—has been withdrawn for carrying out certain surveys and repairs. That will be put into commission from February 1956. We hope that from that date there will be a regular service.

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know whether the ship plying from Madras to Rangoon has been diverted to other ports in Malaya?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: No, Sir.

Telephone Exchange at Purnea

* 924. **Shri P. G. Sen:** Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether the arrangement for the opening of a Telephone Exchange at Purnea has been completed; and

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) A Telephone Exchange at Purnea was opened on 11-8-55 and its capacity is going to be increased further.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri P. G. Sen: Is it a fact that according to the present arrangements, no call can be made before 10 A. M. on Saturdays and Sundays?

Shri Raj Bahadur: It is a regular exchange and the working hours may be fixed according to the needs. I am not quite sure about the hours during which this particular exchange functions.

Air Strips in Kangra and Kulu Valleys

*925. **Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1333 on the 22nd March 1955 and state:

(a) whether the survey for the construction of air-strips in the Kangra and Kulu Valleys has been completed; and

(b) if not, when it is likely to be completed?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) On the basis of the survey so far undertaken, only the site of Bhuntar in the Kulu Valley appears suitable, and it is being made fit for a test landing by Heron aircraft. None of the sites surveyed in Kangra Valley has been found suitable. However, further search for possible sites continues.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri Hem Raj: May I know by what time the survey so far as Kangra Valley is concerned will be completed?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I have submitted that we had already made a preliminary survey and the sites that had been pointed out to us had not been found suitable for constructing an aerodrome. Whenever we get another site which may reasonably appear to be worthwhile, we shall consider that.

Indian Mines

*227. **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of Labour be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 241 on the 29th July, 1955 and state;

(a) when the emergency regulations under the Indian Mines Act, 1952 will be promulgated;

(b) when they will be enforced; and

(c) the steps taken for their implementation?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) and (b). The Emergency Regulations called as Coal Mines (Temporary) Regulations 1955, have been promulgated and came into force with effect from the 5th November, 1955.

(c) Mines Inspectorate who are responsible for the implementation of the provisions of the Indian Mines Act, 1952, and rules and regulations framed there under look after the implementation of these Regulations also. Prosecutions will be instituted, as per usual practice, in cases where violations of the regulations are observed.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: These are emergency regulations. May I know when the regulations will be promulgated as contemplated under the Mines Act?

Shri Abid Ali: The question had already been referred to the State Governments and the Mines Board. This will be considered by them and a reply will be received from them in January and February, 1956 respectively. Then the usual procedure will be gone through. I think in all it should take about a year more.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: The hon. Deputy Minister said that these regulations were referred to a Mines Board. How many Mines Boards have been constituted?

Shri Abid Ali: I may require notice to give the exact number.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: The hon. Deputy Minister just now stated that the matter has been referred to the State Governments. May I know which are the State Governments that have sent replies so far and which are the State Governments that have not sent any reply?

Shri Abid Ali: The replies are asked for by the 15th of January, 1956 with regard to the Coal Mines Regulations and the State Governments have to send replies by the 15th February, 1956 with regard to Non-Coal Mines Regulations.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Under the provisions of the Mines Act in the Mines Board there should be representatives of the Workers' Association. May I know which central association has sent its representative to this Mines Board?

Shri Abid Ali: This question pertains to the regulations. In case the hon. Member wants detailed information with regard to the composition of the Mines Board, certainly, I would require separate notice.

Shri Basappa: May I know whether the Government is aware of the defective rules under the Mines Act which have led to a lot of misunderstanding between the Government of Mysore and the mine owners and which has resulted in depriving the Mysore Government of a large revenue in the matter of the manganese mines?

Shri Abid Ali: Nothing of that kind has come to our notice.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know when the Mines Board was constituted?

Shri Abid Ali: With regard to Mines Board, I have already asked for notice.

Farm Mechanisation (Training)

*228. **Shri Jhulan Sinha:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state whether Government have sent any personnel for training at the Technical Meeting and Training Centre on farm mechanisation and workshop problems under the auspices of the F.A.O. at Amparai in Ceylon this year?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): Two Officers were deputed for training at this centre.

Shri Jhulan Sinha: May I know from which part of the country these officers hailed and if there is any programme for such training in the country itself?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: Yes. One of the Officers is from the Central Tractor Organisation. We selected one Officer from Uttar Pradesh and one from Hyderabad. The Uttar Pradesh Officer was not released by that Government as his services were urgently required by the State and the Officer from Hyderabad went with our Officer.

Thefts and Dacoities On Railways

*229. **Pandit D. N. Tiwary:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the information furnished in reply to Unstarred Question No. 56 on the 16th November, 1954, and state whether there is a proposal to extend the railway protection police force on all trains?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): No, Sir.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: May I know whether it has come to the notice of the Government that all the thefts and dacoities are committed in those trains which have no Railway Protection Force?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: It is not so; all the thefts and dacoities that take place are not confined exclusively to the trains which are not escorted by the Protection Force.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: May I know what percentage of thefts and dacoities that are committed in railway trains take place in the trains which are given Railway Protection Force and what percentage in the trains that have no Protection Force?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: In 1954-55 the number of thefts committed in trains which had Railway Protection Force was 446 and thefts committed in trains without any Protection Force was 3020.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: I could not hear the hon. Parliamentary Secretary. Did he say that the thefts committed in those trains which has the Railway Protection Force was 4000?

Mr. Speaker: No; he said 400 and odd.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: May I know whether this disparity of 400 and 3000 is insignificant to the hon. Parliamentary Secretary and whether he is going to arrange something to protect the passengers of those trains in which so many dacoities and thefts are committed?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: The organisation known as the Railway Protection Police which escorts trains is purely a temporary organisation. It was introduced soon after the war in certain States like Bihar, Bengal, Uttar Pradesh and Orissa. We hope, Sir, that as the conditions return to normal this Force will not be required any longer.

Shri Chattopadhyaya: May I know if any investigation has been carried out in connection with the theft of the belongings of Shri Rajabhoj and Shrimati Parvati of the Rajya Sabha and if so what are the findings?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. That is for the Police to enquire.

Tube-Well

*930. **Shri Bibhud Mishra:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is investigating promising areas where to base their future tube-well programmes; and

(b) if so, the names of those places?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa):

(a) Yes.

(b) Promising areas in the States of Madras, Andhra, West Bengal, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal, Bombay, Kutch, Saurashtra, Orissa, Bihar, Assam, Travancore-Cochin, Rajasthan and PEPSU.

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : इस सम्बन्ध में क्या सरकार उन स्थानों का भी स्थल रखती है, जो कि स्टेशन से दूर होते हैं और जहाँ नेता इत्यादि नहीं जाते हैं ?

श्री एम० बी० कृष्णप्पा : तीन मेम्बरों की एक कमेटी जगह का चुनाव करती है। हाइड्रोलोजिकल और जियालोजिकल सर्वे करने के बाद जिस स्थान से पानी मिलने की रिपोर्ट आती है, उस का चुनाव कर लिया जाता है।

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : क्या सरकार लोक सभा के सदस्यों से पूछेगी कि, आपके यहाँ कौन सा एरिया पड़ता है, जहाँ ट्यूबवेल लगाया जा सके ?

श्री एम० बी० कृष्णप्पा : अपना प्रश्न फिर से पूछिये।

Mr. Speaker : Order, order.

Artificial Insemination Centres (Punjab)

*931. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Artificial Insemination Centres opened so far in the Punjab State and their locations;

(b) the financial aid given to the Punjab Government for these Centres in 1954-55;

(c) whether any arrangements have been made to open more centres there;

(d) if so, their number and their locations;

(e) whether the Central Government receive any reports from the State Government on the working of these centres; and

(f) if so, when the last report was received?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa):

(a) Six; they are located as follows :—

1. Government Livestock Farm, Hissar.
2. Government Dairy Farm, Chandigarh.
3. Veterinary Hospital, Phillaur.
4. Veterinary Hospital, Ludhiana,
5. Rewari Gaushala, Rewari.
6. Khalsa College, Amritsar.

(b) Rs. 53,392.

(c) Arrangements for opening more centres during the Second Plan period are under consideration.

(d) Will be decided by the State Government in due course.

(e) Yes.

(f) 1st October, 1955.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know how much money the Government of India is spending on the centres all over India and how much of it is going to the Punjab?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: In Punjab we have contributed Rs. 53,392 for 1954-55 and a provision of Rs. 77,000 has been made for 1955-56.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know what reasons are there that these centres have not been opened in Hoshiarpur, Kangra and Gurdaspur?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: These areas will be selected in the next Five Year Plan. The six farms that have been selected are working very well and there is a proposal to take it to other important places under the Second Five Year Plan.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Is it not a fact that the Government of India have a plan under contemplation under which these centres are going to be opened in each Tehsil?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: Ultimately, I think, the proposal is to extend it to all the community projects.

बाबू रामनारायण सिंह : क्या सरकार के पास इस सम्बन्ध में रिपोर्ट पहुँचती है या नहीं ? अगर पहुँचती है, तो क्या सरकार बतायेगी कि सैकड़ों में कितने केस सफल होते हैं और कितने असफल ?

श्री एम० वी० कृष्णप्पा : रिपोर्ट्स हमारे पास आती हैं और ६० से ७० परसेंट केस सफ़सेसफ़ल होते हैं ।

Cancer

***933. Shrimati Ila Palchoudhury:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 2693 on the 28th April, 1955, and state what steps have been taken to educate the rural population in regard to symptoms and dangers of Cancer?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): The Central Health Education Bureau was constituted only on the 2nd of September, 1955 and recruitment of the gazetted staff has not yet been done. Steps to educate the rural population in regard to symptoms and dangers of Cancer will be taken up when the Bureau starts functioning with its full complement of staff.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhury : May I know if the Government will consider the question of showing documentary films to give the rural population instructions by audio-visual methods?

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur : Primarily the education of the rural population comes under the purview of the State Governments. But when the Bureau starts functioning we shall try to produce films of various types and Cancer also will be one of the subjects.

Houses for Coal Mine Workers

***935. Babu Ramnarayan Singh:** Will the Minister of Labour be pleased to state:

(a) whether some houses constructed out of Coal Mines Labour Welfare Funds are not being occupied by workers; and

(b) if so, the number and cost of such houses and the steps that are being taken to popularise them?

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

(b) About 700 houses costing approximately 30 lakhs constructed in a township at Bhuli have remained un-occupied so far. In order to remedy this, employers and workers concerned have been contacted; feeder roads have been opened; transport-facilities arranged; rent concession granted and special welfare amenities have been provided.

बाबू रामनारायण सिंह : उन घरों में मजदूर लोग क्यों नहीं जाते ? इसकी क्या वजह है ?

श्री आबिद अली : एक वजह तो यह है कि खुद कामगार किराया नहीं देना चाहते हालांकि मजदूर को सिर्फ दो रुपये

देने पड़ते हैं और एम्प्लायर को ६ रुपये । दूसरी शिकायत यह है कि ये मकान कुछ दूर हैं । इसके लिये सवारी का भी इन्तिजाम किया गया था, लेकिन मजदूरों की यह कुछ आदत हो गयी है कि वे कोयला खदान के आसपास ही रहना चाहते हैं । फिर भी कोशिश की जा रही है कि उनको वहां ले जाया जाये ।

बाबू रामनारायण सिंह : क्या कोशिश की जा रही है ?

श्री आबिद अली : जैसा मैंने अर्ज किया, वहां हर किस्म की सहायितों दी जा रही हैं और उम्मीद है कि बर्क्स वहां जायेंगे ।

Shri Ramchandra Reddi : May I know the distance between the mine area and these buildings and also whether all the amenities have been provided in these quarters for enabling the labourers to occupy them?

Shri Abid Ali: All possible amenities have been provided. The minimum distance between the mine area and these quarters is two miles.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao : May I know whether the scheme for the construction of quarters for the coal-miners has been finalised, because the Minister said six months ago that a new scheme for the construction of houses for miners is under consideration?

The Minister of Labour (Shri Khandubhai Desai) : A new scheme has already been placed before the Planning Commission and we are trying to make a provision for constructing houses in the next Five Year Plan under the new scheme. According to the new scheme, houses will be built in a cluster of 20 to 30, near the sites after consulting the employers and employees in those particular mines. I think that will solve, to a certain extent, the housing problem in the mining area.

उड्डयन कर्मचारियों का प्रशिक्षण

*६३६. **श्री के० सी० सोबिया :** क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि “उड्डयन कर्मचारियों का प्रशिक्षण” योजना के अधीन १९५५-५६ में कितने कर्मचारियों को प्रशिक्षण देने की व्यवस्था की गई है और १९५४-५५ में कितने कर्मचारियों को प्रशिक्षा दी गई थी ?

संचार उपमंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : चालू वित्तीय वर्ष में इण्डियन एयर लाइन्स कोरपोरेशन ने लगभग २७४ कर्मचारियों को प्रशिक्षण देने की व्यवस्था की हुई है । सन् १९५४-५५ में जिन कर्मचारियों को प्रशिक्षण दिया गया उनकी संख्या २५४ थी ।

श्री के० सी० सोबिया : इस स्कीम में किस दर्जे के कर्मचारी लिये जाते हैं, और यह कहां प्रशिक्षण दिया जाता है, और प्रशिक्षण के बाद ये कर्मचारी जो सीख कर लौटते हैं उन्हें कहां रखा जाता है ?

श्री राज बहादुर : वायुयानों के मुख्य चालकों, सब चालकों और दूसरे अधिकांरी लोगों को यह प्रशिक्षण दिया जाता है ?

श्री के० सी० सोबिया : यह प्रशिक्षण कहां दिया जाता है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह प्रशिक्षण कहां से दिया जाता है और उसके बाद उनको कहां भेजा जाता है ?

श्री राज बहादुर : यह प्रशिक्षण इंडियन एयरलाइन्स कारपोरेशन के भिन्न भिन्न स्थानों पर दिया जाता है ।

श्री के० सी० सोबिया : यह प्रशिक्षण पाकर आये हुये कर्मचारियों को कहां लिया जाता है ?

श्री राज बहादुर : प्रशिक्षण का क्रम तो बराबर चलता रहता है । कर्मचारियों को समय समय पर भिन्न भिन्न प्रकार का प्रशिक्षण दिया जाता है और रिफ्रेश कोर्स आदि भी दिया जाता है ।

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhury : May I know if women will be eligible for training under this scheme?

Shri Raj Bahadur : If women are pilots, co-pilots or members of the crew, they are also being trained.

Central Rice Research Institute

*937. **Shri Sanganna:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 90 on the 26th July, 1955 in respect of the Central Rice Research Institute, Cuttack and state:

(a) whether any of the recommendations made by the Committee appointed to investigate into the adequacy or otherwise of the establishment and equipment of the Central Rice Research Institute have since been accepted and implemented; and

(b) if so what these recommendations are and the action taken on them?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) and (b). A copy of the Report of the Expert Committee on Reorganisation of Agricultural Institutes has been placed in the Library of the Sabha. The recommendations of the Expert Committee have been generally accepted. The implementation is being taken in hand.

Shri Sanganna: May I know whether it is a fact that among the recommendations of the Committee, there is a proposal to appoint one Administrative Officer and, if so, what are the qualifications that the Administrative Officer has to possess?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: A copy of the report of the Committee has been kept in the library of the Lok Sabha. The recommendations have, in fact, been accepted *in toto*. We have also to consult the respective departments for making any adjustments in the staff and that is the reason why there is some delay in implementation.

Shri Sanganna: May I know whether the Committee has recommended any provision for the establishment of institutions for the development of fruit industry?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: The report is placed in the library of the Lok Sabha.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member may refer to the report as to what the recommendations are.

Cultivation of Jowar, Bajra and Maize

*938. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the decline in prices have affected the acreages of *Jowar*, *Bajra* and *Maize* during the current year;

(b) if so, what are the estimated acreages of these crops during the current years and

(c) what were their acreages during the year 1954-55?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa):

(a) Though there has been a decline in the acreages under *Jowar*, *Bajra* and *Maize*, it is not possible to state whether this was due only to fall in their prices. The decline in area under these crops has been attributed by the State Governments generally to unfavourable weather conditions at the time of sowing and to late rains.

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix V, annexure No. 47].

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know whether the final estimates for these crops have been prepared this year?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: They have not yet been prepared.

Shri Heda: May I know the fall in prices in these three crops in the course of the last one year?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: In the last one and a half years, the fall in these coarse crops has been up to 35 per cent, taking into account the prices prevailing two years ago.

Shri Bansilal: May I know whether any standard seeds have been provided for Rajasthan in respect of *jowar*, *bajra* and *maize*?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: Rajasthan grows one of the best varieties of *jowar* in India.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: The hon. Deputy Minister has just now said that Rajasthan is growing one of the best varieties of *jowar* in India. May I know how far that statement is true, because, just now, he has said that the State Governments have intimated to the Government of India that the fall in acreage in these three crops is largely due to bad weather, etc.

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: The hon. Member, Shri Bansilal, asked the question whether any good variety of *jowar* seeds has been supplied to Rajasthan. My reply was that Rajasthan grows one of the best varieties of *jowar* in the country.

All India Industrial Tribunal (Colliery Disputes)

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

(a) whether the All-India Industrial Tribunal (Colliery Disputes) have since given their award;

(b) if not, the stage at which the proceedings before the Tribunal stand; and

(c) when the Award is likely to be received by Government?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali) : (a) No.

(b) Evidence has been completed and the stage for arguments was to have been reached on the 15th December, 1955.

(c) By about the end of February 1956.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao : May I know, in view of the fact that this tribunal was constituted nearly two years ago, what steps are being taken by the Government to announce their decision on the award as soon as it is received? I put this question because this tribunal covers about 900 collieries and 3,25,000 workers.

The Minister of Labour (Shri Khadubhai Desai) : It is true that the tribunal was constituted about two years back. But unfortunately, for about a year, the tribunal could not function because of the strained relations between the various members of the tribunal. The tribunal had to be reconstituted in February, 1955. So, they have been able to do the work during the last nine months, and they have now completed the evidence and the arguments are being going on. We hope that we will get the award very soon, and as soon as we get the award there will be no hesitation in gazetting it.

Indian Shipping

*940. **Shri Bibhuti Mishra :** Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1722 on the 14th September, 1955 and state whether Government envisage any scheme in the Second Five Year Plan for giving aid to Indian shipping as subsidy?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan) : I presume the hon. Member wants to know whether Government envisage a scheme for giving direct subsidies to Indian shipping. If so, the position is that there is no such scheme under consideration. As stated in reply to question No. 1722 the Indian shipping companies are getting an indirect financial subsidy in the shape of Government loans at concessional rates of interest.

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : क्या ऐसी स्थिति है कि इस लोन की दर को देखते हुये ये शिपिंग कम्पनियां अपने शिपिंग के मामले को बढ़ा नहीं सकती हैं? यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार उनको सबसिडी देना नहीं चाहती?

457 LSD (1)

श्री शाहनवाज खां : इस वक्त जित्त सूद पर गवर्नमेंट सबसिडी देती है वह कोस्टल शिपिंग के लिये ४ से साढ़े ४ फीसदी है और ओवरसीज शिपिंग के लिये यानी समुद्र पार के शिपिंग के लिये सिर्फ़ डाय़ फीसदी पर देती है। मेरे ब्याल में यह काफी रीजनेबल है।

Short Notice Questions And Answers

Sugar Cane Price in U.P.

S. N. Q. No. 4th Shri Bishwa Nath Roy : Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the price-rate of sugarcane has been reduced in some districts of Uttar Pradesh for the current season;

(b) if so, whether Government have changed their policy regarding fixing of sugarcane price-rate; and

(c) the number of sugarcane growers who would be adversely affected by the reduction in the price-rate?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain) : (a) A reduction of -2/- per maund in the minimum price has been allowed for the current crushing season for cane supplied to factories from certain centres in the Dehra Dun and Naini Tal districts of Tarai area in U.P. subject to the condition that the cut is restored if, and to the extent, warranted by the aggregate recovery actually obtained from such cane.

(b) The general policy referred to remains unchanged.

(c) The number of sugarcane growers affected is not known, but the total quantity of sugarcane involved is estimated at 3.3 lakh tons.

Shri Bishwa Nath Roy : During the last few years, the Government adopted the policy of announcing the price-rate of sugarcane about a year before the supply of sugarcane to the factories. May I know why the policy has been changed now at the time when the factories are just going to purchase the sugarcane?

Shri A. P. Jain: It is true that the price of sugarcane is announced one year in advance of the sale of the crop. But Government has always the power if the circumstances demand to vary that price. In this particular case, the U.P. Government after enquiry came to the conclusion that during the past two or three years the recovery of sugar from the sugarcane purchased from these centres was low and if the price of Rs. 1-7-0 was enforced, the mills might not start working. We were anxious that the interests of the growers should be safeguarded and we also wanted to avoid any possibility of mills not working. Therefore, we thought that we should accept the recommendation of the U.P. Government.

Shri Bishwa Nath Roy: May I know the factories concerned which purchase sugarcane from those areas where the change of policy has been implemented?

Shri A. P. Jain: One of the sugar factories of Gekul Nagar has been shifted from the Tarai area and efforts were made to set up a co-operative factory and to bring in some private party to set up factory in Tarai, but they failed. In fact, these areas have been troubled spots and the recovery of sugar has been low in these areas.

Shri C. D. Pandey: May I know if Government is aware that there are seven other mills now in the Uttar Pradesh which have got lesser recovery than the average and whether Government propose to reduce the price there also?

Shri A. P. Jain: There is no such proposal; no such information has been sent to us by the U. P. Government.

Shri Shivananjappa: In view of the fact that the Indian sugar mills have made good profit during the years 1954 and 1955, may I know what steps have been taken by the Government to secure better prices for the cane growers?

Shri A. P. Jain: The hon. Member may be aware that there is a formula for sharing the excess profits. If any excess profits are due to the growers, the mills will have to pay them.

Shri Bogawat: The prices have gone down and the growers who want to sell sugarcane to the mills are required to sell at very low prices. Will the Government take care to see that sugarcane is purchased at a fixed price?

Shri A. P. Jain: We have fixed the minimum price and no factory will be allowed to buy below the price fixed

Shri Jhunjhunwala: Was that formula applied only for the year 1953-54 or will it apply to the subsequent years also? What is that formula?

Shri A. P. Jain: So far as the formula is concerned, it has been laid on the Table of the House more than once. It is an arithmetical formula and it is not possible me to repeat it. But that formula was applicable last year. It is now being reviewed because there were some complaints from the mills that certain allowance had not been made and the cane grower was also feeling that he has not been paid his due share. The formula is under review and the same formula or the revised formula will be applicable this year and also in future years.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know whether this question of recovery was taken into consideration at the time of determining the sugarcane prices and whether the recovery for these particular areas of U.P. has gone down this year as compared to last year and also whether any test has been made actually on behalf of the Central Government to find out whether it has gone down?

Shri A. P. Jain: The price of sugarcane is based on an average recovery of 9.6 per cent. In the case of Doiwala in the year 1951-52 the recovery was 8.47 per cent; in 1952-53 it was 8.51; in 1953-54 it was 9.08 and in 1954-55 it was 8.01. So far as this year is concerned, it will be known only after sometime. We shall send specialists from the technological Institute to visit the mills from time to time and find out what the actual recovery is.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now proceed with the next item of business.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary rose—

Mr. Speaker: I was watching from the beginning, but the hon. Member did not catch my eye.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS:

Amenities to T. T. Es.

*890. **Shri V. P. Nayar:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the Ex. M.S.M. Section of Indian Railways, there are any facilities for the Travelling Ticket Examiners to rest, when they have finished duty; and

(b) whether it is a fact that even in important stations like Bitragunta the Travelling Ticket Examiners have to sleep on the platform for want of rest rooms and box rooms?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) A statement giving the necessary information is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix V, Annexure No. 48].

(b) At Bitragunta the Travelling Ticket Examiners take rest in the Train Clerk's Office. The provision of a Rest Room is under consideration.

Holidays for the P. & T. Staff

***892. Dr. Satyawadi:** Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether any compensation in the shape of allowance or otherwise is given to the operative staff of the Posts and Telegraphs Departments in lieu of the curtailed holiday facilities; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Only postmen and packers are allowed a monetary allowance.

(b) Re. 1/- only for duty on a Postal holiday.

Sugar (Control) Order, 1955

***895. Shri Jhulan Sinha:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state whether any steps have been taken so far in pursuance of the Sugar (Control) Order, 1955 and the Sugarcane (Control) Order, 1955 both issued under Essential Commodities Act 1955?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): The Sugar (Control) Order 1955 and the Sugarcane (Control) Order, 1955, are more or less a re-production of the corresponding provisions in the Sugar and Gur Control Order, 1950, and as such no special steps were called for in pursuance of the new Orders.

Telco

***898. Shri K. P. Sinha:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Tatas Engineering and Locomotive Company Ltd., has proposed to increase the capacity of their locomotive division to 100 complete locomotives per year by January, 1958;

(b) whether Government have considered their proposal;

(c) if so, the decision taken in the matter; and

(d) whether the locomotives manufactured by the company are cent per cent indigenous?

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

(b) and (c) Yes, it has been agreed that the delivery of the order for 100 YG locomotives will commence in May, 1958 and completed in March 1959.

(d) No. Locomotives under manufacture from 1-7-54 have 75% indigenously manufacture components. Telcos acceptance of the increased order for 100 'YG' locomotives in 1958-59 is on the understanding that the supplies beyond the first 50 will be on the basis of not less than 50% indigenous production which should be raised to not less than 60% if possible.

Mangalapuzha Bridge

***906. Shri Matthen:** Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the construction of the Mangalapuzha bridge in Travancore-Cochin State;

(b) the causes of delay in starting the work;

(c) whether it is a fact that the final site of the bridge was chosen by the Central Government against the recommendations of the State Chief Engineer;

(d) how the cost per R. Ft. of the proposed Mangalapuzha bridge compares with the usual cost per R. Ft. of a bowstring-girder-type bridge of the National Highways standard specifications; and

(e) when this bridge is expected to be completed?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Tenders for the construction of the bridge have been invited.

(b) Surveys and investigations of more than one site had to be made which took time.

(c) No.

(d) The cost of a bridge depends not only upon the type of the girders but also upon a number of other factors such as depth of foundations, nature of substrata, length of each span, etc. Thus, there can be no fixed cost per foot run of a bowstring girder bridge. The design approved for this bridge is itself of the bowstring type and its estimated cost works out to Rs. 2,163 per R. ft. which is considered reasonable for the site conditions.

(e) Within three years of commencement of the work.

odavari Bridge

*907. Shri Mohana Rao: Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether work on construction of a bridge over the Gautami branch of the Godavari river at Alamuru has started; and

(b) if so, the amount allotted therefor during the current year?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Rs. 13,56,300.

Electrification of Sealdah Division

*908. Shri Sadhan Gupta: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the time by which the electrification of the Sealdah Division of the Eastern Railway is expected to be completed; and

(b) the order of electrification of each section of the Division and the time by which the electrification of each is expected to be completed?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) No final decision has yet been taken.

(b) Does not arise.

Railway Security Force

*909. Shri Sinhasan Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state the functions of and the manner of co-ordination between the G.R.P., R.P.P. and the Watch and Ward Staff now called Railway Security Force?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): While the Government Railway Police is intended for the maintenance of 'Law & Order' in the Railways, the Railway Protection Police serves as a special Armed Branch of the Government Railway Police. The Railway Security Force, on the other hand, is intended purely for the protection of Railway property as well as goods consigned to the care of the Railways.

Co-ordination between the three organisations is maintained by their respective officers at different levels through personal contacts and meetings.

Ahmedabad Abu Line

*910. Shri Tulsi Das: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal for the doubling of the railway line between Ahmedabad and Abu has been fully examined; and

(b) if so, the findings thereof?

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

(b) The Section between Ahmedabad and Kalol is already being doubled and further doubling from Kalol to Mehsana is being considered for the Second Five Year Plan period. The necessity for any further doubling on the Ahmedabad-Abu Section does not exist.

Udaipur-Banswara Telephone Line

*914. Shri Bheekha Bhai: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Posts and Telegraphs Advisory Committee for Rajasthan and Ajmer zone recommended connecting Udaipur to Banswara by pucca telephone line; and

(b) if so, the action taken in this regard?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes.

(b) The rehabilitation of Udaipur-Dungarpur section was completed on 30th August '54. The project for the rehabilitation of Dungarpur-Banswara section was sanctioned on 28th September, '55. The work is expected to be completed in the next financial year.

Calcutta Port

*916. Shri Tushar Chatterjee: Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recruitment in Calcutta Port Commissioners' Service is made only through the Employment Exchange of Calcutta and that applications from persons residing outside Calcutta are not entertained;

(b) if so, the reason therefor; and

(c) whether any exception is made in case of applications of sons of employees or ex-employees of the Calcutta Port Commissioners?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) and (b). Recruitment through the agency of Employment Exchanges is made only in respect of Class III and Class IV posts in the Calcutta Port Commissioners' Services. For posts requiring qualification above the matriculation standard or special qualification or experience, candidates registered with Exchanges outside Calcutta are also recommended by the Calcutta Employment Exchange authorities.

(c) No, Sir.

दिल्ली सड़क परिवहन सेवा

*६१८. श्री रनबमन सिंह : क्या परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) नार्थ तथा साउथ ब्लॉक और पार्लियामेंट हाऊस में काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों को समय पर दफ्तर में पहुंचने तथा बिना किसी कठिनाई के वहां से घर जाने के लिये सचिवालय के बस स्टेशन पर स्थायी रूप से कितनी विशेष बसों का प्रबन्ध किया हुआ है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार को कोई भ्रम्यावेदन प्राप्त हुआ है कि बसों की वर्तमान संख्या से कर्मचारियों की आवश्यकतायें पूरी नहीं होतीं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस मामले में यदि कोई कार्यवाही की गई है तो वह क्या है ?

रेलवे तथा परिवहन मंत्री के सभा सचिव (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) इस समय सेंट्रल सेक्रेटेरिएट और पार्लियामेंट हाऊस (Central Secretariat and Parliament House) को घाने जाने के मार्ग पर ४६ बसों का बड़ा है ।

(ख) जी, हां ।

(ग) सेंट्रल सेक्रेटेरिएट को घाने जाने वाली बसों की संख्या जब ही बढ़ा दी जायेगी ।

Air India International

*१२०. **Sardar Iqbal Singh:** Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Air India International has its own offices in foreign countries;

(b) if so, the names of the places of such offices;

(c) whether the Air India International has given agencies to other companies for looking after its affairs in foreign countries; and

(d) if so, the reasons thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha [See Appendix V, Annexure No. 49].

(c) and (d). The Air India International have appointed some general sales agents in foreign countries who are mostly International Air Transport Association Member Airlines having a large net work of offices with active sales representation in the countries for which they have been appointed. This has been done with a view to tapping the sales potential available in those countries.

Saurashtra Railway Corruption Case

*१२६. **Shri K. K. Basu:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 533 on the 5th December, 1955 and state when the replies to the final 'Show Cause' notices served on the officers of ex-Saurashtra Railways for misappropriation of Rs. 13 lakhs were received?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): Replies from the officers were received by the General Manager, Western Railways, on 7-7-55, 22-8-55, 25-8-55 and 30-8-55.

Air India International

*१३२. **Shri V. P. Nayar:** Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether foreign nationals have been employed as Air Hostesses or Stewards in Air India International planes; and

(b) if so, for what reasons?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) No foreigners are employed as Stewards, but there are seven Air Hostesses who are foreign nationals.

(b) Because of the special qualifications required. It was necessary to employ some multi-lingual Hostesses on the European services and some Japanese Hostesses for the India-Japan service.

Bridge over Vasista

*934. **Shri Mohana Rao:** Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether the investigation about construction of a bridge over the river Vasista has been completed; and

(b) if so, when the work will commence?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The bridge work is expected to be commenced in the latter part of 1956.

Train Service Between Patna and Darbhanga

562. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether any steps are proposed to be taken to reduce the present over-all journey time between Patna (Mahendraghat) and Darbhanga on the North Eastern Railway; and

(b) what time it would take to run an express train in this section?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) Not yet. The feasibility of providing a fast service will be considered when adequate line capacity and additional coaches and locomotives become available for the purpose. It will, however, be some time before this materialises.

(b) Excluding the river crossing between Paleza Ghat and Mahendru Ghat, an express train is expected to take about 5 hours as against over 7 hours at present.

चीन में चिकित्सा संस्थाएँ

५६३. { श्री श्री नारायण दास :
श्री भक्त बर्षन :

क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगी कि :

(क) उन्होंने हाल में ही अपने चीन के दौरे में वहाँ पर किन-किन सैनेटोरियम और अन्य चिकित्सा संस्थाओं को देखा; और

(ख) क्या उन्होंने उस देश में ऐसी कोई स्वास्थ्य योजना पाई जो वे भारत में अपनाना चाहेंगी ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (राजकुमारी अमृत कौर) : (क) इस बारे में एक विवरण, जिसमें आवश्यक जानकारी दी गयी है, सभा की मेज पर रख दिया गया है [बेखिये परिशिष्ट ५, अनुबन्ध संख्या ५०]

(क) जी हाँ, जैसे कि ग्रामों के लिये स्वास्थ्य सहायकों की ट्रेनिंग, स्वास्थ्य रक्षा के लिये व्यायाम, बच्चों की देख-भाल, स्वास्थ्य शिक्षा, मक्खी-मारो कार्यक्रम ।

दरभंगा और लहेरिया सराय स्टेशनों में सुधार

५६४. श्री श्री नारायण दास : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के समस्तीपुर नरकटिया सेक्शन पर दरभंगा और लहेरिया सराय स्टेशनों पर पिछले तीन वर्षों में क्या सुधार किये गये हैं ;

(ख) कौन सा काम अभी भी किया जा रहा है ;

(ग) कौन से सुधार विचाराधीन हैं; और

(घ) यात्रियों की सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

रेलवे तथा परिवहन मंत्री के सभा-सचिव (श्री शाहनवाज खाँ) : (क)

(१) दरभंगा—

१. मध्यवर्ती और मुख्य यात्री-प्लेट-फार्म के ऊपर शोड की व्यवस्था ।

२. पानी के कठघरों (Water Cages) की व्यवस्था ।

३. ऊँचे दर्जे के एक और प्रतीक्षालय की व्यवस्था ।

४. प्लेटफार्म पर बेंचों की व्यवस्था — २४
५. तीसरे दर्जे के प्रतीक्षालय का फर्श ऊंचा करना ।
६. अधिक नल-कूप की व्यवस्था—१
७. प्लेटफार्म पर पीने के पानी की मशीन और होज की व्यवस्था ।
८. कर्मचारियों के क्वार्टर और तीसरे दर्जे के यात्री-शेड के बीच साढ़े छः फीट ऊंची दीवार उठाना ।
९. पार्सल घर की व्यवस्था ।
१०. ऊंचे दर्जे के प्रतीक्षालय (महिला और पुरुष) में रोशनी और पंखे की व्यवस्था ।
११. प्लेटफार्म के बढ़ाये गये भाग, मुख्य और मध्यवर्ती प्लेटफार्म पर नये पार्सल घर, नया इम्प्रेस्ट गोदाम और ह्वीलर की किताब की दुकान पर बिजली की रोशनी की व्यवस्था ।
१२. भोजनालय में पंखे की व्यवस्था ।
- (२) लहेरिया सराय—
१. ऊंचे दर्जे के एक और प्रतीक्षालय की व्यवस्था ।
२. तीसरे दर्जे के टिकट घर की व्यवस्था ।
३. एक खोमचे की दुकान की व्यवस्था ।
४. प्लेटफार्म पर बेंचों की व्यवस्था ।
५. नाम-पटों (Name-boards) की व्यवस्था ।
६. ऊंचे प्लेटफार्म की व्यवस्था ।
७. स्टेशन आने वाली सड़क पर रोशनी की समुचित व्यवस्था ।
८. महिला प्रतीक्षालय में अधिक रोशनी और एक पंखे की व्यवस्था ।
९. ह्वीलर की किताब की दुकान में बिजली की रोशनी की व्यवस्था ।
१०. तीसरे दर्जे के यात्री-शेड के नये टिकट घर में बिजली की रोशनी और एक पंखे की व्यवस्था ।
११. अतिरिक्त चालू लाइन (running line) की व्यवस्था ।
- (ख) (१) दरभंगा —
१. प्रतीक्षालय और मुख्य प्लेटफार्म पर ५ सीटवाले जल-वाहित (Water-borne) और ३ सीट वाले पेशाबघरों की व्यवस्था ।
२. प्रतीक्षालयों में साफ-सुथरी टट्टियों की व्यवस्था ।
३. अतिरिक्त पार्सल साइडिंग की व्यवस्था ।
४. चिकित्सा विभाग के लिये प्लेटफार्म पर सेनिटरी भंडार-घर, जिसमें यात्री-सुविधा के लिये सेनिटरी सामान इकट्ठा रहे ।
५. स्टेशन की इमारत के एक सिरे पर १०' × १५' नाप का एक कमरा बनेगा जिसमें 'सी' दर्जे की दुर्घटना में अस्त-यात्रियों की चिकित्सा की सामग्री रहेगी ।

(२) लहेरिया सराय —
कोई नहीं ।

(ग) (१) दरभंगा —

१. एक लाउडस्पीकर लगाना ।
२. पूछताछ घर ।
३. स्नान घर (Bathing)
(Cubicles) ।

४. प्लेटफार्म को ऊंचा करना
और इस पर फर्श बिछाना ।

५. प्लेटफार्म पर और प्रतीक्षालयों
में अधिक रोशनी और पंखे ।

६. मध्यवर्ती प्लेटफार्म पर ऊपर
से पानी पहुंचाने का प्रबन्ध ।

७. खोमचे की दुकान ।

८. यार्ड को नये नमूने पर बनाना
और सिगनलिंग और इन्टर-
लॉकिंग की पूरी व्यवस्था
करना ।

(२) लहेरिया सराय—

१. पार्सल घर और पार्सल गोदाम
की व्यवस्था ।

२. हर रेलवे की यात्री-सुविधा
समिति यात्री-सुविधा के कामों
का वार्षिक कार्यक्रम तैयार
करती है । इस समिति में
जनरल मैनेजर, इंजिनियरिंग
परिचालन और वाणिज्य
विभाग के प्रधान अधिकारी
और हर उपभोक्ता सलाहकार
समिति के प्रतिनिधि होते
हैं । मंजूरी के लिये काम
चुनते समय इस बात का
ध्यान रखा जाता है कि
अमुक वर्ष में कुल कितना
धन उपलब्ध है और अलग-
अलग स्टेशनों पर उन कामों की

क्या महता और आवश्यकता
है और वे कितने जल्द किये
जाने चाहिये ।

P. and T. Complaints Organisation

565. { Sardar Hukam Singh :
Shri Bahadur Singh :

Will the Minister of Communications
be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases received and
disposed of, during 1955, by the Com-
plaints Organisation; and

(b) the number of cases of complaints
received regarding tardiness of Postal,
Telegraph and Telephone Services during
this period ?

**The Deputy Minister of Communi-
cations (Shri Raj Bahadur) :**

Received Disposed of

(a) 4,17,222 4,08,36

(b) 27,338.

The above figures cover the period
from 1-1-1955 to 30-11-55).

Night Schools

566. { Sardar Hukam Singh:
Shri Bahadur Singh:

Will the Minister of Communications
be pleased to state :

(a) whether any new night schools
were opened during 1955 for imparting
primary education to Class IV officials
of Posts & Telegraphs Department; and

(b) if so, whether any trainees in these
night schools have qualified for the High
School Examination during this period ?

**The Deputy Minister of Communi-
cations (Shri Raj Bahadur):** (a) Yes,
at seven places viz. Gauhati, Nainital,
Farrukhabad, Ambala, Bilaspur, Akola
and New Delhi.

(b) None.

रेलवे के डिब्बे इंजन आदि

५६७. श्री अमर सिंह डामर : क्या
रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि
१९५४ में कुल कितने मील लम्बी रेलवे
लाइनों पर बिजली की रेल गाड़ियां चलती
थीं और उस पर कितने रेलवे के डिब्बे,
इंजिन आदि उपयोग में लाये जाते थे ?

रेलवे तथा परिवहन मंत्री के सहा-
यक (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : १९५४-५५
के अन्त में कुल २४०.२४ मील रेलवे

माइनों पर बिजली की रेल गाड़ियां चलती थीं, इन पर बिजली से चलने वाले १७६५ मोटर, २६७ ट्रेलर डिब्बे और ४४ इंजन काम में लाये गए।

कम्पोस्ट खाद

६५८. श्री अमर सिंह डामर : क्या खाद और कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) कम्पोस्ट खाद बनाने और उसके उपयोग करने की योजनाओं को विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों ने कहा तक कार्यान्वित किया है ;

(ख) सब राज्यों में एक समान योजना के अपनाने के लिए क्या भारत सरकार ने सुझाव दिया है और

(ग) क्या कम्पोस्ट खाद के उपयोग से प्रति एकड़ उत्पादन में कोई वृद्धि हुई है ?

खाद और कृषि मंत्री (श्री ए० पी० जैन):

(क) सन १९५४-५५ में राज्यों के शहरी केन्द्रों में कम्पोस्ट खाद के उत्पादन और वितरण का एक विवरण नत्थी कर दिया गया है [बेल्थिये परिशिष्ट ४ अनुबन्ध सं० ५१।]

(ख) जी हां।

(ग) ऐसा अनुमान है कि एक टन कम्पोस्ट खाद के उपयोग करने से भिन्न भिन्न राज्यों में अनाजों का अधिक उत्पादन एक से डेढ़ मन तक होता है।

Damage by Floods

569. { Chaudhuri Muhammed Shaffee ;
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhury:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the total loss suffered by the Railways, zone-wise, during floods, since the 1st July, 1955; and

(b) the total amount to be spent in repairing the damages done ?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) and (b). Presumably the hon. Member is referring to the loss on account of damages caused to the Railway property. The total loss

suffered by the Railways due to such damages and the total amount spent in repairing them is as under.—

Railway	Loss suffered by Railways during floods since 1.7.1955	Total amount spent in repairing the damages done
	Rs.	Rs.
Central . .	62973	62,973
Eastern . .	Nil	Nil
North Eastern	13,60,000	32,50,000
Northern . .	63,90,000	63,95,000
South Eastern.	Nil.	Nil
Southern . .	12,675 *	12,675*
Western . .	18,20	38,200
TOTAL	7,43,848	97,58,848

*Excludes cost of repair and damages caused by Cyclone on 30-11-55.

Travelling Ticket Examiners

570. Chaudhuri Muhammed Shaffee: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state.

(a) whether it is a fact that the Travelling Ticket Examiners who were promoted in 1950 have been declared junior to those who have been promoted in 1953; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Prior to Regrouping of Railways certain Ticket Collectors were promoted as Travelling Ticket Examiners not according to seniority but in the exigencies of service. On the finalisation of combined seniority lists it was found that certain senior staff had been overlooked for promotion and the position was, therefore, thereafter regularised.

Frontier Mail

571. Shri Dabhi: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that passengers are not allowed to travel by the Frontier Mail in III Class for a distance upto 800 miles, and ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) In the case of the Frontier Mail starting from Bombay, tickets are issued only to Third Class Passengers from stations between Bombay Central and Baroda

for travel to stations beyond Delhi. In the case of Frontier Mail from Delhi to Bombay, Third Class Passengers from stations between Delhi and Kotah only are booked to Bombay.

Over the Northern Railways Third Class Passengers are booked by Frontier Mail between Delhi and Jullundur City when the tickets are held by them for a distance of not less than 200 miles.

(b) The restriction has been imposed with a view to avoiding overcrowding and consequent inconvenience to long distance third class passengers.

Central Board of Transport

572. Ch. Raghubir Singh : Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the personnel of the Standing Committee of the Central Board of Transport is changed every year;

(b) if so, what are the changes this year; and

(c) how many meetings of this Committee were held this year and where?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Twelve. All the meetings were held at New Delhi.

B.C.G. Vaccination

573. Shri Kishnacharya Joshi : Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of persons who were vaccinated with B.C.G. during 1955 so far; and

(b) their number State-wise?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur) : (a) 6,719,904 from January to October, 1955.

(b)

States	B. C. G. Vaccinated.
Andhra	279,365
Assam	284,241
Bihar	964,291
Bombay	710,093
Madhya Pradesh	258,566
Madras	338,435
Orissa	369,650
Punjab	244,766
Uttar Pradesh	417,292

States	B. C. G. Vaccinated.
West Bengal	710,603
Hyderabad	468,730
Kashmir	252,092
Madhya Bharat	64,717
Mysore	347,342
PEPSU	131,316
Rajasthan	94,974
Saurashtra	96,386
Travancore-Cochin	395,176
Ajmer	14,044
Bhopal	42,563
Coorg	16,627
Delhi	28,817
Himachal Pradesh	21,892
Kutch	16,597
Manipur	22,606
Vindhya Pradesh	112,628
Tripura	16,095
TOTAL	6,719,904

Complaints

574. Shri Krishnacharya Joshi : Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons who have entered complaints in the complaint books kept at stations on the Central Railway during 1954-55; and

(b) the action taken on those complaints?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan) : (a) 3,557.

(b) Suitable remedial action was taken, which included provision of facilities, improvements in system of working and disciplinary action against the staff in cases in which the complaints against them were materially substantiated.

हिल स्टेशन

५७५. श्री भक्त बशान : क्या रेलवे मंत्री ३० अगस्त, १९५५ को दिये गये प्रतारकित प्रश्न संख्या ६४६ के भाग (ख) के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन रेलवे स्टेशनों के क्या नाम हैं जिन्हें हिल स्टेशन घोषित करने के प्रश्न पर विचार किया जा रहा है; और

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में कब तक अन्तिम निश्चय हो जाने की आशा है ?

रेलवे तथा परिवहन मंत्री के सभा सचिव (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) बंगलोर, कोर्टल्लम (तेनकासी के पास), महाबलेश्वर, माथेरान, रांची, पुरी, गोपालपुर-भानसी, हरद्वार, ऋषिकेश, कोटद्वार, यरकौड़, (सेलम के पास) ।

(ख) जल्दी ही ।

रेलवे दुर्घटना

५७६. पंडित डी० एन० तिवारी : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हाथरस जंक्शन (एन० ई० झार०) पर १० सितम्बर, १९५५ को हुई रेल दुर्घटना की क्या कोई जांच की गई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो दुर्घटना का कारण क्या है; और

(ग) उसमें हताहतों की संख्या कितनी है ?

रेलवे तथा परिवहन मंत्री के सभा सचिव (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) जी हां, पूर्वोक्त रेलवे के कासगंज-अछनेरा सेक्शन पर रती का नगला और हाथरस स्टेशनों के बीच १०-९-५५ को के ए १ अप मालगाड़ी के पटरी से उतर जाने की जांच फतेहगढ़ के सहायक मेकेनिकल इंजीनियर ने घटनास्थल पर की थी ।

(ख) उनके अनुसार दुर्घटना का कारण यह था कि गाड़ी का एक डिब्बा सामयिक 'ओवर हाल' के लिये कारखाने में भेजा जा रहा था । उस डिब्बे के बायीं ओर के अगले पहियों के स्क्रोल घायरन के रिफ्ट-वाले छेदों से होकर जाने वाला सोल बार फ्लेन्ज टूट गया था । सोल बार में कोई पुरानी खराबी थी जिसके कारण वह टूट गया था ।

(ग) इस दुर्घटना में ५ घायलों को हल्की चोटें आयीं ।

Third Class Sleeping Accommodation

577. Pandit D. N. Tiwary : Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 88 on the 23rd February, 1955 and state :

(a) whether the 3rd Class sleeping accommodation is fully availed of ;

(b) in which sections this is largely availed ; and

(c) the additional income derived (section-wise) in 1955 upto September, from reservation of 3rd Class sleeping berths ?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan) : (a) Sleeping accommodation is now fairly though not fully occupied.

(b) The Sections where the sleeping accommodation is largely availed of are—

	Trains Nos.
(i) Bombay Central—Baroda Kotah-Delhi	33 & 34
(ii) Hotgi-Raichur-Rayalcheruvu Kondapuram-Wadi	13 & 14
(iii) Delhi-Phulera Ajmer-Delhi	201 & 202

(c)

Train No.	Section on which sleeping accommodation provided	Additional Earnings derived from Jan. to September, 1955
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		Rs.
33 Dn.	Bombay Central-Baroda	31,279
	Kotah-Delhi	33,270
34 UP	Delhi-Kotah	21,750
"	Baroda-Bombay Central	37,131
313 UP	Katihar-Shahpore Patoree	4,455
"	Gorakhpur-Lucknow	8,916
314 Dn.	Lucknow Jn.-Munderwa	11,391
	Barauni Jn.-Katihar	1,014
*13 Dn.	Hotgi-Raichur-Rayalcheruvu	6,288
*14 UP	Kondapuram-Wadi	5,586
201 UP	Delhi-Phulera	27,372
202 Dn.	Ajmer-Delhi	26,649

*Sleeping cars on these trains were provided from 1-5-1955.

NOTE :—The reply is exclusive of particulars of sleeping accommodation provided on 17 Dn./18 UP Delhi-Madras Tri-Weekly Janata Expresses and 69 UP/70 Dn. Delhi-Howrah Janata Expresses. Particulars for these trains are under collection and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Water Coolers on North-Eastern Railway

578. Pandit D. N. Tiwary : Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state :

(a) whether the water coolers on the North Eastern Railway installed between Gorakhpur to Katihar often go out of order and are not immediately set right ; and

(b) whether the number of water coolers on the North-Eastern Railways is much less than on other Railways ?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan) : (a) Seven out of 11 water coolers installed went out of order on different occasions and for different periods during the last summer season and none of them could be repaired immediately. All possible arrangements were, however, made to bring them back into commission in quickest possible time.

(b) While the number of water coolers installed on the North Eastern Railway is less than those on Southern, Western, Central and Northern Railways, it is more than those installed on Eastern and South Eastern Railways.

Public Health Engineers

579. Shri Bibhuti Mishra : Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Public Health Engineers sent to America for receiving training have come back ;

(b) if so, the details of the training received by them ; and

(c) how are their services utilised ?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur) : (a) Six out of the seven Public Health Engineers sent to America have returned to India.

(b)	Subject	No. of Trainees
(i)	Public Health Engineering modern Techniques and methods	2
(ii)	Sanitary Chemistry ; Sanitary Bacteriology ; Industrial Water Supply & Water Treatment ; Hydrology and Hydraulics of Water Supply	2
(iii)	Sanitary Engineering	1

	Subject	No. of Trainees
(iv)	Sewage Treatment and design construction-operation of Household Sewage Plant	1
(v)	Sanitary Biology	1

(c) Their services are utilised in the speciality in which they have received the training.

Tobacco Cultivation

580. Shri D. C. Sharma : Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state :

(a) the total area under tobacco cultivation during 1954-55 (State-wise) ; and

(b) the steps that are being taken for the improvement of its quality and the expansion of the tobacco industry ?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain) : (a) A statement giving the required information is attached. [See Appendix V, Annexure No. 52].

(b) Besides fundamental and applied researches on agronomy, physiology, technology etc. of tobacco, the following steps are being taken by the Government of India and the Indian Central Tobacco Committee for the improvement of quality of tobacco and the expansion of tobacco industry :—

1. The Government of India have in conjunction with the Andhra Government started w.e.f. 1-7-1955, a Tobacco Extension Service Scheme in the Guntur District of the State for the improvement of the quality of cigarette tobacco, which mainly enters the international market.

2. The Central Tobacco Research Institute, Rajahmundry, and other Research Stations under the Indian Central Tobacco Committee are taking the following measures to improve the quality of tobacco :—

(i) Pure tobacco seeds and/or seedlings are distributed to farmers.

(ii) A Farmer's Week is held annually Visiting farmers are taken round tobacco farms and the various aspects of tobacco production are explained to them.

(iii) Practical demonstrations are arranged in farmer's fields. The research staff visiting villages during the various stages of tobacco production advise the farmers about improved practices of tobacco cultivation etc.

- (iv) Technical advice on problems arising during the various phases of tobacco production is invariably given to cultivators needing it, both by correspondence or visits by experts, wherever possible.
- (v) Leaflets in regional languages containing the improved practices of tobacco production based on the results of researches at the Research Stations are distributed free to cultivators.
- (vi) Literature published by the Committee on the improved practices of tobacco production is distributed free to Community Project and National Extension Service areas where tobacco is an important crop.
- (vii) Tuition-free training in improved methods of flue curing of cigarette tobacco is imported annually to cultivators and others upto a maximum number of 40.
- (viii) The film 'My Lady Nicotine' on improved methods of tobacco production is shown to cultivators in different parts of the country in collaboration with the State Governments.
- (ix) The production of cigarette tobacco on saline lands is discouraged, as it is believed to affect the quality of leaf adversely.

3. Tobacco crop contests are also being organised by the Indian Central Tobacco Committee in collaboration with State Governments, in major tobacco growing States for (i) quality of crop, and (ii) quality of flue-curing of cigarette tobacco. The best three in (i) and the best two in (ii) above are awarded prizes to stimulate quality production amongst growers.

Ceilings on Land Holdings

581. **Shri D. C. Sharma :** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the States where ceilings on land holdings have been fixed; and

(b) the nature of the ceilings ?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain) : (a) and (b). The position is as follows :

(1) In the following States, ceiling has been imposed on future acquisition of land :—

- (i) U.P. 30 acres
- (ii) Hyderabad 3 family holdings
- (iii) Madhya Bharat 50 acres
- (iv) Saurashtra 3 economic holdings

(v) Delhi 30 standard acres.

(2) In the following States, ceiling has been imposed on the area of land that an individual may hold :—

(i) Punjab 30 standard acres (upto 60 ordinary acres). In the case of displaced persons 50 standard acres (upto 100 ordinary acres).

(ii) Jammu & Kash- 22 3/4 acres mir.

(iii) Hyderabad . . 3 times to 4½ times the family holding. (A family holding varies from 4 to 60 acres of land according to the class of soil which yields a net income of Rs. 800/-.)

(iv) Himachal Pradesh 30 acres of land in district Chamba and land assessed to land revenue exceeding Rs. 125 in the rest of the State.

(3) In the following States, ceiling has been imposed upon the land which an intermediary will be entitled to retain after the abolition of intermediaries :—

(i) Assam 133½ acres for proprietors and 50 acres for tenureholders. (The law also empowers the State Government to take over lands held by Ryots above 50 acres.)

(ii) West Bengal 25 acres.

(iii) Hyderabad . . In respect of land held by Inamdars (intermediaries) at 4½ family holdings.

(iv) Ajmer 50 standard acres.

Dismantled Railway Lines

582. **Shri D. C. Sharma :** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state the mileage of dismantled railway lines restored so far during the current year ?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan) : The remaining portion of the Utratia-Sultanpur-Zafarabad dismantled railway line

the section from Utraitia-Sultanpur, a distance of 79.22 miles, has been restored and opened to traffic during the current calendar year, i.e., on 23-6-1955.

Delhi Suburban Railway Service

583. **Shri D. C. Sharma** : Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 504 on the 8th August, 1955, and state the progress made so far with regard to Delhi Suburban Railway Service ?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (**Shri Shah Nawaz Khan**) : A survey for connecting the existing Hazrat Nizamuddin, Vinay Nagar line with the Delhi-Delhi Cantt. Broad Gauge line has been completed and the estimates and reports are being framed by the Northern Railway. A decision on the construction of line will be taken after survey reports have been examined by the Railway Board.

Sugar

584. **Shri D. C. Sharma** : Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the total quantity of sugar consumed in India during the year 1954-55 ?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (**Shri A. P. Jain**) : 17.20 lakh tons.

Suburban Railway Advisory Committee

585. **Shri S. K. Razmi** : Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 526 on the 5th December, 1955, and state :

(a) the names of the members of Committee appointed to investigate into the problem of excessive overcrowding in suburban train services in Bombay, Calcutta and Madras areas; and

(b) what are the terms of reference to the Committee ?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (**Shri Shah Nawaz Khan**) : (a) The Committee consists of **Shri B. B. Varma** as Chairman and **Shri A. C. Chatterji** and **Shri K. M. Rau** as Members.

(b) To investigate into the problem of excessive over-crowding during peak hours in suburban train services in the Bombay, Calcutta and Madras areas and to suggest remedial measures.

Chhitauni Ghat Railway Station

586. **Shri Bishwa Nath Roy** : Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether in view of the fact that the current of the Gandak (Naraini) is approaching the Railway Station at Chhitauni Ghat in North Eastern Railway, Government propose to shift the Station at some other safe place ?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (**Shri Shah Nawaz Khan**) : No, Sir, not at present. Protection works have been carried out and further steps will depend on how these stand up during the next monsoon.

P. & T. Building Programme

587. **Shri S. C. Samanta** : Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 322 on the 12th August, 1955, and state :

(a) whether the lapsed amount of each year has been carried over to the next year;

(b) if not, what steps have been taken by the Department to see that such amounts do not lapse each year;

(c) what percentage of the allotted amounts each year has been spent departmentally; and

(d) whether arrangements exist to spend more money departmentally to avoid lapsing of amounts each year ?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (**Shri Raj Bahadur**) : (a) No.

(b) Though the exact amount lapsed is not carried over, the required funds on unfinished works are provided under 'Works-in-progress' and 'Lapses for Re-grant' for next year. Those works which do not fall under these categories but are required to be carried out next year are provided again as New Items.

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

(d) Efforts are being made to speed up building works. The lapse during the current financial year will be considerably reduced.

Khadi Uniforms

588. **Shri D. C. Sharma** : Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state :

(a) whether Khadi uniforms have now been supplied to all Class IV employees in the Posts and Telegraphs Offices;

(b) if not, the total number of Class IV employees to whom Khadi uniforms have been supplied so far; and

(c) the total cost of these uniforms?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur) :

(a) No, as some stocks of Khadi drill were still to be consumed.

(b) 44,076.

(c) Rs. 8,84,593/2/9.

Sugar Factories in PEPSU

589. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the places where the sugar factories in PEPSU are located;

(b) their total annual output; and

(c) the average annual consumption of sugar in PEPSU?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain) : (a)

There is only one factory at Phagwara (District Kapurthala) which is in production. Licences have however been issued for establishing two more factories at Dhuri and Hamira, both of which are under construction.

(b) 8,904 tons in 1954-55 season. After the two factories under construction go into production, the annual output will be 25,000 tons.

(c) About 23,000 tons.

Slum Clearance in Delhi

590. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent for the clearance of slums in Delhi so far; and

(b) the estimated expenditure to be incurred on it during the First Five Year Plan?

The Minister of Health (Raj-Kumari Amrit Kaur) : (a) Rs. 86.50 lakhs.

(b) Rs. 84.65 lakhs.

Dairy Farming

591. Shri V. P. Nayar : Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether any special emphasis is proposed to be laid in the Second Five Year Plan on programmes for research development in the matter of dairy

farming and animal husbandry in States whose *per capita* food consumption as at present shows comparatively higher insufficiency; and

(b) what are the basis of assigning new development projects to the various States in respect of animal husbandry, milk and milk products?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain) : (a) Yes.

(b) While assigning targets for the implementation of the Animal Husbandry and Dairy Projects in the States, the quantity and the number of livestock, the present stage of development, local needs, availability of technical personnel, the need for training additional personnel and the facilities available for research schemes in different States are taken into consideration.

Registration of Wagons

592. Shri A. N. Vidyasankar : Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of wagons registered, the number of cancellation of registrations and the number of wagons offered by the Railway authorities to the public during the years 1938-39, 1948-49, 1949-50, 1951-52, 1953-54, and 1954-55;

(b) whether it is a fact that the fictitious registration of wagons goes on the increasing for a number of years; and

(c) if so, what measures have been taken to root out this evil?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan) : (a) A statement is attached. [See Appendix V, Annexure No. 53].

(b) Trends vary from Railway to Railway and from time to time as will be seen from the figures given in the statement in reply to part (a).

(c) The following are the more important measures taken towards discouraging registration of spurious indents;

(i) Imposition of indent registration fee of Rs. 25/- per M.G. wagon, and Rs. 35/- per B.G. wagon.

(ii) Imposition of ceiling limits on the number of registrations per consignor at any one time, wherever considered expedient.

(iii) Enlisting the help of large Trade Interests and Associations, etc. to discourage the tendency to register spurious indents.

- (iv) Progressive augmentation of the overall rail transport capacity by increasing yard and section capacity, wagons and locomotives and improvements in operation.

Manufacture of Wagons and Coaches

593. Shri Bishwa Nath Roy: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that a concern in Bareilly District (U.P.) has sought permission and facilities from Government for manufacture of wagons and coaches; and

- (b) whether Government have taken any action in this connection?

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

- (b) The Firm's proposal is under examination by the Railway Equipment Committee which has been set up by the Government to examine the development of indigenous capacity for Railway Equipment including Rolling Stock.

रेल गाड़ियों को रोकना!

१९४ श्रीधुनाच सिंह : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि १९५५ में प्रवैधनिक रूप से जंजीर खोचने कर रेल गाड़ी खड़ी करने की कितनी घटनायें हुई ?

रेलवे तथा परिवहन मंत्री के सभा सचिव (श्रीशाहनवाजखान): सूचना इकट्ठा की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायगी ।

Accidents on Northern Railway

595. Shri Karni Singhji: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of train accidents over the former Bikaner State Railway portion of the Northern Railway during the years 1945 to 1955 year-wise; and

- (b) the steps taken to minimise them?

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

(a) Year	Number of train accidents
1944-45	46
1945-46	60
1946-47	68
1947-48	85
1948-49	88
1949-50	81
1950-51	65
1951-52	66
1952	18
1953	41
1954	16
1955 (upto Oct.)	15

(Figures from 1944-45 to 1951-52 are for the financial years, as those for the calendar years are not available).

- (b) Among the measures generally taken are :—

Effective disciplinary action against railway staff held responsible for accidents.

Systematic examination and intensive inspection of Permanent Way and Rolling Stock, etc.

Education of staff in the safety rules through periodicals, circular letters, etc.

Tightening up of supervision and control.

Frequent warnings to staff to remain vigilant and cautious and making them more safety minded.

Among the other important steps taken to minimise the incidence of accidents are the implementation of the recommendations of the Latham Committee on derailments and also of the Reviewing Committee, which reviewed the Report of the Railway Accidents Enquiry Committee, 1954.

Raids on Stations

596. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state the number of railway stations which have been looted or raided by armed gang or dacoits during the last six months?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): Eleven during the six months, May to October, 1955.

Railway Accidents

597. Shri Raghunath Singh : Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there were two accidents on the 4th November, 1955, one between Shahgarh and Mala and the other between Khudaspur and Gur Sahaiganj railway stations on the North Eastern Railway; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan) : (a) and (b). Yes; two train accidents occurred on 4th November 1955, *viz*;

(i) at about 22.15 hours on 4-11-55 while MB 16 Down Goods train was leaving Shahgarh station for Mala on the Lucknow-Bareilly Section of the North Eastern Railway, the engine of the train failed between Home and Outer signals of the station, due to the breakage of the left leading side rod; and

(ii) at about 22.35 hours on 4-11-55 while No. F.C. 8 Down Goods train was running between Khudaganj (and not Khudaspur as stated in the Question) and Gur Sahaiganj stations on the Fatehgarh-Kanpur Section of the North-Eastern Railway, 10 wagons—7th to 16th from the engine—derailed and capsized and 17th wagon derailed by one rear wheel.

Contributory Health Service Scheme

598. Shri Gidwani : Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the total expenditure incurred on the Contributory Health Service Scheme for Central Government employees in Delhi for the period from 1st April to 30th September, 1955; and

(b) the amount received in contribution from the employees during that period?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur) : (a) Rs. 12,89,574-6-8.

(b) Rs. 6,94,275.

Agricultural Labour

599. Shri Mohana Rao : Will the Minister of Labour be pleased to state whether Government have received any reports from States about the improvements of the condition of the agricultural labourers as a result of the Five Year Plan and other developmental projects?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali) : No specific reports on the subject are available. Government

propose to undertake an agricultural enquiry in 1956, which will collect data showing the changes that have taken place since the last enquiry in 1950-51.

Laundering of Linen in Western Railway

600. Shri U. M. Trivedi : Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that linen in use at all points in Western Railway is sent out for washing to Bombay;

(b) the quantity thereof in use in the Officers' saloons; and

(c) the amount of freight charge incurred in doing?

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

(a) to (c). The linen in use on the Western Railway in the Inspection Carriages provided for Railway Officers is generally sent out for washing to the Headquarters stations of the respective carriages. In the case of districts the arrangements for washing the linen are however made locally.

Consequently it is not a fact that linen in use at all points in Western Railway is sent for washing to Bombay. However, linen from Ajmer, used in Metre Gauge Inspection carriages and bed-rolls, is at present sent to Bombay for washing, but this practice would as far as possible be discontinued in the future.

The linen is sent to Bombay on railway account and booked on Free Services Way Bill and as such no amount is charged.

Cultivable Land

601. Shri S. V. Ramaswamy : Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state what is the extent of land which can be brought under cultivation in sparsely populated States like Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Andhra, and Madhya Bharat and Assam?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain) : A statement giving the required information is attached. [See Appendix V, Annexure No. 54].

Maritime Museum

602. Shri M. D. Joshi : Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any maritime museum in India;

(b) if not, whether Government propose to establish one; and

(c) what are the present arrangements for preservation and exhibition of valuable articles of maritime importance for the benefit of nautical students and persons interested in maritime matters?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) No.

(b) Government have no such proposal under consideration.

(c) No special arrangements for the purpose exist at present. However, a few exhibits of maritime interest are preserved in museums in some of the cities. A few articles of maritime importance to nautical students are also on show at the Nautical and Engineering College, Bombay.

Rampur-Haldwani Rail Link

603. Shri B. D. Pande: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state at what stage is the proposal for the construction of a Broad-gauge connection between Rampur and Haldwani?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): A Traffic Survey for a 38 mile long Broad Gauge/Metre Gauge Railway line between Rampur and Lalkua has been sanctioned on 14-9-55 and the Survey is in progress. The question of extending the scope of the Survey from Rampur to Haldwani instead of to Lalkua is being examined.

राजमार्ग पर दुर्घटना

६०४: श्री सीला भाई : क्या परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राज मार्ग संख्या ८ के रिसबदेव, उदयपुर सेक्शन पर मलवे के नीचे दब कर मिस्त्रियों और श्रमिकों की मृत्यु हुई है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो होता-होतों की संख्या क्या है; और किस परिस्थिति में दुर्घटना हुई ?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). Three labourers were killed on 30th April, 1955, while engaged on the work of widening the road in mile 13 furlong 7 of the Udaipur—Rikhabdeb—Kherwara Section of National Highway No. 8. The accident was due to an unexpected landslide.

Bombay Port

605. Shri M. D. Joshi: Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) the number of country craft visiting Bombay harbour during every fair season;

(b) whether there is any dry-docking arrangement for repairs and cleaning of these crafts in Bombay harbour; and

(c) if not, what other facilities are available to them?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Information regarding the number of sailing vessels which visited the Bombay Harbour has been collected only for one "fair season", viz., the period from September, 1954 to May, 1955. This shows that there were 24,227 visits by sailing vessels to various Bunders in the Bombay Harbour during that period. In addition there were also about 11,800 visits by small creek boats bringing sand.

(b) and (c). There is no dry-dock available for repairs to sailing vessels in the Bombay Harbour but adequate facilities at several bunders including two slipways at Sassoon Dock and Mallet Bunder where sailing vessels can be beached and/or repairs to sailing vessels carried out.

Delhi Road Transport Service

606. Shri Bheekha Bhai: Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on all functional occasions on Ramlila Grounds in Delhi the normal bus services are suspended for hours causing inconvenience to passengers; and

(b) if so, the remedies for the situation?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). When functions are held at Ramlila Grounds necessitating the closing of Circular Road to heavy vehicular traffic, the Delhi Transport Service buses are diverted to the nearest convenient road on the instructions of the Delhi Traffic Police. On such occasions the Delhi Transport Services are diverted as follows:—

Route No.	Route on which the service is diverted
3	From Odeon, via Chelmsford Road-Desh Bandhu Gupta Road (Over Paharganj Railway Bridge) to Ajmeri Gate.
12	
4	From Odeon via Rouse Avenue-Mirdard Road to Delh Gate.
17	
21	
28	

पर्यटक केन्द्र

६०७. { श्री श्रीनारायण दास :
डा० राम सुभग सिंह :

क्या परिवहन मंत्री दिल्ली निकलने वाले २६ नवम्बर, १९५५ के प्रकाशित नागपुर के समाचार के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने ऐसी कोई योजना बनाई है या बनाने का विचार रखती जिसके अन्तर्गत भारत में एक केन्द्रीय स्थान चुना जायेगा जहाँ पर एक उद्यान पर्यटकों के लिए एक विश्राम ग्रह और एक बेघ-शाला बगाई जायेगी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या कोई स्थान चुन लिया गया है; और

(ग) योजना की मुख्य रूपरेखा क्या है, और उस पर अनुमानतः कितना व्यय किया जायेगा ?

रेलवे तथा परिवहन मंत्री के सभासचिव (श्री शाहनवाज खाँ): (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) तथा (ग). सवाल ही नहीं उठते।

Dhanushkodi Pier

608. { श्री T. B. Vittal Rao:
श्री Gopala Rao:

Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 939 on the 14th March, 1955 and state:

(a) whether the Committee of Experts, appointed to go into the question of shifting the Dhanushkodi Pier to a safer place near Rameshwaram where there would be no danger of erosion by sea, have submitted their report;

(b) whether Government have examined the same; and

(c) if so, the nature of the decision arrived at?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Not yet, Sir.

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

New Delhi Railway Station

609. { श्री T. B. Vittal Rao:
श्री Mohana Rao:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent to the end of 30th September, 1955 for the construction of New Delhi Railway Station; and

(b) when the entire construction will be completed?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Rs. 11,69,304.

(b) Early in 1956.

Railway Coach Factory

610. Shrimati Shivravati Nehru: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the U.P. Government have submitted any scheme for the setting up of a Railway Coach Factory in the State during the Second Five Year Plan period; and

(b) if so, at what stage is the proposal?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) No. A suggestion to this effect has been however made by the U.P. Government.

(b) The suggestion made by U.P. Government will be considered along with other possible sites for the factory when the proposal for setting up another Coach Building Unit (Metre Gauge) matures.

Employment Exchanges

611. Shri B. S. Murthy: Will the Minister of Labour be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons registered for employment in the Employment Exchanges and the categories thereof during 1954-55;

(b) the number of persons to whom jobs were provided, category-wise;

(c) the rise or fall of unemployed and the employed during 1954-55 as per records of the Exchanges; and

(d) the number of those employed in private firms through the Exchanges?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) A category-wise analysis of the persons on the Live Register as on 31-3-1955, is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha [See Appendix V, Annexure No. 55.]

(b) and (c). Two statements are laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha [See Appendix V, Annexure No. 55].

(d) 41,876 persons were placed in the private sector through Employment Exchanges during 1954-55. Information in respect of persons placed in private firms is not available.

Over-Bridge at Madras

612. **Shri B. S. Murthy:** Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 342 on the 1st December, 1955 and state:

(a) whether the Madras Government have sent any proposal for constructing an over-bridge at the level crossing of the Beach Road leading to the Secretariat;

(b) the estimated cost of the over-bridge; and

(c) the time that will be taken for completing the project?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a). The Madras Government had sent a proposal for constructing an under-bridge to replace the level crossing on the Light House Road, which appears to be the same as the one on the Beach Road, and the Government of India have approved the grant of a loan of Rs. 20 lakhs towards the the Road Authority's share of the cost of the work.

(b) Rs. 30 lakhs for the bridge proper and Rs. 20 lakhs for approach roads.

(c) It is not possible at present to give any indication of the time required for completing the project.

मेहतर

६१३. **श्री पी० एल० बाळपाळ :** क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रेलवे वर्कशॉपों में काम करने वाले मेहतरों को इतवार को छुट्टी नहीं मिलती ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसका कारण क्या है ?

रेलवे तथा परिवहन मंत्री के सभा-
चिब (श्री शाहनवाज खान): (क)
जी नहीं ।

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

भारत की मलेरिया संस्था

६१४. **श्री पी० एल० बाळपाळ :** क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगी कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत की मलेरिया संस्था दिल्ली में कुछ पद रिक्त है, पर उनकी पूर्ति नहीं की जा रही है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन पदों की पूर्ति कब की जायगी और उनमें अनुसूचित जातियों के लिये कितने पद सरक्षित हैं ।

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (राजकुमारी अमृत कौर) : (क) और (ख) अभी Mal-
aria Institute of India दिल्ली में ४३ जगहें खाली हैं । उनके भरने के लिये कार्यवाही की जा रही है । इनमें से नौ जगहें अनुसूचित जातियों के लिये सुरक्षित हैं ।

Tubewells

615. **Shri Kajrolkar:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Site Selection Committee for the Exploratory Tube-wells have visited Madras State; and

(b) if so, the sites selected for the purpose?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) The Committee has not yet visited Madras, but it will do so before the commencement of the actual boring operations in the State which are likely to start sometime during 1956.

(b) Does not arise.

Aerodromes

616. **Sardar Iqbal Singh:** Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the names of aerodromes in India functioning as centres of wireless control on the movements of aeroplanes for commercial civil aviation in India;

(b) whether such aerodromes are furnished with up-to-date modern scientific equipments and apparatus;

(c) if so, the total investment made by Government on such air stations;

(d) whether any further improvements are proposed to be introduced; and

(e) if so, at what cost and by what time?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a). I lay a statement on the Table of the Lok Sabha giving the requisite information [See Appendix V, Annexure No. 56].

(b) Some of the equipment is modern and up-to-date and some is not quite so up-to-date, but the service rendered is in accordance with the standards laid down by the International Civil Aviation Organisation. The equipment which is not up-to-date is being gradually replaced with newer types.

(c) Rs. 192 lakhs upto the 31-3-1955.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) At an additional cost of approximately Rs. 60 lakhs for 83 stations by March 1956 and at a cost of approximately Rs. 400 lakhs for about one hundred stations by March 1961.

Railway Wagons

617. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of wagons sent to East Pakistan and West Pakistan in the year 1953, 1954 and 1955 so far separately;

(b) the total number of wagons returned during this period; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to recover others?

The Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri L. B. Shastri): (a) and (b).

Year	No. of wagons sent to		No. of wagons received from	
	E. Pak	W. Pak	E. Pak	W. Pak
1953 .	24,616	20,097	25,266	19,181
1954 .	23,520	20,228	23,005	20,597
1955 .	45,471 (upto Nov).	15,507	45,080	15,454

(c) All standard wagons of the Indian and Pakistan Railways are freely interchanged in traffic between the two countries. On 10-12-1955, this country had 262 Broadgauge and 237 Metregauge Wagons of Pakistan Railways in excess of the Indian wagons in Pakistan.

Important of Sugar

618. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the countries from which sugar was imported during 1955 and the cost thereof country-wise; and

(b) how this cost compares with the cost of the sugar produced in India?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a). The names of countries from which sugar was imported during 1955 and the cost thereof, countrywise, are given below:—

Name of country	Average cost per long ton (C. & F. Indian ports) ₹108.50 (equivalent to £ 38/15/-)
Cuba	£ 38 0 0
Great Britain	£ 37 7 0
Czechoslovakia	£ 37 6 5
East Germany	£ 37 0 0
France	

(b) After allowing for the import duty of Rs. 13/- per cwt. (upto 28th February, 1955 it was Rs. 11/- per cwt.) and clearance and port trust charges at the rate of -/4/- per maund, the average cost of sugar imported during 1955 works out to Rs. 27/14/9 as against the average ex-factory price of Rs. 28/8/- per maund of indigenous sugar.

Family Planning Centres

619. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Family Planning Centres established in Punjab and PEPSU.

(b) the total expenditure incurred on these Centres during 1955; and

(c) the names of the places where these Centres are situated?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): (a) Punjab —38. PEPSU. —None.

(b) No expenditure was incurred on these Centres by the State Government. So far as the Central Government are concerned, a grant-in-aid of Rs. 3,200 was paid in 1955 by the Central Government to the Family Planning Association, Chandigarh towards the maintenance of the Chandigarh Centre. Information

regarding the expenditure incurred on these Centres by the Family Planning Association of India, the Red Cross Society and other Voluntary Organisations, who run these Centres is not available.

(c) Names of places where Family Planning Centres in the Punjab are located are given below:—

1. O.P.D., Lady Reading Hospital Simla.
2. Health Centre, Chhota Simla.
3. Snowdown Hospital, Simla.
4. Mission Hospital, Ambala City.
5. Mission Dispensary, Ambala Cantt.
6. Civil Hospital, Ambala.
7. Civil Hospital, Karnal.
8. Civil Hospital, Shahabad.
9. Civil Hospital, Panipat.
10. Civil Hospital, Gurgaon.
11. Female Hospital, Rewari.
12. Female Hospital, Bhiwani.
13. Civil Hospital, Hissar.
14. Civil Hospital, Sirsa.
15. Civil Hospital, Hansi.
16. Civil Hospital, Rohtak.
17. Civil Hospital, Sonapat.
18. Civil Hospital, Beri.
19. Civil Hospital, Ludhiana.
20. Civil Lines Health Centre, Ludhiana.
21. Civil Hospital, Jullundur.
22. Health Centre, Jullundur.
23. Female Hospital, Nakodar.
24. Civil Hospital, Hoshiarpur.
25. R.C. Maternity Hospital, Hoshiarpur.
26. Health Centre, Hoshiarpur.
27. Katra K. S. Health Centre, Amritsar.
28. Govt. Hospital for Women, Amritsar.
29. Chattarbhuj Hospital, Amritsar.
30. Prince of Wales Municipal Hospital, Amritsar.
31. Female Dispensary, Batala.
32. Civil Hospital, Gurdaspur.
33. Civil Hospital, Dharamsala.
34. Mission Hospital, Palampur.
35. Civil Hospital, Abohar.
36. Civil Hospital, Fazilka.
37. Civil Hospital, Nangal.
38. Colony Hospital, Nilokheri.

PEPSU, Family Planning Centre exists in

Post Offices etc. in Punjab and PEPSU

620. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Post Offices and Telegraph Offices, Experimental Post Offices and Extra-Departmental Offices opened in the different Districts of the Punjab and PEPSU since 1954;

(b) the number of such offices proposed to be opened in the above Districts during the year 1955-56; and

(c) the number of such offices closed there during the above period?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha shortly.

Compensation for Air Accidents

621. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state the amount of compensation, if any, paid for air accidents during 1954 and 1955 so far?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): The amounts of compensation paid during 1954 and 1955 to the dependents of persons killed in accidents to aircraft of Indian Airlines and Air India International Corporations are as follows:—

	I.A.C.	A.I.I.
	Rs.	Rs.
1954 . . .	27,500	Nil.
1955 . . .	3,03,000	2,64,000

The amounts represent payments made to the dependents etc. of the Indian Airlines Corporation or Air India International crew who were killed in air accidents inclusive of the amounts for which the crew were insured. No compensation has been paid during this period in respect of any passenger killed in air accidents involving Indian Airlines Corporation or Air India International aircraft.

Lighting and Fans in Railway Coaches

622. Shri Rishang Keshring : Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the third class coaches in the passenger trains running between Katihar and Amingaon Stations are not provided with fans and lights;

(b) if so, the number of such coaches; and

(c) the steps taken to provide such coaches with lights and fans?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) to (c). Lights—No.

Fans—Yes.

22 out of 75 coaches of the nine rakes running between these stations are not provided with fans. 20 out of these 22 are over-age coaches which are not being provided with fans. The remaining 2 coaches will be fitted with fans when they pass through shops for P.O.H.

Timber in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

623. Shri S. C. Samanta: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to lay on the Table of the House a statement showing:

(a) the amount of timber exploited since 1947 year by year in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands by (a) Government and (b) non-official agencies (separately);

(b) the manner of their utilisation;

(c) whether there is any seasoning plant either in Andaman Islands or in the main land to treat those Andaman timbers; and

(d) the varieties of timbers available in the Islands?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) to (d). A statement is attached [See Appendix V, Annexure No. 57].

Railway Catering

624. Shri Sanganna: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there are no satisfactory catering arrangements on Waltair-Raipur passenger trains on the South Eastern Railway; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take to improve them?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) While no catering arrangements are provided on the trains running on the Waltair-Raipur section, the Restaurants, Refreshment Rooms and Tea Stalls available at the different stations of this Section, adequately meet the needs of the passengers.

(b) As the existing catering arrangements at stations on this Section are considered adequate, no proposals to introduce any catering service on these trains are under consideration.

Supply of Wagons

625. Shri P. G. Sen: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of wagons supplied to the different jute centres during this season; and

(b) what was the number of demand of wagons during November, 1955 and the number supplied during the month?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix V, Annexure No. 58].

Key Villages and Artificial Insemination Centres

626. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the number of the Key Villages and artificial insemination centres proposed to be opened in the Western Himalayan regions; and

(b) the names of such centres opened or proposed to be opened under the First Five Year Plan period?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a)

Key Villages	8
A.I. Centres	2

(b) (i) Names of the Artificial Insemination Centres opened or proposed to be opened during the First Five Year Plan period.

Opened

Name of State	Name of the Centres
Himachal Pradesh	1. Solan. 2. Kotgarh. 3. Bilaspur. 4. Ghumarwai.
Punjab	Chandigarh.
Uttar Pradesh	1. Haldwani. 2. Nagla.

Proposed to be opened.

Jammu and Kashmir	1. Jammu. 2. Kashmir
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(ii) Names of Key Villages: centres cannot be given as a Key Village is a compact area of one village or a group of contiguous villages containing a total population of about 500 cows and/or she-buffaloes.

**Minor Irrigation Schemes
(Punjab)**

627. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 934 on the 20th April, 1955 and state:

(a) whether the minor irrigation schemes proposed by the Punjab Govern-

ment for inclusion in the Second Five Year Plan have been received back after having been recast; and

(b) if so, their names location?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Not so far.

(b) Does not arise.

DAILY DIGEST

[Friday, 16th December, 1935]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS		COLUMN	S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMN
S.Q. No.	Subject	1057—92			
891	Labour Legislation Andamans..	1057—58	935	Houses for Coal Mine Workers	1084—85
893	Cattle and Crop Insurance Schemes	1058—59	936	Training of Flying Personnel	1085—86
894	Foodgrain Prices	1059	937	Central Rice Research Institute	1087
896	Telephone and Telegraph Systems	1059—60	938	Cultivation of Jowar, Bajra and Maize	1087—88
897	Pooled Rate for Coal	1060—61	939	All India Industrial Tribunal (Colliery Disputes)	1088—89
899	Jute Production	1061—64	940	Indian Shipping	1089—90
900	Passenger Guides on Northern Railway	1064—65	SHORT NOTICE QUESTION AND ANSWERS		
901	Janata Train	1065—66	S.N.Q. No.		
902	National Savings Certificates	1066	4	Sugarcane Prices in U.P.	1090—92
903	Air India International	1066—67	WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS		
904	Ghatat Patna	1067—68	S.Q. No.		1092—1136
905	Rehabilitation of the Handicapped	1068—69	890	Amenities to T.T.E.S.	1092—93
911	Recruitment on Railways	1069—71	892	Holidays for the P. & T. Staff	1093
912	Vivekanand Research Institute	1071—72	895	Sugar (Control) Order, 1955	1093
913	Gaunavarum Aerodrome	1072—73	898	TELCO	1093—94
915	Telephone Connections (Almora District)	1073—74	906	Mangalapuzha Bridge	1094
917	Porbillia Colliery	1074—75	907	Godavari Bridge	1095
919	Recruitment of Doctors in Manipur	1075	908	Electrification of Sealdah Division	1095
921	Railway accidents	1075—76	909	Railway Security Force	1095
922	All-India Service of Medical College Teachers	1076	910	Ahmedabad-Abu Line	1096
923	Madras-Rangoon Steamer Service	1077	914	Udaipur-Banswara Telephone Line	1096
924	Telephone Exchange at Purnea	1078	916	Calcutta Port	1096—97
925	Air Strips in Kangra and Kulu Valleys	1078	918	Delhi Road Transport Service	1097
927	Indian Mines Act	1079—80	920	Air India International	1098
928	Farm Mechanisation (Training)	1080	926	Saurashtra Railway Corruption Case	1098
929	Thefts and Dacoities on Railways	1080—81	932	Air India International	1098—99
930	Tube-wells	1081—82	934	Bridge over Vasista	1099
931	Artificial Insemination Centres (Punjab)	1082—83	U.S.Q. No.		
933	Cancer	1084	562	Train Service between Patna and Darbhanga	1099
			563	Medical Institutions in China	1099—1100

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—Contd.

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS	U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
564	Improvement at Darbhanga and Laheria Sarai Stations . . .	1100—04	596	Raids on Stations . . .	1120
565	P. and T. Complaints Organisation . . .	1104	597	Railway accidents . . .	1121
566	Night Schools . . .	1104	598	Contributory Health Service Scheme . . .	1121
567	Rolling Stock . . .	1104—05	599	Agricultural Labour . . .	1121—22
568	Compost Manure . . .	1105	600	Laundering of Linen in Western Railway . . .	1122
569	Damage by Floods . . .	1105—06	601	Cultivable Land . . .	1122
570	Travelling Ticket Examiners . . .	1106	602	Maritime Museum . . .	1122—23
571	Frontier Mail . . .	1106—07	603	Rampur-Haldwani Rail Link . . .	1123
572	Central Board of Transport . . .	1107	604	Accident on National Highway . . .	1123
573	B.C.G. Vaccination . . .	1107—08	605	Bombay Port . . .	1124
574	Complaints . . .	1108	606	Delhi Road Transport Service . . .	1124
575	Hill Stations . . .	1108—09	607	Tourist Centre . . .	1125
576	Railway Accident . . .	1109	608	Dhanushkodi Pier . . .	1125
577	Third Class Sleeping Accommodation . . .	1110—11	609	New Delhi Railway Station . . .	1126
578	Water Coolers on North-Eastern Railway . . .	1111	610	Railway Coach Factory . . .	1126
579	Public Health Engineers . . .	1111—12	611	Employment Exchanges . . .	1126—27
580	Tobacco Cultivation . . .	1112—13	612	Over-bridge at Madras . . .	1127
581	Ceilings on Land Holdings . . .	1113—14	613	Sweepers . . .	1127—28
582	Dismantled Railway Lines . . .	1114—15	614	Malaria Institute of India . . .	1128
583	Delhi Suburban Railway Service . . .	1115	615	Tubewells . . .	1128
584	Sugar . . .	1115	616	Aerodromes . . .	1128—29
585	Suburban Railway Advisory Committee . . .	1115	617	Railway Wagons . . .	1129
586	Chhitauni Ghat Railway Station . . .	1116	618	Import of Sugar . . .	1130
587	P. & T. Building Programme . . .	1116	619	Family Planning Centres . . .	1130—31
588	Khadi Uniforms . . .	1116—17	620	Post Offices etc. in Punjab and PEPSU . . .	1132
589	Sugar Factories in PEPSU . . .	1117	621	Compensation for Air Accidents . . .	1132
590	Slum Clearance in Delhi . . .	1117	622	Lighting and Fans in Railway Coaches . . .	1132—33
591	Dairy Farming . . .	1117—18	623	Timber in Andaman and Nicobar Islands . . .	1133
592	Registration of Wagons . . .	1118—19	624	Railway Catering . . .	1133
593	Manufacture of Wagons and Coaches . . .	1119	625	Supply of Wagons . . .	1134
594	Stopping of Trains . . .	1119	626	Key Villages and Artificial Insemination Centres . . .	1134
595	Accidents on Northern Railway . . .	1119—20	627	Minor Irrigation Schemes (Punjab).	1135—36

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Part II—Proceedings other than Questions and Answers)

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LOK SABHA

Friday, 16th December, 1955

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(See Part I)

2-07 P.M.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

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

(1) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 125 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 14th December, 1955, agreed without any amendment to the Citizenship Bill, 1955, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 6th December, 1955."

(2) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 125 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 15th December, 1955 passed, in accordance with the provisions of article 368 of the Constitution of

493 L.S.D—1.

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India, without any amendment, the Constitution (Fifth Amendment) Bill, 1955, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 13th December, 1955."

PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE

STATEMENT re ACTION BY GOVERNMENTS ON I.L.O. RECOMMENDATION

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): I beg to lay on the table a copy of the statement on action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government of India on the Recommendation adopted by the I. L. O. Conference at its Thirty-seventh Session held in June, 1954. [See Appendix V, annexure No. 59]

COMMITTEE ON ABSENCE OF MEMBERS FROM SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE

TWELFTH REPORT

Shri Altekar (North Satara): I beg to present the Twelfth Report of the Committee on Absence of Members from the sittings of the House.

I also lay a list showing names of Members who were continuously absent from the sittings of the House for 15 days or more during the Tenth Session, 1955.

MOTION RE REPORT OF STATES REORGANISATION COMMISSION

Mr. Speaker: The House will now proceed with the further consideration

[Mr. Speaker]

of the following motion moved by Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant on the 14th December, 1955:

"That the Report of the States Reorganisation Commission be taken into consideration."

Mr. Gadgil.

Shri Punnoose (Alleppey): May I make one submission? The speeches that are being made have been very instructive, but too long. The result would be that many of us who want to take part in the debate may not have the opportunity. I do not want the time to be shortened especially with regard to speakers like Mr. Gadgil, but there must be a time-limit fixed. Secondly, this is a subject on which divergent views have to be put forth, and many parties have been cut across. But certain parties which have not been cut across should not be penalised. There are many of us here who are not Members coming from the Punjab or U. P. and we have got definite views for the good of the country also. Therefore, this group should not be completely overlooked. For the whole of yesterday, none of us were called.

Mr. Speaker: The Business advisory Committee, in view of the considerations mentioned by the hon. Member, has allotted a sufficiently long time of 54 hours. The hon. Member was not present in the House when I made two statements on two different occasions and that is why he has raised these points. I did put a time-limit, or suggested a time-limit of 30 minutes; but, I had also stated that representative speakers will have to be given more time. If I may say so, in those areas where there is a keener contest, those areas will have to be given some more time. I hope that by the time these 54 hours are finished, every one will get a chance. I also agree with his suggestion that every speaker who gets up should bear this in mind that

others should have a chance rather than ask the Chair to enforce a time limit. I shall, if need be, enforce a time limit if the House wishes me to do so. But, it is better that the whole ground is cleared and some representative speeches are allowed a longer time

I also said the other day as to how we should conduct the debate and the lines on which we should proceed. I had indicated some lines. Thereafter, it is felt not only by me but also by my colleagues on the panel of Chairmen that it is better that the case for each province or each State is first stated. It is not a regular hard and fast rule. It is not possible to complete the case of each area. Let there be some speeches and let us thus finish one round for all the areas in the Union. I believe the hon. Member comes from Travancore-Cochin.

Shri Punnoose: Yes.

Mr. Speaker: I am keeping a watch on the thing. I may inform him,...

Shri M. A. Ayyangar (Tirupati): Three Members have spoken from Travancore-Cochin.

Mr. Speaker: To be very accurate, I am verifying. Two Members from Travancore-Cochin have spoken till now. On the analysis that I have, two from Bihar, one from Madras, one from Madhya Pradesh,—I am referring to the existing States and not the States as recommended by the S.R.C.—

Pandit D. N. Tiwary (Saran South). One from Bihar.

Mr. Speaker: I am speaking from records and not from impression only.

An Hon. Member: Nobody has spoken from Madras.

Mr. Speaker: That is also a wrong statement. Hon. Members will bear with me and hear me. One from Madras, one from Madhya Pradesh...

Shri T. S. A. Chettiar (Tiruppur): If I may point out...

Mr. Speaker: Let him not interfere. Two from Andhra, two from Bombay, two from Hyderabad, two from Travancore-Cochin, one from West Bengal one from Mysore, two from the Punjab have spoken. It is also the desire of the Chair to allow further speakers. But, let us travel through the other provinces and concentrate, as I said, on the most contentious problems in the S. R. C. Report. All people will, I hope get a chance. I may make here the position clear that I do wish to give a chance to the Centrally Administered areas, particularly Tripura, Manipur and other areas, as also to certain Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes where the problems are of a different character. But, it is not possible to have all this within the short space of a day or two. They have to wait; not only to wait, but keep present also in the House so that whenever they are called upon, they will be ready to deliver their speeches or give their views. That is what I propose to do. But, then, it is not possible to do it immediately at the beginning or in one or two days. Let them wait and have patience.

Shri Gadgil (Poona Central): I appreciate the wishes of this hon. House expressed yesterday that I should immediately follow my esteemed friend Shri S. K. Patil. I know that the Members of this House are very anxious to know fully and frankly the case for Samyukta Maharashtra and that is the reason why they desired me to speak. There may be a man here and there who perhaps may be thinking that this will be a forum in which two gladiators from Maharashtra will exchange blows. I assure

him that he will be thoroughly disappointed.

I appreciate what Pandit G. B. Pant has said in one of his best speeches that I have ever heard that this question should be solved in a calm and in a dignified atmosphere. I have had the privilege of working with him for nearly 3 years and the first lessons in parliamentary life that I learnt were at his feet. We were then only 45 in this House. But, we were a number to be counted in a House of 145. He led us in battle and now he is leading us in the consolidation process of our country. I endorse his appeal for unity, for compromise and I feel greatly obliged to him when he said that all endeavours would be made to arrive at a solution acceptable to all concerned.

I also appreciate what my hon. friend Shri S. K. Patil has said about compromise, co-operation, this, that and the other. I assure him that, being a disciple of Mahatma Gandhi, to as much an extent as possible, I will go to the farthest length to have an acceptable solution. But, there is a limit. That limit is, nobody can compromise one's self respect, no woman can compromise her chastity and no country its freedom. What I am afraid of is that what the Commission has said about the Maharashtrian race has constituted an insult which, in the course of our history during the last 600 years, has never been paralleled. We know how to answer such an insult. But, those methods are not valid today and are not relevant and are certainly not democratic, to the principles of which I and all of us are pledged.

My hon. friend Shri S. K. Patil said that this was not the time to consider the question of reorganisation of States and in the memorandum submitted on behalf of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, this is what one finds:

[Shri Gadgil]

"One must not be deceived by the vociferous propaganda carried on by some of our political leaders for immediate linguistic division of the country. They have perfected their propaganda machine and everything is being said and done in the name of poor ignorant masses who know nothing about it, nor are concerned about it."

What happened on the 18th of November, what happened on the 21st of November, constitute an eloquent testimony to the feelings of the Maharashtra masses in Bombay. There are people with whom it is a commercial proposition to misrepresent matters. I am not dilating on this because I do not want to create any bitterness. But, I would urge with all the humility at my command that the Government do institute an enquiry and find for themselves who fired, where the firing took place and how the whole thing was tactlessly handled. If the poor people are ignorant and are not interested in it, I am receiving dozens of letters, I am getting newspaper reports where meetings and meetings are held where it is stated that anything short of Samyukta Maharashtra with the city of Bombay as capital will not be acceptable. And I am glad to find in today's papers that the chairman of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Corporation has come out openly and has said that he stands for two States, one Gujarat and the other Maharashtra with Bombay city as its Capital. That is a very good thing that I have noticed while entering the House today.

If the people are nobody, is that a democratic approach?

Babu Ramnarayan Singh (Hazari-bagh West): No.

Shri Gadgil: Further, I find that one of the persons who had been advocating cosmopolitan life in Bombay has said as follows:

"There is a strong view held by those who have still retained their

faculty of thinking independently that the political leaders of the present generation are unfit to consider the linguistic problem in an impartial, unbiased and objective manner."

I do not know who that gentleman is. One can easily imagine who he can possibly be. This is an insult to my great leader Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and his colleagues. If our leadership has been known for anything, it has been known for solving the most difficult problems in the most amicable, peaceful and tactful manner. When our great leader is good enough to solve the problems of world politics, when our leaders are good enough to solve the problems of planning and the future economic affairs of this country, and when they are good enough to rule this country, it is said that they are not good enough to solve the problem of reorganisation of States.

The problem of reorganisation of States is as important as the problem of achieving freedom. After all, reorganisation of States is organisation of freedom. Freedom was won; and I am very glad to say that we have been very fortunate in having substantially the same leadership to continue during the process of consolidation. History tells us that the leaders of revolution are its first victims. This happened in France; this happened in many European countries. But in our country, the leadership that led us to freedom continues to guide our destinies, and it is because of this that we can talk on a level and in an atmosphere which is full of friendliness, understanding, and the spirit of give-and-take.

What is this problem of reorganisation of States? We adopted a Constitution in which we said that the State will be federal. If the State is federal, there must be some principles on which the constituent States must be delimited. If it is a question of building only a godown, there is no difficulty; you can just have four walls, a few doors and the roof.

But if it is a question of building a good bungalow, then you must determine the size of the rooms, the size of the doors, ventilators, this, that and the other. It is because we have adopted a federal Constitution, that we must lay down certain principles on which we can delimit the States.

In order to organise our freedom, our first attempt has been to have a Constitution. We had it, and we accepted what was there because it is not possible to write in politics on a clean slate. It is just like correcting the proof, you correct the proof and while correcting you commit more mistakes. This process goes on. So, when we adopted a Constitution, we accepted what was there, and said that a further discussion of this will be undertaken later on. And before actually the Constitution was adopted, two attempts were made, one by the Dar Commission, and the other by the JVP Committee. But the JVP Report was never put before the Constituent Assembly; it was never put before the Congress. It was just considered. I cannot disclose anything further, but it was not finally adopted by anybody.

Now, the problem is this. How are we to delimit the States? And what are the principles we should follow? In this, we have the guidance of history, and we have our own experience. Part of it was detailed by Pandit G. B. Pant when he traced the history of this question.

May I go a little earlier and say that Mr. Elphinstone, the first Governor of Bombay, was once camping nearabout Poona? A director of the East India Company saw him, and when he saw on his table a number of Marathi books, he said 'What nonsense is this?' Why have you encouraged translation of English books into Marathi? His reply was historic. He said: "Our aim is to see that the meanest man in the land understands what our Government is." Secondly, he said: These books constitute a highway back to England". That traveller has taken the highway and has

gone back. But the problem for us is still there, namely how to bring what the Government does and what the Government plans to the meanest man, to the poorest cottage in the village. That is possible only when we properly reorganise our States.

There are people who think that there cannot be any other principle substantially than that of language. And that has been accepted by us before, in the course of the last thirty years. We know what sort of agitation the Bihari people carried on in 1911. And they got the Bihar State. Then, the Orissa people got the Orissa State, and the Sind people got the Sind State. And even after Independence, the Andhra State came into existence. The entire trend of our politics has been that there should be delimitation substantially on the basis of language. And the other trend is that the smaller States should not exist; the trend is from the small to the big. These two tendencies are there.

May, I here also quote the views of Sardar Patel? In 1946, in the month of May, a deputation of Kannada people waited on him, and this is what he replied. He said that the first act of free India would be to bring together all Kannada-speaking people under one State. Then, in Rajkot, when he inaugurated the Saurashtra State,—in the bringing about of which I too had some humble part—he said: "One dream of Saurashtra is realised; the greater dream of Maha Gujarat will soon be realised." These are the assurances. These have been the trends. They have entered into the political life of our country. And if anybody at this moment says that we must reverse the process, all I can say is that it is a mad man's attempt. There are people who want to denounce this as linguism. Any virtue carried to its extreme can be denounced. Nobody has asked that anyone who speaks this language should go there or anyone who speaks the other language should come here. But by and large, this principle and the territorial integrity of the

[Shri Gadgil]

State or territory in which that language is spoken must be maintained, because it is consistent with justice and consistent with fair-play. In the process of integration of States, in which I too had some humble part to play, we integrated the States keeping this as the principle; and we brought into existence Madhya Bharat, Rajasthan, PEPSU and so on and so forth.

When this process was going on, the Government of India decided not a moment too early, as has been well said by Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, that a Commission should be appointed to go into this question. Now, the function of the Commission should not be misunderstood. If I want to build a house, I engage an architect, whether an individual or a firm. But his decisions are not binding on me, because he does not know exactly what conveniences I want, and what sentiments I have to respect. Therefore, he has to prepare only a plan taking into consideration as much as possible all these matters. But the final voice very rightly depends upon the people and their representatives in the highest tribunal in this land, namely this Parliament.

Then the Commission was appointed. I do not want to say anything about the personnel; they are all good people. But, with the best of intentions, what they have produced has created trouble in all the States except Uttar Pradesh. Commissions may come and Commissions may go, but Uttar Pradesh continues. I do not envy; I admire.

An Hon. Member: Admire the solidarity.

Shri Gadgil: The point is that this Commission was asked to present an interim report. That is clear from the Government resolution appointing it. If the Commission had done that, many of the troubles and tribulations would have been spared. If they had propounded in their interim report, 'Well, we want a bi-lingual State!' that matter would have been con-

sidered at that stage. But they did not do it, and, I am sorry to say, that was a grievous mistake on their part. If they had decided the principles, the principles on which the delimitation of States was to be achieved, this House would have had sufficient time to discuss the principles, and the principles having been accepted, implementation would have followed. They have not done that. What they have done is to present a final picture in which everything is on an *ad hoc* basis.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

If anybody could tell me that what they have said in this has not been departed from, although I am a poor man, I am prepared to give Rs. 5 by way of prize. Every principle, whether for delimiting the borders or constituting this State or that State has been departed from and there have been *ad hoc* solutions. I say, where you want to bring into existence an enduring entity—this is not a sort of current repair as they say in P.W.D., but this is structural repair—there must be some philosophy behind the structure of the State. Let us have the first principles of that philosophy, let us have the broad picture of that philosophy before we agree to it.

Now, as I said, the preliminary report or interim report was not submitted. What did they say about language? The present position, whatever be our views—the views of the advanced few like my hon. friend, Shri S. K. Patil—is this:

"It has to be remembered that linguistic and other group loyalties have deep roots in the soil and history of India. The culture—based regionalism, centring round the idea of linguistic homogeneity, represents to the average Indian values easily intelligible to him. Indian nationalism, on the other hand, has still to develop into a positive concept".

That is the broad fact today. Having accepted that to be a broad fact, they say also after two or three

paragraphs, about the composite State idea:

"On the other hand, such loyalties as did develop within the area were based on languages. The same holds true about Bombay and Madhya Pradesh. Marathi and Gujarati feeling grew up side by side, practically to the exclusion of any particular loyalty to the province or State of Bombay".

This is the position. And they summarised that, having taken into consideration everything, language is not the only principle on which it should be done, but there are other considerations, administrative, economic, this, that and the other. I am not concerned with what they have said, but with what they have done. In all the 16 States, except three—to which I shall come—language has been the only principle which has guided them in disintegrating and integrating. Whether it is a small taluk or whether it is a sub-division or whether it is a district, whatever they have done to take from one State and give to another is done entirely with a view to bring about greater linguistic homogeneity. Now, the three States, to which I referred, are Punjab, Assam and Bombay. While laying down the principle, they have been very careful to make some remarks so vague that anything that they wanted to do with respect to Bombay State could be interpreted in the context of that vagueness. Now, Kutch is brought, Marathwada is any stretch of imagination, cannot be a uni-lingual State, because of its geographic position and because of the political consequences following partition. It is impossible—it cannot be a uni-lingual State. Therefore, to say that they have made an exception in the case of Assam is not relevant for this purpose. Then take the case of Punjab. I must talk with great restraint so far as Punjab is concerned.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Even otherwise.

Shri Gadgil: That I always do—when you are in the Chair.

Two things they have said in the Report. One is that the Punjabi language and the western Hindi are practically the same. I am not a linguist or philologist; so I do not want to say anything on it. But this is what they have said. Secondly, the majority of Punjabi-speaking people themselves are opposed to it.

Now, take the case of Bombay. So far as Bombay is concerned, their first plea is that we are continuing the old State. I am surprised. Of the old State, Karnataka is gone, Kutch is brought, Marathwada is brought in—and then you tell us that it is the same State, having the same progressive administration, this, that and the other! We did not represent our grievances—may I point out with great humility—in our memorandum. Not that we had no grievances. We have suffered in the course of the last three years; the Gujaratis have not suffered. If they point out one single administrative discriminatory act against the Congress Government before 1952, I shall withdraw my statement. But I do not want to increase bitterness. I would only ask the House, if the House wants to know how we have suffered, to refer to the proceedings of the Bombay Legislative Assembly between 18th November and 22nd November. We did not mention this because we are brothers, good brothers. Although there was no common loyalty, our relations are excellent. So far as I personally am concerned, my best friends are in Gujarat. I was partly educated at the Baroda College. I have nothing but love for them—I tell you this is my innermost feeling.

An Hon. Member: Bhai, bhai.

Shri Gadgil: We did not represent these because when two brothers are partitioning, what is the good of one brother telling the other, 'When your eldest daughter was married, you bought so many saris. Now, you have not purchased any'. Will you kindly take all these things into consideration. No. Let us close the old

[Shri Gadgil]

chapter and open a new chapter. I have always said, we do not want to be in this political partnership any longer; we will be very good neighbours; our relations will improve from every point of view. I have said that to them; I say that again today.

So this continuation of the same State is not a fact. It is just like saying: 'It is the old coat.' when only the inside collar, which can be changed, is there; the rest is absolutely new. That is how the thing actually looks. Then they have put us together, having given a finding here, that there is no common loyalty as such grown. I can speak also about the class B States, to go into the financial affairs of which, a committee was appointed, and I was its Chairman. I went to several places, to Saurashtra, to Madhya Bharat, to PEPSU and Rajasthan. It was only in Saurashtra that I found, with great pleasure, that some sort of common loyalty was growing, and I congratulated the Chief Minister there. But elsewhere, the loyalty was to Jodhpur or Indore or Gwalior, to this, that and the other. Therefore, knowing our own people as we do, the politician has to deal with facts, and that man can work it out successfully who sees what is possible, when and how. That is in a sense the definition of politics. That there was no state loyalty was their finding. Knowing this, they have done us a wrong. Why? It is because they say their finding is that Bombay cannot be a separate State; if it is a separate State, it will be a retrograde State and if you give it any constitutional status and make it a different administrative unit, it will not be consistent with the general constitutional pattern of our country. Therefore, having come to that conclusion and having come to the conclusion that it is geographically in Maharashtra, they did not have the courage in the end to say that it should go to Maharashtra. I have good reasons to believe that they changed their views. Everybody changes his view. Not that I do not change my view. Even Mr

Patil has changed his opinion he held in 1946 when he was the chairman of the Reception Committee of the Samyukta Maharashtra Sammelan held in Blavatsky Lodge. Of course, he has every right to change his opinion. He changed it. I do not quarrel about it.

Shri S. K. Patil (Bombay City—South): I was one of the Speakers.

Shri Gadgil: Whatever it is, the information published in papers is that he was the Chairman of the Reception Committee. However, I am prepared to accept for the time being his explanation. That is not much in it. The point is that the Commission changed their views. I do not refer to what forecasts were put in the various papers. They were not contradicted. I may say how this formula came into existence. In the month of May a high Congress authority toured my province and tried to persuade me to accept a State of this character and I plainly told him that this would not be possible because things have moved and people were in no mood and we wanted to solve the problem not for the time being but finally. Ours is the best principle as you will have Maha Gujarat for which Munshi has been trying. I am not even a member of the Samyukta Maharashtra Parishad. When reorganisation is to come it should be final and no interim solutions should be there. I shall refer to what I said before the Dar Commission. I stated that I do not want samyukta Maharashtra here and now; I do not want it till the first elections are held; but it should not be denied before the next election. This is exactly the time now so that the problem may be finally solved. We wanted time to consolidate the 590 States which we integrated and brought into our bigger polity. This progress of consolidation must work and a due sense of responsibility must grow. Then we can have these delimitations. That was my position.

I trace what happened now. In June a meeting was held at the place of the Chief Minister of Bombay attended by the top-most Gujarati leaders

and thereafter this bilingual thing started—that this is going to come—to which there was no reference in any papers uptill then. You will find it from the Report itself. They say 'we have rejected totally the claim of Maha Gujarat but we are assured by the Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee that important elements in Gujarat will accept this proposal. Did they ask the leaders of the Samyukta Maharashtra Parishad or the President of the M.P.C.C. "What have you to say about this formula?" No. Any way one finds lack of procedural propriety and correctitude if nothing else. If they had told then how their mind was working I would have given them the formula which we gave before the High Command and later on which we adopted in our M.P.C.C. meeting of having all the Gujarati people and all the Maharashtrian people in one State with Bombay city as capital. I would have done this if there had been an interim report. If they had only said that they wanted a bilingual State because multi-lingual State develops a higher sort of nationalism and if they had convinced me, I would have certainly accepted it. But that was not done. Now this formula comes and this formula is being sold to us by no other salesman than Mr. Patil. He is much more enthusiastic and much more clever than the S. R. Commission itself. He is assertive, while commission is appologetic. During his formative years and subsequently he has been living in the commercial and cosmopolitan Bombay and, therefore, he is a good salesman. But having been by temperament and training and also brought up in rural atmosphere, I am a somewhat cautious buyer and if I distrust intellectual brilliance it is not that I have no respect for them but because of the fear where my destiny ultimately will lead me to if I accept it. Now let me analyse the formula as it is. It is said that it will give us some advantage. What is that advantage? It is that Maharashtrian area will be able to have 13 to 15 members more.

People who do not know the working of the Congress and other political parties in India in Maharashtra will naturally say "what is wrong in it"? I will tell you what is wrong. The wrong is that in Maharashtra the political consciousness is very great. You go to any village. You will find that they have knowledge of up to date things. When I toured during the last elections, in one Dhangar village a villager asked me "what is this business of recall which is being preached by the Socialist Party". I said "look here, it is very simple. In the good old days when the Moghuls were ruling an officer was appointed and he used to ride the horse with his face towards the tail of the horse. Somebody asked him why he is sitting so and he replied that nobody knew when the other order of dismissal would come hinting that there was no security. That is recall". He understood it all right. The point is we have a higher political consciousness and the result is in all the elections—take the figures from 1921 up to date—the proportion of non-Congressmen elected on other party tickets is considerable in relation to many other States except Travancore. Take the present figures. Out of 152 which are the Maharashtrian seats, 114 are elected on Congress tickets and in Gujarat out of 98, 88 are on Congress tickets. Now supposing the Congress party is in the majority in the House, but in the Congress party itself the Maharashtrians will not be in the majority and this Constitutional mechanism will be used, I do not say normally, but not unlikely, to our detriment and we therefore, do not want it in the light of our experience and in the light of Commissions finding about loyalty. We only say that we will remain good neighbours. We do not want to be enemies. We will go still farther and Co-operate in many things. But this is the position. Apart from this, in the number of members elected for Bombay Assembly from Maharashtra we have about 8 non-Maharashtrians. I want to know how many non-Gujaratis have

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been elected from the Gujarati area. I will be surprised to know if there are any. There is no advantage. We do not want this partnership. Suppose now I were to accept the interpretation of my friend Mr. Patil, who says that your formula of having Vidarbha in the proposed bilingual state is no formula, because a bilingual State is a balanced State. This is a new contribution to political science. What is this balanced State? How it will function? If it is merely bilingual and if bilingualism is Amrit, let us have the Vidarbha variety also. But if it is a balanced State that is proposed and that is what we suspected and I am glad an authoritative interpretation of Commission's mind has been given by no less a personality than Mr. Patil. It is because they wanted a balanced State that they made Vidarbha a separate State although bigger States have been merged like Madhya Bharat. Why was Vidarbha kept separate? It was done to ensure a balance in the proposed State of Bombay. That is the reason why Marathi speaking areas of Belgaum and Karwar were not included in the proposed State of Bombay. Give me what is mine. I will accept with good grace and take from me what is not justly mine I will part with it with blessing. I assure you. Do lay down certain principles. Do not say we cannot break a district here and do break it elsewhere. You have broken Talukas, transferred Sub-Tahsils like Loharu. You have taken villages as units in Andhra. Please for God's sake observe some decency, some consistency and do not look upon consistency as entirely the virtue of fools. Anyway this will not go down the throats of hon. Members of this House.

How will this balanced State formula work? Just consider that in the context of the circumstances which we have inherited. If the elections go against any particular group or any administrative act is unpalatable to it, they will always lay it down to the factor

that it is because other community people are there, just as I have found many a student complaining to me that he has not been selected because he is a Brahmin or that he is not selected because he is a Maharashtrian. I have asked them, 'Have you ever considered that there may be a possibly good explanation for it?' But Communalism will increase. That will be the first result; I have no doubt about it. Communalism of the bitterest type will be there. The Gujaratis, by and large, are traders, rich people and we have nothing to lose except our poverty. Now, you can just imagine the moral relationship that will exist between a community which is substantially rich, a fact admitted very graciously by the President of the Congress, and us, poor people. However high a character we may have, there will be a few people who will be succumbing to temptation and the whole thing will be not a well-governed, well administered State but a municipality in which people change sides according to self-interest. That is what will happen. (*Interruptions*). Will the State be steady? In the reorganisation of States what are we after? We want that there should be enduring peace and that the conditions for further progress, economic, moral and social, of the community should be assured. But those conditions will fast disappear. It is for these reasons that we oppose the S.R.C. formula. We are appealed to in the name of the country again and again, we are asked to take into consideration the unity, this and that. If it is a special appeal to us I must enter an humble protest

Take the history of 150 years. Immediately we lost our power we started public life. In Bombay, Bal Shastri, Jambekar and others led the intellectual movement before the University days. After University, the prince of graduates, namely Justice Ranade—who looked like Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant as I said in one of my books—Justice Telang—and other people led the movement. Who were the founders of the Indian

National Congress? The Maharattas. Who were the pioneers in violent action? Chapekar, Kanare, Phadke and later on Bapat and Savarkar. You may condemn them. In the re-orientation of the Congress policy when the liberals sat tight over it, who was it that brought in new life? Who propounded the new tenets and new philosophy. It was Lokamanya Tilak. In the Home Rule Movement he led and in the 1920 movement we were behind none and ahead of many provinces. How are we? I will merely quote the certificate given to us by no less a person than Mahatma Gandhi that Maharashtra is the beehive of workers. We are specially told that we should work for the unity, and safety and good of the country. We have done nothing else. Given now Vinobaji is carrying the flag of Gandhian philosophy and spreading his message from place to place. To ask us to serve the nation is to ask *chandan* to be fragrant.

I want to assure you that what we are fighting for is justice. In all the 16 States you have accepted the linguistic principle. You may say that you have not done that, but that is what you have done. What crime have we committed that you have singled us out for a special treatment as if we are members of a criminal tribe. If Bombay is included in Maharashtra certain people would not like it. I want to know what for? Again and again we made efforts to approach those who were against us through the good offices of Shri V. L. Metha, a Godly and God-fearing man. He is for us; he concedes our claim. Our claim is conceded by Shri Narayan, son of Mahadevji Desai and he has written an excellent article in a recent issue of *Bhoomi Putra* in which he has said, 'Why are you after the money in Bombay? Gandhiji considered goodwill to be of much more value than all the gold in the world. The roots of capitalism are loosened and tomorrow they will dry. The poisonous tree will fall and all the powdered face attraction will disappear. Whom are you supporting? We do not want it because we know

that it is not going to be a stable State. This balanced State is a dangerous State. It will be a state of unbalanced politics. This bilingual State is a dangerous State. You accept the principle of language everywhere but you are denying it to us. Why is it?

Under the new Working Committee formula the suggestion is that all the Marathi-speaking areas from Madhya Bharat, Marathi areas of Hyderabad and main Maharashtra will be under one State but Bombay city will be a separate state. I appreciate what they have done. I also welcome their assurance that they will persuade the Vidarbha people to come. I go a little further and request please, reconsider that part of your resolution in which you have created Bombay as a separate State. Throughout his one hour speech—out of which I was present for nearly 45 minutes—what Shri S. K. Patil said, as I could gather, was that he was not for the city State but he wanted this S.R.C. scheme and as regards the other he said if there had been no agitation, things would have been different. Why should the agitation, this and that affect you in coming to a right solution? May I in all humility say that what happened in Bombay would not have happened if, in the words of Shri Narayan some *sanyam* had been shown? The Chief Minister of Bombay—he is a friend of mine for the last 40 years, said:

कावेस जीवत वसेपर्यंत मुंबई महाराष्ट्रा
मिलणार नाही

It means, so long as Congress is alive Maharastrians will not get Bombay. And Shri Patil followed said, 'For 5,000 years you will not get it'.

Shri S. S. More (Sholapur): Is he going to live so long?

Shri Gadgil: I wish him to live long enough.

The point is, I told one of my friends who came here, and complained this is what Shri Patil said. I said, 'Don't get excited; the three zeros are absolutely useless and so far as 5 is concerned there is no

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'sanctity about it.' The formula of the Working Committee is Bombay City State and after 5 years you will have it. May I ask them in all humility just to visualise the picture of Bombay during these 5 years? what forces will consolidate there? The first thing that will happen; the first casualty will be prohibition—prohibition will be completely wiped out for aught I know. I know the real public opinion in Bombay of the middle classes and other people. They will be the first to scrap our great experiment of prohibition.

An Hon. Member: Is it because of Gujaratis?

Shri Gadgil: There are other things. Some of the people are obviously for that. But, even now, under the present arrangement, if you are medically certified, we will give you.

We have been told by the S.R.C. that, Bombay is geographically in Maharashtra and many other things. But certain interests will not like it. Who are those interests? Again and again we tried to understand who they are; but, we failed. You ask us to compromise. A request has been made. I am quite willing.

! P.M.

But they do not come and discuss. They know they have got something and if you throw the responsibility on us to come to a compromise that will be the British method. This is not the method of my leader and, therefore, he has said very clearly that he will try to bring about an acceptable solution. But if it is left to the parties, what will happen. Just as it happened in the case of the Macdonald Award. The issue will be taken away from the hands of the leaders and organised parties, and the people will decide it in the streets of Bombay, and that is just the thing that I wish to avoid.

We are told that Bombay was built by Gujaratis and therefore they have a right. This is the extra-territoriality which we heard in the case of China,

Egypt and other places. Are they so much afraid of us? They have investments in South Africa, Uganda and other places? Have they not invested everywhere. They are 17 per cent in Cochin Town but they are not asking for special treatment. Why are they asking of us then? Do my friend from Gujarat realise what an insult is implied in this? They may not mean it, they may not be even conscious of it, but the fact is and the consequence is that this has offended the entire Maharashtrian community. Think for God's sake, what is it and what they want. They are the traders for the whole of Maharashtra. In every rural area that you go, the trade and commerce is in the hands of Marwaris and Gujaratis in certain places, exclusively Marwaris in certain places and exclusively Gujaratis in certain places. My forefathers invited them to Poona and settled them in Gujru, Sarafa and other places. They were *nagarseths* and were taken in procession and even now our relations with them are excellent. The Gujaratis in Maharashtra and Poona have been provided with Gujarati schools and Poona has taken the lead in this respect. I have something to do with the Poona Municipality and so I know it. We made special provision for Gujarati teaching. Till then the local people did not know what Gujarati language was because they were so much assimilated with us.

Shri Patil said something about the composition of the people, that we are only 48 per cent. Take the figures from 1881 and our majority which was 54 per cent was brought down gradually and now it is 48, including Konkani. Konkani Structurally is Marathi and there is no difference in it and Marathi, it is a dialect. I want to understand the position. In Bangalore, the Kannada-speaking persons are 24 per cent, and Tamil speaking persons 31 per cent. Take the case of Jamshedpur; the Bengali-speaking population is 54,000 and the Hindi speaking population 44,000 out of 158,000. In Hyderabad, the Urdu-speaking population is 49 per cent

and the Telugu-speaking population is 40 per cent. And yet these towns and cities are all allowed to be in the states and not made separate states. The consideration of population of any particular city is irrelevant because in the large area, it is just a pocket. Do you give self-government to Badr in Ahmedabad because it is predominantly Maharashtrian? Will you give the same privilege to certain areas of Baroda where the Marathas are large in numbers? Is it local option? Take the city of Bombay and draw a circle with a radius of 75 miles and at the northern point of the circle, about 80 miles away, the Gujarat border steps in. Draw another circle of 250 miles radius and in that circle, the Gujaratis are one-eighth and seven-eighths are Maharashtrians. The nearest Andhra border is 32 miles from Madras and yet it is put in Tamil Nad. Why do you apply one law to one person and apply another law to another person?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Madras was wrongly put in there.

Shri Gadgil: I thought that some such intervention would come but not from the Chair because the Chair is to be impartial. But here it comes from the Chair.

Shri A. M. Thomas (Ernakulam): Charity begins at home.

Shri Gadgil: The point is that if Bombay City is made a separate State, immediately the claim of Madras will grow up, immediately the claim of Calcutta will grow up. Why are you going to let loose these forces? Are you going to yield to the capitalists as a preliminary for inaugurating the socialistic pattern of society? For whom are you keeping Bombay as a separate state? The traders, they are everywhere; the whole trade and commerce and economy in Maharashtra is dominated by Gujaratis and Marwaris and they have not asked for any protection there. What will happen if

Bombay city is included in Maharashtra state? May I quote from Shri Baruchua's speech which he delivered in the Bombay Legislative Assembly? He says: "Geography of the Port of Bombay will not change. Communications will remain safe. Facilities for trade and commerce money market transport will be used by all Communities. I refuse to believe that a single minority group is going to wind its business because the city goes to Maharashtra. There is no evidence to show that city's importance will dwindle." When you say that some damage will result have you got any proof or are they only vague allegations, allegations made in our absence? At least for courtesy, the Members of the Commission should ask us, "Here are the accusations; what is your stand? what is your written statement? do you want to cross-examine?" Even the ordinary cannons of fairplay and justice have been disregarded. Therefore, the insult is all the more intense. We are told "You are only 48 per cent." But the argument seems to be that even if we were 70 per cent, Bombay will remain apart from Maharashtra, because of the extraneous consideration that certain capitalists want that to be so whatever be the population of Maharashtrians. The House may have some idea, at least the Minister of Transport has some idea, as to how many people come to work in Bombay city every day. From Poona, there were 2,000 season ticket holders coming every day to Bombay, during war time. People come from Virar, Agasi and Bhinder and from Karjat and Kalyan to Bombay; they are really citizens of Bombay and most of them are Maharashtrians; they cannot recide there because the great Bombay Corporation and the greater Bombay Government have done nothing by way of housing programme. You go in the evening after dusk as I have done so often and you will see that on the pavements people are sleeping, the slums are there and so on. The Jail Manual of Bombay Government lays

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down that 96 square feet is the minimum—you will appreciate this as we were kept many times in jail—but here it works out to less than 40 square feet. The Rent Enquiry Committee has made a thorough enquiry and it says “the city has a sub-stratum of original inhabitants, but it is largely a city of immigrants. A portion has made Bombay a place of its residence, but to a large portion it is only a place of work to be left when it becomes unsuitable”. And even those who stay for some years go away because they are not of the population. The sub-stratum of the population to whom Bombay belongs is Maharashtrian, and the greatest proof of that is this. We have the latest budget of the Bombay Corporation, in which out of 4,860 primary teachers, 3,000 are Marathi, that is 62 per cent:—People who are permanent residents have their children with them. They are the stable population. That is the test. Though I do not say that it is the only test, this is a test which you cannot lightly brush aside.

Take the situation of Bombay. The entire road system and the railway system converge on Bombay. The two main lines south-east and north are there; the two national highways, Bombay-Agra Road and Bombay-Bangalore road, converge there and all our activities centre there. The people from Ratnagiri, Colaba and Thana depend mainly on this city of Bombay; similarly people from Satara, Sholapur and Poona also depend on this city. If you ask any Marathi boy as to what he will do, he will tell you “I will go to Bombay”. This is the natural aspiration of every Maharashtrian boy. That will show what place Bombay holds in the economic life of our people but you are taking it away. My humble submission is this. The SRC has come to the conclusion that Bombay should not be a separate State and that it is part of Maharashtra geographically. Just because certain people expressed certain vague fears, they should not have allowed their

judgment to be coloured and should have given us Bombay as it justly belongs to us.

I am very sorry that the injustice done to us is not fully realised by many of our friends and critics. What loss of Bombay means to us economically and socially, apart from prestige is not fully realised. A question is asked who built it? Mr. Barucha, a Parsi M.L.A., said “every industrial city is built by all—not by this community or that but if proportion has to be taken into consideration then the biggest proportion goes to the Maharashtra people who gave their labours.”

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy (Mysore): Not Parsis?

Shri Gadgil: Yes, Gujaratis also. The capital that is invested in Bombay is not exclusively the capital of a few Gujaratis. There are shareholders of concerns which are functioning in Bombay, from all over the country. Very recently, America and Britain opened two refineries of which the investment comes to about Rs. 110 crores. Have they asked for any safeguard? There is foreign capital to the extent of Rs. 800 crores. Have they asked for any safeguard? You Gujaratis are controlling our rural economy; you are our *sowcar*; we have elected many of you as Presidents of our Congress Committees, municipalities and everywhere we have treated you fairly; we have never given them anything but just and affectionate treatment. And in utter disregard of this, you insist on Bombay city being made a separate State,—just consider what it means? In Rangoon the capital of Burma Indians were in the majority and yet Indians did not claim it as their own. If the city state logic were accepted serious political consequences will follow. When the entire surrounding country is speaking a particular language, a

pocket cannot be taken out; that must be part of it. Bombay is our biggest city. The population of Bombay is 28 lakhs. According to the 1951 Census, thirteen and odd lakhs or nearly fourteen lakhs speak Marathi. There is no other province whose biggest city is outside its territory. Take Ahmedabad. The Gujarati population in Bombay city is five lakhs. The population of Ahmedabad is much more. Shri Patil said that Northern-Indians are five lakhs in Bombay. The Hindustani-speaking people are two lakhs. Another lakh and eighty thousand say that their language is Urdu but all of them are not from Northern India. Shri Patil knows and the Census Commission has also stated that the Deccan Musalman—the Konkani Musalman—has given Urdu as his mother tongue. Also in the Census Report, you will find people with Marathi as their subsidiary language in the city are considerable. The number of Marathi speaking people is the highest from every point of view—from the point of view of people who have written Marathi as their mother tongue, people who come to work there and the other general considerations. All these lead to only one conclusion and no other. Why are you telling us that Bombay city should be a separate State?

What kind of politics will operate there. Take the occupational position. 54,000 are the employers and nearly eleven lakhs are the employees—mostly proletariat, and white-collar. What the white-collars feel about this problem you know. You could have seen on the 21st, they had opened their chests and said 'fire', we stand for Samyukta Maharashtra. In the city of Bombay, the economic disparity is so pronounced. Here are Malabar Hill residences and the slums of Matunga, side by side. People will say: we have got Bombay now and we will liquidate this disparity much sooner; than can be good enough for the capitalists. Liquidation of in-

equality is the Congress programme also. Probably my friend here quoted me as saying: "Mr. Gadgil wants to liquidate rich people." I said: we want to liquidate rich people as a class and that is the programme of the Congress if I understand the Congress programme and if it is sincerely preached, it will be done but it has to be done in an orderly manner. If Bombay city becomes a State, it will be done much quicker than can be digested. From that point of view, I would urge my capitalist friends to consider this problem. Whether it is economic or social life or this that or the other, everybody has played a part. Because there are 12 languages or four religions, should Bombay be a State by itself? I do not agree. Those things are concomitants in every modern city whether it is Calcutta, Jamshedpur or Bangalore or Kanpur. If you concede Bombay today, you will have to concede Kanpur and Calcutta tomorrow. As regards Madras, we have already some evidence of it.

In the end I humbly want to put this proposition before this House. I do not consider that this House is not fit enough to decide this question. If this House does not decide, who will decide? Some solution has been pointed out by Shri Asoka Mehta. Shri Patil claimed that he was the originator of it but now obviously he wants to disown it. I and other leaders have put it before our great leader, the Prime Minister. We said to him "accept in principle that Bombay city and Maharashtra should be one State"? We then sign on a blank paper. You fill in any safeguards you like, any adjustments you like. You are pressing for adjustment; you are pressing for safeguards for the brave Sikh community. If they are good enough for 40 lakhs, are they not good for these forty men who constitute the Citizens Committee of Bombay. Dr. John Mathai who was my colleague and an eminent public man has warned us as to what

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would happen if Bombay become a State. You are creating Bombay City State in spite of the advice of the SRC, in spite of the advice of all people whose words count. There is Mr. Ambekar, President of the INTUC who said "you make Bombay City a separate State, public life will be impossible; the life of public worker will not be safe." Great administrators who have grown grey in administration, have advised so. If in spite of all this, you follow the course hinted, it means you do not care for the people and that you care for the interest of the few, who are the owners of the property which they earned during the British regime. How it was earned during the British regime—let me not analyse it because the beginning of life and property are always enclosed in darkness.

It is a straight question. Do you want to usher in the socialist regime? Here is the demand for Samyukta Maharashtra. I assure the Prime Minister that we shall see that Samyukta Maharashtra becomes a socialist State of his liking much sooner than it can happen in any part of India and we are going out of our way to give safeguards although it means some sort of an insult to us. But we want to be very practical. We want to get over the immediate difficulty. I again repeat what I said to Pantji "Make Bombay City and Maharashtra one State and whatever safeguards or whatever arrangements of any type are considered necessary will be accepted. Any legislation which deals with Bombay city's problems should be reserved for Central consideration if the majority of the members from Bombay city is one. The only condition we insist is that it must be consistent with the integrity of the State and with democratic principles. These are the words used by the MPCC in its resolution.

I have taken considerable time of this hon. House. But I want to appeal to you: give me something to tell my people that reason succeeds and argu-

ment prevails. After all, reason is supreme, argument is powerful. If you do not create that atmosphere and that faith in a democracy then there is the end of democracy. You can certainly put down the throat of Maharashtrians anything you like, but it will not last long. For what I know of my people and my race they are best friends, but once they take into their head that injustice is being done to them they will stake everything but will never put up with it. Do not drive our people to a mood of that kind, I very humbly and respectfully request the hon. Home Minister and his colleague, our beloved leader. We have gone to the utmost limit and nobody can accuse us of being unreasonable. The hon. Members of this House will also consider our offer. But, if at the end of 40 years of public life I am driven to a course which is not palatable to me. I will only end by saying, give me that blessing which Kunti gave to Karna. On the morning of the Karna Parva's beginning day Kunti went to Karna and she said: "Look here; you are my son". Then Karna said: "Oh, you are my mother: you are telling me. Uptill now you have forsaken me, disregarded me. That does not matter. But, give me this blessing. I am not asking for any big thing. Give me this blessing that my life will not be mean and my death will be noble." मेर जीवन प्राकृत न हो मेरी मृत्यु बीरोचित हो

Shri Debeswar Sarmah (Golaghat-Jorhat) rose.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri C. C. Shah—who will dispose of Bombay first.

Shri C. C. Shah (Gohilwad-Sorath): This great debate. (Interruption).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. You will now hear from Gujarat State.

[SHRI BARMAN in the Chair]

Shri C. C. Shah: Mr. Chairman, this great debate until yesterday was running its calm and even course in a dignified and smooth manner.

An Hon. Member: What happened today?

Shri C. C. Shah: The temper has changed today, but it would be my endeavour to place before you, Sir, calmly and as objectively and in a dispassionate manner as I can the views which I hold on this subject. I consider it a great privilege to have an occasion, to have an opportunity to participate in this debate because the decisions which we will take will affect the course of the history of this country for years to come and it will affect our national unity, its security and its prosperity. Therefore, while it is our great privilege to have an occasion to make these decisions it is also our responsibility to make those decisions in a calm and dispassionate manner.

The problem of reorganisation of States is most complicated and delicate and it is none too easy to find solutions which will satisfy all. For that purpose we appointed a Commission and that Commission consisted of persons in whom the whole country declared its full confidence, in their integrity, in their ability and in their competence. It will be an evil day for us, I submit, if any one challenges the *bona fides* of a Commission of this nature. There may be honest differences of opinion; it may be that some of the conclusions which they have arrived at may not be acceptable to some, but to challenge the *bona fides* of this Commission is wrong for anyone to do, I submit. It is the considered opinion of this House and of the country that the Commission approached its subject in an objective and in a dispassionate manner, and while one may differ with their conclusions here and there by far and large the conclusions which they have given to the country have been acceptable in a large majority of the cases. I submit that when we appoint a Commission of this nature, while we have the sovereign authority to come to final decisions, we cannot

lightly tamper with the conclusions arrived at by men who have dispassionately examined this subject, and unless we find an agreed alternative, or unless there are compelling reasons which make any of the recommendations of the Commission difficult or impossible of implementation, we should not change their decisions.

I submit that, now that this problem is before us we must solve this problem once and for all and finally. I do not believe either in shelving that problem or in postponing it. We have solved much greater problems and we can solve this problem with the same faith and hope as we have solved other problems. Therefore, I am of the view that, now that we have been seized of this matter and it has come before us, we must decide it finally and should not leave anything for posterity or generations to come to quarrel about or to bicker about.

The Commission has carefully examined the factors which weighed with it in the reorganisation of the States and in doing so the Commission has laid emphasis—as it was its duty and of every one of us to do so—on the prime necessity of national unity, security and prosperity. Our national unity is a tender sapling which needs to be nurtured carefully and while we say much about it there is unfortunately something in our blood which makes it easy for us to divide but very difficult to unite. Hundreds and thousands of castes in the country and our history would show that it has been very difficult for us to unite, and while we had cultural unity all throughout the ages, after centuries we have gained a political unity, which, in spite of the division of the country, makes India one and indivisible and in a manner in which it never was before. I would therefore submit that reorganisation being only a means to an end, the end being national unity and security, we should not look upon this problem as something which should in any manner interfere with the final objective which we have set before ourselves.

[Shri C. C. Shah]

The two great unifying forces in the country today are the Congress and the personality of the Prime Minister. And, the Constitution is there which makes for unity, but the Constitution can work only when there is unity of heart amongst the people. The Congress and the personality of the Prime Minister are the two great forces in the country today which make for our unity. There are any number of fissiparous tendencies amongst us, and while we have these two great forces amongst us it is time to consolidate that unity rather than stress those forces which make for division amongst us.

Language undoubtedly, is an important factor, but I do not believe—I do not want to argue or take the time of the House—that it is the sole or the only factor on which any redistribution of the country can take place. Undoubtedly, we spoke of the linguistic divisions of the country and the linguistic reorganisation. The Congress did speak about it. But, after independence new problems arose for us, a new situation arose for us and in the light of that new situation the J.V.P. Committee reminded us, that at the time when the Congress spoke of the linguistic principle, it was not faced with the practical application of this principle and hence it did not consider all the implications and consequences that arose from that practical application. Now, in the light of the present circumstances, it is for us to consider whether language will be one of the important factors or the sole factor as some want it. It shall not be the sole factor because language is a thing which unites as well as divides. It probably unites those who speak the same language but divides them from those who speak a different language. Therefore, I submit that the Commission was perfectly right, and took a proper approach when it said that language shall not be and should not be the only factor for the reorganisation of States.

The Commission has also said that even though there may be linguistic unity, there need not be one State for one language. The principle of one State for one language is impossible of application. It was in the light of these considerations that we in Gujarat have approached this problem. We did not ask for any separate State of Gujarat on a linguistic basis. In our memorandum we have made it clear that we do not ask for a separate State of Gujarat. Shri Gadgil referred to a speech of Sardar at Rajkot, and he seemed to imply that Sardar wanted a separate linguistic State of Gujarat. He also referred to Shri Munshi and said that Shri Munshi asked for a separate State of Gujarat on a linguistic basis. Both statements are entirely incorrect. Shri Munshi never asked for a separate State of Gujarat on a linguistic basis. All that we asked for, if it was possible, was to bring all the Gujarati-speaking areas into one administrative unit. It may be a bi-lingual State; it can be a bi-lingual State. In the memorandum of the Gujarat Pradesh Congress Samiti we have submitted that the present composite State of Bombay should continue. It has worked harmoniously. It has worked in a spirit of goodwill and we were willing to see that it should continue to exist as it has been existing thus far. We saw no reason why a State which had existed for more than a century and had achieved a sort of organic unity for itself should be disrupted. We therefore submitted that the present State of Bombay, with all the affinities which it had created for over a century should continue. But we also submitted that if the Commission, on account of claims made by others found it necessary to divide the State of Bombay on a linguistic or any other basis, then it should be more or less on the basis on which the Congress provinces were re-constituted under the Congress Constitution, namely, into the four component units of the present Bombay State. Those are: Karnataka, Gujarat, Maharashtra and Bombay Pradesh. Those were the

provinces which the Congress Constitution had created in 1921 and those are the provinces which should be created under the new reorganisation if the Commission thought it necessary to redistribute or reorganise the State of Bombay.

So far as Saurashtra is concerned, it made no claim and no demand. In respect of Saurashtra, the Government memorandum said that the Government of Saurashtra and the people of Saurashtra will agree to any decision which the Commission came to in the national interests. If the Commission decided that it was in the national interests to merge Saurashtra in the composite State of Bombay, the Government and the people of Saurashtra would accept that position. If the Commission decided that a separate State of Gujarat was to be formed and then Saurashtra was to be merged in that separate State of Gujarat, Saurashtra would accept it. If, for any other reason, the Commission decided that Saurashtra should remain as a separate State, even then we said that we shall accept it. We left it entirely to the Commission to decide, in the national interests, what should be the future of Saurashtra, having full faith that the Commission will come to a just and fair decision both in the interests of the people of Saurashtra and in the interests of the country as a whole. It is wrong to suggest that Saurashtra made any demand for a linguistic State and my friend Shri Bhawanji, who is the President of the District Congress Committee of Kutch will also explain to you that that was the same stand that Kutch took. Neither Saurashtra nor Kutch nor Gujarat asked for a linguistic State. We feel that when we have worked in a composite State for over a century and we have worked arm in arm and we have worked with goodwill there is no reason why we cannot continue to work together. We on our part at least find no reason to separate. But if others compel us to divide, if others create a situa-

tion in which it would become necessary that the State of Bombay should be reorganised and redistributed, then we demanded that the city of Bombay should be a separate unit. I shall explain the reasons why we made that demand. But, before doing so, I would like to say this:—I am sorry Shri Gadgil is not here—in the existing composite State of Bombay, the people of Maharashtra are in a majority. In the bilingual State, as suggested by the States Reorganisation Commission, they will be in a majority. A grievance has been made that the entire Gujarati-speaking area has been brought into this bi-lingual State and that the entire Marathi-speaking area has not been brought into this State. But the position is this. The whole of Marathwada which has a population of 47 lakhs has been put into the bilingual State. As against that, the population of Saurashtra and Kutch is 47 lakhs. So, while 47 lakhs are added from one side, another 47 lakhs are added from the other side. So, the majority which the people of Maharashtra have in the composite State of Bombay will still continue to be so in the proposed bilingual State of Bombay. In fact, it will now be somewhat greater majority.

Shri Gadgil presented charge-sheets against many people. He was here to present charge-sheet against the Commission; he presented a charge-sheet against the Government of Bombay; he presented a charge-sheet against the Chief Minister of Bombay and he had a grievance against everybody who did not agree with him. But that is a different matter. A State or an area or a group generally asks for a separate State of its own when it suffers under a sense of grievance. Probably, it suffers under a sense of grievance when its development has not taken place in the manner it should. It may suffer a sense of grievance when it has been discriminated against in the services, and therefore, not receiving a fair deal in a large State or a composite State.

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Can Maharashtra have any such grievance? In their memorandum, either before the Dar Commission or before the States Reorganisation Commission, not a word is said about any grievance of Maharashtra, either on developmental expenditure or on services or in any other manner. And yet, Shri Gadgil was here to say that the Maharashtrians have their grievance. But what are the facts? I will only give you what the facts are as given in B.P.C.C. memorandum. In Maharashtra, 10·225 lakhs of acres are being irrigated. In Gujarat only 3·846 lakhs of acres have been brought under irrigation. In Konkan, it is 21,000 acres. In Karnataka it is 3·32 lakhs of acres. In terms of money, out of the capital expenditure of Rs. 12 crores up to 1946-47, Rs. 10·75 crores have been spent on major irrigation works in Maharashtra. Arising out of the Ramamurthi Committee's recommendations, the Government of India have given the Bombay Government loans to the tune of Rs. 6·8 crores for expenditure on minor and medium-scale irrigation works in Maharashtra compared to only Rs. 80 lakhs in Gujarat. Road communications in Maharashtra are much better than in Gujarat or Karnataka. The majority of the districts in Maharashtra are well-served by road communications while the districts in Gujarat are deficit to the extent of 75 to 95 per cent.

An Hon. Member: What about the railways?

Shri C. C. Shah: Now, take the question of services. If you examine the services in the Bombay State, the Maharashtrians are in a preponderant majority. But in spite of that, if they want a separate State, none can prevent it. It is impossible to compel them to live together, if they do not wish to. Mr. Gadgil said that they would not be partners; they could be only good neighbours. If they do not want to be partners and if they want a separate State, they can have a separate State, but not on their own terms.

They cannot dictate that "these are the terms on which we shall have a separate State". They can separate only on the terms which the Commission has recommended or which previous Commissions have recommended, which have been known to be fair and good. What were the principles which we adopted in the redistribution of States? Take Andhra, for instance. The one principle we adopted was that in the case of Andhra, only the undisputed areas, areas about which there was no dispute or controversy, would be given to them. We said, Andhra must give up its claim for the Madras city, if a separate State was to be formed. They gave up the claim. Now, the S.R.C. has recommended a solution which in the opinion of all, except probably friends from Maharashtra, is the best one. This is the best solution of this difficult and delicate problem. It is the opinion of almost a large majority of this House; it is the opinion of the majority of the people of this country; it is the opinion of the Government as the hon. Home Minister has stated; it is the opinion of the B.P.C.C. as well as the G.P.C.C. And yet, my friends from Maharashtra do not want to accept the solution which is considered to be the best in the interests of all. Can they by rejecting it have the best out of the bargain? Can they by rejecting it get something to which they are not entitled? Take the Dar Commission, the J.V.P. Committee or the S.R.C. Every Commission has unanimously and successively held that whatever might be the redistribution of the States, Bombay city must retain its cosmopolitan and multi-lingual character. In national interests, Bombay city cannot be part of any unilingual area. That is the unanimous decision of both the Congress and every other Commission appointed to examine this problem dispassionately and impartially. By rejecting the best solution and by pointing out what may be the difficulties in the formation of a City State for Bombay, would they like us to agree to a thing to which they are not entitled? It will be putting a premium on unreasonable-

ness if we submit to such a demand. Here is the S.R.C. recommendation which is considered to be the best solution. If they do not want to accept it, let them accept the solution which has been recommended by any other Commission. Even now, the unanimous decision of the Working Committee is this. Is it suggested that every Commission has been unfair to Maharashtra? Is it suggested that everyone has been unjust to Maharashtra? Is it suggested that men who had nothing to do with this problem and who examined it in the national interests and nothing else, have been unjust to Maharashtra? Is it suggested that consistently all of them have been unjust? Will friends from Maharashtra pause to think why it is that every Commission and every Committee and even the Congress in 1920 decided like this? That decision was taken by Shri N. C. Kelkar himself. Why was it so?

Shri M. D. Joshi (Ratnagiri South): Kelkar's decision was as regards the formation of the Congress Committee and not as regards the formation of the State.

Shri G. H. Deshpande (Nasik Central): Has my friend read the Samyukta Maharashtra Committee's report?

Shri C. C. Shah: Interruptions will not provoke me; you can take it from me. You can say whatever you want when your turn comes.

Shri S. K. Patil: That decision was that the city of Bombay cannot be included in the Provincial Congress Committee of Maharashtra.

Shri C. C. Shah: It will be necessary for me to place before the House the reasons for this conclusion. Take for instance the Dar Commission. This is what they have said:

"The best fortune that we can see for the city of Bombay is that it should continue as it is today, the meeting-place of all communities, their source of pride and affection and a convenient centre for their joint labour and

enterprise. It will be incongruous to make this multi-lingual, cosmopolitan city the capital of a unilingual province."

That is the unanimous decision of the Dar Commission.

The J.V.P. Committee have said as follows:

"The question of the City of Bombay has not only risen but has been fiercely debated. And yet, in our opinion, there can be little room for argument about this great city."

They say, there cannot even be any argument about this. The case is so clear and complete that there cannot be argument about it. Who said it? It was said by the President of the Congress, the Prime Minister of India, men who have devoted their whole life to the cause of this nation. Are we to believe that they were unjust to Maharashtra? Are we to believe that they did something which was not in the national interests? The J.V.P. Committee went on to say:

"It is not only one of the greatest cities of India but is essentially a cosmopolitan multi-lingual city; the nerve-centre of our trade and commerce, and our biggest window to the outside world. It is quite impossible for us to entertain any idea or any proposal which might injure the many-sided life and activity of this great city, which has been built up by the labour of all kinds of people and communities. We cannot consider it as belonging to any one linguistic group and attach it to a purely linguistic province. That would undoubtedly mean its rapid deterioration from its present commanding position."

So, the S.R.C. came to the same conclusion. The S.R.C.'s conclusion was that Bombay cannot be made a part of any uni-lingual area. Both the people of Maharashtra and the people of Gujarat, Saurashtra and Kutch and as a matter of fact, the people of the whole country are attached to this city for reasons which

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are well-known. The best future which can lie for this city is that it should remain the capital of a bi-lingual State. Therefore, the S.R.C. recommended it. In doing so, they relied upon the traditions of tolerance, and the spirit of mutual understanding and goodwill which had prevailed in the city of Bombay amongst various communities. It expected that this recommendation which was the best under the circumstances would be accepted in that spirit by the people of Gujarat, Saurashtra and Kutch and also by the people of Maharashtra, because it would be in the wider national interests. When it raised that expectation, it did not reckon with the attitude of the people of Maharashtra. They rejected it. Gujarati people, in spite of their being a minority—only 35 per cent. as against more than 48·5 per cent. of Maharashtra—accepted it. But the Maharashtra people rejected it. The offer they make is a bi-lingual State with Vidarbha and they say we are unreasonably rejecting their offer. For a minute consider this. Do they believe in a bi-lingual State? Every word of Mr. Gadgil's speech was an impeachment against a bi-lingual State. In every word of his speech he meant to say, "we cannot live with any other community; we want to live by ourselves. We believe in linguism; we believe only in a unilingual State." Was this offer of a bilingual State with Vidarbha made in a fair manner with the intention to work it?

Shri M. D. Joshi: Well.

Shri C. C. Shah: You can say so certainly. But, the facts are obvious. It was made with a view to gain a crushing majority and nothing else. It was made only with a view to gain a crushing majority as Shri S. K. Patil rightly observed.

Swami Ramanand Tirtha (Gulberga): I humbly submit, that is unfair.

Shri C. C. Shah: It may appear unfair to you. What did they say? Having made this bi-lingual State with Vidar-

bha, after 5 years, Gujarat can go out, of course leaving Bombay to Maharashtra! Is there any doubt that they would have seen to it that Gujarat goes out? That is all that I can say about this.

A bi-lingual State is a State, as Shri S. K. Patil rightly and correctly said, in which the two communities must be more or less evenly placed. Where one community has a crushing majority, the other community does not feel a sense of confidence that it can get justice or fairplay. The other community has no confidence that it can make itself effective in a State of that character. All that can happen is that it will be a unilingual State to which something else is attached to remain in an inferior position for ever. That is not a bi-lingual State. That cannot be accepted. I say, the Commission very rightly suggested two States, one which was an exclusively Maharashtrian State, one in which they had a preponderating majority.

There is something more in this. How did this offer of a bi-lingual State with Vidarbha come about? That is very interesting. One Maharashtra Minister of the Bombay State has thrown very revealing light on the manner in which this offer came about. The Congress High Command called the three deputations of Gujarat, Bombay and Maharashtra here to negotiate and try its best to find an agreed solution. This hon. Minister in a public interview to the Press tells us that suddenly on the last day of these interviews, the leader of the delegation Shri Shankar Rao Deo passed to him a chit that we may offer to the High Command as an alternative a bi-lingual State with Vidarbha. Shri Chavan tells us that he was greatly shocked at this proposal. He considered it impracticable. He was not prepared even to give this as a proposal because he thought that it cannot be made either *bona fide* or in a practical spirit. Then, he was told, if you do not accompany us to make this proposal,—it is a public interview

given by Shri Chavan; I am not saying anything secret—our unity will be endangered and so keep up that unity. In the executive committee of the M.P.C.C., he told them openly, this is not an offer which can be acceptable to Gujarat or anybody, this is not an offer that we can make. He rightly said so. That was not an offer which may be accepted by anybody with self-respect. As I said, that offer was not made in the spirit that that should be worked. If it had been made in that spirit and in other circumstances, things would have been different. That is a different matter. It is a fundamental principle of their creed that they believe only in a linguistic State. Why then this sudden volte face? Why this sudden jump to a bi-lingual State with Vidarbha? If they believed in a moral principle that they should have a redistribution of States only on a unilingual basis, that moral principle is suddenly given a go-by and that moral principle does not come in the way of suggestion a bi-lingual State in which they have a majority of 66 per cent. and Gujarat has only 28 per cent.

Shri Syamnandan Sahaya (Muzaffarpur Central): Moral principle is majority.

Shri C. C. Shah: Yes, moral principle is majority.

Shri Syamnandan Sahaya: And a good one too.

Shri C. C. Shah: Then they say, all the Gujarat speaking areas have been brought in, why not all the Marathi-speaking areas? The argument is very plausible, very catchy. But take Saurashtra and Kutch. They are small petty States, B and C States. By any standard they cannot exist and they have got to be merged with another State. If they have got to be merged, they cannot be taken to Rajputana or Madhya Pradesh. If they have to be merged, they can be merged only in Bombay: nowhere else. Saurashtra and Kutch did not make any condition. They said, we are even prepared to go to a bi-lingual State even

though others may have a majority. Unconditionally they made the offer, whatever the Commission decides, we shall accept. There cannot be a more fair offer than that. I say—of course, I don't say that because it is my State—Saurashtra is the only State which, having existed for 8 years as an independent State has voluntarily agreed to merge itself with another State and accepts any decision which the Commission gives. To cast aspersions on such people who have acted in such a straightforward and honest manner is, I submit, not fair.

The Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee having considered the situation and the resolution of the M.P.C.C., passed a resolution. They said, having considered all that and having stated that for the reasons mentioned therein that a bi-lingual State with Vidarbha is unacceptable,

"This Committee was and is prepared to accept the recommendation of the Commission as a permanent solution of this delicate problem in the larger interests of the country, if the Maharashtrian leaders are willing to accept it in its entirety in the spirit in which the Commission has made it. If the Maharashtrian leaders are not willing to accept it, then, this Committee is of opinion that in the interests of all concerned, the Bombay State should be divided into three States."

The Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee, even on 25-10-55, in spite of the hatred and bitterness which has been spread by the protagonists of Samyukta Maharashtra, was prepared to accept a bi-lingual State as recommended by the S.R.C. What was the response? They rejected it. If they rejected an offer which is considered to be best in the national interests, somebody has got to come to some conclusion. That decision has got to be taken. That decision was taken by the Working Committee after careful consideration, after all the efforts to bring about an agreed solution failed, after all the negotiations

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failed, after everything that could possibly be done to persuade the friends from Maharashtra to agree to a reasonable solution failed. The Working Committee has come to a decision. That decision, as Shri S. K. Patil told us, was arrived at with the consent of Shri Deogirkar and at his request because it was said that rather than a bi-lingual State as suggested by the S.R.C., the three State formula would be more acceptable to Maharashtra. The Working Committee,—I do not want to take the time of the House—resolution has said that because of the opinion expressed by the M.P.C.C. and because of the attitude taken by the M.P.C.C., it has come to this conclusion as the largest and greatest common measure of agreement between the parties and in the national interests. That decision, I say, is consistent with the stand that the Congress has taken since 1920. That decision is consistent with the unanimous conclusion of the Dar Commission, the J.V.P. report and the S.R.C. report, because the S.R.C. report never recommended that Bombay can be part of a unilingual area. Therefore, I submit that that decision is the right decision. The decision of the Working Committee was an unanimous decision. Even Shri Deogirkar did not object, did not oppose it, though I am told that he did not vote for it. Is it suggested, I ask once again, that the entire Working Committee was out to do injustice to Maharashtra? Will friends from Maharashtra ever pause to consider this? Of course, they have worked themselves up in a frenzy; they have worked themselves up in a great fury. I know it. They are victims of their own slogans; and others are made victims of violence. I request them to pause and consider why it is that while they feel so strongly in one way, the whole nation feels so strongly to the contrary. It is not a question of Gujarat alone. Leave aside Gujarat. It is a national problem. Gujarat is vitally interested in it. Bombay is an asset for the entire nation. That is why the Prime Minister says, and that

is why the Congress has always said that it cannot be a part of any unilingual area. Will friends from Maharashtra ever pause to consider the feelings of others? Men like the Prime Minister, Pandit G. B. Pant, and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad were sitting there in the Congress Working Committee. Was everyone of them unfair to Maharashtra? Why is it that they came to this decision?

2 P.M.

All these arguments of territory, language etc. were advanced before them; in fact, they have been advanced since 1948, before the Dar Commission, before the J.V.P. Committee, and also before the S.R.C. Everywhere, these arguments have been advanced, and they have been considered fully times out of number, and yet this is the only conclusion that could be reached.

I want to submit one other matter. When did this demand for Bombay come up? It is an interesting story. The demand for Samyukta Maharashtra is comparatively a recent one. Compared with the demand for Karnataka, or Andhra or even Vidarbha, it is a recent one. Only in 1946, at Belgaum, the Literary Parishad of Maharashtra said that for cultural and literary reasons, it was better if all the Marathi-speaking people were brought together; the political leaders took this up and developed it. Of course, now it is the most clamorous and the loudest demand. If it is a demand and they want it, we must meet it. But then it should be met on terms which are in the national interest and not in the interest of any particular section.

Before the Dar Commission was appointed, this question of linguistic redistribution was being considered in the Constituent Assembly. All the PCC chiefs, particularly those in the south, where the problem of linguistic redistribution was most urgent, met in a meeting under the presidency of Dr. Rajendra Prasad. I shall read the minutes of that meeting, and it will be interesting to you to listen to

that. Now, who were all present at that meeting? Shri Shankar Rao Deo, Shri Nijalingappa, Shri Keshav Rao Jedhe, and all others from the south, and also the president of the GPCC. The question arose as to what should be the redistribution of the States for the purposes of our Constitution. And they wanted to find an agreed solution. And what did they do?

"The following representatives of provinces interested in the formation of linguistic provinces met at the residence of Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Congress President, on 24th February 1948, at 9 p.m. Dr. Rajendra Prasad was good enough to attend the meeting. The following formula which was circulated to the representatives was discussed."

And what was the formula? It was that

"Aspiring provinces should agree to start with the provincial boundaries as laid down by the Congress in 1920."

At that time, Maharashtra did not say that Bombay should be a part of Maharashtra or Samyukta Maharashtra.

Shri H. G. Vaishnav (Ambad): It was there already. So, where was the necessity to say that?

Shri C. C. Shah: Then came the Dar Commission. For the first time, before the Dar Commission, this claim was made, namely Samyukta Maharashtra with Bombay.

As I have said already, this is a national problem. No doubt, Gujarat, Saurashtra and Kutch are vitally interested in its future. But, it is not a matter entirely between Gujarat and Maharashtra. And yet, I must tell you why Gujarat is so greatly attached to Bombay. It is amazing to find that Bombay which was a neglected island had coastal relations with Gujarat, Saurashtra and Kutch for centuries before it had any connection with Maharashtra, because between Bombay and Maharashtra are the impenetrable ghats which made

coming over to this area almost impossible. It was because of the coastal trade that the connections of Gujarat, Saurashtra and Kutch with Bombay have been there since times immemorial. I say this not as an argument for any claim by Gujarat, but I say it because it is a fact.

Those who are lawyer Members will find that all over the West, the Hindu law of succession applied is mitakshara. But in Gujarat, the law of succession that is applied is Mayukh. This was so because the social customs in Gujarat, Saurashtra and Kutch were somewhat different from those in the rest of the area where mitakshara was applied. And what is the branch of the law which applies to Bombay? It is not mitakshara but Mayukh. In the whole of Maharashtra, on the other side of the ghats, mitakshara is applied but in Bombay, North Konkan, Gujarat, Saurashtra and Kutch, it is Mayukh that is applied. And why was the Mayukh law applied there?

In a very learned historic judgement given in 1879, at a time when there was no controversy whatsoever, Chief Justice Westropp of the Bombay High Court....

Shri H. G. Vaishnav: It is a foreign authority.

Shri C. C. Shah: It is not a foreign authority; it is a historical fact.

Chief Justice Westropp said:

"The island of Bombay and North Konkan including the island of Karanja formed part of the Kingdom of Gujarat."

Then, he proceeds to trace the entire historical connection between Gujarat and Bombay. Until the 16th century it was the rulers of Gujarat who ruled over this area, and from the rulers of Gujarat, it went to the Portuguese and from the Portuguese it went to the British. It has never been part of any Maharatta rule.

Shri M. D. Joshi: May I know who the kings of Gujarat were?

Shri C. C. Shah: They were the Sultans of Gujarat.

Chief Justice Westropp further came to the conclusion that North Konkan and the Island of Karanja in which the property in dispute lay were a part of Gujarat for a long time and as such:

"We should scarcely expect to find a Hindu law of succession prevailing at one side of Bombay harbour different from that existing in the Island of Bombay and in Gujarat."

It is not only that. Nearly five lakhs of people from Gujarat, Saurashtra and Kutch are in Bombay. There is not a single village or town in Gujarat, Saurashtra and Kutch whose people are not in Bombay. The prosperity of Gujarat, Saurashtra and Kutch depends upon the prosperity of Bombay. Further, it is the literary and cultural centre for Gujarat. The first newspaper in Gujarati was started in Bombay. The best Gujarati newspapers are published from Bombay, such as the *Janmabhoomi* and the *Bombay Samachar*. The head office of the Gujarati Sahitya Parishad, of which I am the secretary, is in Bombay. (*Interruptions*).

So, the position about Bombay is that it was an area in what you call North Konkan. It was an area which was always divided and separated from Maharashtra. Men like R. G. Bhandarkar, the great Sanskrit and Maharashtrian scholar, have said:

"It (i.e. *Dakshinapatha*) is thus almost identical with the country called Maharashtra or region in which the Marathi language is spoken the narrow strip of land between the Western Ghats and the sea being excluded."

By narrow strip, he means North Konkan. Again, Mahamahopadhyay Shri P. V. Kane, another Maharashtrian scholar observes:

"...the foregoing discussion gives a pretty clear idea as to the extent of Maharashtra. The Konkan was generally not included therein."

And in conclusion, he states:

"that from the most ancient times the Konkan was looked upon as a unit by itself and is distinguished from Maharashtra by physical and topographical peculiarities."

The whole of Bombay City is inhabited by people who are all immigrants, be they Mahashtrians, be they Gujaratis, be they from any other part of India. It is a city of immigrants, as Dr. Gadgil himself, spokesman of Maharashtra, has said. All have an equal claim upon the city of Bombay. They have come; others have come; the whole of India has come. The influx of Maharashtrian population into this area of Bombay started only after the Bhor Ghat was constructed and the GIP Railway was constructed. Right up to 1872, the Maharashtrian population in that area was hardly 22 per cent, and then it began to increase. With the industrial development of Bombay, labour from the adjoining areas began to come in. They have come. They are welcome, as everybody else is welcome in the city of Bombay. But it would be impossible for the people of Gujarat even to conceive that the city of Bombay which has been built up by the labours of everybody—in which they have contributed, others have contributed and we have contributed in our own humble way with our talent, in a small measure it may be, but it shall not be acceptable to Gujarat—it is inconceivable to us that the city, with which we have been associated for centuries, should become part of a unilingual area.

And what is this argument about 'our territory.' This territorial argument is nothing but the 'homeland' idea. To what lengths it can go, I would take the House for a few minutes to show. I shall read one of the passages from the writings of their principal spokesman.

Shri Neswi (Dharwar South): Does the hon. Member know that the first

inhabitants of Bombay were the Kanarese, and the first address to the Governor General was presented in Kanarese?

Shri C. C. Shah: Perfectly right. The memorandum to the Governor of Bombay was in Kanarese language, not in Marathi language.

At the time of the Dar Commission, a suggestion was made that this question should be postponed for a period of ten years, and in opposing that postponement, this is what Dr. D. R. Gadgil, the principal spokesman, said:

"Within a period of ten years of such postponement, the financial resources of the opponents of United Maharashtra, the large number of refugees seeking settlement, the negligence, connivance or complicity of the provincial Ministry may combine to render the Marathas strangers over large stretches of their own homeland".

We were told that there is no homeland theory. This is in their words. And that homeland goes to what length? If you separate the city of Bombay from Maharashtra, what is it that he will do? The non-Marathas, the non-Marathi-speaking people, though in a majority of 56 per cent. in the city of Bombay, are foreigners! They are strangers. Then what will he do?

"The insistence of the non-Maratha writers that even though they live on Maratha territory, they must be separated from the State of Maharashtra raises many speculations regarding the future working of the Indian Union. One analogy to that insistence and one corollary of it may, however, be pointed out. The Muslims detested the idea of living under the rule of the Hindu majority, challenged the concept of the integrity of India and insisted on separation from it. When the Hindus were forced by circumstances to agree to partition they, in their turn,

challenged the concept of the integrity of the Punjab and Bengal and fought for the territory inch by inch. If the non-Marathas of Bombay do not want to live in the State of Maharashtra and for getting their purpose challenge the integrity of the territory of Maharashtra and insist on the separation of Bombay from it, the Marathas will, of course, oppose to the full extent of their capacity such a procedure. If, however, circumstances force its acceptance, they will in their turn challenge the concept of the integrity of Bombay City. Large portions of the City of Bombay are inhabited by a majority of the speakers of Marathi and most of these are contiguous to the territory of Maharashtra outside city limits. Why should Marathas living in these parts be supposed to welcome non-Maratha rule? If it is to be a partition why not a partition of Bombay City territory as well?"

They would have division of Bombay City, road by road, street by street! That is the homeland theory. That is the territorial theory. And that is the reason why the SRC was at pains to point out that they reject the homeland theory completely; in India it is Indian territory, and every citizen of India has a common citizenship and is free to go wherever he likes and live wherever he likes. But that is not the approach of friends from Maharashtra. However, now after speaking of this territorial inviolability, they say, why are you afraid of us, what apprehensions have you? They want that 56 per cent. of the people of Bombay should be subjected to the rule of 44 per cent. and ask the question, why are you afraid, what apprehensions have you? Those apprehensions have been registered by every Committee, by every Commission. To say that they were imaginary, that the Commission imagined, some apprehensions which were not there, that the Committee imagined

[Shri C. C. Shah]

some apprehensions which were not there, is, of course, no argument. Every non-Maharashtrian element has this apprehension. I will take the SRC Report:

"During the course of our inquiry, a vast majority of persons who appeared before us and did not belong to either of the contending language groups, expressed themselves strongly in favour of placing Bombay City under a separate administration."

This is the view of people who had nothing to do with the contending groups, the large majority of them.

"We also noticed serious misgivings in the minds of large sections of the inhabitants of Bombay as well as persons outside about the future of the city if it formed part of a unilingual State."

And more than that. What did the Prime Minister note, when he framed the JVP Report?

"There have been proposals for a Greater Bombay, but they have apparently been held up because of the argument about the future of Bombay that has been going on for some time. These apprehensions retarded the industrial development of Bombay. We think in any event this scheme for Greater Bombay should be given effect to. We understand that owing to the arguments about linguistic provinces and the splitting up of Bombay province, there has been considerable apprehension in the minds of many people in Bombay."

Not merely Gujaratis—

"and it has suffered in consequence. We feel, therefore, that it should be stated clearly and emphatically that Greater Bombay will not become just a part of a purely linguistic province and

that if such linguistic provinces are formed out of the present Bombay province, the area of Greater Bombay will have to be constituted as a separate unit."

That was the assurance given by the President of the Congress, Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya and by the Prime Minister and Deputy Prime Minister of India.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member has already taken 50 minutes. There is no further need to read literature, because literature can be quoted both for and against. So I would request him to round up his speech.

Shri C. C. Shah: Yes. After this assurance by the highest body of the Congress, the industrial development of Bombay proceeded and that industrial development has been phenomenal during the last 7 or 8 years. Two refineries—the largest in Asia—have been put up. But for this assurance, the industrial development of Bombay would have suffered. It is for this House to redeem that pledge given by the highest body of the Congress.

I will not take more of your time, but I would only say this. What is the future which they, the protagonists of Samyukta Maharashtra, envisage for Bombay City if it becomes part of Maharashtra?

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: Good-neighbourliness.

Mr. Chairman: Please do not interrupt. That will only take more time for him to reply.

Shri C. C. Shah: Dr. Gadgil, the principal spokesman has this to say:

The main stages by which the problem of Bombay has to be solved appear to be as follows:—

(1) A ban on the establishment of new or expansion of old industrial undertakings within a distance by road or rail of 50 miles of the Fort area. (2) The preparation of a plan of industrial

vocation for Bombay and the whole of its hinterland. (3) A detailed programme which should indicate the stages by which the transfer of population and industry from greater Bombay and the movement of dispersal from the most congested areas of the Bombay city will take place."

So, not only they do not envisage any further development of Bombay, but they want the industry and the population of Bombay to be transferred to the hinterland which to them is Maharashtra.

Shri S. S. More: What is wrong in it? It is decentralisation.

Shri C. C. Shah: Of course, it is decentralisation. You can decentralise the whole of Bombay. I don't mind it. You can decentralise the whole of Bombay and not only a part of it. **Shri Gadgil** further says, "The future of Bombay State, is in the long run bound up almost exclusively with Maharashtra."

An Hon. Member: That is right.

Shri C. C. Shah: **Shri Gadgil** proceeds: "This will reduce the industrial importance of Bombay for those parts and also stop the flow of industrial labour from distant regions. Bombay's all-India importance for certain specialised agencies may remain; but it will exist chiefly as the port and the economic centre of Maharashtra which is the role indicated by its geographical location." Thus, they want not only that the industries of Bombay should be disbursed but the national importance of Bombay should be reduced and it should remain, principally, as a port for Maharashtra.

Now, if that is the future; what is the position of Bombay today? Bombay contributes 40 per cent. of the total customs revenue of the whole of India. It is a national port and our gateway to the world. Bombay contributes 31 per cent. of the total income-tax of the whole of India. Bombay handles

55 per cent. of its total import trade and 40 per cent. of its total export. All that they want to go.

Shri S. S. More: How? The customs and income-tax are Central subjects.

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. Everybody knows it. Only the hon. Member gives it in detail.

Shri S. S. More: He is making a wrong distortion.

Mr. Chairman: He is entitled to have his own views.

Shri C. C. Shah: My submission is this. 56 per cent. of people living in this area, to whom it is the homeland as to anybody else in this country, cannot be left to be ruled by a linguistic minority. The expansionist urges of aggressive linguism may try to annex the territories round about it. But it is for us, sitting in this House, to decide whether such expansionist urge will be encouraged. It is not for Gujarat that I am speaking. Not at all. It is for the nation, it is for the country that I am speaking.

Now you will find that before the Dar Commission and before the S. R. C. the entire non-Maharashtrian element, the 56 per cent. of it in Bombay, have demanded that Bombay should not become part of a unilingual area. Those are the resolutions passed by the Karnataka Provincial Congress Committee. The Karnataka Provincial Congress Committee has unanimously resolved that in the event of the State of Bombay being redistributed, the Bombay city should become a separate unit because Karnataka has equally vital interest in the future of the city of Bombay. The Bombay Citizens Committee has demanded it. The Sindhi Association in Bombay has demanded it. The Kerala Association in Bombay has demanded it. The Uttar Bharatiya Association in Bombay has demanded it. Everyone of them has demanded it. You will be surprised to know that there are five lakhs of people from

[Shri C. C. Shah]

North India in Bombay, principally in labour population. What do Maharashtrian friends want? They say that labour from outside should not come to Bombay. Bombay is the largest employment centre. Bombay is the place where every man can earn his living. They do not want that anyone should come to Bombay from outside Maharashtra. My submission, therefore, is that this territorial argument smacks of homeland, and partition. In our Constitution we have deliberately provided that the adjustment of areas, boundaries etc. is the sole concern of the Parliament and no group of people has a right to say that a particular territory belongs exclusively to any linguist group, no matter who are the people living in that area whether they are 56 per cent. or not, that these 2-3 million people are strangers, that they are immigrants who can stay on sufferance. We have to resist the aggressive linguism which always finds a place in every nook and corner. I do not want in any manner to say that the people of Gujarat make any claim to Bombay. We are greatly attached to Bombay as much as any other community, because five lakhs of our people are there. We believe firmly that Bombay should not be a part of any unilingual area. We want it to remain as it is, a cosmopolitan and multilingual city of this great country.

Finally I would like to say this. Bombay, as the Home Minister with that felicity of expression, for which he is so unrivalled, told us is the cradle of our nationalism. It was the birthplace of the Indian National Congress. Come to Bombay and see the spirit of freedom which it breathes and the sense of equality which it feels; the spirit of tolerance which you will find in Bombay, you will find nowhere else in any other city in India. It is the same with the national outlook in Bombay. Bombay has given a lead in national struggle. Bombay has given a lead in every movement. Bombay has been a friend in adversity to the whole of this

country. If anything happens either in Bihar or Bengal or Assam or any other part of this country, Bombay will give in millions to help them. What happens in Bombay today will happen in the whole of India tomorrow. I say that city, which is our pride, should not be tossed in the vortex of Maharashtra politics. Three different units—Marathawada, Maharashtra and Vidarbha for the first time are coming together. We do not know what it is elsewhere. That may be will be. Shri Kaka Saheb Gadgil told us that there is very great political consciousness in Maharashtra. Because of that political consciousness probably he finds that loyalty to the Congress is less in Maharashtra than what the shape of Maharashtrian politics is so.

An Hon. Member: It is not like that.

Shri C. C. Shah: That is what is implied. I hope it is not. To men like Kaka Saheb Gadgil, Bombay is only a waiting room. To us it is the flower of Indian culture. I, therefore, humbly beg to submit that the decision which has been taken by every committee and commission is the only right and correct decision. I would appeal to my friends from Maharashtra; I have lived in Bombay all my life and I have been brought up in Bombay. I have been in Bombay for all the 55 years of my life and I know what Bombay is. The protagonists of Samyukta Maharashtra—most of them—have not lived in Bombay and they do not know what Bombay is. Shri Patil has got a right to say what Bombay is because he has lived all his life in Bombay. The Bombay Pradesh Congress Committee has got a right to say what Bombay is; the legislators elected from the Bombay city have a right to say what Bombay is.

Shri V. G. Deahpande (Guna): Does it not belong to the whole nation; does it belong only to the Congress?

Sardar A. S. Saigal (Bilaspur): Try to understand it.

Shri C. C. Shah: Therefore, I would appeal to my friends from Maharash-

tra to accept with good grace what the nation has decided, what the country has decided ever since 1920. We wish them well; may their State of Maharashtra prosper and progress well. But, let them not create bitterness and insist on a demand which demand is untenable and unreasonable.

श्रीमती कमलेंद्रु माति शाह (जिला गढ़वाल पश्चिम व जिला टिहरी गढ़वाल व जिला बिजनौर उत्तर) : राज्य पुनर्गठन आयोग पर मुझे यह कहना है कि मेरे विचार से उत्तरप्रदेश का विभाजन उचित नहीं है। अन्य प्रान्तों के लोग तो विभाजन की मांग इस कारण से करते होंगे कि इससे उन लोगों के हाथ में शासन सत्ता आकर उन्हें अपना प्रभुत्व जमाने की आशा होगी। परन्तु उत्तरप्रदेश के विभाजन की मांग तो मुख्यतया इस प्रान्त के प्रदशा में अधिकारियों की शासन शिथिलता के कारण है जो जिलों की स्वभाषिक प्रगति में बाधक है। इस प्रकार की शासन शिथिलता में जागृति लाने का एक उग साधन तो विभाजन हो सकता है, परन्तु क्या विभाजन की मांग करने वाले यह जिम्मेदारी ले सकते हैं कि इस उग साधन द्वारा जो पीछे बदलना भी मुश्किल होगा, उनके जिले की कठिनाइयों का अन्त अवश्य हो जायेगा।

Mr. Chairman: Order: order. It is not right in this way to talk inside the House so that the hon. Member who is speaking now is not being heard. If any hon. Member wants to talk, I would request him to go the lobby and have a talk. Every hon. Member in this House has a right to be heard while he or she is speaking about his or her State and it is only right that other hon. Members should give him or her his ear. That is my humble suggestion.

Shrimati Kamlendu Mati Shah: I am talking of U.P. because I know of it. I do not want to talk about Bombay or any other place because I do not know much of it. I think it would be very kind of my brothers, if they would not want to listen, at least allow me to speak. If they do not

want to listen they may go out of the House. They may not like Hindi and they may like me to speak in English. I know English but I would rather speak in Hindi than in English, because that is the national language.

मेरा प्रस्ताव तो श्रीमान्, यह है। प्रान्तों के डिभिजन करके उनकी शासन सत्ता वृहत् स्तरीय कमिशनर के हाथ में दी जाए जिससे जिला अधिकारी जागरूक होकर अपने कार्य का उचित रूप से संचालन करें। वर्तमान समय में तो ये जिलाधीश जो सरकार के विश्वासी प्रतिनिधि (conscience keepers) समझे जाते हैं अपने जिलों पर निर्विघ्न शासन करते हैं और सरकार उत्तरप्रदेश के लखनऊ जैसे एक कोने में होने से यदि कर्तव्यपरायण जिलाधीश न हो तो उसे मनमानी करने का अवसर मिल जाता है। अतः मितव्यय इत्यादि बातों को ध्यान में रखते हुए मेरे विचार से तो यह उत्तम होगा कि जिलों के समुदाय बना कर उनके लिए बंध प्रतिषेधित समिति (Statutory Standing Committee) क्षेत्र स्तरीय कमिशनर के नीचे रखी जाय। इसके लिए आवश्यकता पड़ने पर सरकार को संविधान में भी संशोधन करना चाहिए।

अब प्रत्येक क्षेत्र को उच्च स्तर पर उठाने का प्रश्न है, उसके लिए जब प्रान्त प्रदशा के समुदायों में बिभक्त होकर क्षेत्र स्तरीय कमिशनरों के शासन में आजाये तब वह कमिशनर इन प्रदशा के टुकड़ों को इनकी आवश्यक उन्नति के लिए यथाचित मात्रा में धन बांटेंगे। मेरे विचार से इस प्रकार के कार्य संचालन से अवश्य लाभ होगा क्योंकि केवल प्रान्त के टुकड़ कल से जनता के असन्तोष का कारण कदापि नहीं हटाया जा सकता।

भाज हमारी सबसे बड़ी निर्बलता पदसालुपता है, जिससे हम केवल इसी बात पर ध्यान दे पाते हैं कि किस प्रकार हमारे वर्तमान पद स्थिर रहें और आगे हमें उच्च से उच्च पद मिलें। राज्य पुनर्गठन कार्य में केवल इसी कारण से हमें कठिनाई का सामना करना

[Shrimati Kamlendu Mati Shah]

बढ़ रहा है। यदि हम अपनी यह कमजोरी हटा कर मन में यह दृढ़ व्रत ले पायें कि सम्पूर्ण भारत हमारा एक प्रान्त है और हमें किसी भी प्रकार केवल उस प्रान्त के कल्याण को अपना ध्येय बनाना है, तभी हमारा भी कल्याण हो सकता है।

मैं तो इसी में विश्वास करती हूँ कि जितने ही कम प्रान्त होंगे उतनी ही हमारी एकता बढ़ेगी और हम एक कुटुम्ब की तरह रह सकेंगे, किन्तु जनता और राज्य शासकों का पारस्परिक सम्बन्ध और सहयोग बनाये रखने के लिये कमिशनर के लेवल में बैठ प्रतिपादित समितियाँ अर्थात् (Statutory Standing Committees) बनाई जानी परम आवश्यक हैं। क्योंकि जो वर्तमान डिस्ट्रिक्ट बोर्ड हैं हमारे जिलों में, उनके ऋंष तथा साधन अपूर्ण हैं और सर्व्व अपूर्ण रहेंगे, न उन्हें इतने अधिकार ही दिये जा सकते हैं, न उनके पास हैं ही, कि जनता उन्हें विश्वास या महत्त्व की दृष्टि से देखे। इस सम्बन्ध में भी आवश्यकता पढ़ने पर एक बार फिर संविधान का संशोधन करने में आपत्ति नहीं होनी चाहिए। ११ दफा हम अपने संविधान में संशोधन कर चुके हैं और बारहवीं बार आवश्यकता पढ़ने पर उसमें संशोधन करने में आपत्ति नहीं होनी चाहिए।

उत्तरप्रदेश का विभाजन मांगने वालों के सामने प्रश्न यह नहीं है कि उत्तरप्रदेश बहुत बड़ा होने से उसका विभाजन हो, अपितु प्रश्न यह है कि राज्य के शासन में जो बुराइयाँ वास्तव में पाई जाती हैं उनको दूर किया जाय। अनुमानतः विभाजन से यह बुराइयाँ दूर हो भी सकती हैं किन्तु हमें यह भी नहीं भूलना चाहिए कि यह केवल मात्र कतिपय व्यक्तियों का अनुमान ही है। मुझे केवल इतना ही कहना है कि हमें मेल से रहना है और अपने देश को एक करके जिस तरीके से भी हो उसकी भलाई का ख्याल करना है। राज्य पुनर्गठन आयोग ने सरकार को जो अपनी रिपोर्ट दी है वह मेरे

ख्याल से अच्छी है और उसी के मुताबिक इसे चलना चाहिए।

Shri Debeswar Sarmah: May I make a submission? If the debate is regulated, I would submit that it may be regulated in an understandable way. The hon. Speaker was pleased to make certain observations in the matter of the regulation of the debate. Then the hon. Deputy-Speaker made some suggestions. When I stood up to catch the eye of the Deputy-Speaker, he said, 'Let Bombay be finished first'. After hon. Member, Shri Shah, spoke in respect of Bombay, U.P. has been called. I know that I have to catch the eye of the Chair; but I also have a right to participate in the debate, subject to my ability to catch the eye of the Chair. But, to catch the eye of the Chair only to be turned down is a procedure which is not understandable.

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. I do not accept the last part of the observation of the hon. Member to be a right one. After all, only one Member can catch the eye of the Chair, not two at a time, not to speak of too many. So many hon. Members are eager to speak and the Chair has got to exercise its own discretion. It cannot be dictated to by each and every hon. Member of this House. The hon. Member has just pointed out that the Deputy-Speaker had stated that Bombay State would be taken first and the other States after that. U.P. was allowed to intervene because of the fact that that particular Member wanted to go away and requested the Deputy-Speaker to be allowed only five minutes. That was a very pertinent and reasonable request and she was allowed to intervene between the speakers of Samyukta Maharashtra and Bombay. That view of the Deputy-Speaker is being followed even now with the exception which I have just mentioned, and there has, therefore, been no deviation from what he expressed.

Shri Debeswar Sarmah: What about Assam? From that State no one has

been allowed to make any submission. Where do those Members stand?

Mr. Chairman: I shall forward that demand to the Deputy-Speaker.

[**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair**]

Shri Debeswar Sarmah: May I make a submission?

Shri R. S. Diwan (Osmanabad): He has already made his submission.

Shri Debeswar Sarmah: But I have a right to make my submission to the Deputy-Speaker.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I understand it. The hon. Member wants to have a chance for Assam. But hon. Members will bear with me that there must be some scheme and that I am proceeding with it now. We have heard from Shri Gadgil about Maharashtra, from Shri Patil about Bombay City, from Shri Shah about Gujarat, and now I shall dispose of Vidarbha. Yesterday we heard from somebody about a different Punjab and also an opposition to it from Shri Tek Chand. If there is one more from Punjab, I would like to give a chance to that Member.

Shri Debeswar Sarmah: What about Shri Chatterjee? How was he given a chance?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Assam has not got so much of trouble as others have. Next I want to come to Madhya Pradesh which has swallowed up four big territories, Madhya Bharat, Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal and Vindhya Pradesh; they must be heard. Seth Govind Das spoke for Jubbulpore in the dispute about the capital—Bhopal or Jubbulpore. Hon. Members must read the whole report to know the points of dispute and where they are. Of course, U.P. and Rajasthan are practically untouched. I have no quarrel with U.P., but all that U.P.

“सर्वजनाः सुखिना भवन्तु.
Let me also continue in position.” Therefore, it is not as great a problem as Bombay or Punjab or Madhya Bharat or even Karnataka, which has rolled into one several areas.

Then we have Vishalandhra, where one section does not want to join another section. In Travancore, one section wants to go away from another section. These are all the categories into which I have put them. Next I will come to border disputes, Bengal and Bihar, Assam and Bengal, Assam independently, Orissa, etc. Then the Class C States and after that the minorities will come. Then again the turn will come. Now I call Shri Khedkar, and next I am going to call Shri Chettiar.

Shri Debeswar Sarmah: But yesterday you allowed Shri Chatterjee to speak about Assam.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Chatterjee was called upon as a leader of a group and incidentally....

Shri Debeswar Sarmah: May I know what group that is?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If I give up even the power of deciding whether I ought to call X, Y or Z as a representative of a group. I need not sit here. I have got that right. Does the hon. Member think that he is the head of a group as much as Shri Chatterjee is, to whatever party he may belong? Shri Chatterjee incidentally brought in the question of border disputes in his speech. Immediately shall I rush into the border and say “When there is a main project of river, it should not go into a canal? My hon. friend, Shri Sarmah, was himself a Speaker of an Assembly and I am sure he would have pulled up a number of members. I am not competent to pull him up; he is a big man

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: You are dealing with Bombay now; we have got certain disputes with Bombay on behalf of Karnataka.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Karnataka has disputes all round.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: It would be better if you give a chance to our group....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I called Shri Nijalingappa yesterday.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: What about our group?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Am I to divide Karnataka into P.S.P. group and other groups? I will call each group. The first person that was called was the leader of the P.S.P. group. I am really surprised when the hon. Member says "If the leader of my group is called, why should I also not be called?"

श्री जी० बी० स्लेडकर (बुलढाना अकोला) : विदर्भ की जनता की मांग मध्य प्रदेश में जो हिन्दी का विभाग है उस से अलग होने की थी। २० वर्ष से विदर्भ के अन्दर हिन्दी विभाग से अलग होने की कोशिश जारी है। १९२९ में वहाँ की विधान सभा में भाषा का एक प्रस्ताव पास भी हुआ था। दूर कमिशन के सामने जो इंप्रुटेशन गया था और उसने जो मेमोरैण्डम पेश किया था, उस में भी विदर्भ को हिन्दी विभाग से अलग करने की मांग की गई थी। एस० आर० सी० कमिशन के सामने भी यह मांग की गई है। विदर्भ प्रदेश कांग्रेस कमेटी ने ऐसा प्रस्ताव पास किया है कि संयुक्त महाराष्ट्र बम्बई समेत मिलना चाहिए। इतना ही नहीं, वहाँ के बहुत से एम० एल० एज०, बहुत से एम० पी० और बहुत सी लोकल बाडीज के मेमोरैण्डम में भी विदर्भ को हिन्दी विभाग से अलग कर के महाराष्ट्र में मिलाने की मांग की गई थी। मैं एस० आर० सी० रिपोर्ट का स्वागत करता हूँ कि उस में मराठी भाषा बोलने वालों को हिन्दी विभाग से अलग किया गया है। लेकिन आठ जिलों का प्रान्त बनाने की बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आती। एक ओर तो ५० पी० हैं जिस में ५२ डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स हैं और दूसरी ओर ८ जिलों का एक छोटा सा प्रान्त बनाया जाता है जिस में सिर्फ ७६ लाख की आबादी है। विदर्भ प्रदेश कांग्रेस कमेटी के जरिये से संयुक्त महाराष्ट्र की मांग की गई थी। इतना ही नहीं, लोकल बाडीज ने जो इंप्रुटेशन भेजे थे उन में भी संयुक्त महाराष्ट्र की मांग की थी। जो लोकल बाडीज जनपद सभा के नाम से वहाँ पर काम करती हैं उन में भी संयुक्त महाराष्ट्र के

प्रस्ताव बहुत बड़ी संख्या में पास हुए हैं। इतना ही नहीं, बहुत बड़े बहुमत से म्यूनिसिपल कमेटीज में प्रस्ताव पास किये गये थे। फिर भी यह कारण मैं नहीं समझ पाता कि क्यों ऐसा किया गया कि आठ जिलों का प्रान्त बनाया जाय। आठ जिलों का प्रान्त अलग बना कर वहाँ की जनता की जो संयुक्त महाराष्ट्र में शामिल होने की मांग थी उस को पूरा नहीं किया गया। एस० आर० सी० कमिशन ने आठ जिलों का प्रान्त बनाने के जो कारण बतलाये हैं उन में से एक कारण तो इंदे करोड़ रुपये के सर्प्लस का भी है। एस० आर० सी० रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है :

"The size of this surplus in future will depend on a variety of factors but so far as it can be estimated, it may be a crore and a half of rupees or possibly more. In view of the satisfactory financial position of Vidarbha and since Maharashtra without Greater Bombay is likely to be a deficit area on revenue account to a very much greater extent, there is some reluctance in this area to join Maharashtra."

ऐसी बात इस रिपोर्ट में लिखी गई है। मध्य प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री ने पिछले साल एक प्रेस कान्फ्रेंस में कहा था कि विदर्भ की इन्कम ४२ परसेंट हुई और विदर्भ के ऊपर ४७ परसेंट खर्चा होगा। ऐसा मध्य प्रदेश के चीफ मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा था अभी हाल ही में जो वहाँ के अर्थ मंत्री हैं उन्होंने ने इस कमिशन की रिपोर्ट प्रकाशित होने के बाद एक पुस्तिका छपी है जिस में कहा गया है कि विदर्भ का सरपलस २६ लाख का रहेगा। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि एस० आर० सी० ने जो एक करोड़ ५० लाख रुपये का सरपलस बतलाया है यह फिगर उसने कहाँ से ली है। जो मध्य प्रदेश के चीफ मिनिस्टर हैं वह सरपलस नहीं बतलाते हैं और जो फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर हैं वह २६ लाख का सरपलस बताते हैं लेकिन कमिशन एक करोड़ ५० लाख का सरपलस बताता है। यह जो फिगर बताये गये हैं इनके बारे में पहले तो यह बात दिमाग में ली गई

होगी कि यदि ऐसा नहीं बतलाया गया तो ठीक नहीं दिखेगा और प्रान्त तो बनाना ही है। इस वास्ते उन्होंने इसको एक सरपलस प्रान्त बता दिया। कमिशन ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में जो विदर्भ बनाने का कारण बताया है उसमें एक कारण यह भी है कि—

The position will, of course, be different if Greater Bombay forms part of Maharashtra.

यह कहा है कि यदि संयुक्त महाराष्ट्र होगा और उसका कॅपिटल यदि बम्बई बन गया तो नागपुर का महत्व चला जायगा। मैं इस हाउस के सामने कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो कमिशन ने नागपुर का महत्व दिखाया है तो उसने ग्वालिअर और इन्दौर का महत्व क्यों नहीं दिखाया है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जनता के वास्ते कॅपिटल रहती है, कॅपिटल के वास्ते कोई जनता नहीं रहती है। इसके साथ ही साथ मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि कमिशन के सामने, इस रिपोर्ट के लिखने के वक्त नागपुर में जो महाराष्ट्र, विदर्भ और मराठवाड़ा के नेताओं ने जो एक एग्रीमेंट किया था और जिस चीज को उन्होंने अपनी रिपोर्ट में लिखा है, नागपुर के महत्व को किसी भी तरह से कम न किया जायेगा, इतनी साफ बात एग्रीमेंट में लिखी हुई होने के बाद अब यह कहा जाना कि यदि एक महाराष्ट्र बन गया तो नागपुर का महत्व कम हो जाएगा, ठीक नहीं है। मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि मैं बिस्कुल ही नागपुर के महत्व को कम होने देने के पक्ष में नहीं हूँ।

एक और बात भी बड़ी अजीब ढंग से लिखी गई है। वह कहते हैं—

Communalism, it has been stated, may also be introduced into the political life of Vidarbha if it joins Maharashtra.

मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि यह इस तरह से लिख कर कमिशन ने क्या पाया। इस तरह से लिखना महाराष्ट्रीय जनता का अपमान है। इस रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि यदि

विदर्भ की जनता महाराष्ट्र के साथ जोड़ी गई तो महाराष्ट्र में जो जातिवाद है वह विदर्भ में भी आ जायेगा। इस किस्म का डर कमिशन को दिखाई देता है। मैं साफ तौर से यह कह देना चाहता हूँ कि आज महाराष्ट्र में जातिवाद नहीं है, आज विदर्भ में जातिवाद नहीं है। लेकिन अगर कोई पिछड़े हुए लोग ऊपर उठने की कोशिश करते हैं तो उसको जातिवाद कहा जाता है। आज जो पिछड़े हुए लोग हैं जो एजुकेशनली, सोशली या पॉलीटिकली ऊपर उठने के स्वाहिशामन्द हैं और कोशिश करते हैं तो इसको जातिवाद का नाम दे दिया जाता है। आपको तो मालूम ही है कि स्वयं भारत सरकार हरिजन समाज के विद्यार्थियों को कालिब में शिक्षा देना चाहती है, शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के विद्यार्थियों को स्कूलों में शिक्षा देना चाहती है, जो नागा जाति हैं और जो पिछड़ी हुई हैं उसको ऊपर उठाना चाहती हैं, उनके बच्चों को शिक्षित बनाना चाहती हैं और इन कामों और दूसरे कामों के लिए भारत सरकार डेढ़ करोड़ रुपया भी स्कालरशिप इत्यादि के रूप में विद्यार्थियों को दे रही है तो आप ही बताइये कि क्या यह जातिवाद है। यदि कोई ऊपर उठने की कोशिश करता है तो क्या यह हमारे लिए ठीक है कि हम इसको जातिवाद कहें। मैं तो बड़े अदब से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यदि महाराष्ट्र में इस ढंग का जातिवाद है, तो विदर्भ में भी इस ढंग का जातिवाद जरूर है मैं तो इसको जातिवाद नहीं मानता हूँ। ऐसा भी कहा गया कि

Land and tenancy laws in this area will have to be modelled on those of Bombay State.

यदि हम लोग महाराष्ट्र के साथ गये तो वहां का आज जो टर्नमेंसी एक्ट है वह अलग है और जो विदर्भ का टर्नमेंसी एक्ट है वह अलग है। हो सकता है कि जो क्रान्तिकारी कानून आज बम्बई में होंगे वही क्रान्तिकारी कानून विदर्भ के वास्ते लागू करने होंगे। इस किस्म का डर भी इसमें बताया गया है। मैं

[श्री जी० बी० खेडकर]

अदब के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज बम्बई के अन्दर जो रैयतवारी सिस्टम है वही रैयतवारी सिस्टम विदर्भ के अन्दर ४० बरस से चालू है और आज जो टर्नेसी एक्ट बम्बई में पास हुआ है वैसा ही टर्नेसी एक्ट विदर्भ में भी पास हुआ है। आज यदि आप मध्य प्रदेश में मध्य भारत को शामिल करते हैं तो वहां का टर्नेसी एक्ट क्या अलग नहीं है। आज सब कुछ प्रदेशों को मिलाकर एक प्रान्त आप बनायेंगे तो आपको एक ही कानून भी बनाना होगा। आज विदर्भ के अन्दर या मध्य प्रदेश के अन्दर हम होते हुए भी विदर्भ के वास्ते, उसके चार जिलों के वास्ते एक अलग बरार लैंड रवेन्यू कोड मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने पास कर दिया था। लेकिन धीरे धीरे मध्य प्रदेश के अन्दर भी यह स्थिति आई कि इसी बरार लैंड रवेन्यू कोड के आधार पर एक ऐसा ही कोड वहां बनाया जाये और बनाया गया है जो कि सारे मध्य प्रदेश में लागू किया गया है। तो यह जो कानूनों के बारे में डर की बात कही गई है यह मेरी समझ में कोई बाजब नहीं है। यदि आप समाजवादी समाज व्यवस्था करना चाहते हैं तो आपको सब प्रान्तों में एक से कानून बनाने होंगे और क्रान्तिकारी बनाने होंगे। जो हमारी मांग थी वह यह थी कि सारी मराठी भाषी जनता एक साथ एक प्रान्त में होनी चाहिये जिस को कि संयुक्त महाराष्ट्र का नाम दिया गया था। इस मांग के होने के बावजूद आज आठ जिलों का एक छोटा सा प्रान्त बना दिया गया है जो फाइनेंशियली सैल्फ सपोर्टिंग नहीं रह सकेगा, यह हम लोग जो वहां रहते हैं, जानते हैं। साथ ही साथ यह भी कहा गया है कि बम्बई को एक द्विभाषायी प्रान्त बना दिया जाए। स्टैंडर्स रिआर्गनाइजेशन कमिशन ने मराठी भाषा भाषी जनता की मांग को ठुकरा दिया है लेकिन जो कांग्रेस वॉकिंग कमेटी ने इसके बारे में कहा है और जो पर्याय निकाला है, मैंने उसका स्वागत किया है। आज मुझे इस बात से भी संतोष है कि मध्य प्रदेश

की विधान सभा में जिस की बैठक अभी हाल ही में हुई है इसी आशय का एक प्रस्ताव वहां पर पेश किया गया था जो इस प्रकार है :

A New State of Maharashtra comprising the Marathi speaking areas of the Bombay State excluding Greater Bombay, and the Muruthwada district of Hyderabad and the Marathi-speaking areas of Madhya Pradesh be formed.

यह प्रस्ताव मध्य प्रदेश असेम्बली के सामने रखा गया था और उस पर अलग अलग विचार प्रकट किए गए। मुझे संतोष है कि आखिर मैं वह प्रस्ताव प्रचंड बहुमत से पास हो गया प्रस्ताव में कहा गया है :

"Vidarbha, that is the Marathi-speaking area of the present Madhya Pradesh, should be invited to join the new Maharashtra State and the wishes of the people there should be ascertained."

3 P. M.

जहां तक विशेष आफ दि पीपल का सम्बन्ध है, मैं बड़े अदब के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ कि मध्य प्रदेश असेम्बली ने प्रचंड बहुमत से एक प्रस्ताव पास कर के प्रकट कर दिया है कि लोगों की इच्छा क्या है अर्थात् वहां का बहुमत संयुक्त महाराष्ट्र की फेवर में है। और विदर्भ के एम० पी० भी बहु संख्या में संयुक्त महाराष्ट्रवादी हैं ऐसी स्थिति में मेरी यह हर दम प्रार्थना रहेगी कि कोई ऐसी उम्दा व्यवस्था की जाय कि सब मराठी विभागों को एक साथ कर दिया जाय, सब गुजराती विभागों को एक साथ कर दिया जाय और सब तेलगु विभागों को भी एक साथ कर दिया जाय, जिससे वहां का एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन अच्छे से अच्छा हो सके। वॉकिंग कमेटी ने इस बारे में जो पर्याय निकाला है, वह जनता के सामने है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि कुछ जिलों का जो विदर्भ प्रान्त बनाने का सुझाव रखा गया है, वह किसी भी स्थिति में प्रगति नहीं कर सकेगा। गत कई वर्षों से हम मराठी भाषा

बोलने वाले तीन विभागों में विभाजित रहे हैं। आज उनकी सन्धि हो रही है—उन विभागों को एक साथ करने का पर्याय लाया गया है। मैं उस का स्वागत करता हूँ। इस निमित्त से तीन कोटि लोग एक साथ हो जायेंगे और उनकी उन्नति होगी।

रिपोर्ट में यह भी कहा गया है कि यदि विदर्भ संयुक्त महाराष्ट्र में शामिल किया गया और बम्बई न किया गया, तो महाराष्ट्र नुकसान का प्रान्त रहेगा। बरार के कुछ लोगों ने यह डर भी प्रकट किया है कि फिर हमारा एक्सप्लायटेशन होगा। मैं एक बात साफ कर देना चाहता हूँ कि भले ही हम भुल रहे हैं, भले ही महाराष्ट्र टूट का प्रान्त रहे, लेकिन हमारी इच्छा एक साथ काम करने की है—हम आधे पेट रहेंगे, लेकिन हमारी इच्छा एक साथ रहने की है। मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि मराठी भाषी जनता की यह मांग पूरी होगी।

Shri T. S. A. Chettiar: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, before I start my speech I would like to say one word about something which came from your mouth...

Mulla Abdullahai (Chanda): Sir, the previous speaker has spoken against Vidarbha and so I would like to speak.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Afterwards.

Shri T. S. A. Chettiar: When Shri Gadgil was making his speech, Sir, you interposed that it was by a mistake that Madras was given to Tamil Nad. I know that you speak Tamil and therefore you would not have meant it seriously, but I would only like to say that people in position and power should be rather careful before they make such remarks. Such remarks do pain some people and are the cause of some misunderstanding.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is not the subject matter of this Report.

Shri T. S. A. Chettiar: Whatever you say becomes a subject matter of this discussion.

Now, I would like to tell this House that the members of the Madras State met a few days back to discuss the

recommendations of this Report and they had occasion to express their opinions. As far as Madras is concerned I shall have the honour to put forth my point of view before you here. As you know and as the House knows Madras is not affected in any major measure by this Report. The recommendations made at the meeting of the Tamil Nad M.P.s are these: (1) that southern taluqs in T.C. State recommended by the Report to be added to Madras may be accepted, (2) Peermede and Devikulam in T.C. State where majority are Tamils should also be added to Madras.....

Kumari Annie Mascarene (Trivandrum): No.

Shri T. S. A. Chettiar:... (3) rest of the recommendations relating to Madras to say, and now I come to the fourth and the most important one. The Members who are here are not only Members representing the States from which they come but they represent the whole of India. So, they have advisedly said that safeguards to minorities should be provided as laid down in the Constitution. Whatever may be the division that we make there is no division which can be made by which all the people belonging to a particular language can be brought together. It is found in borders and even in places other than borders that there are people belonging to other languages and the majority may belong to a different language. So, if you are to preserve the unity of this country, and our hard earned freedom, we must have the safeguards provided. I am one of those who believe that to every man in India belongs India. We are free to settle wherever we like; we are free to set up any trade we like; we are free to do any work we like; we can claim every part of this great country as our own and serve it unto the end of our life. Therefore, it is very necessary that these safeguards which have been mentioned in this Report should be implemented. There may be still further safeguards which may occur to us at the time of amending the Constitution, and they all should be stressed. The feeling that we belong to this or that region is

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bound to be there. After all we have feelings of States, Districts and so on and we must have the feeling of language also. Beyond all that we must also have the feeling that we belong to a great country to which all the languages belong and to which all the States belong.

In the recommendation about Madras there has been only one matter about which there is quarrel and that is the matter of Devikulam and Peermade. This question has been a matter of quarrel between the people of Travancore-Cochin State and the people representing Madras State. This case has been put very clearly in this 'Analytical Summary and Comments' which has been issued by the Lok Sabha Secretariat. In a very few lines they have put this case very effectively. It says:

"In the Devikulam and Peermade taluqs, the Tamil-speaking population is 72 and 44 per cent, respectively, out of which 46 and 30 per cent, are a floating corps of labourers' [migrant from adjacent Tamil districts] leaving thus only 26 and 14 per cent. as the non-floating Tamil-speaking population."

I do not know wherefrom the authors of the Report have got that statistics. I will have occasion to examine them in a moment, but before doing so let me raise the other points which they have mentioned in their Report as to why Devikulam and Peermade should continue to be in Travancore-Cochin State. It goes on to say:

"It is contended on the other hand that the Tamil population in this area might 'have been originally migrant' and that it now constitutes a majority. Devikulam and Peermade taluqs are hilly areas with several natural advantages, and being the sources of forests and some rivers vital to the economy of Travancore-Cochin, the State cannot be deprived of this area and even the other claimants recognise this fact and are

prepared to exclude certain portions of these taluqs from being included in Madras. But linguistic principle should not be considered 'the sole criterion particularly in areas where the majority of a language group is only marginal'. Moreover these two taluqs form 12 per cent. of the whole area of Travancore-Cochin and being thinly populated, may be utilised for relieving the congestion, in other areas of Travancore-Cochin, which is a very thickly populated State."

Now, let us consider the points which have been raised by the authors of this Report. Let me first come to the population problem. I am absolutely unable to understand how these figures of population have been given. Now, I am going to read from speech which has been compiled with proper reference to statistics and census figures. I am reading from the speech of the Minister for Education and Finance who piloted the motion on the Report of the SRC in the Madras Assembly. This conclusively proves that what has been said in the Report with regard to population figures is wrong and is not based on facts. The actual figures are given in this speech. There it is said:

"There are, however, sufficient indications to show clearly that this has been all along a predominantly Tamil area."

The following figures taken from the Census Reports for 1931, 1941 and 1951 are relevant in this connection. The Malayalee population of Devikulam in 1931 was only 3,894 while the Tamilian population there was 51,730. In 1941, the Tamilian population became 53,394 while the Malayalee population became 8,282. In 1951 census, the Tamilian population is 62,130 and the Malayalee population has become 16,050. In Peermade, the Tamilian population in 1931, 1941 and 1951 is 24,776, 31,911 and 42,570 respectively, whereas the Malayalee population for the corresponding census period is 19,284, 31,784 and 50,440. I do not

want to add to what the Minister there has said. He further went on to say:

"I will take up the figures for the Devikulam taluk first. I do not think the Malayalee population could have increased from 3,894 in 1931 to 8,282 in 1941, however fertile certain sections of the population may be."

This increase in population cannot be merely due to natural causes. He further says:

"Again, the strength of the Malayalee population has nearly doubled in 1951 to what it was in 1941. Therefore, there has been an infiltration of Malayalee population into an area which has been Tamilian throughout".

I know that efforts have been made from time to time by Shri Pattom Thanu Pillai and his successors to see that people from Malabar and other areas migrate there and settle there, but unfortunately those people could not settle there and went back, with the result that the population what it is today.

Let me quote further:

"Whether the Tamilian population whose strength has been steadily increasing on the Malayalee population whose strength has been suddenly jumping up is the floating population is the question that will have to be considered. All these have been ignored completely and the Commission say that it has been represented before them that most of the Tamilian population was floating population".

I say that this representation is a gross misrepresentation of facts.

Shri Punnoose: Does the hon. Member know that this was an area which was kept away from the intrusion of the peasantry for the development of plantations and that therefore there was no chance of the Malayalee population getting into those areas and that

the Tamilian workers came from Madurai and Tirunelveli districts of the Madras State?

Shri T. S. A. Chettiar: I speak from the Census Reports and the Census Reports speak their own tale. I do not want to say anything more about it.

Now, I come to the question of water resources. An argument has been advanced that these two taluks contain some of the water resources of the people of Travancore-Cochin. Is it new that in this great country, the water resources may be in one place and the irrigation projects which are fed on those waters may be in another place? In fact, what Malabar and Travancore-Cochin need is dewatering. It is no argument that because they have got those water resources, those areas must be added on to that State.

The third reason that has been advanced for the retention of these two taluks in the Travancore-Cochin State is this: it is a new economic theory! It is said that if these two taluks are taken away, the income of the Travancore-Cochin State will be less. Here, I quote from the Report of the Commission where they say:

".....whenever new States have been created or when accommodation is needed for any other reason, to grant ways and means advances to the States which may require them in order to help them to tide over their difficulties."

Again, they have said:

"Pending a comprehensive review, we would suggest that grants-in-aid on revenue or capital accounts as well as long-term loans should be available to the new States as nearly as may be on the existing basis."

So, for economic reasons, if they want such an assistance, it is for the Government of India to come to their assistance. We will all certainly be here to fight for them to get that assistance. But that is no reason to say that Peermede and Devikulam can

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and should go to the Travancore-Cochin State. The Commission have also said that the wishes of the people must be ascertained in such cases. The wishes of the people have already been ascertained in these cases. During the last general election, what happened? A candidate belonging to the Travancore-Cochin State Congress was set up in those taluks, and even the President of the Tamilnad Congress went there to do propaganda for that person. But the Travancore Tamilnad Congress set up two candidates and they not only won with a thumping majority but—if my information is correct—the other candidates lost their deposits also. So, the wishes of the people have been ascertained. There is nothing more to be done and it has been completely proved.

Now, I do not want to attach any motives to the States Reorganisation Commission, but this much I must say: they were not in possession of correct facts when they made this recommendation.

I come now to the next question. Arguments were put forward after the speech of Shri C. C. Shah ended that those Members living in Bombay only should speak about Bombay. I have got a right to touch upon other aspects of the States Reorganisation Commission's report though not belonging to Bombay. As a Member of this Parliament, I have that right and in this Parliament I hope every Member has a right to touch on all aspects of this Report irrespective of the party or community to which he may belong. Now, I would like to touch upon one important aspect of the Report. The SRC Report has laid proper emphasis upon the primacy of India, that is, we must make arrangements for the continuous flow of feeling that we are all Indians first. In this matter, language plays a very important role. Religion and language, if not used properly, may prove to be the dividing line between State and State. We want a national language undoubtedly through which we can converse, through which

we can read, through which we can write and carry on the administration. But there is one other aspect which I would like to place before you. A national language, when it grows in its natural formation, helps the nation, but when a national language is forced upon the people and is speeded up to an extent that it cannot be followed by the people, then it may create certain feelings which go against nationalism. English, during the past 150 years, has had a growth, an easy growth. It might have had a slow growth and it is true that it paved the way for the unity of India in a large measure. We were able to understand each other, we were able to converse with each other and convey our ideas to each other and were able to fight with the British Government because English was known to us and it made us understand each other throughout the country. We could therefore understand each other and make common programmes for each other. But that really took 150 years. Now, we are emphasising on a national language. Our Prime Minister has also said that all the languages of India are our national languages. Now, there are attempts made to give an additional emphasis to the official language,—more than it can grow. In South India, for example, the present generation cannot learn Hindi as they have learnt English today. If we say that in the course of the next five or ten years, everybody must learn Hindi or at least a large number or younger people must learn Hindi, it is bound to create a sense of frustration, and that in its course is bound to create an element of disunity in the country. So, I would like to say this: let us not hurry up in the matter of Hindi. Let us by all means make it an official language, but you can never force a language on a people. We know the result of elections in East Bengal. What happened? The great reverse of the Muslim League in East Bengal was mainly due to the fact that they failed to recognise the Bengali language. Of course, today we have not committed such a mistake. But if we try to force the pace of Hindi,

It may create a dividing line between us rather than uniting influence. I would like to recall to you what a prominent politician in Madras said when it was announced that Hindi has been made the official language of India and that the correspondence between the Centre and the States will be in Hindi. He said that unemployment for the northerners—the Hindi-speaking people—has been solved. He said so because all the official records and correspondence will have to be translated into English and so they will send people from the north to the southern States to carry out the translation work. That will mean unemployment to a large number of people in South India because of their replacement by the Hindi-speaking people. That is not the idea which we would like to give to our people. The Hindi which is being contemplated in article 351 of the Constitution is not the Hindi which is spoken today. The Hindi spoken today is the regional language. Article 351 says:

"It shall be the duty of the Union to promote the spread of the Hindi language, to develop it so that it may serve as a medium of expression for all the elements of the composite culture of India and the secure its enrichment by assimilating without interfering with its genius, the forms, style and expressions used in Hindustani and in the other languages of India specified in the Eighth Schedule, and by drawing wherever necessary or desirable, for its vocabulary, primarily on Sanskrit and secondarily on other languages."

Today Hindi continues to be a regional language. It may become the national language in many years; it must assimilate from the other languages in twenty or thirty years; but today it does not have that assimilation which is necessary. I would like that a large number of Tamil, Telugu and Kannada words come into the Hindi language. I would like that the Hindi spoken here should be such that even if a man does not know

Hindi, he will be able to understand a few words. That will be the official language. The official language of India will certainly contain elements of culture from all the languages. That process, Sir, cannot be hurried up. I shall make this request to the men in power. Please let us accept the objective; but, let us not hurry up. Let us accept that Hindi will be the official language; but let us have the courage and the strength to give time for it to grow. I think it will take at least a generation for the people in my part of the country to catch up with the people who are in the Hindi-speaking areas. Unity must come from both sides. Even for shaking hands, two hands are necessary. Similarly, real unity will come only if a large number of people in the North learn some of our South Indian languages. Our President Dr. Rajendra Prasad when he addressed the Kasnbar festival in Madras made one excellent suggestion. He said that it was necessary to make a provision in North Indian schools and colleges for the study of a South Indian language.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up. I will give him five more minutes.

Shri T. S. A. Chettiar: All other speakers have been given more than one hour. I want at least 15 minutes more. Precedents are there.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member may kindly resume his seat. He has spoken at length so far as the particular items of difference between Madras and Travancore-Cochin are concerned. He has also spoken on the general matters. He has taken half an hour.

Shri T. S. A. Chettiar: You will be invidious if you cut short my time, when you have given more than one hour to other speakers. I am speaking on very important matters.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member can go on; let us see.

Shri T. S. A. Chettiar: In all the South Indian States, Mysore, Travancore-Cochin, Madras and Andhra, we have made the study of Hindi

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compulsory in the secondary schools. But not even in one State provision has been made for the study of any South Indian language in schools and colleges in North India. I say that unity can come only by one approach from two people and not from one. Study of any language cannot be enforced simply because it is necessary to get a job in the Government. To inspire people it must come out of affection. North India must make up its mind to study some South Indian language. Mere speeches or declarations in this House or elsewhere that we also want South Indian culture to grow will not do. Our respect for South Indian culture must be shown by the way in which we make a provision for the study of South Indian languages in the North Indian schools and colleges. These are the ways in which unity of India can be brought about.

Before I conclude, I would like to refer to a few other matters contained in the recommendations of the S.R.C. Report about States other than Madras. I come to Andhra. They are a good and frank people and surely they deserve better. I accept there will not be two States—Telengana and Andhra—but there will be only one Visalandhra. It will be to the credit of all the Andhras. Coming to U.P. this is a matter to which much attention has not been paid. It is such a huge State and the S.R.C. has not touched it at all. I do not see why. Mr. K. M. Panikkar has put in a note of dissent and I say that all the reasons given by Mr. Panikkar must be accepted by this House. They say that there are 52 districts in U.P. One of the Central Ministers told me that some Ministers of U.P. do not know even the names of all the districts. It is just like the case of a man having too many children whose names he does not know.

An Hon. Member: Grand-children also.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member seems to know the names of all the school children there!

Shri T. S. A. Chettiar: It has been said that to have a large state is economical but it is said in page 247 of the S.R.C. Report that there are several States in India where the percentage of expenditure on administrative services is less than in the U.P. The percentage is 24.6 in U.P. whereas it is 13.1 in Mysore, and 11.4 in Travancore-Cochin. Another reason has been given:

"The test of economical and efficient administration is obviously whether a State is or has been in a position to increase the expenditure on nation-building services. It does not appear that the Uttar Pradesh can claim any particular advantage or achievements in this matter.....The *per capita* expenditure on social services in Uttar Pradesh in 1950-51 was Rs. 2.4 against Rs. 3.1 for Assam, Rs. 3.3 for Madras....."

I come to another important matter, namely, literacy. This is what Mr. Panikkar has said:

"Further, I find no evidence to justify the claim that the Uttar Pradesh Government because of the size of the State has been a particularly efficient one. Uttar Pradesh has the lowest literacy of all the Part A States in India including Orissa....."

The percentage of literacy in U.P. is only 10.8 as against 21.8 in Madras etc. For all these reasons, I say in the interests of the people of that State such a huge set-up is not conducive to efficiency. I would like to state that the views expressed by Mr. Panikkar must be accepted in this matter.

I have only one more point to make. Bombay is a city of national importance; it is not merely of capital importance. There are other capitals of other States which are important only because they are capitals. But Bombay and Calcutta are of national importance. Therefore, Bombay is certainly entitled to a very careful consideration of this House. Some people have said, "I have a right to speak about Bombay, because I have lived

in Bombay." I have not lived in Bombay for any length of time, but as a Member of this House who is interested in this country, I have a right to speak on Bombay. Mr. Gadgil made a very good speech, but at the end the idea I had was, "Don't make Bombay a separate State; if you do it we will make such a row as will make life impossible for you. You will see what happens to the Gujaratis and Marwadis in the various parts of Saurashtra," and so on. This is not the way to support the claim that Bombay should be given to Maharashtra. I do not know how many of you know that out of the 30 lakhs of people in the Bombay city, $4\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs are South Indians. So, Bombay is not a place which can be one linguistic unit alone.

Shri Punnoose: What about Madras? There are plenty of Andhras, Malayalees there.

Shri T. S. A. Chettiar: I include you. It is the popular expression Madrassi, which includes all South Indians.

I think that if they are not able to agree to the solution recommended by this Commission, the solution of the Working Committee that Bombay should become a separate State may be accepted. There are good grounds for that proposal and I would like to add my voice in its support. I do not want to take more of the time of the House. I would like only to add this. In matters like this we can never come to a conclusion which is satisfactory to every one. In any conclusion, there will be some people who will accept and some will reject it. By and large, we will have to determine what is in the best interests of the country and what are the best wishes of the people. In doing so, we are in duty bound to give all safeguards, as I said in the beginning, to all minorities wherever they may be, about their safe existence so that they may not be harassed. District is not the unit that I would like to be taken. There may be areas, there may be villages with a large population speaking a certain language and the

district may have a different language. In such places, the villages may be considered as the unit and the demarcation made accordingly.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now take up other business. Before I proceed to that, I would like to correct an impression that has gone round by my statement when Shri Gadgil was speaking here. Shri Gadgil was referring and giving points as to why Bombay ought not to be kept as a separate State. When the suggestion was made, he referred to Madras City. I only wanted to say just by way of interruption. It is not as if it forms part of the S. R. C. report and no contention was raised. There is no fear at all that it will go back or that it will be divided. There is no such question. I just intervened to say, some people might say that the case of Madras is not clear. That is all. Not that I wanted to create any trouble. It is only a private interruption just for the purpose of removing the tension that was going on. Nothing more. No hon. Members from Madras need be under the impression that I am creating something that was not there. Therefore, that kind of argument on the remark that I made casually to remove the tension in the House need not be taken seriously and then set into a fear that there is a possibility of such a decision.

Shri Achuthan (Cranganur): We did not take it like that.

Shri Kamath (Hoshangabad): Your remark was in jest and not in earnest.

Shri Raghavachari (Penukonda): May I make a submission, Sir? I would only invite your recollection to the definite statement that you made when you participated in the debate on the Andhra Bill that Madras must not be a part of Tamil Nad.

Shri Kamath: As a Member; not as Chairman.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

FORTY-SECOND REPORT

Shri Altekar (North Satara): I beg to move:

"That this House agrees with the Forty-second Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 15th December, 1955."

This is in connection with not allowing leave for the introduction of a Bill which Shri K. K. Basu wants to introduce in this House. He wants by this Bill to amend the Constitution so far as article 22 is concerned, thereby restricting it only to enemies and agents of enemies. The result will be the ordinary law of Preventive Detention will be dropped. Of course, under item 9 in List I of the Seventh Schedule, it is stated:

"Preventive detention....etc."

According to his amendment, he wants to omit clauses (4), (5), (6) and (7) of article 22. It will so happen that if a person is detained by the orders of the executive on the ground that he is the agent of the enemy, he will not be able to get the protection of these clauses (4), (5), (6) and (7). He is entitled to get the grounds for the detention. He cannot be detained beyond a period of 3 months. In these cases, if clauses (4) to (7) are dropped, no grounds will be given and there will be no period for his detention. Merely the suspicion that he is an agent will be sufficient for the Government to detain him for any length of time, without assigning any reason and without giving him any right to challenge the decision. That is rather a great hindrance placed in the way of an ordinary citizen. His liberties will be curtailed even to a greater extent and greater mischief will be caused. On that ground also, we do not want the Bill to be introduced.

Another point is this. The discussion on the Preventive Detention Act was to have taken place in this session. Owing to pressure of other

important work, the Business Advisory Committee has suggested and it has been accepted that it should be discussed in the next session. The whole question will be discussed at that time. Whether the Preventive Detention Act should be there, whether it should be abrogated, whether there should be any change made in it, all these matters will come in that discussion. That would be the proper time to consider these things. If any suggestions have to be made, it any sort of amendment is to be suggested, that would be done later at that time. In the opinion of the Committee, it would be premature to allow introduction of this Amendment Bill at this time. It should be taken into consideration in the discussion on the Preventive Detention Act next time.

There is another amendment that he wants to make in the Constitution. He wants that article 37 of the Constitution should be made justiciable. That is to say, he wants that the directive principles of the Constitution should be made justiciable. The directive principles have been laid down for purposes of policy, for the State to keep them in view in the administration of the country. Instead of those principles being matters of policy, he wants that they should be executory, capable of being executed in practice. In this connection, I would like to draw the attention of this House to article 45 which says that compulsory primary education should be introduced within 10 years. If, on account of financial or other difficulties, it is not possible for the State to introduce compulsory primary education in 10 years, somebody may go to the court and the court will pass an order that it shall be made compulsory irrespective of the fact whether a State can do it or not on account of its financial position. Find out ways, increase the taxes or do whatever you like: that would be the order. Policies, instead of being laid down by the legislatures, will be laid down by the courts. With respect to matters of policy, what should be done and what should not be done,

power should be in the hands of the legislature and not in the hands of the courts. By this amendment, if it is made justiciable, it will go into the hands of the court.

Take, for instance, article 51. It says:

"The State shall, endeavour to

(a) promote international peace and security;

(b) maintain just and honourable relations between nations;

(c) foster respect for international law and treaty obligations in the dealings of organised people with one another; and

(d) encourage settlement of international disputes by arbitration."

These are matters which are managed by the Central Government in the department of External Affairs. If a certain individual citizen thinks that it is not done properly, he can go to court if this is made justiciable. If the court comes to the conclusion that this policy is not correct or it should be something else, the international policies will be decided by a court of law. The question is whether these matters should be decided by this sovereign Parliament or by the courts. These are the points which have been suggested in this amending Bill. The Committee have felt that it is not desirable that such a Bill should be introduced, and they have therefore suggested that the amending Bill which Shri K. K. Basu wants to introduce should not be allowed to be introduced.

There is one other point in regard to the classification of certain Bills. The Committee have recommended that the Sri Kashi Vishwanath Mandir Bill be transferred from category 'B' to category 'A'.

Under these circumstances, I would suggest that the Report that has been presented to the House should be agreed to.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That this House agrees with the Forty-second Report of the Committee on Private Members'

Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 15th December, 1955."

Shri N. B. Chowdhury (Ghatal): I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion the following be added:

"Subject to the modification that the Report be referred back to the said Committee with instructions to reconsider its recommendation in respect of the Constitution (Amendment) Bill by Shri Kamal Kumar Basu."

While moving my amendment, I want to submit that in para 4 of the Forty-second Report, the Committee have stated that they have examined Shri K. K. Basu's Bill in the light of the principles laid down by them in paragraph 6 of their First Report; and in the light of that examination, they have recommended that Shri K. K. Basu's Bill should not be allowed to be introduced. Now, what do we find in para 6 of the First Report? The fourth principle that has been mentioned in para 6 is as follows:

"Whenever a private Member's Bill raises issues of far-reaching importance and public interest, the Bill might be allowed to be introduced so that public opinion is ascertained and gauged to enable the House to consider the matter further."

In accordance with this principle, we are entitled to bring forward a Bill of this nature.

The Preventive Detention Act has raised a lot of controversy all over the country, and therefore it is very necessary that we have to review the position. It is certainly a matter of public importance.

There are certain other provisions in the amending Bill relating to the Directive Principles in the Constitution. On an earlier occasion, Shri K. C. Sodhia wanted to bring forward a Bill for the enforcement of certain Directive Principles of the Constitution. Then also, permission was refused. I beg to submit that all these Directive Principles are there

[Shri N. B. Chowdhury]

for the rapid development of our country. They are there to remind the administration constantly that they should take the responsibility of implementing them as early as possible.

So, we feel that the provisions of the amending Bill are not of such a nature as would prove inconsistent with the principles which have been enunciated in paragraph 6 of the First Report. We find also in paragraph 6:

"(2) Some time should elapse before a proper assessment of the working of the Constitution and its general effect is made so that any amendments that may be necessary are suggested as a result of sufficient experience."

Now, we find that several amendments to the Constitution have been brought forward by Government in the course of the last few years. And during the course of this one year itself we have come across some amendments to the Constitution. That shows that there is need for amending the Constitution in several respects. That is the reason why Government themselves have tried to bring forward certain amending Bills. When it is clear that there is a need to amend the Constitution, if a private Member seeks permission to introduce a Bill for amending the Constitution, he should not be refused permission.

While considering private Members' Bills and resolutions in this House, we have come across certain resolutions and Bills which have been found to be constitutionally untenable and not valid in the course of discussion.

As regards the merits of the Bill to which my hon. friend Shri Altekar has made a reference, we would like to urge that it is a Bill which should be considered by this House. The question of finance has been raised. In the case of Shri K. C. Sodhia's Bill also, the question of finance in order to implement certain Directive Principles was raised. But I would like to state that the resolution of Shri D. C. Sharma which we considered

here also involved the question of finance because he wanted a second Pay Commission to be appointed; the hon. Finance Minister replied to that, and there was so much of trouble about it. But that resolution was allowed to be moved and discussed.

Under these circumstances, we think that it is a severe restriction on the rights of a private Member if he is not allowed to bring forward Bills of this nature. Up till now, no private Member has been allowed to bring forward a Constitution Amendment Bill.

Considering the importance of the provisions contained in Shri K. K. Basu's Bill, we feel that the introduction of that Bill should not be disallowed. At least, the Bill should be allowed to be introduced and discussed on merits, so that the House will be in a position to analyse the provisions of the Bill in a detailed manner, and then give its opinion on merits.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Amendment moved:

That at the end of the motion the following be added:

"Subject to the modification that the Report be referred back to the said Committee with instructions to reconsider its recommendation in respect of the Constitution (Amendment) Bill by Shri Kamal Kumar Basu."

Shri Sadhan Gupta (Calcutta South-East): I would like to add to what my hon. friend Shri N. B. Chowdhury has said. Shri Altekar has given two or three grounds on which this Bill is not to be allowed to be introduced. The first ground is that it does away with all the safeguards which would be available to citizens detained on grounds of collaboration with enemies or enemy aliens. I submit that that is no ground for refusing leave to introduce the Bill at all. We can keep easily the safeguards by deleting one particular sub-clause of the Bill. The clause which seeks to

amend article 22 has two sub-clauses. One sub-clause seeks to amend clause 3 of that article, while the other sub-clause seeks to omit clauses 4 to 7 of that article. We can easily introduce an amendment, while considering the Bill, to delete sub-clause (ii). Then, both the purposes would be served. Clause 3 of article 22 would be amended, and at the same time clauses 4 to 7 would remain and would serve as a safeguard for those who are detained for having had connections with the enemy.

The second ground which my hon. friend has urged is that the Preventive Detention Act is going to be reviewed. But what would be the result of the review? It cannot be an amendment of article 22. At best, the result of the review can be that the Act itself may be repealed; but the provision in the Constitution would remain. Therefore, what we want to do by this Bill is to repeal that provision in the Constitution which appears to give a blanket power to Government for preventive detention, and restrict it to certain categories only. In other respects, the procedure laid down in article 22 (1) and 22 (2) would be followed.

Regarding the amendment to article 37, it is said that the provisions of Part IV of the Constitution cannot be made justiciable. My answer is also the same. If all the provisions cannot be made justiciable, then let us introduce amendments by which we could exclude those provisions which are not justiciable from the scope of this amendment, and at the same time see that the other provisions can conceivably be made justiciable. There are countries where the right to work is enforceable, where the right to education is enforceable, and so on. Similarly, we can have rights which are enforceable and rights which are not enforceable. And we could exclude from the scope of this amendment those rights which are not enforceable.

Take, for instance, article 39. Under that article, we find that citizens have a right to an adequate means of livelihood. That is a very good right if we could enforce it. We could urge it before industrial tribunals; the industrial tribunals can grant living wages. Similarly, there is a direction against concentration of wealth, and industrial tribunals in fixing wages can take account of that. Similarly, there is a direction about equal pay for equal work. That also can be taken into account by wage-fixing authorities. Therefore, there are many rights which can conceivably be enforced by courts of law, and if there are any rights which are not enforceable, they can be excluded. Therefore, whatever the merits of the Bill are, they are not to be considered at this stage. If there is an important matter raised, concerning which there is some public opinion—and there is no doubt that public opinion is very strong for the abolition of the preventive detention clause—it should be considered by us and the necessary amendment should be effected. Therefore, under paragraph 6 (4) of the First Report, this Bill should be allowed to be introduced and the House should be allowed to ascertain and gauge public opinion on these important matters. For this purpose, I support the amendment moved by Shri N. B. Chowdhury and I would recommend that this particular Report should be referred back to the Committee with a view to enable it to reconsider its decision regarding the refusal to allow leave to introduce this particular Bill.

Shri Kamath (Hoshangabad): The House is well aware that article 22 of the Constitution confers on every Indian citizen the fundamental right of being detained without trial. But as may hon. friend, Shri Altekar referred, and as the Committee has suggested in its report, this article which confers the right of detention without trial also guarantees certain...

An Hon. Member: It is a fundamental right?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He is putting it in a humorous way.

Shri Kamath:....other minor fundamental rights which are referred to in para 7 of this report.

The argument advanced by my hon. friend, Shri Altekar, is plausible, that because it is a badly drafted Bill, it should not be introduced in this House. The House very well knows that even important official Bills like the Representation of the People (Amendment) Bills—there were two Bills—were introduced and then withdrawn—the Minister in charge is fortunately here—and then reintroduced in the House. So I do not see any reason why a Private Member on this side of the House should not be given the same fundamental right of the Treasury Benches of introducing Bills and then withdrawing them and then reintroducing them at a later date. Let there be a convention. I sought to introduce a Bill in the last Parliament to repeal section 309 of the IPC. My hon. friend, Shri Tyagi, opposed introduction. I do not recall precisely whether you were in the Chair then or Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava was in the Chair. It was very wisely ruled by the Chair that Bills should not be opposed at the introduction stage, even private Members' Bills. They can be proceeded with at a leisurely pace, as always happens, and so my Bill was introduced. But it could not get any chance for further progress. Leave that alone. I seriously suggest to the House that my friend, Shri K. K. Basu's Bill may be allowed to be introduced. I would request him—he is not here, but other colleagues are here—through my colleagues to withdraw it, as Ministers have often done, and then reintroduce it next session casting it in a more correct form.

Shri Altekar referred to the discussion on the Preventive Detention Act which had been put down for this session but has now been postponed to the next session. If I remember aright, the Business Advisory Com-

mittee had recommended, I believe, only 3 hours or 5 hours for the disposal of that business. Within that short space of time, I do not think that the entire Act will be reviewed along with its working, the policy of Government with regard to preventive detention and the fundamental right of detention without trial. Therefore, the ground advanced in para 8 of the report is a wholly untenable and a fundamentally vicious, ground. It is wholly objectionable to suggest that because something is going to happen in the House, something may come up later on, at a later stage, the Bill of a private Member should be blocked. I think it violates the rights of Members on this side of the House—as also private Members on that side—of introducing Bills of a vital nature or any other nature. I would therefore suggest, without prejudice to the acceptance of the amendment of Shri N. B. Chaudhury's, that the Bill may be allowed to be introduced; the Member may be asked to withdraw it for the time being and he may be given the right to re-introduce it at the next session, following the bright precedent of the Treasury Benches opposite.

The Minister of Legal Affairs (Shri Pataskar): The position with respect to this Report is this. As we are all aware, there is a Committee appointed which has to look into all the Private Members' Bills. That Committee, after a good deal of consideration, reported that this particular Bill of which notice to introduce was given by the hon. Member, should not be allowed to be introduced.

As regards the point made by my hon. friend, the fact that there will just try and hear me—

Shri Kamath: You have my eyes and ears.

Shri Pataskar:....I do not know how he referred to the fact that there was already a Bill to amend the Representation of the People Act which

was introduced and subsequently withdrawn. If he had known the history of that Bill, probably he was not here then—I think he would not have made that charge.

Shri Kamath: I came later.

Shri Pataskar: Anyway, that is not material for the purpose of the discussion. But I would request him to look into the proceedings as to why and under what circumstances that Bill had to be withdrawn, and not repeat the charge that this Government are recklessly introducing some Bill and then withdrawing it. However, that is a little beside the point.

So far as this Bill is concerned, what Government will have to say in detail, they will have the right to say at the time the question of introduction comes. But indirectly it has come at an earlier stage, in order to save the time of the House. As hon. Members are aware, there is a limited time which has been given to private Members in order that they may have a chance of putting through some Bills. Consistent with the principles which this Committee has been following with respect to the proper use of the time so allowed, I believe this Committee recommended that this Bill should not be allowed to be introduced. So far as Private Members' Bills are concerned, it is much better that they do not raise such controversial and fundamental issues with respect to amendment of the Constitution. Not that they have no right to do so—that is different. For instance, so far as the latter portion of this Bill is concerned, I would like to submit that the subject-matter is now covered by the provisions of a Bill which this House has passed. This time we could not discuss that Act on account of several other matters. But that will be considered in due time. Therefore, I think it would now be premature to take up or introduce any Bill on that subject at this stage.

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4 P.M.

The other point is with respect to article 37. I think my hon. friend Shri Kamath was a member of the Constituent Assembly and he knows that the Directive Principles in their very nature are different from those which are Fundamental Rights. I think he had a very great deal to do with this division between Fundamental Rights and the Directive Principles. I think the Directive Principles can never, in their very nature, be made justiciable: because, after all it is only policy. If once we declare policy-making justiciable we would try to relegate all authority of this Supreme Parliament to courts of law I think it is different from the basis of the Constitution and it is highly against the interests of this House. Considering the time at the disposal of Private Members' Bills, I would only say—I do not express an opinion—that so far as this Report of the Committee is concerned, they have carefully gone into it and I think it is correct—whatever the feelings of hon. Members might be—and it deserves to be adopted by the House.

Shri Altekar: What I have only to add in this connection is that the Committee has to think, before allowing the introduction of any Bill for amending the Constitution, whether it is urgent and whether it should be so introduced in the House. I have already made it clear that in view of the fact that the Preventive Detention Act itself has to be discussed in this House, there will be an opportunity for discussing all these things. Shri Kamath said that there are only about 4 or 5 hours allotted for that Bill. But, he fails to see that the maximum time that may be allotted, to a Private Member's Bill is only 4 hours. In these circumstances.....

Shri Kamath: I am referring to the discussion of the Preventive Detention Amending Bill.

Shri Altekar: Yes; I know. For the purpose of the discussion of the Preventive Detention (Amendment) Bill, the Business Advisory Committee has come to the conclusion that it can be done within that time. But, if that comes to the conclusion that the whole matter could not be discussed within that particular time, it can extend the time. It has decided that it should be postponed for the next session. So, the more fundamental question of amending the Constitution in that respect was thought too premature. That is what I wanted to submit and that has been made quite clear.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The amendment is:

That the Forty-second Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions be referred back to the said Committee with instructions to reconsider its recommendation in respect of the Constitution (Amendment) Bill by Shri Kamal Kumar Basu.

The recommendation itself is:

"The Committee was of the opinion that as the working of the Preventive Detention Act would be reviewed during the next session when it will come up for discussion before the House, there was no urgency for this Bill which was premature."

Shri Kamath: The recommendation is on the last page.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Yes, I know that. The recommendation is that the Bill need not be allowed to be introduced. The amendment is to refer it back to the same Committee for consideration after the statements that have been made now.

Shri Pataskar: So far as Government are concerned, we have no objection to refer it back to the Committee.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The main point is this. The object of the Committee is not to throw out any Bill merely because it is an amendment of the Constitution. If only five hours are al-

lowed for the other Bill, that time may not be given for this Bill. If it is found necessary the time for that may be extended. The matter is coming up during the next session. That was what weighed with the Committee strongly. The matter will be discussed then and afterwards the House may reverse the whole policy regarding preventive detention.

The Bill consists of three portions. The first portion wants to do away with preventive detention under the Constitution in respect of those persons other than agents of a foreign power or enemy or institution. With respect to others, the object of the amendment is to take away the powers under the Constitution altogether. Though there is an entry in the Seventh Schedule vesting the Union with the power of passing a Bill for preventive detention, that will be restricted only to that category.

The next portion is that it wants to do away with preventive detention on the ground that circumstances no longer exist for that and that whenever there are circumstances the Preventive Detention Bill can be introduced and passed. Now, there is an essential difference. The object, as was stated in the Statement of Objects and Reasons is to do away with preventive detention or to reduce the operation of the Preventive Detention Act on account of the changed circumstances. For that an amendment of the Constitution is not necessary. It can easily be done by suggesting to Government to keep it no longer on the statute-book and to repeal it. But there is a fundamental difference between this and the argument that there ought to be no longer any right vested under the Constitution to pass any preventive detention law applying to persons other than those mentioned by him, that is, agents of a foreign power or enemy or institution. The Statement of Objects and Reasons was that on account of the changed circumstances, it is not necessary. This also weighed with the Committee

A detailed discussion will take place as to what are the changed circumstances. If the House comes to the conclusion that the Act is no longer necessary it may be repealed. But this wants to go further and say that there should be no provision in the Constitution at all empowering the Parliament to pass any such law.

So far as the third portion was concerned, it was felt that there were a number of items of a general character there. It was felt that they may not be enforceable in a court of law. For these reasons, the Committee considered that this may stand over. Actually, instead of saying that it may stand over for the present, they said that this need not be introduced. Now, the hon. Minister for Legal Affairs also agree that this may go back to the Committee to be reconsidered, by which time the House will have an opportunity to discuss another motion. All these matters will be taken into consideration by the Committee before it sends its revised recommendation to the House.

Now, I will put the amendment. Is the hon. Member willing to accept the amendment?

Shri Altekar: I am not prepared to accept the amendment tabled, when the discussion takes place, at that time, we may consider all these suggestions.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister is willing.

Shri Pataskar: At this stage the matter is entirely between the House and the Committee. As Government we come on the scene only when the question comes. As Members of the House we also have some rights; but, we say we do not mind if it goes back to the Committee.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

That at the end of the motion the following be added:

"Subject to the modification that the Report be referred back to the said Committee with instructions to reconsider its recommen-

dation in respect of the Constitution (Amendment) Bill by Shri Kamal Kumar Basu."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Forty-second Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 15th December, 1955, subject to the modification that the Report be referred back to the said Committee with instructions to reconsider its recommendation in respect of the Constitution (Amendment) Bill by Shri Kamal Kumar Basu."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will take up now the Bills to be introduced. Dr. N. B. Khare is not here. Shri Raghunath Singh is also not here. Then Shri Syed Kazmi.

ARBITRATION (AMENDMENT) BILL

(AMENDMENT OF SECTIONS 2 AND 39 ETC).

Shri Kasmi (Sultanpur Distt.—North cum Faizabad Distt.—South West): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Arbitration Act, 1940.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Arbitration Act, 1940."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Kasmi: I introduce the Bill

CHILD MARRIAGE RESTRAINT (AMENDMENT) BILL

(INSERTION OF NEW SECTION 2A)

Shri S. V. L. Narasimham (Guntur): I beg to move for leave to introduce:

[Shri S. V. L. Narasimham]
a Bill further to amend the Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929."

The motion was adopted.

Shri S. V. L. Narasimham: I introduce the Bill.

HINDU MARRIAGE (AMENDMENT) BILL

(AMENDMENT OF SECTION 28)

Shri S. V. L. Narasimham (Guntur): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955."

The motion was adopted.

Shri S. V. L. Narasimham: I introduce the Bill.

INSURANCE (AMENDMENT) BILL

(INSERTION OF NEW SECTION 44A)

Shri S. V. L. Narasimham (Guntur): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Insurance Act, 1938.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Insurance Act, 1938."

The motion was adopted.

Shri S. V. L. Narasimham: I introduce the Bill.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION (AMENDMENT) BILL

(INSERTION OF NEW SECTION 3A)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We shall now proceed with the further consideration of the motion moved by Shrimati Renu Chakravartty on the 2nd December, 1955:

"That the Bill further to amend the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, be taken into consideration."

The time allotted for this is 2½ hours, the time already taken is one hour twenty-two minutes and so the balance left is one hour eight minutes. Shri Abid Ali may continue his speech.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): Before you call upon the hon. Deputy Minister, let me say this. Shrimati Renu Chakravartty had to go away and she has written a letter to the Speaker authorising me to reply to the debate. If you permit me, I will reply to the debate.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will look into the rules. Let the Deputy Minister meanwhile continue his speech.

अधन उपमन्त्री (श्री आबिद अली) :

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, पिछले दिन जब इस बिल पर चर्चा हो रही थी तो मैं यह कह रहा था कि इस किस्म के बिलों में अमेंडमेंट लाने में बहुत समय लगता है और मैं यह बता रहा था कि किस तरह कई साल बीत जाते हैं अमेंडमेंट्स का एक मस्विदा बनाने के बाद स्टेट्स गवर्नमेंट्स की सलाह लेनी पड़ती है और उसके बाद Tripartite discussions होते हैं। वर्क्स एंड एम्प्लायर्स आरगोनाइजेशन्स इन सब से सूचनाएँ लेनी पड़ती हैं। इतना काम इसके सम्बन्ध में हो गया है। लेकिन उस दिन मेम्बर महोदय ने यह कहा था कि उनका बिल आने के बाद हम ने ह कार्यवाही शुरू की है, तो मैं उनको ह

बतलाना चाहता हू कि उनका ऐसा कहना
दुरुस्त नहीं है क्योंकि सन् १९५५ के मार्च
के महीने में

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair (Quilon
cum Mavelikkara): May I make a
submission? All Members who parti-
cipated in the debate on this Bill
spoke in English and we do not un-
derstand the reply of the hon. Minis-
ter in Hindi. Will he kindly speak in
English so that we may understand it.

Shri Abid Ali: I have no objection.
On that day, the hon. lady Member,
while speaking on the Bill, said that
Government formulated the amend-
ments and circulated them to the
organisations concerned after she in-
troduced the Bill, which, I was sub-
mitting, is not correct. This amend-
ing Bill came very recently, whereas
we have been on this subject since
March 1953. Our draft proposals were
sent to the workers' and employers'
organisations and also to State Gov-
ernments. Their opinions were re-
ceived and thereafter in November
1954, this matter was considered in
the Labour Ministers' Conference, and
since then the process of drafting the
amending Bill is going on.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: For one
year.

Shri Abid Ali: Since March 1953, and
still I am afraid it may not be possi-
ble for us to introduce the proposed
amending Bill in Parliament within
a few months.

Shri L. N. Mishra (Darbhanga cum
Bhagalpur): It will be in the next
Parliament.

Shri Abid Ali: It may not be possible
in the next session; it may be possible
to introduce it in the August Session.
Sometimes, the central organisations
of the workers also have not been
able to submit their comments on the
proposals which we have sent to them.
It is not fair to accuse us so far as the
delay is concerned. In this House
we hear hon. Members always de-
manding that whenever we have any

such proposals, they should be sent
to the employees' organisations also
and their comments should be sought.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: But there
must be a time-limit for everything.

Shri Abid Ali: They go on asking
for extension of the time-limit and
we have to agree to that.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know
which central trade union organisa-
tion has not replied to the question-
naire issued regarding the Work-
men's Compensation Act?

Shri Kamath: Of hand he cannot say;
he should have notice.

Shri Abid Ali: If the hon. Member
is anxious to know whether his orga-
nisation has submitted the comments,
then my reply is in the affirmative.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: About
your organisation....

Shri Abid Ali: Sometimes A.I.T.U.C.
does not very much care for these
enquiries. About the accidents, one
non. Member stated that they were
on the increase. From our reports,
so far as fatal accidents were con-
cerned, the figure was '13 in 1939, it
went up to '15 in 1943 and again went
down to '9 in 1947, and in the last
report that we have for 1953, it was
'10. So, from '13 in 1939 it has come
to '10 in 1953. In the mines also, the
accidents are on the decrease. Our
statistics show that in 1952, the num-
ber of accidents was 361 as against
286 in 1954.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: The rate per
1,000 employees has increased, that
was what I stated.

Shri Abid Ali: The figures which I
first gave are in respect of 1,000
workers. So far as other accidents
are concerned, they are slightly on
the increase. But the reason is that
the inspection is better and the
workers are more alert. Formerly
many accidents went unreported, but
now the reporting is better. About
rehabilitation, much work has been
done. We have a programme under
the Coal-mine Welfare Scheme for the

[Shri Abid Ali]

rehabilitation of the employees who lose their limbs or otherwise become unfit for work, and we hope that it will be doing much service to the workers.

So far as this particular amendment is concerned, I may submit that it will not be possible for me to accept it because, Hon. Members are themselves aware, as I have been explaining here also, that a large number of amendments have already been proposed by us. The Act, which is under discussion, has about 35 sections and four schedules, out of which we are going to amend about 22 sections and all the four schedules. More than sixty amendments are proposed by us in that amending Bill. The points which are mentioned in the Bill under discussion will also be generally covered in a more liberal way in favour of the workers.

I appreciate that there has been considerable delay in the payment of compensation to the workers and I also appreciate the hardship caused to the workers due to this. In the amending Bill we not only have provided interest for the delayed payment, but also compensation, for wilful delay will be payable to the workers in such cases. So, it would not be possible to accept this amendment.

Shri Thimmalah (Kolar-Reserved-Sch. Castes): There is no quorum.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The bell is being rung.

Now there is quorum.

[SHRI BARMAN in the Chair]

Shri Abid Ali: I was saying that we propose to bring an amending Bill with regard to the period of seven days, it will also be considerably reduced and the workers who will be out of job for more than the stipulated period will be entitled to compensation for the whole period.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: If the proposed amending Bill is much more liberal than the provisions of this Bill, why not accept it now so that when it comes, it will not be in conflict with this. Why should you oppose it now? You feel that it is going to be so liberal: so, why not accept this for the present?

Shri Abid Ali: The amending Bill which we are proposing will be more exhaustive; there will be sixty amendments amending more than twenty clauses and the four schedules. Therefore, it would not be proper to accept this amendment now.

With regard to occupational diseases also, amendments are to be brought forward. We have appointed a committee of experts because it is necessary to add a few more items to that schedule. We are expecting the report of the experts.

Therefore, I suggest to the hon. Mover of this Bill—she is not present here and I do not know what is the position—or, if there is somebody authorised by her for this purpose, that authorised person to withdraw this Bill. I shall be thankful if this Bill is withdrawn. If it is not possible for him to withdraw it then I would request the House to reject this Bill in view of the explanation that I have given and also the assurance that the Government would be introducing a comprehensive amending Bill. It has already been circulated and the hon. Members opposite who are connected with the trade unions might very well be aware of it.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I have been authorised to reply.

Mr. Chairman: Under the rules that are proposed, hon. Member can certainly reply. But that rule has not yet been approved by the House. In the circumstances, he has got no right.

Shri Punnoose (Alleppey): Is it not in your discretion? Do the rules prohibit him from speaking?

Mr. Chairman : Speaking is quite another matter and replying is a different matter.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Then I will speak.

Shri Abid Ali: He has already spoken.

Mr. Chairman: I will put the motion. The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 be taken into consideration."

The motion was negatived

INDIAN REGISTRATION (AMENDMENT) BILL

(AMENDMENT OF SECTION 2 ETC.)

Shri S. C. Samanta (Tamluk): Before I formally move my motion before this House, I would request you to allow me to give an introduction about the Bill. This Bill was introduced by me in 1948 in another form. You know the fate of such non-official Bills; it only came up this year. But as some legal difficulties were found out by the hon. Minister here, I withdrew the Bill and I have brought it here in a new form.

The Minister of Legal Affairs (Shri Pataskar): May I make one submission. This Bill has been put on the agenda in the form of a motion for circulation. You are aware that the same Bill was introduced some time back and it was discussed. Then, I also on behalf of the Government said that probably Government would not have any objection with respect to the amendment proposed in clause 2 of this Bill. So, if the hon. Member is prepared to make a motion that the Bill be taken into consideration I think that would be better. I will accept it. But clause 3 may be deleted. Clause 2 will serve the purpose for which this Bill is being brought.

Mr. Chairman: The first point is whether the hon. Member accepts the suggestion of the hon. Minister?

Shri S. C. Samanta: Sir, I am thankful to the hon. Minister for giving me this suggestion and I am ready to accept it.

Mr. Chairman: That means clause 3 of the Bill is omitted and the rest of the Bill stands.

Shri Pataskar: Also, in clause 2 the words "hereinafter referred to as the principal Act" may be omitted because that is not necessary.

Mr. Chairman: That is a matter of small amendment and that will be considered later on.

Shri Ramachandra Reddi (Nellore): Sir, I have to oppose the Bill.

Shri Pataskar: Let him make the motion first.

Mr. Chairman: So, let the motion be moved first. The Bill with the amendment as suggested by the hon. Minister may be moved for consideration.

Shri S. C. Samanta: I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Registration Act, 1908 be taken into consideration."

In the last session the hon. Minister gave me an assurance that he will elicit opinion from different States and I thought, if that is not done then I should have my Bill moved for eliciting public opinion. I am glad to know that the Government has already elicited opinion from different States and that the Government is not at all against this Bill. That is why I am moving this motion for taking the Bill into consideration except the last portion of the Bill as has been asked by the hon. Minister.

Sir, I do not like to take much time of the House on this because last time I have already put my views on the Bill. There is no denying the fact that the caste system which originated to make the society prosperous have come to such a pass that everybody in India spoke against it. It is not

[Shri S. C. Samanta]

that caste system is bad, but it was manipulated in such a way that Swami Vivekananda and Mahatma Gandhi who are the greatmen of the day spoke vehemently about this sin. They went so far as to say that unless we free ourselves of this sin there is no great future for India. So, all of us here and outside know the bad effects and we want to make amends for it. My only question is this. In the Registration Act there is a mention that unless the document for registration contains the name of the caste of the individual concerned then that should not be registered in India. Can this remain? It cannot. So, this is a very simple proposition. We have to go far and far. We are trying to redeem ourselves of the vices we have committed—the untouchability. We are progressing and why should there be any mention in any record of the Government of this sinful act? It should go at once; it should go.

Therefore, my proposition is a simple one which will not face any opposition from any quarters. I am glad the Government is also willing to accept it. So, I put my proposition before the House and I request my friends that in no time they should accept it and pass it.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Hoshiarpur): What is the advice that you give?

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Registration Act, 1908, be taken into consideration."

Clause 3 of the Bill as it stands has been proposed to be omitted.

Dr. Suresh Chandra (Aurangabad): What is the time allotted to this Bill, Sir?

Mr. Chairman: 1½ hours.

Shri Ramachandra Reddi: If clause 3 is omitted then what is the effect of this Bill?

Mr. Chairman: The effect, so far as I understand, is that the name of the caste shall not be mentioned. Please go through it and if you have got anything to say you can do so.

Shri Ramachandra Reddi: Sir, I wish to say a few words on this Bill. I very much appreciate the sentiments expressed by the hon. Member, Shri S. C. Samanta, but with regard to the actual administrative difficulties it has to be pointed out, to Shri Samanta especially, that in certain parts of this country unless the name of the caste is also noted in the document it is not possible to discern between two persons having the same name in the same village and, probably, having the same occupation also.

Shri L. N. Mishra (Darbhanga-cum-Bhagalpur): The father's name will be there.

Shri Ramachandra Reddi: Might be, but a father might have two sons bearing the same name—I am not joking, I am seriously saying that. So, it is always safe to retain the existing provision in the Act.

Shri L. N. Mishra: No.

Shri Ramachandra Reddi: Until we are in a position to completely dissolve the caste system and abrogate it by means of law it would not be advisable that this innovation should be thought of at this stage. Though the Government might think that it is all easy to do, in our part of the country—Southern India—this will lead to several practical difficulties and administrative difficulties too. This will also be taken advantage of by the officers if they are corrupt; naturally, a good deal has to be spent to see that the registration is made.

Therefore, in these circumstances I think that unless the matter is cleared up in a different manner altogether it is not advisable that at this stage this law should be enacted on the floor of this House.

Shri N. B. Chowdhury (Ghatal): Mr. Chairman, I give my wholehearted support to the Bill moved for consideration by the hon. Member **Shri S. C. Samanta** and I oppose the contention of **Shri Ramachandra Reddi**. The Bill is very simple although very significant; because here, all that it seeks to do is to remove the necessity of mentioning the name of a particular caste or sub-caste so far as the names of persons contained in documents for registration are concerned. What was the necessity of having this mention of the names of castes? **Shri Ramachandra Reddi** said that without the mention of the caste or sub caste, it may not be very easy to find out the person or identify the person. But I do not think that it is a valid reason. There can be no difficulty for anybody who wants to identify a person. It has already been said how the caste system is eating into the very vitals of our society and what harm it has caused to the society through so many centuries. So, this vestige of such ignominies should be removed as early as possible. The Bill is a simple one. All that we want to do is simply to do away with the mentioning of the caste and sub-caste in the names. Yet, in a way it is a very significant one. There will no longer be the necessity for mentioning the name of a caste to which a particular people or a particular person belongs. The Statement of Objects and Reasons says:

"While India is a secular State recording of castes and sub-castes of parties mentioned in a deed for registration in States is anomalous. This Bill is intended to remove that anomaly".

So, the Bill has not come a day sooner. It should have come much earlier, just after the attainment of Independence. Then they might have reviewed their laws. But only recently we find that they have set up a Law Commission, and that has come after eight years. In our laws, there are so many things which are out-of-date and which are not in consonance with the new spirit in which we

want to move forward and which are not in consonance with the spirit of the articles of the Constitution.

It has been urged that the mere mention of the caste may not harm anybody and may not mean any insult, but then what is the necessity of retaining it? If the surnames of the people are mentioned and their addresses, etc., are given, then there is no difficulty at all in identifying the persons in the case of any difficulty arising out of the absence of the mention of caste.

The provision regarding the mention of caste in documents, etc., has come into the law simply because those people who had a dominating voice in society in earlier days always liked to have the names of their castes mentioned. They took pride in being called as the sons of Brahmins, the sons of Kayasthas and so on, and that they belonged to Brahmin families or Kayastha families and so forth. Caste came to be mentioned because of that sentiment. It is an unjustifiable sentiment. Because of that sense of false vanity, these things found their place in law. So, it is high time that we did away with all such things, and wherever this stigma attaches to any law or anything that we are doing, we must give it the go-by. So, I appreciate the attitude of the hon. Minister who has agreed to accept the Bill. With these few words, I give my wholehearted support to this Bill.

Shri Dabhi (Kaira North): Before I make some observations on this Bill, I would like to know the exact effect of the proposed amendment that has been put forward. You will see that, as suggested by the hon. Minister of Legal Affairs and accepted by my friend **Shri S. C. Samanta**, clause 3 of the Bill, as it exists in this amending Bill, would be dropped.

Mr. Chairman: It will have to be negatived by the House.

Shri Dabhi: Yes; so, my point is that the Bill will lose its effect. Even if it is passed, the whole effect of

[Shri Dabhi]

this Bill would be lost. Now, if any man goes to the Sub-Registrar and does not give his caste, then his document would not be registered. But now, if this Bill is passed, the only effect would be that a person would not be required to give his caste if he does not want to give it. But if he does want to give his caste, then the Registrar is not bound to reject that document. If the man says that he belongs to a particular caste and that his caste may be mentioned in the document, I think the Sub Registrar would not have the power to refuse registration of that document. I think my hon. friend perhaps is jubilant over what has been accepted by the Government but the effect is practically not of much importance. We want to do away with caste from our society. We have adopted the ideal of a socialistic pattern of society, and there must not be any place for any caste or sub-caste. Our Prime Minister and all our political leaders consider casteism as one of the evils which should be uprooted.

Shri Pataskar: This Bill may not be accepted by the House.

Shri Dabhi: It may or may not be. We do not want our castes to be mentioned, but the effect of this Bill is not what has been desired by the Member. That was my point.

I would here give one instance. The Bombay High Court has gone further in this matter. It has issued a circular to all the courts that if anybody gives his caste-name, then the caste should not be written in the records while recording things in evidence. That is the proper step. Of course, I cannot oppose this Bill. Of course, it goes a little towards the removal of caste.

My hon. friend Shri Ramachandra Reddi was afraid about identification of the persons. I do not know what difficulty there will be in regard to identity. We give the person's address,

profession and several other details. So, there will be no difficulty in identity. His purpose is also served, because this Bill would not prevent anybody from giving his caste-name and having it recorded in the documents.

I am for removing the mention of caste from any Government record. For that purpose I brought in a Bill. Shri N. B. Chowdhury waxed eloquent over this Bill. But unfortunately, on that occasion, he and his party opposed my Bill.

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: That was for a different purpose.

Shri Dabhi: Anyhow, I cannot oppose this Bill. But to my mind, it does not serve the purpose much.

4. 50 P.M.

श्री बाल्मीकी (ज़िला बुलन्दशहर, रक्षित अनुसूचित जातियाँ) : मैं श्री सामन्त जी के इंडियन रजिस्ट्रेशन अमेंडमेंट बिल के पीछे जो भावना है उसका आदर करता हूँ। उन्होंने जातिगत भावना की और जातिपात के बन्धनों की बात कही। आज भी देश में इन जाति-पात के बन्धनों की जंजीरें बहुत कड़ी हैं। मैं यह जानता हूँ कि महर्षि दयानन्द सरस्वती, महात्मा गांधी, स्वामी विवेकानन्द जी, सन्त कबीर और नानक आदि के प्रयत्नों से ये बन्धन कुछ ढीले हुये हैं, लेकिन अभी भी ये बन्धन बहुत कड़े हैं। इसी विचारधारा को लिये हुये श्री दाभी जी का भी एक बिल था, लेकिन उसका दूसरा रूप था। यह बिल जो इस समय सदन के सामने है यह भी एक छोटा सा बिल है और इसमें यह बात रखी गयी है कि सरकारी कागजात और डॉक्यूमेंट्स में जाति का नाम मशन न किया जाये। यह बात सुनने में अच्छी लगती है। लेकिन किसी बिल के द्वारा सरकारी कागजों में जाति का नाम घटाने या बढ़ाने से केवल एक कानूनी ढंग की कार्रवाई होती है और वह कोई बहुत बड़ी बात नहीं होती। आज

भी अगर हम देखें और ध्यान से देखें तो हम पायेंगे कि हमारी बुद्धि में, समाज में, हमारे समाज की प्रस्थियों में, मज्जा में और कण-कण में यह जाति-पात की भावना मौजूद है। हमारे बापू जी ने अपने प्रयत्नों से इस भावना को हटाने का प्रयत्न किया था और हमारे नेता भी जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने अपनी भोजमयी वाणी से इस जाति-पात पर कुठाराघात किया है और उसको तोड़ने का प्रयत्न किया है और ये बन्धन टूट रहे हैं। लेकिन अभी आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि समाज में इस तरह की भावना पैदा हो जाये कि कोई जाति-पात का विचार ही न करे और यही भावना हो जाये कि

“हरि को भजे सो हरि का होई,
जाति-पात पूछे नहि कोई।”

लेकिन आज अभी यह भावना मौजूद है कि चाहे कोई भ्रष्ट कितना भी पढ़ जाये चाहे एक चमार का लड़का डिप्टी कलक्टर भी हो जाये फिर भी कहा यही जाता है कि यह तो चमार का लड़का है। अभी समाज में ऐसा विचार है। श्री सामन्त जी की जो भावना इस बिल के पीछे है वह बहुत ऊँची है। लेकिन जब तक यह रिजर्वेशन का प्रश्न है तब तक मैं समझता हूँ कि जाति का नाम देना ही पड़ेगा। बच्चीयों के लिये स्कूलों में बच्चों की फीस माफ होने आदि के लिये भी अभी जाति का नाम देना पड़ता है। यह बात नहीं है कि यह बात केवल हरिजनों और परिगणित जाति वालों तक ही सीमित है, दूसरी जाति के लोगों को भी अपनी जाति का नाम देना पड़ता है। इसलिये मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अभी वह समय नहीं आया है कि इन बातों को हटाया जाये। मैं जानता हूँ कि पिता के नाम के द्वारा और उसकी रहन की जगह के द्वारा भी एक आदमी की पहचान की जा सकती है। लेकिन मौजूदा व्यवस्था

में जैसा कि मैंने पहले कहा, जाति का नाम रखना आवश्यक है। यद्यपि समाज में धीरे-धीरे इन जाति-सूचक शब्द, नाम व चिह्नों को हटाना है।

यह मैं जानता हूँ कि जो चारों वर्ग पैदा हुए उनके पीछे एक सच्ची समानता की भावना थी। लेकिन आज समाज बहुत टूट फूट चुका है और वह भावना जीवित नहीं रही है। लेकिन फिर भी मेरा विचार है कि अभी समय इतना परिपक्व नहीं है कि जातिगत नाम को हटा दिया जाये। मैं जानता हूँ कि हमें एक ऐसा वातावरण पैदा करना है जहाँ भेद-प्रभेद न हों क्योंकि हमारा देश एक सिक्लर स्टेट है और सारे संसार में उन्नति कर रहा है। इसलिये इस तरह के जातिगत नाम भ्रष्ट नहीं लगते। लेकिन फिर भी जैसी परिस्थितियाँ अभी इस देश के अन्दर हैं उनके रहते हुये जाति का नाम जाहिर करना पड़ता है। मैं उन आदमियों में से नहीं हूँ जो कि यह चाहते हैं कि सदा के लिये रिजर्वेशन चलता रहे। लेकिन हम लोग जो कि पिछड़े हुये हैं यह चाहते हैं कि हमको उन्नति करने का पूरा मौका मिले और हम सब के बराबर तक आजाये और समाज में यह भावना पैदा हो जाये कि कोई यह न सोचे कि कौन ब्राह्मण है, कौन क्षत्रीय है, कौन वैश्य है, कौन चमार है, कौन भंगी है, तब यह रिजर्वेशन खत्म कर दिया जाये।

आज इस काम को पूरा करने के लिये बलशाली प्रचार की आवश्यकता है। जन-जन के हृदय में अस्पृश्यता की छाया को दूर करने की आवश्यकता है। मैं कानून में विशेष विश्वास नहीं करता। कानून तो एक आधार मात्र है। उससे किसी विचार धारा को खड़ा होने में कुछ सहारा मिल सकता है, लेकिन इस काम के लिये तो एक जनमत बनाने की जरूरत है। आज भी जनता में गाँवों के अन्दर जाति-पात की भावना बहुत दृढ़ है। चाहे कानून द्वारा

[श्री बाल्मीकी]

भाषा कागज़ों से इस नाम को भले ही हटा दें लेकिन यह भावना बराबर बनी हुई है। आज गावों में यह हल है कि अगर कभी गवाही देने का मौका आता है तो लोग सोचते हैं कि यह लोधा है, या ब्राह्मण है या चमार है। इसलिये सभापति जी मैं आपके जरिये यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज देश में ऐसी भावना की आवश्यकता है कि कोई यह सोचे भी नहीं कि किसी में क्या जाति है। लेकिन अभी समाज की जाति-पात के बन्धन काफी दृढ़ता से मौजूद हैं और इनको हटाने के लिये काफी प्रयत्न की जरूरत है। इस छोटे से बिल से यह उद्देश्य सफलीभूत नहीं हो सकता मैं नहीं समझता कि इस बिल के अनुसार जाति के नाम हटा देने में कहां तक इस भावना को बदलने में सहायता मिलेगी। मैं जानता हूँ कि जाति-पात के बन्धन देश के लिये हानिकारक हैं क्योंकि हमारा देश एक सिक्यूलर स्टेट है और धर्म-निरपेक्ष राज्य है। मैं जानता हूँ कि यह अच्छा नहीं लगता कि ऐसे देश में भी जाति के नाम लिखे जायें। इन जातियों के पीछे जो जाति-जाति में मानव-समानता की वैदिक भावना थी वह मैं अनेक बार यहां बतला चुका हूँ। यदि वह भावना देशवासियों में पैदा हो जाये तो बहुत अच्छा हो। यह मैं जानता हूँ कि हमारे यहां बहुत से लोग इस विषय में बहुत उदार विचार रखते हैं जैसे कि हमारे मिश्र जी बैठे हैं। ये मेरे जिले के ऊंचे दर्जे के ब्राह्मण हैं और मैं नीचे दर्जे का हूँ। लेकिन १९५२ में चुनाव के समय अखबारों में यह खबर निकली कि कन्हैया लाल मिश्र और रघुवर दयाल बाल्मीकी सफल घोषित किये गये और इसी प्रकार इन्हीं नाम से ब्रॉडकास्ट हुआ। यदि लोगों में ऐसी भावना हो जाये तो यह समस्या हल हो सकती है।

अभी काका कालेलकर जी ने लोदी हरिजन कॉलोनी में भाषण देते हुये कहा

था कि मैं सारे ब्राह्मणों को भंगी बनाऊंगा, तो मैंने कहा था कि मैं भी सब भंगियों को ब्राह्मण बनाऊंगा, । लेकिन मुझे बातों की कोई खुशी नहीं होती। यह जातिगत भावना हम को ऊंचा नहीं ले जा सकती। इस से हम संसार के सामने छोटे बन जाते हैं। हमें अपने देश के लोगों की इस भावना को बदलना होगा और इसके लिये बहुत प्रयत्न करना होगा। तभी हम इस सदियों की लानत से मुक्ति पाकर समाज को ऊंचा उठा सकते हैं।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का स्वागत करता हूँ।

Shri D. C. Sharma: I congratulate my esteemed friend, Mr. Samanta, for two reasons. I congratulate him in the first place because he is a very lucky man whose Bill has found favour partly with our Minister of Legal Affairs.

श्री बाल्मीकी: सामन्त जी की जाति क्या है

Shri D. C. Sharma: Usually, the fate of Private Members' Bills and Resolutions is woeful, if not tragic. But, Mr. Samanta brought this Bill under some auspicious star, so that it has been partly accepted by our Government. I congratulate him for that.

Shri S. C. Samanta: My hon. friend should remember that I waited for a long period of 4½ years.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I know my friend waited for 4½ years; but, I can point to Bills which have been there for the last 25 years and which have not had any good luck. I think Mr. Samanta's Bill, though small, is a significant Bill and a Bill of far-reaching importance. Sitting in this House, we may not realise what its repercussions will be. But, I can assure the House that this Bill is going to affect lakhs of persons in the whole of India and it is not a small matter. I do not want to go into the merits or demerits of casteism. I know casteism is a hydra-headed monster and it has

fallen to the lot of my friend, Mr. Samanta, to pull at least one of its heads out.

4:50 P.M.

I also know that it will not be possible for this monster to grow two heads when one has been pulled out. We have pulled this head out once for all. Casteism has been opposed by many reformers, by Swami Vivekananda, Swami Dayanand, Mahatma Gandhi and by Guru Govind Singh. Guru Govind Singh enjoined on his followers not to mention their caste anywhere. I can tell you that some of my Sikh friends have followed that principle very loyally and faithfully. Here is my hon. friend Sardar Teja Singh. He does not like to call himself by any caste to which he may belong. He calls himself Sardar Akarpuri. Akarpur is the name of his village. That is how he distinguishes himself from others. In the Rajya Sabha, there is a Member called Sardar Uddham Singh. He calls himself Nagoke. Many people may not know what is meant by Nagoke. That is the name of his village. Our friends the Sikhs have got over this difficulty in this way. I think they have done well. At least they have tried to give the go-by to this casteism. I may tell my hon. friend Shri Ramachandra Reddi that we are not doing anything sensational or extraordinary by doing so. What happens in the voters' list? I do not know what is the practice in other States. But, I know, in my State, my name is not given as Dewan Chand Sharma. My name is Dewan Chand. The caste is not mentioned. Still, people are able to know who this Dewan Chand is. I think this may be the practice elsewhere also. If the caste is omitted from these records, I think there will not be any difficulty.

Again, I may tell you that in some Universities they have laid down that the caste of the student should not be mentioned. Formerly, there used to be a definite place for mentioning the caste. There were so many scholar-

ships which were given only on the basis of caste. Now, in some Universities they have decreed that the student should not mention his caste. I may tell you, and I think you know it already—some of these castes have come to have a particular bad odour.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair (Quilon *rum* Mavelikkara): May I interrupt for just a minute for seeking some information? I would like to know the implications of this Bill.

An Hon. Member: It is too late now.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: For example, is it that 'Dewan Chand Sharma' should not be written or 'Dewan Chand, Sharma, Caste Hindu, brahmin' should not be written?

Mr. Chairman: The word 'brahmin' shall not be written.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: Shri D. C. Sharma was making a mistake that the name should not be there. At least in this Bill what is mentioned is, only D. C. Sharma, Hindu, 'brahmin'—the word 'brahmin' should not be there. Hindu can be there.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I was saying that in the voters' list, they omit 'Sharma'. They have only put down Dewan Chand. Still, it is possible to identify who that Dewan Chand is.

If you read section 2(1), definition, you will find that the persons who framed this section, had some kind of not a high notion about us: It says:

"'addition' means the place of residence, and the profession, trade, rank and title (if any) of a person described, and, in the case of an Indian, his caste (if any) and his father's name, or where he is usually described as the son of his mother, then his mother's name."

If he were a non-Indian, he can be known by the place of residence, by his profession, etc. In the case of an Indian, caste has to be given. This

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

was a stigma, if I can describe it as such, attached to us. I am glad that this is being done away with. Of course, father's name must be given; where usually a person is described as the son of his mother, his mother's name should be given. All these things are there. Caste was particularly mentioned in the case of India. That means, an Indian and his caste are indissoluble. This is a thing against which we must raise our voice.

I was saying that it is good that we do not mention our caste. It is good. Why? Because, I do not want to mention the names of the castes—some of the castes have come to acquire a kind of bad odour. That bad odour may not exist so far as persons belonging to that caste are concerned. But, when these persons are mentioned with reference to other persons of other castes, they do not give them the respect that they deserve. For instance, it may be said that the person belongs to such and such caste and therefore, he need not be taken seriously, or his word need not be trusted. I think this is to be found not only in my State but may be found all over India. I do not want to go into this question at length.

Pandit K. C. Sharma: (Meerut Dist.—South): It is found all over the country.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I am glad to hear this from Pandit K. C. Sharma. This thing should be done away with.

I may tell you that there used to be hostels for students of this caste and students of that caste and so on. We are building up a University at Chandigarh. The University is going to have a big campus. The Punjab University will have its home in Chandigarh. A caste organisation wrote to the Vice-Chancellor saying that it wanted some land to be set apart for them so that they could build a hostel for the students of their

own caste. Of course, the hostel was to be known after the name of the caste. They also said that they would admit into the hostel students from other castes also. But, the University put down its foot on it and said; No; we want hostels for the students of all castes; we won't like to have a hostel which is described as a hostel for such and such a caste. I do not want to give the name of the caste which was intended in the case of that hostel. We are on the march. The lessons of history are not lost upon us. The lessons of the great reformers are not lost upon us. The lessons of our Constitution to which Shri S. C. Samanta has referred in the Statement of Objects and Reasons are not lost upon us. It is a small measure, no doubt. I may say that the approach of Shri S. C. Samanta is fabian. But, fabian socialism in England achieved something. In this matter also we may achieve something. Therefore, this is a very good Bill. I do not understand why,—I think the hon. Minister of Legal Affairs will kindly enlighten us on this point—he wants clause 3 to be omitted. Clause 3 only elaborates the point which is mentioned in clause 2. If it remains, it will be more effective. I would therefore appeal to him.....

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: He is reading paper. He cannot, I think, expand like this.

Shri Pataskar: I am finding out some reference. I am listening to him also.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I am used to lecturing to persons who have turned deaf ears to what I say. But they are mostly in this House. That is the fate of these Private Members' Bills. We lecture to persons who do not have the ears to hear what we say.

Dr. Suresh Chandra (Aurangabad): No reflections should be cast.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I would make an appeal to the hon. Minister that he should again consider whether it will not serve our purpose better if clause 3 of Shri S. C. Samanta's Bill is retained. I think that would make the Bill more effective.

With these words, I commend this Bill to the House. I know this Bill is going to have favourable winds and a smooth sailing. I hope therefore it will get to the harbour as early as possible. Most of the Private Members' Bills are wrecked on the way, and they are not heard of any more. But I hope this Bill will be passed, and it will be a Bill which will reform Hindu society to some extent.

Shri Pataskar: On a point of information. When the hon. Member Shri D. C. Sharma was speaking, it is true that I was trying to look up for some item in the newspaper. It is not that I wanted to turn a deaf ear to what the hon. Member was saying. Yesterday, I remember to have read somewhere a reference by Mr. D'Cunha of Portugal to this matter, wherein he had a jibe at us on account of the caste system prevailing in our country. I just wanted to ascertain that for the purposes of this Bill. Otherwise, I was intently listening to my hon. friend.

Shri D. C. Sharma: When I referred to deaf ears, I did not refer to the hon. Minister, but I referred to deaf ears in general.

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): I thought he was referring to his career as a professor.

Dr. Suresh Chandra: I rise to support the Bill which has been brought forward by my hon. friend Shri S. C. Samanta. The principle of the Bill is very laudable, and I have no doubt that all Members of this House will support it.

As has been pointed out already by the previous speakers, caste has been a curse in this country. The evil intentions of caste have been emphasised in this country for centuries and

even ages. We are all well aware of the evil effects of this caste system. We know also that many of the interpreters of our *shastras*, while interpreting them have tried to defend the caste system. But those of us who have had the privilege of studying the *shastras* know very well that the caste system in this country was not meant for propagating the idea of caste or community which is practised. According to our *shastras* a person was considered to belong to a particular caste only on account of his profession or virtues and not on account of his birth. But unfortunately that is not the position today; if a person is born in a certain family, he is considered to belong to a particular caste, irrespective of whether he practises those virtues or not, which are enunciated in our *shastras*.

One hon. Member—I think it was Shri Dabhi—has said that we should make an offence under clause 3 a penal one. I personally do not feel that this is a matter where we can resort to penal measures. This can be brought about only through social reforms.

We have seen that the caste system is very deep-seated in our country. In spite of the reformers and others, we still continue to practise the caste system not only in our social behaviour but also in political behaviour. That is a very unfortunate thing. I therefore feel that merely by passing this legislation we cannot remove the idea of caste from the minds of people. We can do so only through social reforms.

In the present Bill, we are seeking to omit mention of caste names in deeds for registration. Likewise, I would like Government to bring in some legislation by which the reference to caste will be omitted from our passports and also from our Government records. That would be a good beginning towards the removal of caste to some extent. We talk so much about classless society, casteless society and so on. Nowadays, it has

[Dr. Suresh Chandra]

become a sort of fashion to talk like that. We also talk of the socialistic pattern of society. If we are to have a casteless and classless society, and a socialistic pattern of society, it is essential that we should try to remove caste-ism from our country. Our Prime Minister has repeatedly stated that caste-ism has to be removed in the set-up of a socialist society.

I have not been able to follow the objection raised by my hon. friend Shri Ramachandra Reddi, namely that if caste is abolished, there may be certain difficulties in South India with regard to administration, and there might also be corruption. I feel that the hon. Minister should go into the matter carefully and see that such difficulties are not created.

I would not like to say anything further, but I would only emphasise that Government should bring forward another legislation by which we could do away with reference to caste in passports and in Government records. As has been pointed out by my hon. friend Shri D. C. Sharma, in the voters' lists and also in the universities, the caste name need not be written, because the persons concerned can be recognised.

Shri Sinhasan Singh (Gorakhpur Distt.—South): If a Harijan has to file his nomination paper, he has to declare that he is a Harijan candidate belonging to the Scheduled Castes.

Dr. Suresh Chandra: But the idea is that they should not have to mention. Even without any reference to it, he can be identified, and we can find out whether he is a Harijan and if so to which Caste he belongs.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: The Constitution itself provides it.

Dr. Suresh Chandra: In some of our universities and other places, we have started caste hostels. There are gowda hostels, reddi hostels, Brahmin hostels and so on. I personally feel that it is not proper to have such caste hostels.

Mr. Chairman: That is outside the scope of this Bill. Let us confine ourselves to the Bill that we are discussing now. Already, we have spent more than an hour on this Bill.

Dr. Suresh Chandra: The principle of the Bill is, as has been pointed out by the Mover himself that caste-ism should be removed from our country. That is why I wanted to go into the whole thing.

I have nothing against this Bill, and therefore I support this Bill

Shri Raghavaiah (Ongole): May I seek a clarification? With regard to the definition of 'caste' in the original Act, may I know whether the term means something that is synonymous with religion? For example, suppose it is stated: "Raghavaiah, Caste-Hindu" and "Raghavaiah, Caste-Hindu Brahmin". What is the exact definition?

Mr. Chairman: He will explain it.

Shri Pataskar: I will try briefly to explain this measure which, of course, is very simple, to my mind. But at the same time, it clearly indicates the trend in which we ought to progress in conformity with our ideal

The position is that under the Indian Registration Act, as it was originally framed, there was a definition of the word 'addition'. It was:

"'addition' means the place of residence, and the profession, trade, rank and title (if any) of a person described, and in the case of an Indian, his caste (if any) and his father's name, or where he is usually described as the son of his mother, then his mother's name:"

This probably is due to the fact that in those days all the Indians, citizens of this country when the foreigners came and were in charge of the administration, were supposed by them to belong to some caste or other, and therefore, for the purpose of identification, they laid down that in every

document, the caste should be mentioned. Naturally, that provision has still continued so far as the description to be given to a person in the document is concerned. As I mentioned on the last occasion, some State Governments—and I am very glad to say that U.P. is one of them, in conformity with the principles of our Constitution and our policy,—have by circular or some such device tried to say that in all documents it is not necessary to mention the caste. The result is that it was open to the Sub-Registrar, if this definition of the word 'addition' is allowed to stand as it is, to reject a document because it does not comply with the requirements under the different provisions. That was discussed last time and even then I suggested that Government would be prepared to consider the question that in the year, 1955 it does not look well that on our Statute-book there should be a provision by which in every document which is brought forward for registration, the caste must be mentioned, because that amounts to recognition of caste. We are all agreed that casteism has been one of the banes of our society and we have been trying by all possible means to see that this distinction disappears. It was from that point of view, as we found in the past, that marriage laws were liberalised. This caste was not only common to Hindus, because there the word is 'native', that means, all people. I can say that even in places like Goa, so many people had become Catholic Christians. I remember about 20 years back that they themselves, in spite of the fact that they had become Christians, used to observe the caste system in this form, because I knew a gentleman called Saldana; he used to say 'Religion-Catholic Christian', 'Caste-Brahmin'. That is what I remember to have heard. So it does not pertain only to Hindus. We know that this caste system had taken deep root and it was probably on account of this that this was used. I referred to this incident because only two days back, there was a statement by D' Cunha of Portugal which he made, of course,

on account of the present imbroglio regarding Goa. He said that if Goa goes to India, then it will only become caste-ridden. I only want to take this opportunity to state that there are many castes also among the Catholic Christians in Goa. Of course, what we want to do in this country is to obliterate all traces of the caste system, as far as we can by the process of evolution.....

Shri N. Rachiah (Mysore-Reserved-Sch. Castes): On a point of information. The Hon. Minister said that even among Christians, there are castes. Does the hon. Minister mean that there must be caste system and it should be recognised by Government?

Shri Pataskar: I am sorry the hon. Member has not been able to follow me. I am one of those who believe that the caste system has been a cause of trouble in our country throughout. It was not only confined to a particular group, but it has taken such deep root that it has continued even after the change of religion. That was the only point. I did not want to justify it. Last time when it was discussed here, I said that it was a concurrent subject; we might take some time to consider it. An assurance was given and the hon. Member had withdrawn the Bill. Now, I feel it is time that we remove this rule from our Statute-book which makes the mention of caste compulsory. It should not be necessary to mention the caste. I know, as the hon. Member, Shri Ramachandra Reddi, pointed out that what happens in villages is that in many cases people are still living as if divided in castes and therefore, the caste name is, in many cases, confounded with the surname. A person may be called 'Ramakrishna Mohar'. As a matter of fact, 'Mohar' is a caste. But he does call himself at the present moment like that. The point is that we do not want to prevent anybody from calling himself by any name, but on the Statute-book there should not be provision by which

[Shri Pataskar]

mention of caste is made compulsory. That is what is tried to be omitted.

Minister, it may be practised actually, Minister, it may be practised actually, to the detriment of so many people. Then why not continue it?

Shri Pataskar: I deny that. I do not know what I said to suggest that people should observe caste. I never said that. As a matter of fact, what I said was that the provision in the Act now about compulsory mention of caste in documents should be removed.

Shri N. Rachiah: Though there is a provision in the Constitution that there should be no discrimination still we find in hotels, hostels and so on, there are caste distinctions and name-plates.

Shri Pataskar: We have passed the Untouchability Offences Bill for that purpose. All that offence has been made cognisable now. That point, I think, need not agitate us now, at any rate, so far as this Bill is concerned. My point is that so far as this particular Act is concerned, it is incongruous that there should be a provision that a man must compulsorily mention his caste in documents, and it should be removed. That is why we accept that amendment.

Then there is a further clause, clause 3, which says:

"If any document duly presented for registration mentions the caste of the persons described therein, the registering officer shall refuse to register the document, unless the person executing the document removes therefrom all references to caste mentioned therein".

Now, I do not accept this. In villages, as we know, suppose there is a confusion between a caste and a surname. If an ignorant or illiterate man has used it, it should not be open to the Registrar to throw it away simply because he interprets that caste has been mentioned. That is

why I say it would not be in the interest of the general public that we should provide further that in case in a document caste is mentioned, it should be rejected. If we do that, that will cause hardship to many persons. That is the reason why I do not accept it.

I hope that in course of time, by the removal of this provision about compulsory mention of caste in all documents, no document writers will insert it. At the present moment, the position is that they have to mention it; otherwise, the document is liable to be rejected by the Sub-Registrar because it does not comply with a certain formality. Therefore, the first is necessary but the second is to penalise. As my friend, Shri Dabhi also said, I do not think it necessary. What we object to is that a man should be made compulsorily to mention caste in any document.

I am sure that though the Bill is a small one it will go a long way in giving an indication of our mind that we are firmly resolved to see that casteism finds no place in our social system and it is from that point of view that I am prepared to accept it. It may be passed without any further delay.

As regards the question posed by some people, I would say that it is wrong to suppose that Government does not want that any Private Member's Bill should be passed at all. There was a Bill introduced by Shri Kazmi in 1954 which was passed. Whenever it is possible, Government is prepared to accept a Bill whether it comes from a Private Member or from Government. The difficulty in the case of Private Members is this. So far as the Government is concerned, they have got the machinery at their disposal and they can think out bigger problems. At the same time, we welcome as much any efforts made by any private Member to in-

roduce legislation which is in the interests of society. Government is always willing to accept it. It is in that spirit that I accept this clause 2—this Bill with deletion of clause 3 and with suitable modifications in clause 2. I think this Bill should be passed by the House today. It will go a long way in improving the statute in a particular manner from the point of view of public interest.

Shri Raghavachari (Penukonda): I want to ask some questions.

Mr. Chairman: There is the third reading.

Shri Raghavachari: The hon. Minister spoke about clause 3. I want to say that my attitude is the same as the hon. Minister but I want to point out some additional difficulty in the way of accepting clause 3.

Mr. Chairman: That is being omitted.

Shri Raghavachari: Then, I have no objection. I only wanted to point out this. It is stated that:

"If any document duly presented for registration mentions the caste of the persons described therein,...."

it must be refused.

Mr. Chairman: That is being removed.

Shri Raghavachari: Then, I have no objection.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Registration Act, 1908, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2— (Amendment of Section 2, Act XVI of 1908).

Shri Pataskar: The words within brackets "(hereinafter referred to as the principal Act)" are unnecessary in clause 2. So I will move an amendment to delete those words.

I beg to move:

In clause 2, omit "(hereinafter referred to as the principal Act)".

Mr. Chairman: Amendment moved:

In clause 2, omit "(hereinafter referred to as the principal Act)".

Shri Sinhasan Singh: Before you put it to the vote of the House....

Mr. Chairman: I am not putting it to the vote. I am placing before the House the amendment of the hon. Minister.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: The amendment proposed in clause 2 is that the words 'his caste (if any) and' shall be omitted, from the original section 2. This section reads:

" 'Addition means the place of residence, and the profession, trade, rank and title (if any) of a person described, and in the case of an Indian his caste (if any) and his father's name...."

By this clause we are only removing 'the caste (if any)' and we are maintaining 'in the case of an Indian'. What I want to point out is that when this Registration Act was passed there was a difference between Indians and non-Indians. We are all Indians now and the Indian Citizenship Bill has been passed. So, why have this distinction so far as the Registration Act is concerned? We should remove the whole thing after the word 'described', that is, 'and in the case of an Indian his caste (if any) and'. The very idea of distinction should have no place in the Act. So, I wanted to suggest to the hon. Minister that the other words after 'described' should also be omitted. If we accept this suggestion, the whole thing will be clear. It will read—'means the place of residence, and the profession, trade, rank and title' etc. The whole feeling of Indian and non-Indian should go away.

Shri Pataskar: So far as this Bill is concerned, it may refer to Indians and non-Indians because there may be a document which may be executed in favour of a person who is a non-Indian. Therefore, we need not create more complications here.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: There is another thing. In the case of a non-Indian why should there not be the father's name? Why make this distinction in the case of an Indian?

Shri Pataskar: The hon. Member is only trying theoretically to suggest something. At any rate, I am not aware as to how non-Indians describe themselves. But, I am not worried about it. I wanted to say that so far as an Indian is concerned, his father's name and in the case where it is described as the son of so and so—the mother—the mother's name should be there because there are places where they are so described. In the case of foreigners, the place of residence, profession, rank and trade etc. would be enough for our purposes. I thought this is a small matter and we need not recast the whole thing.

Shri Raghavaiah: My hon. friend, who spoke before me, said that three lines may be removed, trade, profession etc. I agree with the deletion of these three lines but I would add that the father's name should also be included after the words, 'profession, trade, rank and title (if any)'. Why should we make a distinction between an Indian and a non-Indian? Why should we say that the father's name should be there in the case of an Indian and not so in the case of a non-Indian? Take the case of two persons having the same trade, profession etc. and the same name. A the son of B and A the son of C. If there is not the father's name there will be confusion. In order to avoid such a kind of confusion, I do not understand why the addition of the father's name along with the other three terms be not made in the previous line. This distinction between Indian and non-Indian should go.

Mr. Chairman: The point about Indian and non-Indian has been explained already. Does he want that the father's name should be there?

Shri Raghavaiah: It should be there.

Mr. Chairman: Nobody has objected to that.

Shri Raghavachari: We should address all our arguments to the Member in charge of this Bill and not to the hon. Minister.

Dr. Suresh Chandra: But he is helping the Member.

Shri Raghavachari: So far as the suggestion made by my hon. friend that the phrase "in the case of an Indian" should be omitted is concerned, it will certainly make a better piece of legislation in the interests of the country's honour. Otherwise it looks as if there is something of a difference between an Indian and a non-Indian in this respect. If the phrase "in the case of an Indian" is taken away along with the other phrase, it will certainly add and will not take away any effect from the Bill that the gentleman in charge of it has proposed. Therefore, I would make a request to the gentleman in charge of the Bill that the omission of the phrase "in the case of an Indian" will make better reading and also make it a very good piece of legislation. It will be really very desirable that we remove the difference between the requirements of an Indian and those of a non-Indian. I request Shri Samanta to agree to drop that portion also.

Shri Mulchand Dube (Farrukhabad Distt-North): I agree with my hon. friend who has just spoken. The section was enacted in 1887 and since then many of the Indians who called themselves educated and had received English education have begun to add a surname after their names; in fact, the son of Shri Pataskar will be Pataskar just as the son of Edward is also Edward. There is not much difference and there is no point why the father's name should be added in the case of an Indian and the father's name should be omitted in the case of a non-Indian. My submission is that if you remove the father's name even from the description of 'Indian',

it will not cause much difference because there are a large number of people who have added a surname after their name and their sons are also called after the same name.

Mr. Chairman: Is it your proposition that the father's name should be omitted?

Mr. Mulchand Dube: Yes.

Mr. Chairman: Nobody has suggested that. The only thing proposed is that in addition to the words in the parenthesis the words "in the case of an Indian" should also be omitted because there should be no invidious distinction between an Indian and a non-Indian. The hon. Minister, I understand, has not given much thought to that point.

Shri Pataskar: There is no question of any invidious distinction. We are proud of being Indians, and there is nothing invidious about it.

In the next place, if the object of the Bill is to remove the anomaly, I accept it. But if you go on amending the whole section for the purpose of proper wording or whether the father's name is not necessary at all, I think that would be really going out of the way. I do not know what complications will be created in the Act; I have not examined the position.

Mr. Chairman: Anyhow, he has accepted this Bill for consideration today in view of certain elimination that has been proposed. Let us take it as it is, and especially as there is no such amendment before me which is acceptable to the Government, let me put clause 2, with the omission of the words in the parenthesis "hereinafter referred to as the principal Act".

The question is:

"In clause 2, omit "(hereinafter referred to as the principal Act)".

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That clause 2, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 3— (Insertion of new section 19A, Act XVI of 1908).

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That clause 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Chairman: So, clause 3 is omitted from the Bill.

The question is:

"That clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

Shri S. C. Samanta: I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That the Bill as amended be passed."

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: Let me say a few words on the Bill. I have already indicated my support to it. It has been described by Shri Sharma that the caste system is a hydra-headed monster, that it has spread its tentacles in all walks of life, in administration, services, etc., that it has corrupted our social life and is a hinderance to our progress. So everything to which this stigma attaches should be given the go-by. Now I would like to make only one observation. It is very good that we have removed the provision to mention the name of caste. At the same time, when we have heard so much about untouchability and the removal of any slur that is still continuing on certain classes of people, we must on this occasion strongly emphasise the fact that merely a measure of this type will not carry us far, and if we really want to abolish untouchability altogether....

Mr Chairman: You are just repeating what you have already said on the Bill.

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: I only want to add that Government should see that other measures are also brought forward for the proper rehabilitation of those people who are still suffering in the hands of those who have a dominating voice in the society, and only in that way we can build up a society where there will be rapid progress, and nobody would have any grievance of social injustices.

Shri N. Rachiah: I do not know whether the hon. Minister has accepted that casteism should go, but I certainly welcome the principle of the Bill. What I was arguing with the Minister was that we have got in our society not only four castes but many castes. In our daily life, a brahmin practises as a brahmin and feels for a brahmin and similarly a sudra feels for a sudra. The Shastras say that there are four castes, but there are many more castes in actuality. Unless we try to remove such feelings and such writings, casteism will not be removed. Simply because we pass this will and remove this word here, it will not remove casteism. Even now the hon. Minister, Shri Pataskar, was saying that he was proud of being an Indian. I am more proud of being an Indian. Still what is it that we are practising? There are four castes—there is the advanced caste like the Brahmins and the two other castes. Finally, there is the Shudra caste. According to the removal of casteism, either all should become Brahmins or Shudras. That is the interpretation. When that feeling is not there, if we simply remove this by way of legislation in the documents or in the statute-book, I do not think it is something much useful. Every man, if he belongs to this or that caste, high or low, small or big, rich or poor, should make a determination: "I shall be impartial and honest and I shall not discriminate.", then it is something. That is the oath that we

have taken actually here. How many hon. Members, how many Hindus, if they do not mistake me, are practising it in their daily lives. (*Interruptions.*) My friend Shri Raghavaiah said something. He is a communist but he belongs to a superior class. He comes to the platform and says that he is a communist. He is a caste Hindu. If he comes to my constituency, I know he cannot get even one vote.

Mr. Chairman: Personal references should be avoided.

Shri N. Rachiah: He referred to me.

Shri Raghavaiah: I never referred to him.

Mr. Chairman: Nobody referred to him individually. It should be the practice of this House not to refer to any other Member disparagingly. He ought to maintain that. A general statement is another thing.

Shri N. Rachiah: I think you perhaps did not hear it; he referred to me. That is why I gave a reply.

In every town and village, there are hotels and places of public resort where it is written 'For Brahmins only'; 'For Lingayats only', 'for certain others only', etc. Such boards should be removed. We are already in the ninth year of our Independence and Government has not taken any steps in this direction. I think that the hon. Minister will take immediate action to see that such boards and exhibitions and demonstrations are removed in the best interests of the country. There must be honest efforts on the part of everybody to remove this morally and psychologically also. That is what I want. I support this Bill.

Shri Pataskar: This is a Bill which is very important in one way. I am very glad that our friend, Shri Samanta, has been able to remove from the statute-book something which was certainly very wrong.

As regards my friend, Shri Rachiah, I can very well realise the feelings of those who, on account of this caste system, had been subjected to intolerable positions for centuries past. I think we must bear a little with our friends like Shri Rachiah. I am not at all angry with him. I can only assure him that so far as the Government is concerned, they are doing their best. If anybody takes a view of the things for the last few years, they have been trying to do their utmost to remove this blot on our system. It has been the cause of interminable disputes and factions. In fact I would go to the length of saying that it was probably on account of this tendency that we came to lose our independence. Apart from that, Government have abolished it in the Constitution. The other day we passed the Untouchability (Offences) Bill. It is not only with respect to untouchables. Even among the others, there are castes and sub-castes. What are the remedies? We have to carry public opinion with us. You cannot have a legislative enforcement in every house. If he dispassionately looks at it, what is the Hindu marriage law? It says that the marriage between any two Hindus, to whichever caste they may belong, is valid. A few years back, all these marriages were regarded as invalid. We are trying our level best with all the machinery at our disposal that this slur on our society vanishes.

As I said, the only significant part of this Bill is that it is a pointer to the way in which we are proceeding and the way in which we want public opinion to be educated. Apart from its effect on the documents, the discussion that has taken place in this House with respect to this small Bill, will give an indication to the public in general the way in which all of us are unitedly proceeding to remove this drawback. That is the significance of a measure like this and I am very glad that my friend, Shri Samanta, has brought forward this Bill.

Shri S. C. Samanta: I am thankful to the House and the Government; they have been kind enough to accept this important amendment and I hope in future Government will bring a comprehensive Bill so that this blot will be removed from the country. We as Members will also try to remove this from the society.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

MOTOR VEHICLES (AMENDMENT) BILL

(SUBSTITUTION OF SECTION 65 ETC.)

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): I beg to move:.

"That the Bill further to amend the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, be taken into consideration."

By this Bill I seek to provide some statutory provisions for regulating the service conditions of the workers in transport industry.

Shri Sinhasan Singh (Gorakhpur Distt. South): I think Government has already introduced a Bill about this.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: That relates to a different section. This Bill is for regulating the service conditions of the transport workers.

Sir, while I move this Bill I have got the full support of Shri Raja Ram Shastri who is the President of the All India Motor Workers' Union.

6 P.M.

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. It is six o'clock. The hon. Member may continue his speech next time. There will be no Question Hour tomorrow and the debate begins at eleven o'clock.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Saturday, the 17th December, 1955.

[Friday, 16th December 1955]

Columns.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

Secretary reported the following messages from Rajya Sabha: 2837—38

(i) That at its sitting held on the 14th December, 1955 Rajya Sabha had agreed without any amendment to the Citizenship Bill, passed by Lok Sabha on the 6th December, 1955.

(ii) That at its sitting held on the 15th December, 1955 Rajya Sabha had agreed without any amendment to the Constitution *(Fifth Amendment) Bill, passed by Lok Sabha on the 13th December, 1955.

PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE 2838

A copy of statement on action taken or proposed to be taken by Government of India on the recommendation adopted by the I.L.O. Conference at its Thirty-Seventh Session held in June, 1954.

COMMITTEE ON ABSENCE OF MEMBERS FROM SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE. 2838

Twelfth Report was presented.

MOTION RE. REPORT OF STATES REORGANISATION COMMISSION 2838—2922

Discussion on motion to consider the Report of the States Reorganisation Commission continued. The discussion was not concluded.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS 2923—38

Forty-second report was adopted subject to the modification that it be referred back

to the said Committee with instructions to reconsider its recommendation in respect of the Constitution (Amendment) Bill by Shri Kamal Kumar Basu.

PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS INTRODUCED 2938—39

(i) Arbitration (Amendment) Bill by Shri Kazmi. 2938

(ii) Child Marriage Restraint (Amendment) Bill by Shri S. V. L. Narasimham. 2938—39

(iii) Hindu Marriage (Amendment) Bill by Shri S.V.L. Narasimham; and 2939

(iv) Insurance (Amendment) Bill by Shri S.V.L. Narasimham 2939

PRIVATE MEMBER'S BILL NEGATED 2940—45

Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Bill by Shri-mati Renu Chakravartty was further considered. Motion to consider was negated.

PRIVATE MEMBER'S BILL PASSED 2945—78

Motion to consider the Indian Registration (Amendment) Bill was moved by Shri S.C. Samanta. The motion was discussed and adopted. Clause 2 was adopted as amended. Clause 3 was omitted. The Bill was passed as amended.

PRIVATE MEMBER'S BILL UNDER CONSIDERATION 2978

Motion to consider the Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill was moved by Shri T. B. Vittal Rao and his speech was not concluded.

*The Short Title of the Constitution (Eighth Amendment) Bill, 1955 was changed by the Speaker under Rule 130 of the Rules of Procedure to read as "the Constitution (Fifth Amendment) Bill, 1955 before its transmission to Rajya Sabha.